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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

H. A. JERSEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Lake st., Boyne, Mich.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

NORTON & KEAT, Attorneys at Law. Boyne City and East Jordan. W. A. Norton, Boyne City. J. A. Keat, East Jordan.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT. Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLEVOIX ROUGH AND READY FIRE COMPANY meet every Saturday night, at the town hall. B. F. BISBEE, *Secretary.*

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D. Office at the Ingleside.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 927, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall,

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

WELL DIGGING.

FRANK DURGA, Charlevoix, Mich., will attend promptly to all work in the line of well digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, cellar building, and similar work. 45

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, S. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FARM FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Prices low; terms easy. For further particulars inquire at this office.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

Price 40 Cents per Pound.

Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michgan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
W. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.

Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PINE LAKE HOUSE,
A. J. HALL, Proprietor.
Boyne City, Michigan.

This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

Well-Digging.
JOHN SHRIER
Charlevoix, Mich.,

Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

Picture Frames
Made to Order.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MOULDINGS
To Select From.
O. I. WHEAT,
Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Money to Loan
On sums of $100 and upwards, at reasonable rates of interest, on approved real estate security.
H. C. Miley,
65-tf Boyne City.

MISS L. SPAULDING,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.
Special attention given to
CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

We would call the attention of the Ladies to our STAMPING DEPARTMENT.

☞ We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

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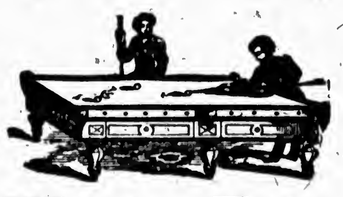
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.

Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.

AT
McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.



Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

Personals.

Mrs. Henry Wade is on the sick list.

Miss Gale, of Albion, is the guest of Mrs. L. Blanchard.

W. A. Pullen, of Ithaca, is visiting O. I. Wheat this week.

L. D. Bartholomew returned home from Ohio last Saturday.

Bishop Gillespie will occupy the M. E. pulpit next Sunday.

F. H. Barnum and Jas. Lawrence are stopping at C. Y. Cook's.

Mrs. Lilienfield and daughter, of Kalamazoo, arrived on Tuesday.

Dr. J. A. B. Stone, of Kalamazoo, made us a call Tuesday morning.

Lieut. Gardner and family are on an excursion to Mackinac this week.

Mr. Lawton, of Connable's paper house, made us a brief call on Tuesday.

Dr. William Jones of Hastings is visiting his brother in-law J. A. Hawkins.

Little May Carr is prostrated with a combination of whooping cough and scarlet fever.

Mr. John Beattie, of Bay St. Louis, Miss., a former resident here, is in town this week.

Rev. J. S. Smart, D. D., of Detroit, preached at the M. E. church in Charlevoix Sunday.

G. W. Bump, of Petoskey, and Geo. Wight, of Iowa, made us a brief call this afternoon.

A. D. Bradbeer expects to start Sunday evening for a visit with relatives in Elyria, Ohio.

Mrs. W. F. Orrell and children returned to Charlevoix, from Delaware, last Friday morning.

Mrs. Selleck and family, of Paw Paw, are stopping with Judge Mills in the Smiley cottage.

Miss Jennie Harris, of Elk Rapids, who has been visiting Mrs. Fred See, returned home Saturday.

The family of J. H. Stone, of Detroit, ex-collector of customs, arrived at the Charlevoix Resort Friday.

Mr. F. D. Waldron, traveling for the Grand Rapids Democrat, made us a pleasant call Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. J. C. VanAuken, of Northport, has accepted a call from Reed City, and will remove to that place soon.

Mr. L. R. Allen and wife, of Detroit, are visiting their brother, Luther E. Allen, in Charlevoix this week.

Mr. Geo. Esterlee and wife, of Whitewater, Wis., are visiting their son-in-law, John Nicholls, of Charlevoix.

Messrs. P. T., J. F., R. F., and H. C. Pettibone, of Chicago, registered at the Chicago Club house on Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Stone, of Kalamazoo, are guests at Blue Bell cottage, at Charlevoix.—[Kalamazoo Gazette.

Mrs. Frank Henderson and children and Mrs. Chas. S. Cobb and children left Friday for Charlevoix.—[Kalamazoo Gazette.

Rev. Dr. McCorkill, wife and daughter, of Ypsilanti, have engaged rooms at C. Y. Cook cottage, and will be here next Tuesday.

A. W. Hanmer, wife and daughter, of Ypsilanti, visiting H. Berdan returned home to day. They intend to spend next season here.

Mr. W. F. Hunt, Miss Amy Hunt, and Mrs. A. L. Hunt and two children, of Chicago, arrived at the Chicago Club house Monday.

Dr. Van Tuyl, Dr. Kingsley and family, A. J. Leetch and family, and Jerome Stevenson and family, of Ypsilanti, are in the Howland cottage.

Messrs. A. R. Chapman, Jas. Lawrence, and F. H. Barnum caught 127 trout at Monroe creek Monday, the aggregate weight being 16½ pounds.

Mr. Fred Warren, of Fowlerville, prosecuting attorney of Livingston county, and a former partner of A. D. Cruickshank, is recreating in this region this week.

Bishop Gillespie and family will stop at the Belvedere a few days, arriving Saturday afternoon. He will hold service in the M. E. church Sunday morning and evening.

Hon. Hampton Rich, of Ionia, is visiting his son-in-law, Mr. J. L. Hurd. They are making a tour of the lakes for several weeks. They will remain here for three or four days.

Mrs. H. K. Wesner, of Streator, Ill., Miss Kitty Blake, of Jackson, Michigan, and Mr. Free Estee, of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., were in town last Thursday. They expect to return and make a longer stay later in the season.

A. B. Pattingill, professor of Greek, in the university, Prof. J. Pattingill, wife and daughter, and Mrs. C. J. Knowlton and two children, of Ann Arbor, arrived Tuesday, and will stop for the season in the Mather cottage.

Prof. O. B. Weed, formerly principal of our public school arrived by rail Tuesday morning from Charlevoix to join his family who have been the guests of Mrs. Weed's father, A. P. Newton, for some time. Mr. Weed is looking well and is heartily greated by his many friends.—[Cheboygan Tribune.

Ironton.

The schooners Ralph Campbell and Jennie Weaver loaded with bark at the Ironton docks last week. The Bertie Calkins is loading this week.

A party of resorters came up from Charlevoix last week in a 'bus, but there was so much *sea* in the woods that they chartered the Clara Belle to take them home.

Tan bark hauling is nearly over.

General Sunday-school picnic at the Lewis school house next Friday.

The warm weather is good for haymaking, and farmers are improving it in this locality.

The health of our town is good. We have no legal, settled doctor, but we have a drug store.

It is reported that the mason work at the furnace will be completed this week. We hope to see the ore coming soon.

Rev. Mr. Wood preached at the church Sunday evening.

Hayes.

Your correspondent has been very busy for the past few weeks, making hay, digging a well, etc.

The Kane brothers have built a barn, 24x36.

Haying is nearly finished in this town.

Miss Hattie Harris is sick.

Quite a number of Hayesites contemplate attending campmeeting at Petoskey next Sunday.

The bark business is nearly closed for this year.

One of the new school districts have established a school site near Wm. Baker's.

Winter wheat is about ready to harvest.

Mr. Hale has the largest peas in town.

Shipments.

The following are the clearances from the port of Charlevoix as reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

23—Schr. Harriet Ross 170 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.

23—Schr. Cascade, 200 cords bark, M. L. Edwards, to Chicago.

23—Schr. Sea Gem, 30 cords wood and 70 cords bark, T. D. Smith, to Milwaukee.

23—Schr. Mockingbird, 1,700 R. R. ties, 700,000 cedar shingles and 23,000 feet pine lumber, Upright, Emrey & Co., to Chicago.

23—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 200 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.

23—Schr. Active, 22 cords wood and 22 cords bark, M. Peterson, to Milwaukee.

24—Schr. E. R. Blake, 240 cords bark, Upright, Emrey & Co., to Chicago.

25—Schr. Starkey, 100 cords wood and 130 cords bark, O. Anderson, to Milwaukee.

25—Schr. Jessie Phillips, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

27—Schr. Jennie Mullen, 200 cords bark, J. C. Schaub, to Chicago.

27—Schr. J. C. Bauer, 130, cords wood, J. Wright, to Milwaukee.

27—Schr. Bertie Calkins, 240 cords bark, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.

28—Schr. Lapetite, 130 cords wood. P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.

28—Schr. Eagle Wing, 210,000 feet lumber, John Nicholls, to Chicago.

29—Schr. Cuyahoga, 160 cords wood, P. H. Edwards, to Chicago.

29—Schr. Bert Barns, 100 cords wood, O. Oberg, to Milwaukee.

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

At Hoboken, New Jersey, John Gaunt, while intoxicated, murdered his wife with a butcher-knife. The couple had been married thirty years, and had five children. Gaunt is in jail.

In an accident on the West Jersey Railroad Engineer George Murphy, who, by remaining at his post, prevented a shocking loss of life, was killed, and a number of passengers slightly injured.

Notices have been posted announcing the suspension of work throughout August of the Utica Steam Cotton-Mills and the Mohawk Valley Mills at Utica, N. Y. It is thought the suspension may continue for a longer time. Overproduction is given as one of the causes of the stoppage.

A New York telegram: "John Roach's assets are said to be about $4,000,000. His liabilities have not been ascertained, but it is thought he will be able to pay them in full, and have a handsome fortune left. His legal representatives will soon have a conference with Secretary Whitney, after which it is probable that he may resume business. All his employes have been paid in full. Only a sufficient force will be retained at his yards to fulfill existing contracts."

The only son of Mrs. Paran Stevens, a leader of New York society, died at Newport.

Barnum's elephant Albert, which killed his keeper, was taken to the Keene (N. H.) suburbs and shot, thirty-three members of a militia company firing at the beast at the same time. The remains will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

The exports of produce for the last week from the port of New York were valued at over $6,100,000.

The special commission sitting at Philadelphia returned a verdict that John McCullough, the tragedian, has been a lunatic for six months; but enjoys some lucid intervals. The value of his estate is placed at $44,534.

The captain of a schooner which arrived at Portland, Me., reports the capture alive of a veritable sea-serpent which weighs about 1,200 pounds and looks something like a turtle.

WESTERN.

The reports of ravages by grasshoppers in Colorado have been investigated by an agent of the Department of Agriculture, and found to be grossly exaggerated. No traces of the migratory species were found.

In a hard glove-fight near St. Paul, between Thompson, of Cleveland, and Hadley, colored, of St. Paul, five rounds were fought, when the referee gave the fight to Hadley because of Thompson's unfair work.

There will be no exposition at Cincinnati this year, the merchants of that city having determined to hold a monster bazaar, patterned after the famous fair at Nijni Novgorod Russia.

The Governor of Minnesota issued an appeal to formulate a petition to Congress to take action looking to opening up the mines of the Northwest to tide-water navigation as the surest means to avoid the present exorbitant transportation charges.

The Dakota Central Railroad Company will begin work at once on an extension from Centerville to Pierre via Yankton. The Mineral Narrow-Gauge Railroad, extending from Hancock to Calumet, Mich., has been sold to a New York syndicate for $200,000.

A dispatch from Centralia, Ill., states that the apple crop in that vicinity will be larger than for many years past.

Near Douglas, Kan., Mr. and Mrs. Jay Carman, the former's mother, Mrs. Jas. Carman, and Mr. and Mrs. Koats, were drowned while fording the Walnut River in wagons.

The works of the Wells & French Car and Bridge Company, Chicago, were almost totally destroyed by fire. The blaze started in the paint room and quickly spread to the car shops and blacksmith shop, consuming twenty-four completed freight cars and twenty-five others in process of construction, besides a large quantity of seasoned hardwood lumber. The loss is estimated at $175,000, pretty well covered by insurance.

A proclamation of quarantine against cattle from Illinois and other States has been issued by Gov. Dawes, of Nebraska.

Gen. Sheridan has been instructed by the Secretary of War to take such measures as may be necessary to open and keep open, for the passage of cattle and other purposes of interstate commerce, the trails and highways leading into and from Indian Territory.

At St. Louis five men were killed by sun-stroke and two by lightning in one day.

The statement of the land sales of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for June shows an aggregate of 160,341 acres, which realized $442,491, a large decrease from June last year. For six months to June 30 the total quantity of land sold was 651,799 acres, and the total amount realized, $1,812,422, a decrease from the corresponding period last year of 1,605,781 acres and $3,211,514.

The Sabinas coal mines, in Mexico, which have given employment to 2,000 men and are valued at $1,500,000, have been closed by a judicial order, on a suit brought by Milno, the Mexican banker, who claims the property under a Spanish grant to his wife's ancestors.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey, of the Illinois Supreme Court, died at Atlantic City, N. J., after an illness of several months. The Judge was surrounded by his family. Death was caused by a complication of kidney and heart trouble.

Prof. Adams has accepted the Presidency of Cornell University.

Gov. Dawes, of Nebraska, has issued a proclamation declaring a ten days' quarantine against cattle from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the District of Columbia.

SOUTHERN.

David Ackles, colored, was hanged at Helena, Ark., for the murder of Frank Burrell and Relida Flanagan. At Halifax, N. C., Eaton Mills, a notorious colored desperado, was hanged in the presence of five thousand people.

J. J. Howard & Son, bankers, Cartersville, Ga., made an assignment. Their liabilities amount to $40,000.

Thomas J. Boasso, an aid on the Governor's staff, was shot at New Orleans by Miss Mary C. Kuhn, aged eighteen, who claims that Boasso deceived her by means of a forged marriage certificate.

There is great excitement in the village of Stepstone, Kentucky, over the killing of three men by Marshal Jerry Oakley. Oakley represents the local option party, and his victim were identified with the liquor interest. Friends of both sides are arming, and further bloodshed is apprehended.

An El Paso, (Texas) dispatch states that an east-bound Santa Fe passenger train was wrecked near Wallace, Texas, by striking a culvert which had been washed out by a rain-storm. Engineer Wilson, two firemen, and an extra fireman were killed, and one passenger, name unknown, had his leg broken.

Indians are raiding the frontier in Kinney County, Texas, and are reported to have killed thirty Mexicans.

The old Washington Artillery Armory, at New Orleans, was set on fire by burglars, and entirely destroyed.

A mob of 150 men rode into the village of Minden, La., at midnight, and, having forced the Deputy Sheriff to admit them to the jail, riddled two colored prisoners, held for murder, with bullets.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Senator Francis Kernan, of New York, has declined the appointment of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad lately offered him by the President.

At present there are 327 distilleries in operation in the United States, producing daily 101,424 gallons of spirits.

Secretary Manning has addressed a circular to manufacturers and others interested in the industrial arts, asking their views as to the feasibility of simplifying the tariff and substituting specific for ad-valorem duties. The results of the inquiry will be laid before Congress.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics just issued shows that the number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was 387,821, being 122,013 less than the immigration during the preceding fiscal year, and 401,171 less than during the year ending June 30, 1882, the year of the greatest immigration.

The Director of the Mint has authorized the employment of supernumeraries to relieve the ladies in the Adjusters' office of the Philadelphia Mint, eighty-four in number, from overwork. These ladies have been working from twelve to fourteen hours daily for the sake of the extra pay, but at the expense of their health.

Maj. Heuer, of the corps of engineers, has submitted his report of the progress of work on the improvement of the south pass of the Mississippi river for the past fiscal year to Gen. Newton, chief of engineers. He says: "One of the interesting facts connected with the improvement is that the full depths and widths of the channels required by law have been maintained throughout the year by Mr. Eads, and that no dredging of any kind has been required on any of this work since February, 1883. No work has been done in the pass or at the head of the passes during the year."

POLITICAL.

The President has appointed the following Presidential Postmasters:

Charles H. Cavanagh, at Waterford, N. Y.; Charles J. Walden, at Fayette, Mo.; William H. Gillespie, at Traer, Iowa; S. N. McCloud, at Marysville, Ohio; W. H. Norton, at Elkhart, Ind.; Albert N. Flinn, at Nashua, N. H.; S. N. Hornbeck, at Detroit City, Minn.; vice C. W. Dix, suspended; David W Gwynn, at Tallahassee, Fla., vice William G. Stewart, suspended; John P. Norvell, at Danville, Ill., vice William R. Jewell, suspended; James W. Lauer, at Evansville, Ind., vice H. S. Bennett, suspended; Saml. L. Berry, at Winchester, Ill., vice M. Brennan, suspended; John F. Smith, at Freeport, Ill., vice S. D. Atkins, suspended; W. V. Van Antwerp, at Jackson, Mich., vice W. L. Seaton, suspended; Homer Luce, at Higginsville, Mo., vice J. W. Endley, suspended; Henry L. Feltus, at Bloomington, Ind., vice J. G. McPheters, suspended; John Taliaferro, at Winchester, Ky., vice A. H. Simpson, suspended; Benj. Long, at Greenville, Ala., vice J. H. Perdue, suspended; Richard J. Wickersham, at Lebanon, Missouri, vice C. M. Wilson, suspended; E. P. Lezel, at Pierce City, Missouri, vice Thomas Carlin, suspended; Andrew J. Hendrick, at La Salle, Ill., vice H. O. Scobey, suspended; Wm. G. Morris, at Frankfort, Ind., vice Wm. Hart, suspended; Hermann Freygand, at Angola, Ind., vice F. McCartner, suspended; Robert M. Roberson, at Tipton, Ind., vice S. Lowrey, suspended; John Neff, at Winchester, Ind., vice C. E. Ferris, suspended; George R. Reynolds, at Plymouth, Ind., vice W. H. Kendall, suspended; Elijah et P. Crawford, at Sioux City, Iowa, vice L. B. Kirk, suspended; Sumner B. Chase, at Osage, Iowa, vice E. R. Allerton, suspended; William A. Burke, at Staunton, Va., vice S. M. Yost, suspended; James M. Keys, at Richland Center, Wis., vice D. G. James, suspended; Joseph K. Bogart, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., vice A. S. Orr, suspended; Miles J. Flaten, at Streator, Ill., vice F. M. Ryan, suspended; Charles F. Gallagher, at Salamanca, N. Y., vice H. B. Webber, suspended; John L. Handley, at Fairfield, Ill., vice F. W. Scott, suspended; S. Barclay Radebaugh, at Urbana, Ill., vice E. M. Wright, suspended; Clinton Rosette, at De Kalb, Ill., vice A. S. Jackson, suspended; George P. Sanford, at Lansing, Mich., vice S. D. Bingham, suspended.

The following appointments are also announced from Washington:

Charles Spalding, of Kansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Topeka, Kan.; Samuel Thanhauser, of Kansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Garden City, Kan.; Edward J. Dawne, of Oregon, to be United States Judge for the District of Alaska; M. D. Hull, of Alaska, to be United States Attorney for the District of Alaska; Burton Atkins, of New York, to be United States Marshal for the District of Alaska; Arthur H. Keller, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the District of Alabama; Wm. H. Black, of Iowa, to be agent of the Indians of the Sac and Fox agency in Iowa; S. H. Henry, to be National Bank Examiner for the State of Texas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona; Alexander Davezac, of Kentucky, to be Consul of the United States at Nantes. To be United States Attorneys: John R. Burnett, for the Southern District of Alabama; Charles B. Hanrey, for the Northern District of Mississippi; George E. Bird, for the District of Maine; and Gilbert H. Burger, of Ohio, to be Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio. To be United States Marshals: William M. Desmond, of the Northern District of Iowa; Reuben B. Pleasants, for the Eastern District of Louisiana; Richard B. Deagan, for the Eastern District of Texas; Charles M. Newlin, for the District of Delaware. To be Internal Revenue Collectors: Daniel J. Welch, for the District of Montana; Jno. C. Henderson, for the Eleventh District of Indiana; Wm. B. Anderson, for the Thirteenth District of Illinois; Thomas Cooper, for the Eighth District of Illinois. To be special Agents for the General Land Office: James A. Munday, of Kentucky; Clay Taylor, of Missouri; Col. Henry E. Peyton, of Virginia; J. N. Smithee, of Arkansas; Thomas J. Hickman, of Louisiana; and Emmet Seibels, of Alabama.

A proposition for a joint discussion between Dr. Leonard, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio, and Judge Foraker the Republican nominee for the same office, has been declined by the Republican managers, to whom it was presented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Five families who arrived at New York from Bremen were sent back as paupers.

The American Association of Photographers, in session at Buffalo, elected W. H. Potter, of Indianapolis, President for the ensuing year, and determined to hold its next annual convention at St. Louis.

A resolution of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the suppression of the half-breed rebellion has been adopted by the Dominion House of Commons. Twenty thousand dollars were also voted to Gen. Middleton.

Business failures throughout the country for the week were 225, as compared with a total of 185 for the week preceding, and 204 for the week before. The general trade situation as reported by special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, is characterized by the customary dullness observable in this season of the year. The plethora of money reported from the leading financial centers is as heavy as ever. The general tenor of the breadstuffs movement has been downward. The visible supply decline and the momentary Afghan war scare promised a revival, but the influence thereof soon died away. In the spring wheat country, harvesting is but two weeks away, which has stimulated the receipts of old wheat at primary markets. No gain in general business is promised until the crops begin to move. Indian corn and provision prices have followed in the wake of those of wheat.

Clearing-house returns for the week make a favorable showing both as compared with the week previous and the corresponding week in 1881. The great trade centers, including Chicago, manifest large gains.

In the contest for the League baseball championship, the Chicago nine still maintains the lead, with the New York, Providence, Philadelphia, and St. Louis clubs following in the order named. The Boston and Detroit clubs are tied for the next place, and the Buffalos are at the foot of the class. Chicago has won 45 games, New York 42, Providence 34, Philadelphia 27, and Detroit and Boston 20 each.

In the recent battle between the Colombian revolutionists under Gen. Camargo and the Government forces the losses exceeded five hundred on each side. The insurgents will, it is thought, confine their operations to the Magdalena River and the interior. Political matters on the Isthmus are settled and good order prevails. Yellow fever is epidemic at Aspinwall and all over the Isthmus. The crews of the American vessels are much enervated by the climate.

The weather was very hot throughout the country last week, the thermometer registering from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade. Many prostrations from heat were reported.

FOREIGN.

M. Olivier Pain, the French journalist who gained notoriety as the adviser of El Mehdi, and who was recently reported to have been killed by the Arabs, is now said to be alive and well at Berber.

An explosion in a gunpowder and petroleum warehouse at Arles, France, caused a heavy loss of life.

An attack by the Soudanese rebels upon Kassala was repulsed, the assailants losing 3,000 men killed and wounded. The garrison afterward captured the rebel camp with 2,000 oxen and sheep and 700 rifles.

It is said that the King of Dahomey has massacred most of the French residing in villages near his capital, and has 1,000 prisoners who are to be killed and eaten.

The latest rumor concerning the Mehdi is that he died of small-pox at Gobra June 29.

Prince Hohenlohe has been appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, and will be succeeded as Ambassador to Paris by Lieut. Gen. von Schweinitz, who now represents Germany at the Russian Court.

A life-boat containing fifteen men, which started from Yarmouth, England, to rescue the crew of a wrecked brigantine, capsized on reaching its destination and eight of the crew were drowned.

It is announced that the Russian Government has made fresh proposals to England respecting the Afghan frontier. Meantime it has been decided to add fifty torpedo-boats to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Aristocratic circles in London are excited over a personal encounter in Rotten Row between Lord Lonsdale and Sir George Chetwynd, which is said to have grown out of their rivalry for the favor of Mrs. Langtry.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The sad tidings of the demise of Gen. Grant, though not unexpected, were received throughout the country with universal manifestations of grief and sympathy. In London flags were placed at half-mast on the American Exchange and American Consulate. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Bright were much affected on receiving the news. President Cleveland sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Grant at Mount MacGregor: "Accept this expression of my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your great affliction. The people of the nation mourn with you, and would reach, if they could, with kindly comfort, the depths of the sorrow which is yours alone, and which only the pity of God can heal." Immediately upon receiving the news of the death of the General, the President directed that the flag on the White House should be placed at half-mast. The lowering of the flag was the first intimation that the citizens of Washington had of the death of the distinguished man. A few minutes after the White House flag was placed at half-mast the flags on all the public buildings and for many private ones were placed in like position. A Cabinet meeting was called, and the following proclamation was issued by President Cleveland:

The President of the United States has just received the sad tidings of the death of that illustrious citizen and ex-President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, at Mount MacGregor, in the State of New York, to which place he had lately been removed in the endeavor to prolong his life.

In making this announcement to the people of the United States the President is impressed with the magnitude of the public loss of a great military leader, who was in the hour of victory magnanimous; amid disaster serene and self-sustained; who in every station, whether as a soldier or as a Chief Magistrate twice called to power by his fellow-countrymen, trod unswervingly the pathway of duty, undeterred by doubts, single-minded and straightforward. The entire country has witnessed with deep emotion his prolonged and patient struggle with painful disease and has watched by his couch of suffering with tearful sympathy.

The destined end has come at last, and his spirit has returned to the Creator who sent it forth. The great heart of the nation, that followed him when living with love and pride, bows now in sorrow above him dead, tenderly mindful of his virtues, his great patriotic services, and of the loss occasioned by his death. In testimony of respect to the memory of Gen. Grant it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that all public business shall on the day of the funeral be suspended; and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

The death-bed scene at Mount MacGregor is thus described by an eye-witness:

With one last weary opening and closing of the eyes and a little gasp, so faint that it was but a gentle sigh, Gen. Grant expired this morning as peacefully and painlessly as a tired child might drop into a quiet sleep. Death could hardly come to any man in form freer from terror than it came to him. All who were dearest to him were at his side. His hand was fast clasped in that of his faithful wife; his daughter looked over her mother's shoulder into his face, and his brow was gently pressed by the hand of his oldest son, Frederick, who through all the painful months of the illness has been so devotedly at the sufferer's side. His three physicians, grave to him more like near personal friends than mere professional attendants, stood a little back from the family group. The devoted Harrison leaned dejectedly by the door, and Henry, the nurse, sat in a distant corner. The little grandchildren had not been called and were fast asleep in their beds. It was eight minutes past eight by the clock. It was Dr. Shrady who first spoke after the soul had taken its flight. Seeing the fluttering breath had ceased to come, he bent his head and said: "At last." Dr. Douglas—haggard-worn with anxiety—chokingly murmured: "All is over." There was a silence for several moments, broken occasionally by a subdued sob, as the family bent their heads with handkerchiefs to their eyes. There were no excessive demonstrations of grief. The event had been so long hanging over the heads of all as inevitable that its advent was calmly received. No one who had witnessed the dead man's long agony could wish to see it hopelessly prolonged. Of all, none was calmer than Mrs. Grant, though it was feared she would be most prostrated. She went but little, and soon raised her head and walked quietly, escorted by Dr. Newman, to the sofa. Then the physicians and the family crept one by one from the room, and the end of Grant's brave struggle for life had indeed come at last. The General's death was, as it had been predicted by his physicians it would be, through sheer exhaustion. When he died he weighed much less than one hundred pounds—a mere skeleton. In his moments he was conscious during this last relapse he knew that death was near at hand, but he did not fear it in the least. He had not, in fact, from the first shown any dread of death, his only apprehension being that the end would be accompanied by extreme pain. His doctor assured him that he should not suffer, and thereby took measures that he did not. His dissolution was absolutely painless. From midnight until the moment of his death he never made a motion, except in opening his eyes and in now and then faintly stirring his lips, when moisture was applied to them.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$6.00	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.98	@ 1.00
No. 2 Red	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .53
OATS—White	.38	@ .43
PORK—New Mess	11.25	@11.75
Lard	.06¾	@ .07

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.25	@ 5.75
Common	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	4.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.88	@ .90
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 3	.45	@ .50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.16	@ .17
Fine Dairy	.13	@ .15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09	@ .09½
Light Skimmed	.03	@ .04
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .11½
POTATOES—New, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
LARD	6.50	@ 6.75

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .50
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .34

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	.88	@ .89
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.59	@ .60
PORK—Mess	10.01½	@10.02

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.01½	@ 1.02½
CORN—Mixed	.44	@ .44½
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
RYE	.54	@ .55
HAY—Timothy	11.00	@12.00
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.97	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed	.32	@ .33
RYE—No. 2 Fall	.59	@ .61
PORK—Mess	10.50	@11.00

DETROIT.

FLOUR	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White	.34	@ .38
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@11.50

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—Mixed	.44	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .34

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.50
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.00

FAILURE OF JOHN ROACH.

The Famous Builder of Ships Compelled to Make an Assignment.

Preferences Given for an Aggregate Amount of Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

[New York telegram.]

Saturday afternoon a notice of assignment was filed in the County Clerk's office by John Roach, the well-known ship-builder. About the same time notice was posted at the iron-works on East 9th street to the effect that employes would be paid on Monday by Mr Mooney, Roach's book-keeper, and that the works would be closed till further notice. George M. Quintard and George E. Weed are named assignees, and preferences are given to the amount of $122,217.78. The preferred creditors are William Rowland, of New Brunswick, N. J., $62,217.18; the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, $20,000, and P. W. Gallaudet & Co., $40,000. Shortly after the notice was posted at the works Mr. Roach, accompanied by his two sons, Garrett and Stephen, left for the ship-builder's place on the Sound. Mr. Garrett Roach said in answer to questions that the complications arising from the recent decisions of Attorney General Garland had induced his father to place all his property in the hands of trustees, so that the interests of all creditors might be guarded. Mr. Quintard, one of the assignees, said the assignment had been a surprise to him. There was no doubt as to its being due to Secretary Whitney's action in the case of the Dolphin, and he (Quintard) thought Mr. Roach feared similar action on the part of the Secretary in regard to other contracts. There was $69,000 owing to Mr. Roach for repairs on the double-turret monitor Puritan, besides money on the three cruisers, the Atlanta, the Boston, and the Chicago. He believed there was $223,000 due on the Chicago, and $6,000 each on the Atlanta and Boston, and uncertainty as to payment of these amounts was the cause of the assignment. Mr. Quintard thought Mr. Roach's property was sufficient to pay all claims. He added that Mr. Roach was completely broken down physically. Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, one of the great shipbuilder's lawyers, said his client was a very sick man, but he was sure every creditor would be paid in full, as Mr. Roach could pay $2 for every $1 he owed.

[Chester (Pa.) dispatch.]

The news of the failure of John Roach caused considerable excitement here, where his solvency had never been questioned. Up to within a year ago his weekly pay-roll was never less than $15,000. Now it is about $7,000, but this will be reduced to-morrow, when 400 men will be laid off. Only enough workmen will be kept to finish the Mallory ship Comal. Representatives of the Winchester Company say the ship-yard was a separate corporation and was not included in the assignment. The yard will be affected, however, and as Mr. Roach is a large stockholder in the Chester rolling mills, blast furnace, and Combination Iron and Steel Company, located here, it is difficult to foretell the result on these places. Work on the cruisers Boston and Chicago and the monitor Puritan will virtually be suspended.

Secretary Whitney on the Failure.

[Newport (R. I.) special.]

Secretary of the Navy Whitney, speaking of the assignment of John Roach & Sons, said to-night: "I must admit that I was very much surprised to learn of the assignment of Mr. Roach, and I am sorry for it, yet I do not see how the Navy Department of the Government is in any way responsible. As a matter of fact there is only $15,000 or $20,000 difference between the Government and Mr. Roach. All he could connect the Government with in the matter is this: He would say: 'The Dolphin is ready and the Government refuses to receive her, and I cannot get my $15,000 or $20,000.' Now whether that would cause the suspension of a man like that, I cannot tell you. In the matter of the assignment, and the individuals preferred, it is clear that the Government is protected, for the reason that we hold the bondsmen whom Mr. Roach has given the preference." The Secretary said there was no reason why the other contracts should not be proceeded with.

Roach on the Disaster.

"As to the causes which have led up to my assignment, strictly speaking, it is not a failure," said John Roach to a New York reporter; "that is to say, my assignees will be able to pay $2 for every $1 of liabilities if they realize anything like the real value of my property. I cannot say what the exact amount of my liabilities is, nor what the sum of the assets will be to meet them. If the people understood this matter, if the mendacious free-trader had not so extensively deceived them, the failure of John Roach would be looked upon from ocean to ocean as a national calamity. This is not a party question. I have been a Republican, but above that I have first, last, and ever been an American. It was my great ambition that our nation should recover its glory and prosperity on the seas. I incorporated companies to sail vessels, and, despite the fact that the Government lent me scant encouragement, while foreign Governments practically supported their ship-builders, I have proved that it is possible for us to secure an immense foreign trade and to become, if the Government would but lift its consenting finger, the greatest sea-trading nation of the earth. Business became stagnant about a year ago when the Presidential nominations were being made. The 'free ship' movement was strong, for it has a catchy sound. The Democratic party is supposed to favor free ships, and when the election excitement began and people saw the possibility of Democratic success and of the passage of a law that would mean the annihilation of American shipbuilding there was no business. All the work, therefore, that I have on hand has been the construction of the new dispatch-boat and the three new vessels. In the meantime the Democracy had come into power, and prepared to prove their prophecy that the appropriation was not honestly spent. The Dolphin, a strong, substantial, excellent vessel, was condemned on the most puerile technicalities, and to add to this injustice, Mr. Garland has repudiated the contracts and practically said that there exists no binding agreement between me and the Government. That beyond the climax."

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Echoes From the Recent Press Excursion.

EATON RAPIDS JOURNAL.

A more lovely or picturesque spot in nature is seldom found. With railroad advantages it would rival any of the towns in Northern Michigan as a resort, or a business point. We were only too sorry to leave so charming a place so soon. * * * At this point we found a former citizen of Eaton Rapids, Chas. J. Strang, of the Charlevoix Journal, who received the rudiments of his profession in the Journal office, under the management of J. B. TenEyck, nearly twenty years ago.

GRAND HAVEN HERALD.

Charlevoix is pleasantly located on Lake Michigan with two beautiful inland lakes within sight. On these lakes are located the two great summer resorts of the Chicago Club and Kalamazoo people. The town has 1800 population, two newspapers, the Sentinel and Journal. Of all places we visited while on this trip we take pleasure in saying that Charlevoix is the best summer resort on the great lakes—except Grand Haven.

ST. CLAIR REPUBLICAN.

Charlevoix lays claim to being the best adapted by nature for a summer resort of any place in this region, owing to the fact that it enjoys the advantage of two lakes, on one or the other of which the water is always still. The cottages, many of them very artistic in appearance, are arranged in terraces on the banks which rise to a height of about one hundred feet, and the whole forms a beautiful picture.

Notes and News.

The Detroit Evening Journal has a new dress and a new head,—a marked improvement.

On our inside pages will be found a rather full biographical sketch of Gen. Grant, with portraits, etc.

The Michigan State Democrat, published at Detroit, is a new candidate for public favor, and judging by the style and tone of the first number it will prove a formidable rival to some older and more pretentious journals. It contains four pages of seven columns each, and is furnished at the low price of one dollar per year.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of transfers of real estate in Charlevoix county, as recorded in the office of register of deeds, for the week ending Tuesday evening:

John S. Dixon and wife to Elizabeth A. Boak, lot 2, blk 1, Dixon's addition to village of Charlevoix, $250.

Mary J. Stone to Sheldon J. Lyman, lot 6, of blk G, of Stone's addition to village of South Lake, $300.

D. S. Way and wife to A. E. Mason, S ½ of w ½ of lot 9, blk 6, village of South Lake, $250.

Wm. M. Miller and wife to First Congregational Society of Charlevoix, lot 1, blk 9, village of Charlevoix, $800.

John S. Dixon and wife to J. Milo Eaton, n ½ lot 9, blk 11, village of Charlevoix, $100.

Will A. Stone and wife to James Swanson, n ½ lot 5, blk 5, village of South Lake, $75.

James Swanson to Ameth M. Wilson, n ½ lot 5, blk 5, village of South Lake, $210.

F. A. Boynton to I. J. Horton, w ½ of s w ¼ 30-34-6, $800.

Isaiah S. Hunt and wife to H. B. Chapman, n ½ of 33-34-6, $711.90.

Chas. Sterzik and wife to Wm. Kirche, lot 2 of 1-34-6, $100.

Will A. Stone to Daniel Sullivan, s ½, lot 5, blk 5, village of South Lake, $75.

A. H. Van Deusen and wife to Wm. H. Porter, lot 7, blk 8, Nicholls' 1st addition to village of South Lake, $350.

James I. Atkins and wife to Benjamin Campbell, lot 10, blk 5, village of South Lake, $400.

Missionary Work.

A reverend gentleman in Washington lately called on Secretary Manning, and that officer was disposed to be facetious.

"We can't do anything more toward making a minister of you, can we?" he inquired.

"No, I presume not, as my commission comes from a higher power. I'll tell you what I would like, though."

"Name it," said the urbane ex-editor.

"I'd like to be appointed as a sort of missionary to the heathen."

"That's a little out of our line; but where do you want to go? We may give you some help."

"It isn't very far. I'd like to be made chaplain of the house of representatives."

"And the house isn't republican, either," said the secretary the next day, when he was telling a friend about the interview."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Why Her Lover Enlisted.

The mystery of George S. Carter's disappearance last September, says an Uxbridge, Mass., telegram to the New York *World*, has been cleared up by the publication of a little love story with a romantic sequel in which Carter figures as the live hero. Young Carter was engaged to a young lady living here, and preparations had been made for the nuptials. On the evening of the second day before the appointed time young Carter drove to the home of his affianced and asked her to take a ride. She made some excuse for preferring to stay at home that evening, and Carter drove off alone in a sad and dejected frame of mind. He was not satisfied with her treatment of him, and this dissatisfaction was rather heightened an hour or so later when he saw his young lady riding with another young man with whom he had not been on very good terms, and of whom he was rather jealous. He followed the young couple to know where they intended to go and learn how late they would remain together. He was satisfied that his betrothed was not true to him, and he drew his savings, amounting to $1,000, from the bank and started for New York, where he enlisted in the regular army. His departure caused a sensation, and for a long time no one could tell the cause of Carter's departure nor his destination. At length a letter came from New Mexico telling his parents that their son was a soldier. He wrote again, asking their help in getting a discharge from the army, and his anxiety was no doubt increased when he learned that his parents had been left $30,000 by the death of a relative. The war secretary has not yet replied favorably and is rather inclined to deny the petition on the ground that enlistments are very scarce.

An almanac 3,000 years old, found in Egypt, is in the British Museum. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world. It was found on the body of an Egyptian, who had, doubtless, regarded it with as much reverence as he did the Egyptian Bible—"The Book of the Dead"—and, indeed, it is strongly religious in character. The days are written in red ink, and under each is a figure, followed by three characters signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. Like the other Egyptian manuscripts it is written on papyrus. It is written in columns. It is not in its entirety, but was evidently torn before its owner died. It clearly established the date of the reign of Rameses the Great, but contains nothing else of value.

The Household.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Headache seem to take the place of the three graces in many households. How sad is the condition of such a family. The kidneys and liver often get deranged and perhaps the parents or even children may be suffering from diabetes, bright's disease or some kindred disease. As a preventive and also a cure for all the diseased conditions of the human family no preparation equals *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure.* Only $1.00 for large bottles.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Nature Cleanses

The system, if given an opportunity, but very few persons find time to give nature a chance and so the blood, which is the great drain for carrying away impurities, becomes so clogged with disease that unless some help is given it, the person will be afflicted by blood poisoning and suffer with pimples, boils, carbuncles, cancers, scrofula, &c., and often die without help. Save yourself from all this suffering and loss of time by using *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* which prevents all diseases in the system. Large bottles $1.00.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

The Grand Rapids

Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

C. R. BELLINGER

Has a large stock of

New Jewelry and Silverware

(SOLID AND PLATED)

Pins, Charms, and Chains,

In all the latest styles.

Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods.

New Style of Monogram Pin just received. Sewing Machine Oil kept in stock.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHARLEVOIX Savings Bank

At Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business on Monday, July 6th, 1885, made in accordance with Sections 18, 19, and 67, of the general banking law, as amended in 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$22,598 23
Overdrafts	1,461 00
Furniture and fixtures	437 00
Expense account	527 80
Checks on other banks	1,027 46
Due from other banks and bankers	3,856 10
Legal tender and bank notes	2,126 08
	$32,033 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$15,000 00
Undivided profits	3,242 17
Due depositors	13,791 50
	$32,033 67

I, FRED A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRED A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, A. D. 1885.

OSCAR UPRIGHT, Notary Public.

Attest: Correct.
HENRY BENNETT,
A. R. UPRIGHT,
JOHN NICHOLLS,

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated the 24th day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Lydia Bisant, executrix of the estate of Franklin Bisant deceased, is complainant and Isaac N. Inskeep, Cynthia E. Inskeep, John T. Collins and Jane Roy are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal, interest and costs of this cause, of the following described parcel of land to wit: The north west quarter (¼) of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty six (26), in township thirty three (33) north, range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the survey thereof; being in the township of Evangeline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated July 27th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.
CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty ninth day of May A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Martha J. Ayers is complainant and and Andrew J. Hall, Sarah J. Hall, James Fox, Amos Musselman and Livingston L. Loveridge are defendants, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal of said mortgage, interest thereon and costs in said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit, lots twenty six (26) and sixty nine [69] of the village of Boyne according to the recorded plat thereof, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

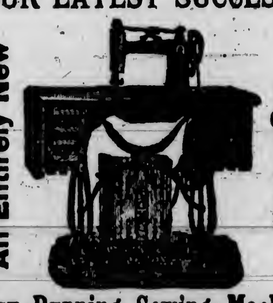
Dated July 8th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.
CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant.
Charlevoix Michigan. 104-110

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.



An Entirely New High Arm,

Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS

The Most Room under the Arm.
The Best Self-Setting Needle.
The Largest Bobbin.
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread.
The Most Perfect Tension.
The Most Reliable Feed.
The Most Perfect Take-up.
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of

Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 12

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c. stamp, BEN. VANDELF & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK. You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City. I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK. Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

PAINTS Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

—

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CASH FOR

FAT CATTLE,

Sheep and Hogs.

Having contracted to furnish Fresh Meats to the Charlevoix markets, this season, I will pay the highest market price for fat Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, May 20, 1885.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Established Fifty-five Years.

RAVEN & BACON,

—NOW—

RAVEN PIANOS,

13 East 16th Street, New York City.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE 50 PER CENT.

These Pianos are made from the best material, finished in the best manner, and being in every respect Honest and First-Class, have been awarded the First Premium wherever exhibited for the last Forty Years. Every piano guaranteed for six years, and five days trial allowed that it may be thoroughly criticised by yourself and friends before paying for it. Look at the prices and send for Descriptive Catalogue before buying elsewhere.

No. 1, Upright or Square,	*$230, worth $400*		
No. 2,	"	"	*260,* " *500*
No. 3,	"	"	*290,* " *600*

ALL 7 1-3 OCTAVES.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

RUPTURE CURED by our Astringent Lotion. Safe, sure cure. Send stamp for book. PEET & Co., 561 6th Ave., New York

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

GRANT DEAD.

The Old Hero of Appomattox, After Life's Fitful Fever, Sleeps Well.

Surrounded by His Family, the Grim Old Soldier Passed Peacefully Away.

His Life Prolonged Many Hours by Hypodermic Injections of Brandy.

A decided change for the worse took place in the condition of Gen. Grant on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 21, and it dawned upon the physician and family that the illustrious and long-suffering patient was surely sinking. Shortly after one o'clock on the morning of the 22d, a hypodermic injection of brandy was administered, which had the effect of brightening him up. The weakness continued throughout Wednesday, the sufferer's nourishment consisting wholly of two glasses of milk. The hypodermic injections of brandy were repeated at intervals.

Once during the morning the General attempted to write, but succeeded only in writing the date, the effort being greater than warranted by the little remaining strength. He spoke at intervals, but his voice was very feeble. At 2:15 the members of the family and Dr. Newman were grouped in the darkened room near Gen. Grant. Observing their evidence of fear ing the General said: "I do not want anybody to be distressed on my account." At 5 p. m. the pulse was 156. At 6:50 p. m. the bulletin was sent out that the General was sinking. At 7:40 U. S. Grant, Jr., and Drs. Shrady and Sands reached Mount MacGregor by special train, and Dr. Douglas said that Gen. Grant could live but a few hours. Dr. Newman also said that the General had almost reached the end. Telegrams came from all parts of the country inquiring about the dying chieftain's condition. At 9:05 p. m. he was unconscious, and fruitless efforts were made to arouse him. It was then believed that the beginning of the end was at hand. At 10 o'clock his respiration was 45. His arms were cold up to his elbows. The General could only speak in a faint, husky whisper. The General was fully aware of his condition. At times he lay with his eyes closed, and while everybody around him thought he was sleeping he was fully aware of all that was taking place about him. His faithful servants were with him nearly all the time. At midnight bottles of hot water were placed at Gen. Grant's feet to induce warmth, and mustard draughts were applied upon the stomach and breast to preserve the flagging circulation. At one o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 23d, the General remained in the same quiet condition. Hypodermies of brandy were being used. At two o'clock in the morning the family were astir, and the whole house was lighted up with the exception of the reception-room. Here the General lay in bed, and a dim light was burning on a table near the window. The physicians were still near him, as was also Col. Grant, while the ladies were in an adjoining room. His condition remained comparatively unchanged.

At 3 o'clock Gen. Grant was in a somnolent condition. The respirations had grown shallow and the General was no longer able to expectorate because of the weakness, which was increasing. At 3:35 a. m. Dr. Shrady was walking in front of the cottage for the purpose of obtaining some fresh air. Col. Grant appeared suddenly and beckoned to him, when the Doctor ascended the piazza and entered the sick-room. A moment later the whole household were grouped about the General. Day was dawning over the eastern hills, and it was feared that the rising of the sun would mark the close of the long struggle. At 4 a. m. the respirations were 50, the pulse so rapid as not to be counted, and hypodermies, which had been quite freely administered through the night, had no longer any marked effect. At 4:30 a. m. Dr. Douglas said: "Gen. Grant is just alive, and is liable to pass away at any moment." At 4:50 o'clock the breathing was quickened and reached 50 to the minute.

At 5 o'clock Dr. Douglas remarked that the General's brain, heart, and lungs were alive, and that was about all he could say. At 5:25 the respirations had increased to sixty, and the death-rattle, occasioned by the filling of the lungs and throat with mucus, was plainly heard by the loving and devoted ones at his bedside. He then recognized his friends by opening his eyes. At a few minutes before 8 o'clock Gen. Grant breathed his last. The end was peaceful and without evident pain. He was surrounded by all the members of his family, and all were prepared for the final moment when it arrived. For over an hour before the General's death he had drawn his breath only with the utmost difficulty, the respirations coming in long, gurgling gasps, the throat being clogged with mucus. At the last moment the General was, it seemed, conscious, and for a brief space it seemed that the group of watchers could not realize that the General was at last beyond their care.

—And thus passes from earth the most illustrious soldier of his time. The insidious disease to which he at last succumbed has long been in progress, and he has faced the end which he knew was near with the same quiet courage that has faced every disaster with which he has been confronted. The life of the old hero has had few more impressive scenes than this last one of struggle against the common enemy of mankind—a struggle prompted by no selfish motives and by no trace of fear, but solely that he might perform yet one more service for his country, and complete with the pen the task that was begun with the sword. The end of his hard-working life found him still at work with untiring purpose and with energies unabated save by physical weakness. When he could no longer maintain the strife he surrendered with the dignity of those alone who have never given in to anything less than the inevitable, and passed "out of reach of time, out of sight of love, out of hearing of hatred," from the circle of friends and relatives who mourned him, from the country of which he had deserved so well, from the world of which his is one of the foremost names.

Now that the record of this man's life is completed, remarks a contemporary, it is surely best that we forget whatever there may have been of the inglorious about his later years, in sight of the glorious years which won for him a high place forever in the hearts of the American people. Nor is it any real discredit to the man who has once done so much for his country that he was at last caught in the world's great snare, but rather a sign to set more sharply in relief that simplicity and straightforwardness of character which met and triumphed over all open dangers and difficulties, and was only found unfit to be pitted against the practices of the trickster. All great men cannot be Napoleons or Cæsars, and history emphasizes no fact more strongly than that the qualities which led to victory on the battle-field are not those most needed in the larger field of life. For the services of Grant as a military leader we may be profoundly, reverently thankful. That as a statesman and a private citizen he was at times misled or at fault should not make us for one moment forget how great those services were. On this day of sorrow our one thought should be of those deeds which have made their doer one of the great historic Americans. The English hero whose name is one with that of Waterloo lived to make his after years one great mistake, but men no longer remember this against him, and the words which the laureate sang in his praise we may with peculiar fitness apply to our own lost hero:

Our greatest, yet with least pretense,
Great in council and great in war,
Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common sense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime.

AWAITING THE FINAL SUMMONS.

Scenes In and Abont the House of Death a Few Hours Before the End.

About and around the cottage, says a special from Mount MacGregor, all was still and quiet, except for the occasional twitter of some belated bird in the birches or pines. Mrs. Grant, attired in a loose gown of white, came out upon the veranda and seated herself in one of the many deserted willow chairs that were scattered in groups about the piazza. Ten minutes she sat motionless, gazing away to the east, where the gray tint of another day had grown to a full promise. Her face rested against one hand, and she was evidently wrapped in thought. Suddenly there came the sound of a rattling, laboring cough from within. It was the General clearing the affected parts of his throat of mucus. Mrs. Grant left the piazza quickly and seated herself by the General's side, slowly fanning the sick man's face. The coughing was not severe, but only incidental. Col. Fred Grant entered the room while the nurse was aiding the General, and took a place at the side and behind his father. The nurse fetched a lamp and held it at the sick man's shoulder, and at the moment the General turned his face toward the light and upward to bid the nurse bring his pad and pencil. His wish was not at the instant understood, and, turning a trifle further, the General repeated his wish. The scene at the moment was a picture in shadows. As the flickering rays fell across the face of the General, it became a grim Rembrandt, with strong, rugged lines broken down by suffering and pain.

On his head was the skull-cap that at all times lends a startling effect to the sick man's appearance, and from beneath it straggled the hair that clung in sweat-moistened locks about the emaciated neck. A crimson scarf had been thrown over the back of the General's chair, but as he leaned forward it drew across his shoulders, one end being gathered under his arm. A dark dressing-gown covered the patient's attenuated form, and a handkerchief encircled his neck. The gray of the close-cut beard seemed white, and the lines on cheek and forehead were deepened, and when the face was turned upward to speak the eyes seemed grayer, too, and abnormally large. They were clear and steady, showing that the General's reason was clearly at his command, but there was a wistful and yearning expression in them. The General's face, as he spoke, appeared strained and drawn, but its color and fullness were not such as would be expected after such suffering and care. The lips moved heavily and the whisper was husky and low, but the nurse understood, and the pad and pencil were brought. Then, while the red light of the lamp fell on his downcast face, he wrote, but only briefly. The slip was handed to Dr. Douglas, who at once turned it over to Col. Grant, who had arisen and stood beside his mother at the General's side. It was a private family communication, and when finished the sick man resumed his half-reclining position, with his head slightly inclined forward and his elbows on the sides of the chair, while the fingers of either hand were interlocked, each with the other, beneath his chin.

The family were all gathered at the side of the sick man, and again Dr. Newman, at about the same hour as last night, and at Mrs. Grant's request, knelt beside the General and prayed. Heads were bowed and silent tears were on the cheeks of men as well as women. After an hour death seemed a little less rapidly gaining on the man it has pursued just nine months today, for it is just nine months ago to-day that Gen. Grant walked into Dr. Douglas' office to seek his professional aid for the cancer that has done what foes and war could not. Then the doctors and clergyman strolled out upon the piazza and sat near the parlor window, and Jesse Grant joined them at times, but the other members of the family remained in the sick-room and watched and waited, while the General answered "yes" and "no" to several questions.

HIS SICKNESS.

An Account of the Dead General's Illness—His Fortitude.

The decline of Gen. Grant's health may really be said to date from his severe fall upon the sidewalk over a year ago, when he received the injury to his hip. Last September, while the General was at Long Branch with his family, he spoke for the first time of a swelling and soreness of the tongue. He refused to see a physician about it, and preferred to treat it as a joke. Later on, however, the trouble increased so that it interfered with his speech and the taking of food. At the earnest solicitation of his family and friends he consulted the physicians. The latter decided that he was suffering from a cancerous affliction of the mouth, that this, together with the trouble of the tongue, was aggravated by the patient's excessive smoking. Gen. Grant, there ore, reduced his quota of cigars one-half. The real condition of the General's health was not made public, however, until Jan. 11, when his throat trouble had increased to an alarming point and took on a more violent form. From this time on his condition varied, at times allowing him to ride out, and at others confining him to his bed and causing great alarm in the family. He was attended by Dr. Fordyce Barker and other of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. During the latter part of January, however, the rumor gained credence that the reports of the medical journals upon his case had been decidedly rose-colored to allay the fears of the public. It was made known, also, that his physical condition was completely shattered, and that the affection of the tongue had developed into a malignant and fatal disease. From this time on he was only able to take liquid nourishment, with a few exceptional days, and he was unable to sleep save in naps. Besides the ulceration of the throat the tongue was painfully swollen and inflamed, and the patient suffered so from neuralgia in the head that most of his teeth had to be extracted. During all this time the General had been patient and uncomplaining, and had worked every day upon his military autobiography, scarcely stopping to revise his "copy," for fear he would not live to finish the work.

After April 20 Gen. Grant greatly improved. He was able to take frequent drives in the park, which did him great good. About this time it was announced that if the improvement continued he would go away to the mountains, and also that he would, if possible, take a trip to California. April 27 he celebrated his 63d birthday by a drive, and his physicians were jubilant over his improved condition. In May he resumed work on his book, dictating to his stenographer. He suffered considerably from the effort, but with frequent interruptions he continued the work. May 10, he was able to walk several blocks with the assistance of a cane, but three days later he was much worse, and it was feared the end was at hand. He again rallied, however, and in the beginning of June the drives were decided not to be beneficial and they were discontinued. It was decided about the middle of June to remove the patient to Mount MacGregor, and on June 16 he went there in a special train, accompanied by his family. The General stood the trip fairly well, and the succeeding day astonished his physician by walking to the top of a steep knoll. But the effort was too much, and he suffered a relapse. At Mount MacGregor he has lived ever since, with some days of suffering, but on the whole being better than if he had remained in the stifling city.

The Fatal Lump at the Roof of the Mouth.

Gen. Grant's disease first made itself apparent in June, 1884, while he was at his cottage at Long Branch. While eating fruit at lunch he felt a lump in the roof of his mouth. He mentioned the fact to Mr. George W. Childs, whose cottage adjoins his, the lawns being in common. Dr. Da Costa, whose brother-in-law was chief of Grant's medical staff, was visiting Mr. Childs, and at the latter's suggestion he called on the General. Having examined the throat, he advised Gen. Grant to consult Dr. Fordyce Barker, his family physician, at once. The General made little complaint about the matter after that until autumn. One day in September, however, the General inquired of Mr. Childs: "What did Dr. Da Costa say about my throat?" Then, for the first time, Mr. Childs, who, like all the other friends of the General at Long Branch, thought that the ailment had disappeared, had his suspicions aroused. Dr. Da Costa was seen again by Mr. Childs and asked whether the disease could be incipient cancer. The physician avoided a direct answer, but repeated that the General should see his family physician immediately. It was not until almost the last week in October that the old soldier thought it necessary to consult Dr. Barker.

One of the first intimations that the public had of Gen. Grant's illness was when Mr. Childs invited him to Philadelphia to a series of public receptions some months later. The General declined on the advice of his physicians, and wrote in an explanatory letter dated Feb. 2: "I am feeling quite well, except a soreness at the root of the tongue and the tonsil over it, which causes me great pain in talking, and especially when I attempt to swallow water. I have not smoked a cigar since the 20th of November."

On Feb. 25 a telegram from New York, based on reliable medical authority, created general alarm among Gen. Grant's friends. It said: "It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that Gen. Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of reaction, and unless there should be some unexpected relief he will not be long among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining, and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortunes."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Chicago Syndicate's Conditions at Last Accepted for Building the Texas Capitol.

A Rich Man Goes Begging for a Burial Place—Explosion Caused by a Toothpick—Etc., Etc.

Texas' Big Capitol.

The Building Commissioners and Capitol Board met on Tuesday, says a dispatch from Austin, Texas. The board consists of Governor Ireland, Controller Swain, State Treasurer Lubbock, Attorney General Templeton, and Land Commissioner Walsh. The Building Commissioners are Messrs. Lee and McLaurin and Supervising Architect Walker. The board, with one dissenting voice (that of Treasurer Lubbock), voted to accept the proposition of Colonel Abner Taylor, of the Chicago syndicate, to build the State House of red granite, from the mountains of Burnet County, sixty miles northwest of Austin. Under the new agreement, the building will cost the contractor $500,000 extra, but the State agrees to omit two porticos and furnish the granite and 500 convicts to work it. Col. Taylor was present at the meeting, and says he will immediately put a large force at work. A railroad fifteen miles long has to be built before the granite is reached. A dispatch from a convention of Knights of Labor was laid before the meeting, solemnly protesting against the employment of convicts. Col. Taylor says he will employ every granite cutter in Texas at union prices. The Texas State House is to be finished according to the new contract in two years. The Texans are much pleased with the magnanimous and honorable bearing and conduct of Col. Taylor throughout the negotiations, which have extended over a week and involved millions. Both sides made concessions, and Col. Taylor showed Gov. Ireland he was not to be outdone.

A Book-Keeper Wrecks a Bank.

A Sedalia (Mo.) special says that "an examination of the books of the Sedalia Saving Bank, from which R. E. King, the bookkeeper, embezzled $10,000 on July 3 and absconded, revealed that there had been systematic defalcations during the last five years, amounting to about $38,000, besides the $10,000 returned, making $48,000, or nearly the capital stock of $50,000. King was arrested on a warrant sworn out by one of the directors and placed under bond of $1,500, which was to-day raised to $5,000. Officers of the bank have published a card saying that on account of serious loss by having their funds abstracted it would be necessary to suspend, but arrangements had been made to pay every dollar of the deposits with interest, and all depositors could call and get their money at pleasure. The matter had been kept quiet by the bank, which had denied the reports that had gotten out, and the announcement created quite a sensation. Nearly all concerned censure the bank officers for retaining King when his bad habits were well known."

Buried Like a Pauper.

The funeral of Edward Gillan, who shot his wife and killed himself at Cleveland, Ohio, was a strange one. A telegram from that city says: "The man was a Roman Catholic, but some years ago he was excommunicated, and no priest would consent to conduct the funeral services. His daughter refused to allow a Protestant minister to officiate, and consequently no service was performed and no hymn was sung. The remains lay in a rich casket with silver ornaments. A large number called to see the corpse. The funeral was attended only by a few old people, who sat by the coffin smoking pipes. There was considerable trouble securing pall-bearers, but finally six men consented to act. The body was then taken to the Catholic cemetery, but as Gillan had been excommunicated it was refused burial there, and thus the remains of the man who left $50,000 worth of property were buried in the potter's field."

A Plucky Woman.

A Lafayette (Ind.) dispatch says that "a rough-looking man entered the kitchen door of one of our prominent houses and inquired for the lady of the house. Being informed by the hired girl that she was not at home he became very loquacious, and wound up by making love to the girl. Pretending not to be opposed to his advances, she watched her opportunity and when he approached her she seized a large dipper and from a wash-boiler on the stove hurled a quantity of boiling suds into his face, scalding his eyes in a terrible manner. As he groped his way out of the house he was heard to exclaim: "Oh, sheol," but in the language of the old version. As he retreated the girl followed up her advantage by administering another hot bath about the head and neck until he was well off the premises. If the fellow retains his eyesight he will doubtless give that kitchen a wide berth in the future."

A Tooth-Pick Explosion.

A most singular occurrence, that, by a miracle, did not prove a fatal one, happened at a grocery in Richmond, Ind., says a dispatch from that city. Billy Stump had sharpened the clean end of a match for a tooth-pick when a customer called for a can of gasoline, and while filling it, with the match held firmly between his teeth, he raised his head and it was ignited in coming in contact with the counter. Simultaneously a flame shot from the can and he was ablaze, but hurrying to the street some parties, after failing to quench the blaze by pumping water on him, rolled him in the dust until they accomplished it.

A Proclamation Against Cattle.

Gov. Martin of Kansas, a Topeka telegram says, has issued a proclamation against the importation of infectious cattle into the State. The Governor directs all Sheriffs and deputies to promptly take charge of and restrain any cattle sought to be driven across any county in violation of law and report the same to the Live Stock Sanitary Commission. The Governor also directs the Sanitary Commission to adopt effective regulations for the enforcement of the act.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion.

A frightful explosion occurred on the South Pennsylvania Railroad, near Fort Littleton, Fulton County, Pa., instantly killing one Hungarian and two Italians, and probably fatally injuring John Martin, the foreman, and an unknown negro. The bodies of those killed were horribly mutilated.

A PLEA FOR REMOVALS.

An Open Letter to the Postmaster General.

Hon. William F. Vilas, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—It is now almost four months since we have had a Democratic administration, and still no Democratic Postmaster has yet been appointed in this county, except one in a little village to succeed one who had been removed by death.

Our people are getting impatient, and begin to feel dissatisfied. I do not blame them for it. If such are to be the results and fruits of victory, it is foolish to exert ourselves and vain to conquer. We did not fight for the postoffices, but, after defeating our adversaries, we do not want them to rule over us any longer. The patriotism of the Democrats and their adherence to principle have been sufficiently demonstrated. Through many long years they fought and suffered for opinion's sake, even without the expectation of success, bore defeat serenely, and after it prepared for the next combat. It can not be said of them that they were mere spoils hunters trying to get at the flesh-pots. Keeping an undaunted courage through many a weary struggle, their perseverance finally brought about success. The people, tired of the party so long in power, declared that they wanted a change—reform in all the branches of the Government, in the system and in the personnel.

Under our political system the officers are not only servants of the Government, they are a part of it. If there is a change in the head, there must be a change in the members also. There is no need of going very slow in making it. The business interests of the country will not be injured by proceeding with dispatch. All they require is that persons equally competent should be put in the places of the officers removed. That can be done now. We have the men at hand. There is no probation required for us to get used to our new clothes, the robes of the victors. We need not bind out our intelligent Democrats as apprentices to Republican officeholders to learn the trade of carrying on the Government.

The Republicans now occupying the offices were not appointed by reason of their special fitness or qualifications, but for their work for the party. This is a notorious fact. It requires no proof. A court would take judicial notice of it. You, all your colleagues, I, and every one that has observed what was going on around him, have seen it done, time and again. These partisan appointees have made themselves as useful to their party after being placed in office as before. This again is notorious. Every postoffice was the Republican council chamber for the place, every postmaster the head of the gang.

Why should we be required to charge these matters against individual officers, when everybody knows that they apply to all, jointly and severally? The presumption is against all; let them prove the exceptions, if any there are, instead of requiring us to prove patent facts. It is hateful to make charges, anyhow. It creates personal enmity, while a removal without such would be taken with the calmness and good grace with which men otherwise submit to political defeat. I believe that we Democrats have a right to expect of a Democratic administration that it should remove such Republican officeholders as are liable to removal at pleasure, and such as are not so liable should be requested to resign. If they then refuse, show that all their pretentions to political principles are fraudulent; that the essence of their political faith is to stick to the offices like the leech to his victim, then we will file charges against them, and prove enough of them to rid the service of that kind of employes. Our people expect this much of the administration. A different policy will be injurious to the party. The Democrats want to know that we have a Democratic Government. The postmaster is its representative nearest to and immediately with the people. A dozen cabinet officers and a hundred ministers abroad do not have the impertance, as far as making votes is concerned, of one good postmaster in a good-sized town. The people see him and transact business with him every day. Our postmaster must teach the masses that we are competent to carry on the business of the Government as well as the Republicans. To leave the postoffice in the hands of the Republicans conveys the impression to the people that a Democratic President can not trust the Democrats. A Democrat getting his mail from a Democratic postmaster feels that his party, that is himself, is "in power." A Republican postmaster reminds him of his former subjection, and that his efforts to "get on top" have thus far been unavailing.

Our county gave 1,900 Democratic votes at the last election. As things are now I would not count on 1,000 were an election to take place. You must do something for us. There are proper applications on file for ———. Have them acted upon. If your First Assistant cannot do the work of his office by reason of ill-health, make him resign and let a man of vigor succeed him. I wrote you about Postmaster ——— a long time ago. He is the worst Republican bulldozer imaginable. Why has he not been put out yet? If we must bear with that class of men, it would have been better for us to have folded our arms, and let Blaine be elected.

The views I express are universal here. I hope you will pay some attention to them. Very respectfully,

J. KOPELKE,
Chairman Democratic Central Committee and late Elector Tenth District, Indiana.

MICHIGAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Abstract of a Paper on Poisonous Cheese Read by Professor V. C. Vaughan, M. D., Ph. D.

At the last meeting of the Michigan State Board of Health, Dr. Vaughan presented a report of his investigations on poisonous cheese. It is well known that cases of severe illness follow the eating of some cheese. Such instances are of frequent occurrence in the North German countries and in the United States. In England they are less frequently observed; while in France, where much cheese is made and eaten, these cases are said to occur very rarely. A few years ago, the reputation of a large cheese factory in Northern Ohio was destroyed by the great number of cases of alarming illness arising from eating its cheese. Dairymen know this cheese as "sick" cheese.

KINDS OF CHEESE THAT ARE POISONOUS.

A German author says: "The numerous kinds of soft cheese, prepared in small families, or on small farms, are generally the cause of the symptoms; while it is quite exceptional to hear of symptoms arising from the use of cheese prepared in large quantities." Some two years ago a family in Alpena, Mich., was poisoned by eating of cottage cheese; but the cheese, which poisoned so many in this State last year was made at one of the largest factories in the State, and by a thoroughly experienced cheese-maker. The old foul-smelling cheese, such as Limburger and Schweitzer, have never been known to be poisonous.

EFFECTS OF THE CHEESE.

The symptoms produced by "sick" cheese, as reported by German and American physicians, agree quite closely, and are as follows: Dryness of the mouth and throat, with a sense of constriction, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, sometimes double vision, and marked nervous prostration. In rare instances the sufferer dies from collapse. As a rule, recovery occurs in a few hours, or at most after a few days. The symptoms of cheese-poisoning and those of sausage, canned meats, and fish poisoning are very similar, though death results more frequently from the others mentioned than from cheese-poisoning.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHEESE.

The samples of cheese examined had no peculiarities of appearance, odor, or taste, by which it could be distinguished from good cheese. It is true that if two pieces of cheese—one poisonous and the other wholesome—were offered to a dog or a cat, the animal would select the good cheese; but this was probably due to an acuteness of the sense of smell possessed by the animal and not belonging to man. Indeed, if a person tasted a cheese, knowing that it was poisonous, he might detect a sharpness of taste which would not ordinarily be noticed.

RECOGNIZING POISONOUS CHEESE.

There is no certain means, aside from a chemical examination, by which a poisonous cheese can be distinguished from a wholesome one. The most reliable ready method is probably that proposed by Dr. Vaughan a year ago, and it is as follows: Press a small strip of blue litmus paper (which can be obtained at any drug store) against a freshly cut surface of the cheese, if the paper is reddened instantly and intensely, the cheese may be regarded with suspicion. When treated in this way any green cheese will redden the litmus paper, but ordinarily the reddening will be produced slowly and will be slight. If the piece of cheese be dry, a small bit should be rubbed up with an equal volume of water, and the paper should then be dipped in the water. Dr. Vaughan does not regard the above test as free from error, but as the most reliable ready means now known. Every groceryman should apply this test to each fresh cheese which he cuts. The depth of the reddening of the paper may be compared with that produced by cheese which is known to be wholesome.

EFFECTS ON THE LOWER ANIMALS.

Dogs and cats, at least, are not affected by eating poisonous cheese. This is probably due to the fact that they do not get enough of the poison from the amount of cheese which they eat. The pure isolated poison in sufficient doses would undoubtedly produce upon the lower animals effects similar to those produced on man.

NATURE OF THE POISON.

Dr. Vaughan has succeeded in isolating the poison, to which he has given the name Tyrotoxicon (from two Greek words, which mean cheese and poison). It is a product of slight putrefaction in the cheese which probably occurs in the vat, as the curd has been known to poison a person. By this slight putrefaction, or excessive fermentation as it may be called, a large amount of butyric acid is formed, and this in the presence of the casein of the cheese is capable of developing a poison. Different samples of poisonous cheese contain different amounts of the poison. The same weight of cheese from one cake furnished three times as much poison as that from another cake. The poison was obtained in long, needle-shaped crystals, which are freely soluble in water, chloroform, alcohol, and ether. The smallest visible fragment of a crystal placed upon the end of the tongue causes a sharp, stinging pain at the point of application, and in a few minutes, dryness and constriction of the throat. A slightly larger amount produced nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The poison is volatile at the temperature of boiling water, and for this reason even poisonous cheese may be eaten with impunity after being cooked. The substance has also a marked pungent odor, and through the nose one can obtain sufficient of the volatile poison to produce dryness of the throat. This is true, however, only of the isolated poison. In the cheese the taste and odor of the poison are both modified to such an extent that they would not be recognized, as has already been stated.

The first step in the study of cheese-poisoning has now been taken, by finding out what the poison is. Efforts will be made to ascertain the means for preventing its formation.

State Items.

—A churn run by electricity is a Harrison invention.

—Two women have opened a barber shop at Grand Rapids.

—Saginaw City teachers will have their pay raised next term, as far as an aggregate of $2,000 will raise it.

—Rev. William Smith, of Howell, who was on a tour of Europe, had to abandon it, because of failing health.

—A railroad engineer was fined $8.35 at Grand Rapids for allowing his train to stand twenty-five minutes on a crossing.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 30, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT, EMREY & Co. general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $6.00, and $6.40.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.60.
HAY, per ton, baled $18; loose $20.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 30c. New $1.00.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@4.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 15@16c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
GRANULATED SUGAR, 8c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 8@10c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

CORRECTED BY G. W. JEFFERIES.

BEEF—Steak 12½@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@8c.
PORK—Steak 10c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@15c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Grand excursion and basket picnic under the auspices of the I. O. G. T., to be held at Horton's Bay, Saturday, August 1, 1885. The steamer Clara Belle has been chartered for the excursion. Tickets 40 cents for round trip. The public are cordially invited to participate. The boat will leave Carpenter & Bartholomew's dock at 7 a. m. sharp. By order of committee.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

☞ Resorters can secure good rooms and good board at Mrs. Jefferies' on reasonable terms. Inquire at Jefferies' Market, opposite Bridge Street House.

☞ All orders by Telephone promptly delivered from Jefferies' Market.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright, Emrey & Co.

☞ Pressed Corned Beef at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞ Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Bridge street received a partial covering of gravel last week.

Boyne City and Boyne Falls will soon "hello" to each other.

A very pleasant party was given at Music Hall Monday evening.

A barn was burned at East Jordan Sunday. Cause: small boys playing with matches.

Memorial services for Gen. Grant will be held in the M. E. church on Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Faxton is billed for an excursion to Petoskey next Sunday, leaving here at 9 o'clock.

Jas. Washburn is making a good substantial dock for the Charlevoix Resort Association.

There will be services at the Congregational church, next Sunday morning and evening.

On Saturday next the Daily Resorter will contain a full description of all the resorts in Northern Michigan.

Next Sunday evening Rev. C. F. VanAuken will take for the subject of his discourse: "God's voice to the Nation."

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Carlscin caught a mess of speckled trout, the four largest weighing over one pound each.

The village will have some broken legs to pay for if some of the numerous holes in the sidewalks are not repaired pretty soon.

Prof. Judson Pettingill, of the Ann Arbor high school, wife and child arrived Saturday evening, and are stopping at the Cook cottage.

We have a little matter prepared for the entertainment of certain Harbor Springs boys, but we are advised to not serve it up this week.

W. P. Brown is laying the brick walls of his bank block this week. They are obtained from W. H. Healey's brick yard, East Jordan.

A huge umbrella over the street sprinkler would be of great benefit to the driver, and give that much more advertising space to be sold.

Another scoop! The "leading *news* paper" failed to discover that there was a Grant memorial service in the Congregational church last Sunday morning.

The ice cream social by the ladies of the Congregational society, heretofore announced for Saturday evening, has been postponed to Wednesday evening next.

The sloop yacht, Harry Burke, of Chicago, arrived at Charlevoix Monday, having on board the Messrs. Pettibone, S. M. Moore and John Carse, all of Chicago.

The Detroit Evening Journal gave the most extended biography of Gen. Grant on the day of his death of any paper in the state received at this office. An evidence of enterprise.

Those of our subscribers who receive statements this month will please give them prompt attention, as we need every dollar that can be raised to pay for paper and new material.

H. C. Cooper intends to devote more attention to his undertaking department, than heretofore, and will add considerable to his present stock of coffins, caskets, trimmings, etc., but this will not in any way reduce his general furniture business.

If there is any law which gives the harbor master control over the speed of boats through the channel, it should be applied with force to the Morley. The captain evidently tries to "show off" every time he comes here, by running in and out at his very best speed.

The Charlevoix Journal in announcing the advent of a temperance lecturer, Luther Benson, from Indiana, says of his speeches elsewhere, that "Lawyers wept and resolved to do better during these speeches." Jerusha! he must be a good one.—[Cassopolis Democrat.

The Petoskey Record ridicules the work of reprinting extracts from the many favorable press notices given this region. Now, Bro. Bontecou, do you really feel that way; or is it because so little was said of Petoskey as compared with the various other places mentioned?

At the annual meeting of the Charlevoix Resort Association, held July 21st, J. L. Sebring was elected president, Kendall Brooks vice president, Geo. E. Bardeen secretary, S. A. Gibson treasurer, and H. W. Page, P. Ranney, D. B. Merrill, O. M. Allen, I. D. Bixby, directors.

I. Stauffer, of Carpenter, has invented a grain sower with which he sowed 10 acres to timothy in 2½ hours. He is having some of them made, and farmers can get the same of him. The sower is something that will save farmers many hours work, and will prove a benefit to them.—Democrat.

An excursion party from the Charlevoix resort enjoyed a delightful visit to Mackinac Island last week, going up by rail via Mackinac City on Wednesday, and returning from Cheboygan by the Inland Route Friday, the Friant making a special trip to get them back to the resort that evening.

Our people generally and especially those who have the care of children, cannot be too careful about the spread of contagious diseases like scarlet fever, etc. If you have occasion to go into a sick-room, be sure to thoroughly disinfect your clothing before going into the presence of, or having any contact with children.

The Friant will give an excursion to the camp-meeting at Petoskey tomorrow, leaving here at 9.30, tickets 50 cents; and another on Sunday from East Jordan, stopping at Dwight's Landing, Stripp's dock, Ironton, and Charlevoix. Tickets from Charlevoix 50 cents, other places 75 cents. Will leave East Jordan at 7 o'clock, and Charlevoix at 8.30.

J. Milo Eaton today received a letter from Mr. Riffenburg, stating that he was ready to come here and begin the erection of the flouring mill as soon as the specifications could be returned from Indianapolis. Instructions were also given to engage two residences for the families of Mr. Riffenburg and his son. The letter also contained suggestions in regard to the purchase of material, stating that everything that could be obtained here would be.

The Daily Resorter is out again, and a neat little sheet it is,—not so little, either. It is a six column folio, well-printed on tinted paper, full of spicy items and choice bits of information, besides the arrivals and personals for all the leading hotels of this region. Bro. Hampton, abuse us if you will; we can't possibly stop to credit all the good things we shall clip from your columns.

The Grand Traverse Herald, after having published a very large number of the press notices favorable to that town, breaks down and compares the job to that of Mrs. Partington laboring with her broom to sweep out the waves of the rising Atlantic tide as it poured into her back kitchen, and gives a list of papers with favorable notices which must be omitted, closing with, "Charge the expenses of the press excursion up to advertising account, please." It looks as if we should have to do the same thing.

Grant Memorial Service.

At the Congregational church last Sunday morning, Rev. C. F. Van Auken conducted a memorial service and addressed an audience filling the church to its full capacity.

On the wall behind the pulpit hung a large portrait of General Grant, over which was suspended two large national flags. The walls, pulpit, and furniture were heavily draped in mourning.

Several front rows of pews were filled with a delegation from Baxter post, G. A. R.

Interspersed with the prayers, readings, etc. were several memorial hymns by the choir.

Mr. Van Auken discussed Gen. Grant's life from a purely unpartisan standpoint, briefly reviewing his life and dwelling on those actions and military successes which brought him so prominently before the American people. He followed him through his service as president, in his trip around the world, and to his home and private life, closing with a glowing eulogy of those elements of character, which, more than all else, seemed to give Grant his success in every undertaking when in the service of the people, and more than all else stamped him as a representative American.

Rev. Mr. Dinsmore, of Bloomington, Ills., followed with some personal reminiscence, elaborating the points made by Mr. Van Auken as to his personal characteristics. Mr. Dinsmore had been with Grant in the field and in the camp, in the zenith of his political success and in private life, and knew him thoroughly. In his opinion, no man in the history of the United States had overcome so many obstacles and achieved so great successes as had Grant, and no man would live longer in the hearts of the American people.

The services were listened to with marked attention throughout.

Contagious Diseases.

We desire once again to call the attention of the people to the law guarding against the spread of contagious diseases. This law has been frequently violated, causing much suffering among many who would otherwise escape. It provides that every case of any contagious disease dangerous to the public health shall be reported to the health officer, either by the house holder or physician, (with a penalty of not exceeding $100 for failure;) and the board of health shall use all possible care to prevent the spread of the disease, by giving public notice of infected places, and by isolating the patient whenever deemed necessary. The utmost care should be taken to prevent the contact of patient or nurse with children, or those having charge of children, or others liable to take the disease. On a salary of ten dollars a year the health officer cannot be everywhere present, but he will furnish circular instructions for the care of the sick and the disinfection of rooms to all who apply.

We Are Anxious

That every young lady should know what a delicate and harmless beautifier is to be found in *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*. It is absolutely harmless, and it makes the complexion so soft and brilliant, so surely removes all tan and freckles, that one needs only to give it a trial to be convinced of its merits. Only 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

J. L. HURD & CO.'S

SPECIAL SALES

Still Continue.

First Invoice of Spring Dry Goods Just Received.

MAYFLOWER TEA,

Our own Importation, and Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

All the Latest Popular

SHEET MUSIC

May be obtained of

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Death of Mrs. Graves.

Mrs. Dr. S. C. Graves died yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, of pneumonia. She had but recently recovered from her prostration of last winter, and had come here to spend the summer quietly, hoping to get thoroughly recovered before winter, but took a severe cold on the journey to this place, which was the cause of the fatal illness. She was attended almost constantly by her father, Judge Dryden, of St. Louis, and by her husband, Dr. S. C. Graves, of Grand Rapids. At her request, the remains were taken to St. Louis for burial by the side of her mother who died last year. She leaves a father, husband, sister and little baby to mourn her death.

A WORD FROM DR. GRAVES.

PARKER HOUSE,
Charlevoix, Mich., July 30, 1885.

It is a pleasure as well as a duty for me to express, thus publicly, to my friends in Charlevoix, my deep and tender thanks for all the favors and kindnesses which they have showered upon me and mine during the late fatal illness of my wife.

Mrs. Graves was in truth, a Charlevoix lady, for some of the most important scenes in the brief but eventful drama of her young life have been enacted here and she would willingly have done for you, what you have done for her. I know that were she able, she would quickly endorse this declaration and I have no doubt but that even at this moment, from the pearly gates of Paradise, she is smiling a sweet and welcome assent to my action.

Like a meadow-lily, before the scythe of the mower, she has been cut down in her youth and beauty, and another tender, pure, steadfast and uncommonly promising bud of womanhood has rendered the earth poorer and more desolate by her departure hence. Our loss is the gain of Heaven and the angels.

May God bless you all and keep your hearts free from sorrow and full of joy for many years to come.

S. C. GRAVES.

A Pleasant Anniversary.

Last Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harsha celebrated the first anniversary of their marriage, at their residence, corner Clinton street and the park. The rooms were tastefully decorated with monograms, evergreen, etc., and were well filled with a lively party of relatives and friends. An hour was passed with social games, music, and pleasant chat, after which refreshments were served. A large number of appropriate presents, useful and ornamental, were given. The company unite in their congratulations and the wish that future anniversaries may be observed with as much success and pleasure as this.

Prof. Harvey, Legerdemain.

At opera house, Friday evening, July 31st. Read what is said of him:

Prof. Harvey is a first-class magician.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

He produced many new and wonderful feats in legerdemain in so rapid a manner as to entirely daze his audience.—Manistee Democrat.

Prof. Harvey is master of his art. We are glad to commend him as one who does all he advertises.—Bangor Reflector.

Prof. Harvey gives a good, honest entertainment, worth more than the admission price asked.—Brooklyn Exponent.

Ice Cream Social.

Last Friday evening the ladies of the Congregational society gave an ice cream social at their church, which was quite well patronized, and netted a good profit. Next Wednesday evening it is to be repeated, at which time additional tables will be provided so as to increase the accommodations when the crowd is largest.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the people of the resorts are very liberal in their patronage of this society, all of which is appreciated by the ladies.

Two Runaways—Nobody Hurt.

Last Friday evening a horse attached to a milk wagon ran down Bridge street from Wm. Ferguson's to the bridge, scattering cans and portions of the wagon along the street.

On Wednesday evening, a horse attached to Mr. Holden's road cart, containing two young ladies, became unmanageable and ran away, throwing the ladies out, and scattering the cart in small pieces along the road.

Fortunately no one was injured.

The McGibeny Family.

This famous musical company gave one of their unrivaled entertainments at the opera house Tuesday evening. Every chair was filled, and to say that all were delighted is putting it mild. Every child is a natural musician and the performance of every member of the company will bear the severest criticism.

Remember This.

Hamilton's German Bitters are the best bitters made. They promote sleep and allay nervousness. They tone up and strengthen the system, without exciting the brain as do most other stimulants. They soothe to rest the jarring nerves, and calm the irritable and jaded system. They are prepared from the purest materials and are the best medicines you can use for restoring health and strength. Try them. 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

THE DEAD HERO.

Pen and Pencil Sketches of His Busy and Eventful Life.

Outline of His Career and Public Services from the Cradle to the Grave.

The Great Commander's Military Campaigns, from Belmont to Appomattox.

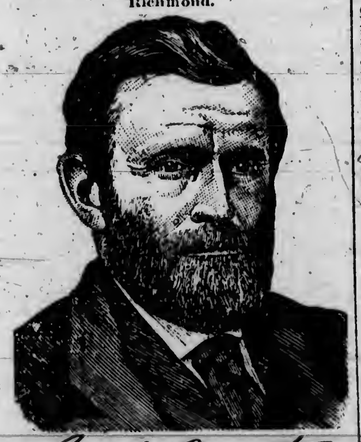
BIOGRAPHICAL.

From the Cradle to the Breaking Out of the Rebellion.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. His ancestors were Scotch. In 1823 his parents removed to the village of Georgetown, Ohio, where his boyhood was passed. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1839, appointed by the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, member of Congress. His name originally was Hiram Ulysses; but the appointment was blunderingly made out for Ulysses S., and so it had to remain. The study in which he showed most proficiency during his course at the academy was mathematics. He graduated in 1843, ranking twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, and was made a brevet Second Lieutenant of infantry, and attached as a supernumerary Lieutenant to the Fourth Regiment, which was stationed on the Missouri frontier. In the summer of 1845 the regiment was ordered to Texas, to join the army of Gen. Taylor. On Sept. 30 Grant was commissioned as a full Lieutenant. He first saw blood shed at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and took part also in the battles of Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and the siege of Vera Cruz. In April, 1847, he was made Quartermaster of his regiment, but still participated in all active operations; and after the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, he was appointed on the field a First Lieutenant for his gallantry. In his report of the battle of Chapultepec (Sept. 13, 1847), Col. Garland, commanding the First Brigade, said: "The rear of the enemy had made a stand behind a breastwork, from which they were driven by detachments of the Second Artillery under Capt. Brooks and the Fourth Infantry under Lieut. Grant, supported by other regiments of the division, after a short but sharp conflict." "I must not omit to call attention to Lieut. Grant, Fourth Infantry, who acquitted himself most nobly, upon several occasions, under my own observation." Grant was brevetted Captain for his conduct at Chapultepec, to date from the battle. After the capture of the city of Mexico he returned with his regiment and was stationed first at Detroit, and then at Sackett's Harbor. In 1848 he married Miss Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis, sister of one of his classmates. In 1852 he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and while at Fort Vancouver, Aug. 5, 1853, was commissioned full Captain. On July 31, 1854, he resigned, and removed to St. Louis, cultivating a farm near that city and engaging in business as a real estate agent. In 1859 he was employed by his father in the leather trade at Galena, Ill.

GRANT AS A SOLDIER.

His Military Campaigns from Springfield to Richmond.



U. S. Grant

[1861.]

President Lincoln's call for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion was made April 15, 1861, and April 19 U. S. Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena, with whom he went four days later to Springfield, Ill. In May Gov. Yates offered him the Colonelcy of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, of which he took command early in June and marched at once to Missouri, reporting to Gen. Pope, by whom he was stationed at Mexico, about fifty miles north of the Missouri River. Aug. 7 he was commissioned by the President as Brigadier General of Volunteers. Aug. 8 he was transferred by Fremont to Ironton, Mo., and a fortnight later to Jefferson City. Sep. 1, by direction of Fremont, he took command of the District of Southeast Missouri, and Sept. 4 made his headquarters at Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio. His first movement was to seize Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, Sep. 6, and Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, Sep. 25. On Nov. 7 he made a vigorous attack on the Confederate camp at Belmont. He drove the rebels down to the river bank and burned their camps and stores, but re-enforcements having been sent by Gen. Polk across the river, and the guns of Columbus brought to bear on the Union position, Grant was forced to retire. For the following two months he was employed in disciplining his troops, making no movement save a reconnoissance toward Columbus in January. Preparations were now set on foot for an attack upon Forts Henry and Donelson, the former of which commanded the Tennessee River, and the latter the Cumberland, near the dividing line between Kentucky and Tennessee. With this object Grant started from Paducah Feb. 3 with a force of 15,000 men, to be aided by a fleet of gunboats under Commodore Foote. Fort Henry was captured Feb. 6, its batteries having been silenced by the fire of the boats before the land forces arrived. The most of the Confederate troops escaped across the country to Fort Donelson, twelve miles distant. Gen. Grant promptly ordered his forces over the same road, surrounded that fort, and Feb. 14, as soon as the gunboats had come up the river to co-operate with him, began the attack upon the rebel works. The battle was severe, and ended Feb. 16 in the unconditional surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Buckner. Grant was commissioned Major General of Volunteers from the date of that victory, and immediately achieved national fame. Gen. Halleck, however, was prejudiced against him at this time, and used his utmost endeavor to deprive Grant of the honors of the Donelson victory, giving the credit of it in his report to Gen. C. F. Smith. Grant's second in command. The Government, however, had perception enough to understand the truth and to give Grant his well-deserved promotion. Whether from irritation at this act of the Secretary of War or other motive is not known, but Gen. Halleck immediately began preparations for an expedition into Tennessee, the command of which was given to Gen. Smith, and Gen. Grant for alleged disregard of orders was placed under arrest. After a few days, however, he was freed from this restraint, and again joined his command, which had encamped at Savanna, Tenn. Gen. Smith had camped with the troops at the point where the battle of Shiloh was afterward fought, near Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, some miles above Savanna. There Gen. Smith was taken ill with a sickness from which he never recovered, and Gen. Grant was placed in chief command. At daybreak of April 6 the camp at Pittsburg Landing was attacked by a large force under Gen. A. S. Johnston, and driven back with heavy loss. Gen. Grant speedily arrived on the field of battle and reformed the lines. Re-enforcements under Gen. Buell coming up in the night, the battle was renewed the next morning, and the Confederates were defeated and forced to retreat to Corinth. Gen. Grant was slightly wounded in this battle. It was one of the most hotly contested fights of the war, and the losses on both sides were terrible. False reports concerning Grant's conduct in this battle were circulated, and for a time the great General—whose military genius, however, had not yet been fully shown—was under a cloud. Halleck joined the army a few days after the fight at Shiloh, and took personal supervision of the siege of Corinth. During the fighting in that locality the next two months Grant was left in camp, though still retaining nominal command of the District of West Tennessee. In June he transferred his headquarters to Memphis. July 11 Halleck was summoned to Washington to supersede McClellan, and Grant succeeded him in command, and transferred his headquarters to Corinth. Sep. 17 he ordered an advance against the Confederate Gen. Price, then stationed with a large force at Iuka. There a battle was fought Sept. 19, and a complete victory gained by Gen. Rosecrans. As Bragg's force was pushing toward the Ohio River, Grant now removed his headquarters to Jackson. The Confederates, under Gens. Price and Van Dorn, then attacked the camp at Corinth, where Rosecrans was in command, and after a desperate fight, Oct. 3-4, were repulsed with heavy loss and pursued beyond the Hatchie River. Though not present in person at either of these battles, Grant directed the movements in both by telegraph. Buell had moved eastward to intercept Bragg, and met and defeated him at Perryville, Oct. 8, driving him back into East Tennessee. Oct. 16, Grant's department was extended by the addition of a part of Mississippi, as far south as Vicksburg, and he now began to lay plans for a movement against that city. Nov. 1 he began a movement toward the river, seized LaGrange and Grand Junction Nov. 4; on Nov. 13 the cavalry took Holly Springs, driving the enemy south of the Tallahatchie River, and Grant followed, taking possession of that point Nov. 29, and Dec. 5 he entered Oxford. While he was at this point Van Dorn's cavalry made a dash at the camp of stores in his rear at Holly Springs, took 1,500 prisoners, and destroyed ordnance and supplies amounting in value to nearly $1,000,000. The army was now moved back to LaGrange, but headquarters were transferred no further than Holly Springs. Jan 10 headquarters were moved to Memphis, Grant having resolved to reorganize his entire force for a campaign against Vicksburg, to co-operate in which forces under Sherman and McClernand were now coming down the Mississippi. Jan. 30 Grant assumed immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg. Much time was lost at first in the attempt to cut a canal through the peninsula before Vicksburg, a plan which had been suggested by President Lincoln, but which, after an immense expenditure of labor, was found to be impracticable. An effort was also made to cut through the Yazoo pass, so as to hem in the enemy. But these attempts were found to result only in failure, and finally Grant undertook to carry out his own plan, which was to move the army down the west bank of the river, and cross to the east side below the city. April 30, 1863, he crossed the river, took Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, and began his march into the interior, defeating the enemy in the actions of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and Big Black, kept J. E. Johnston from joining his forces with those of Pemberton at Vicksburg, and finally laid siege to that city May 18. After a great deal of hard fighting, Vicksburg was forced to surrender, with 27,000 prisoners, July 4, 1863. Grant was immediately made a Major General of the regular army. He remained at Vicksburg till Aug. 30, when he made a visit to New Orleans. While there he was thrown from his horse at a review and so much injured that he was not able to return to his post until Sept. 16. Oct. 19, under instructions from Washington, he came northward, meeting Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, at Indianapolis. That official notified him that all the military departments of the West were now to be under his supervision, with the exception of the Department of the Gulf. At Louisville, word was received by Mr. Stanton that Rosecrans, whose campaign in East Tennessee had been so disastrous, was now about to abandon Chattanooga. Grant, therefore, with the full sanction of his superior, immediately relieved Rosecrans of his command, assigning Gen. Thomas to his position, and Oct. 19 started by rail for Chattanooga, to take personal direction of the operations there. The army here was nearly surrounded by Confederates, and greatly weakened by sickness and losses, but Grant's presence put new hope into their drooping hearts. He there concentrated troops from other points, attacked Bragg's army, strongly intrenched on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and carried both points by assault Nov. 24 and 25. Bragg's forces were now driven back to Dalton, Ga. Sherman being sent to the relief of Burnside, who was besieged by Longstreet at Knoxville, drove back the Confederates from that point, and by these successes the Confederate communication between the Atlantic and the Mississippi was broken. Dec. 7 President Lincoln ordered a thanksgiving in all the churches for the victories of the Union cause. Dec. 17 Congress passed a resolution ordering that a gold medal should be struck for Gen. Grant, and returning thanks to him and his army. About Christmas Grant went in person to Knoxville to inspect the command there, and Jan. 13 went by way of Cumberland Gap to Nashville, where he now placed his headquarters. Jan. 24, 1864, he went to St. Louis to visit his eldest son, who was very ill. Feb. 5 he was back at Nashville. March 1 President Lincoln signed a bill passed by Congress reviving the grade of Lieutenant General of the Army, and immediately nominated Gen. Grant for the position, and March 3 the General received the order summoning him to Washington. He reached that city March 9, received his commission at the hands of the President, and March 17 issued his first general order, dated at Nashville, assuming command of the armies of the United States, and announcing that his headquarters would be in the field, and until further orders with the Army of the Potomac. March 23 he arrived at Washington again, and immediately began his preparations for the grand campaign which were to terminate the war. At midnight, May 3, Grant began the movement against Richmond, crossing the Rapidan with the Army of the Potomac. His force now numbered 140,000 men. His first battle was that of the Wilderness, fought May 5, 6, 7. The losses were terrible on both sides, but the results were indecisive. Lee retired within his intrenchments, and Grant made a flank movement on the left in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House. Here followed from the morning of May 9 to the night of May 12 one of the bloodiest struggles of the war, in which the Union forces gained some ground, and captured one division, but made no impression on the defenses of the enemy. Grant now made another movement to the left, crossed the Pamunkey and brought his army before the utmost impregnable rifle-pits of Cold Harbor. These he attacked on June 1, but was repulsed with terrible loss. The assault was renewed June 3, with even more frightful loss of life, and the gaining of no advantage. Grant's losses in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James (May 3 to June 15) aggregated a total of 54,557; those of Gen. Lee were about 32,000. June 15, Gen. Grant joined Gen. Butler's army at Bermuda Hundred and the combined force moved again on Petersburg. On June 17 and 18 assaults were made on the Confederate intrenchments without effect. Lee's army retired behind the defenses, and by the latter part of June Petersburg was regularly besieged. Previous to this Grant had ordered flanking movements by Gens. Sigel and McCook, both of which had failed. In the hope of drawing Grant away from his position before Petersburg, Lee sent an army under Gen. Early to raid Maryland and Pennsylvania. That invasion caused such alarm that in August Gen. Sheridan was sent against Early, and in a series of fights, closing with that of Oct. 19 at Middletown, completely defeated him and laid waste the entire valley of the Shenandoah. During the summer, fall, and following winter, Grant pressed the siege of Petersburg with varying success. July 30 a mine was exploded under one of the forts, and an assault was made, only to be repulsed with great loss. Aug. 18 a division of Grant's army seized the Weldon Railroad and held it against several fierce assaults by the Confederates, in which both armies lost thousands of men. After a hard-fought battle on the road south of Petersburg the army went into winter quarters there, postponing active operations until spring. Feb. 27, 1865, Gen. Sheridan again assaulted and defeated Gen. Early's forces at Waynesboro, and then joined his commander-in-chief with his army. The battle of Hatcher's Run and Five Forks was fought from March 29 to April 1, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates and the capture of 6,000 prisoners. On the following day Grant ordered a general assault on the lines of Petersburg and the works were carried. On that night the army of Lee evacuated Petersburg, and the members of the Confederate Government also fled from Richmond, and April 3 that city, as well as Petersburg, was taken possession of by the Union army. The war lasted but a few days longer. Lee retreated as rapidly as he could to the Southwest, hoping to join the army of Johnston. Grant and Sheridan pursued and intercepted him, and, after making one or two ineffectual efforts to rally his broken and demoralized army against the victorious forces of the Federals, on April 9 he surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va.

GRANT'S POLITICAL CAREER.

The Chief Events of His Two Terms as President.

At the Republican National Convention held in Chicago May 21, 1868, Gen. Grant on the first ballot was unanimously nominated for President, with Schuyler Colfax for Vice President. Their Democratic competitors were Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair. Grant and Colfax carried twenty-six States, and received 214 electoral votes, against 80 for Seymour and Blair. Grant was inaugurated President on March 4, 1869, and on the next day sent in to the Senate the following nominations for Cabinet officers: Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, Secretary of State; Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior; Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy; John M. Schofield, of Illinois, Secretary of War; John A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, Postmaster General; E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, Attorney General. These nominations were at once confirmed, but it was discovered that Mr. Stewart was disqualified by an act of 1789, which provided that no person should hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury who was "directly or indirectly concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce." The President, in a brief message, thereupon suggested to Congress that Mr. Stewart be exempted by joint resolution from the action of the law. This was objected to, and Mr. Stewart declined, and George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts was appointed in his stead. Soon afterward Mr. Washburne gave up the office of Secretary of State, being appointed Minister to France, and was succeeded by Hamilton Fish, of New York; while Secretary Schofield retired from the War Department, and was succeeded by John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, who died in September, when the vacancy was filled by the appointment of William W. Belknap, of Iowa. Mr. Borie resigned in June, and was succeeded by George M. Robeson, of New Jersey. Mr. Hoar resigned in July, 1870, and was succeeded by A. T. Akerman, of Georgia, who resigned in December, 1871, and was succeeded by George H. Williams, of Oregon. Mr. Cox resigned in November, 1870, and was succeeded by Columbus Delano, of Ohio. As President Grant was in political harmony with the majority in Congress, the reconstruction of the lately rebellious States, which had been delayed by the lack of such harmony during the previous administration, now went on. A proclamation by President Grant, dated May 19, directed that there should be no reduction of the wages paid to Government employes in consequence of the reduction in the hours of labor which Congress had enacted. In 1871 President Grant urged the annexation of Santo Domingo as a territory of the United States. A treaty to effect this, and also one by which the peninsula and Bay of Samana were ceded to the United States for fifty years, at an annual rental of $150,000 in gold, had been signed Nov. 29, 1869, on behalf of President Grant and President Baez. Early in 1870 these treaties were confirmed by a popular vote in Santo Domingo; but it was believed that a free election had not been held, and it was said that, in anticipation of annexation, the Dominican Government had granted to private individuals every valuable franchise or piece of property in its possession. In conformity with a resolution of Congress, President Grant appointed B. F. Wade of Ohio, A. D. White of New York, and S. G. Howe of Massachusetts, as commissioners to visit Santo Domingo, accompanied by several scientific men, and report upon the condition of the country, the Government, and the people. Their report, submitted in April, 1871, was favorable to annexation, but the Senate withheld its approval of the treaties. A "joint high commission" of five British and five American members met at Washington Feb. 27, 1871, and on May 8 signed a treaty on the subject of the coast fisheries, river navigation, and the "Alabama claims." The last named question was submitted to a court of arbitration to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, which, on Sept. 14, 1872, awarded the gross sum of $15,500,000 to be paid by the British Government to the United States for damages to American commerce by Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports. The act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, popularly known as the Ku-Klux bill, was followed by a Presidential proclamation exhorting obedience to it; and on Oct. 17, 1871, the President suspended the privilege of habeas corpus in the northern counties of South Carolina. Under the provisions of an act of Congress of March 3, 1871, President Grant appointed a board of seven commissioners to inquire into the condition of the civil service, and devise a plan for rendering it more efficient. The Chairman of the Board, George William Curtis, resigned in March, 1873, because of essential differences between his views and the President's on the enforcement of the rules. At the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, President Grant was renominated by acclamation, and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts received the nomination for Vice President; while Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown were the candidates of both the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats. Grant and Wilson received 268 votes in the Electoral College, against 80 for other candidates. Grant's popular majority over Greeley was 762,991. During the last session of the Forty-second Congress the salary of the President was doubled, and those of the Vice President, Speaker of the House, Justices of the Supreme Court, and heads of departments increased 25 per cent.

AS A CITIZEN.

The Last Eight Years of the Old Soldier's Life.

U. S. Grant

[1884.]

Gen. Grant retired from the Presidency upon the accession of Rutherford B. Hayes, on the 4th of March, 1877. His career since that date, which has been in the main a quiet and uneventful one, is too familiar to the reading world to require any extended notice. Every one knows of his trip around the world, and the enthusiastic receptions that met him in every city, town, and village through which he passed upon his return journey across the continent; of his candidacy for a third term of the Presidency, and the heroic devotion with which his adherents in the Chicago Republican Convention of 1880 stood by him as long as there was hope; of his unfortunate connection with the banker Ward, and how the honest old hero was used as a stool-pigeon by that wily rascal; and, finally, of his fall upon an icy pavement, resulting in a fracture of one of his hips, which was followed soon after by the development of a cancerous growth near the roots of the tongue. For a time the public was kept in ignorance—possibly the doctors were in the same blissful state—regarding the nature of the distinguished patient's malady, and in some features, such as the unreliable or purposely colored reports of his condition, the case bears a strong resemblance to that of the lamented Garfield.

EARLY DAYS.

Grant's Boyhood—The House Where He Was Born.

The life of Ulysses S. Grant is a romance as eventful, wonderful, and interesting as anything ever evolved from the brain of a novelist. He lived in a time of extraordinary activity in the development of this country, and figured in its history more conspicuously than any other man of his time.

The boyhood of Grant was not more remarkable than that of any child in the same circumstances. Indeed, the anecdotes of his childhood in no way convey the idea that he manifested any precocity. He was the eldest of six children. His early surroundings were severely plain, his father, who was of Scotch descent, being a dealer in leather, neither rich nor poor, but ranking among the hard workers of a young and growing State. The humble home where Grant was born is not unknown to the public through the engraver's skill.

HIS BIRTHPLACE AT POINT PLEASANT, O.

At the age of 17 Grant entered the Military Academy at West Point. Those who believe that a name has much to do with the destiny of its owner will find confirmation of their theory in the accident which gave him the name he has made famous. He had been christened Hiram Ulysses, but the Congressman who procured his appointment by mistake wrote him down as Ulysses S. Grant. The authorities at West Point and the Secretary of War were petitioned by the young cadet to correct the blunder, but no notice was taken of the request. Ulysses S. Grant he had been recorded and Ulysses S. Grant he remained, the name now so world-wide in its fame having been bestowed through a Congressman's defect of memory. The initials U. S. suggested "Uncle Sam" to his comrades, a nickname he never lost, and one peculiarly prophetic in view of his extraordinary career. During the war he was not infrequently nicknamed "United States Grant" and "Unconditional Surrender Grant," the U. S. seeming to have special significance in those days which "tried men's souls."

REMINISCENT.

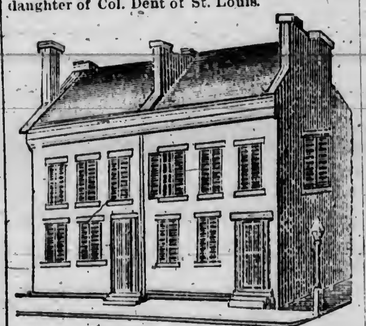
Gen. Grant's Early Life in St. Louis—His Marriage to Miss Dent.

The happiest days and the darkest days in the long life of Gen. Grant were spent in St. Louis.

Lieut. Grant and Fred Dent had become friends in the military school at West Point, and when young Dent invited his chum to come with him on a visit to his St. Louis home, he did much toward shaping the destiny of Grant and possibly of the nation. The two young men, after Grant's visit, went to participate in the Mexican war, and when young Dent fell with a bullet in his groin while leading his company to a charge, Grant picked him up and carried him in his arms to a place of safety. The affection between the young men increased, and the affection between the beautiful Miss Dent and her brother's friend, with whom she corresponded, more than kept pace with it. After the war, the wedding. The elite of St. Louis were there, the officers from the barracks attended in full uniform, and it was the social event of the year 1848.

The journals of that day were not given to making mention of social events, and the only newspaper reference to the wedding that has been discovered consists of the following notice that appeared in the *Republican* of Aug. 24, 1848, two days after it occurred:

Married—On the 22d inst., by Rev. J. H. Linn, Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., to Miss Julia, daughter of Col. Dent of St. Louis.



HOUSE IN WHICH GRANT WAS MARRIED.

The house where Col. Dent lived, and in which the marriage was celebrated, now stands on the southwest corner of Fourth and Cerre streets, St. Louis.

There is very little now in the grimy and dilapidated exterior of the house to suggest the elegance that characterized it in the days when it was the city residence of the Dents. The lime dust and coal smoke of forty years have coated its walls to an extent that discourages renovation, and vandal hands have knocked the corners off the bricks and defaced the elaborate carvings which gave distinction to the front door. As though to emphasize its degradation, the following legend, tacked up against the door frame, invites the attention of all who pass:

BOARDING
AND
ROOMS,
$4-$5 per Week.
TABLE BOARD, $3.00.
Single Meals, 25c.
5 TICKETS, $1.00.

Mrs. Putcher, a very obliging lady, answers the old-style bell and admits the caller to a spacious hall, from which a very precise stairway leads to the floor above, with one abrupt and uncompromising turn at the middle of the ascent. The stairway affords the first strong trace of the old-time richness. Its balusters are exceedingly plain and straight, and its sharp-cornered newel post is innocent of carving, but all the parts are of mahogany and the top of the post is inlaid with pearl. The double parlors in which the wedding occurred open off the hall to the left. They are commodious rooms of about 16x18 feet in dimensions, and separated by very heavy sliding doors. The door facings and window facings are very broad, but without carving or molding, and are painted white just as they were in their days of glory. The knobs of the doors, are of solid brass, and perfectly smooth, as was the fashion when the house was built. The fireplace is surmounted by a wooden mantel, and is faced by an ornamented "sheet-iron front," which has escaped any serious defacement or injury all these years. The most notable feature, however, is the chandelier, which is the same that lighted the memorable bridal festival. It is a very unique affair in bronze, with three burners and three supporting rods, between which latter is a handsome knightly figure. The wonder is that such a souvenir as this has remained safely through all the mutations to which the house has been subjected. The front room is now a sleeping-room; the back parlor is a dining-room. There is nothing in the general plan of the house to call for special mention, as it is an ordinary dwelling place, with three large rooms on each of the three floors, and a hall-room additional on the second floor.

It would appear that the days of this relic are already numbered, as it lies directly in the line of the proposed route of the elevated road which is to connect the Iron Mountain Road with the Union Depot.

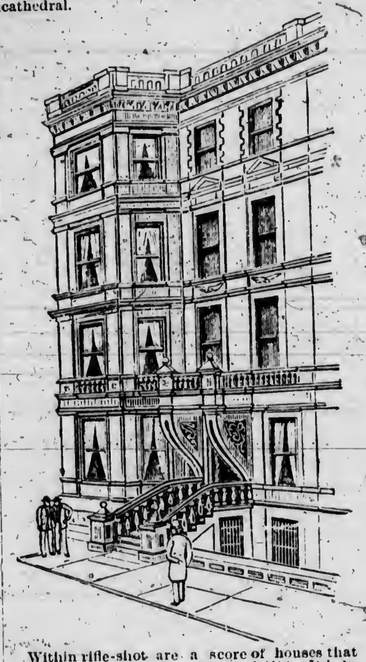
The bridal couple did not make this house their home, but after a wedding trip they returned to St. Louis, and lived for some time with Mrs. Grant's parents out at the farm, on the Gravois road. Young Grant resigned his army commission in 1853, and located with his family out on the Dent farm, Mr. Dent having made his daughter a present of eighty acres and four slaves. They lived there very nicely, but Grant did not find the life congenial. The chief farming he did was to haul cordwood to town and sell it, on which occasion the very familiar costume which clad his gaunt form was a jeans pants, gray woolen shirt, one or two "galluses," a pair of raw-hide boots, a slouch hat, and an untrimmed beard. A blacksnake whip made him complete.

Tiring completely of farm life, he moved into town, and at first occupied for a time a house at the southeast corner of Seventh and Lynch streets, and then moved to a little house which is now numbered 1068 Barton street. His employment was the real estate business, but he did not prosper, and in 1857 moved to Galena, Ill., where he went into business with his father as a tanner. Soon afterward the war broke out, and Grant was not long in discovering that there was at least one way in which he could earn a living, and earn it nobly.

THE NEW YORK RESIDENCE.

The Mansion In Which Gen. Grant Lived Before His Removal to Mount MacGregor.

The house in which Gen. Grant has of late years resided is in the most fashionable part of New York City. It is near the beautiful mansion of the Vanderbilts and the house that Henry Villard erected, and not far from the new cathedral.



Within rifle-shot are a score of houses that cost more than $75,000 each to build. It is in Sixty-sixth street, just off Fifth avenue and close by Central Park. The tide of fashion set to that neighborhood ten years ago, and the finest mansions in New York City have been built there since.

It is a neat brown-stone-front house of a shade less than the average width of city houses, four stories high, and with ornamented window casings. A bay window looks out from the parlor floor. The front faces the south, and the view from the rear window commands part of Central Park.

ANECDOTAL.

Didn't Mean to Be Beaten.

After the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Gen. Buell began criticising in a friendly way the impolicy of his having fought a battle with the Tennessee River behind his men. "Where, if beaten, could you have retreated, General?" asked Buell. "I didn't mean to be beaten," was Grant's sententious reply. "But suppose you had been defeated, despite all your exertions?" "Well, there were all the transports to carry the remains of the command across the river." "But, General," urged Buell, "your whole transports could not contain even ten thousand men, and it would be impossible for them to make more than one trip in the face of the enemy." "Well, if I had been beaten," said Gen. Grant, pausing to light another cigar as he spoke, "transportation for ten thousand men would have been abundant for all that would have been left of us."

They Have a General Now.

There is a story that upon the next morning after the first day's struggle in those tangled and all but impassable woods of the Wilderness, Lee and his officers came out, as aforetime, to see the Union forces going back again over the river, and that when he saw, instead, signs of their resuming the attack, he remarked to his companions: "They have a General now. It is all up with us!" The story may not be true; but its facts were. It was after six days of battle that Grant sent to Washington the dispatch which ended with the grim remark: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Spottsylvania followed, and Cold Harbor; the investment of Petersburg, and that long series of assaults, forays, intrenchments, and battles which ended with the surrender of Lee and the explosion of the rebellion.

Grant's Coolness.

An incident occurred one morning at Spottsylvania that illustrates Grant's coolness and self-possession. While the heaviest artillery firing was in progress, Gen. Grant was standing, in company with Gen. Meade, near a fire, talking and endeavoring to keep themselves dry, when a rebel shell struck within a few feet of the twain. A disposition to move was manifested on the part of a number of officers standing around, when Gen. Grant, looking slowly around and fixing his eye on the spot where the shell struck, asked at once for a pocket compass, which being furnished, he examined the course of the shell, found out the location of the battery, and it was not long before shells were thick among the men working said battery.

Taming Leather.

A party of Illinois politicians visited the headquarters of Gen. Grant when they were located near Vicksburg, and endeavored to obtain his views on the political questions of the day. One of their number was especially earnest in his efforts, and while in the midst of what he considered a very persuasive speech, was interrupted by Gen. Grant, who quietly remarked:

"There is no use of talking politics to me. I know nothing about that subject, and, furthermore, I don't know of any person among my acquaintances who does. But," continued he, "there is one subject with which I am perfectly acquainted; talk of that, and I am your man."

"What is that, General?" asked the politician, in surprise.

"Tanning leather," replied Gen. Grant.

An Obstinate Man.

In the early days of the campaign, Mrs. Grant gave an opinion about Richmond, which was as well founded as that of the General's father about Vicksburg. Somebody was so good as to express to her a hope that her husband would take Richmond. Mrs. Grant observed, with a dry simplicity of phrase that sounded as if she had gone to school to her husband as well as married him: "Well, I don't know. I think he may. Mr. Grant always was a very obstinate man!"

My Watch.

When I was unmarried and could do as I pleased I never carried a watch. I never could understand the value of a watch except as an article that might be hypothecated in a pecuniary emergency. I could always ascertain the time, because every church and sample-room boasted a clock, and what was the use of purchasing what could be had for nothing?

By my system of consulting these public time-pieces, I always managed to make my connections right. I never entered a theater after the curtain had risen, or reached the station at the moment when the train was vanishing.

I was made happy in more ways than one by not having a watch. I didn't have to tell fifty people the hour every day, and I never worried about the safety of the contents of my vest-pockets in a crowded horse-car.

One night I was awakened rather suddenly. I felt a strange hand under my pillow. It was a burglar's, feeling for my watch.

"I have no watch," I remarked, as politely as I could; "but you'll find a dollar brass clock in the kitchen, if you want to know the time."

In his great hurry he passed through the window, and I shuddered as I heard him trickling down through the arbor below.

But after marriage it was different. I was told that I should wear a watch, in order not to appear poverty-stricken in the eyes of the world. I argued that it would place me on a par with weasel-headed clerks whose bangs and eyebrows meet. I was told that if I wore no watch every one would think I had one drawing interest for an avuncular relative.

This seemed to be a very subtle argument in favor of having a watch. And, besides, it completely upset me. I imagined on the same basis people would fancy I had all sorts of things in pawn that I didn't wear, such as a sealskin overcoat, diamond rings, etc.

As a tentative measure, I got what I call to this day a "patent-medicine watch," because I bought it in a drug store. It was an advertising scheme to attract people to the patent medicine. I should much prefer to swallow the contents of a drug store than carry one of those watches a week. It had to be wound up every night, and took nearly all night to wind it. It didn't keep very good time, but I continued to wear it, that I might wind it for exercise. It superseded my dumb-bells until the stem wore the skin off my thumb and forefinger. When buried in profound meditation, it was my custom to take the watch out and wind it in an abstracted manner, just as others, in a similar mood pick their teeth or whittle. I stated at home that I merely purchased the patent-medicine watch to learn how to take care of and manipulate one before getting a more expensive specimen.

This bit of news gave great satisfaction. I was looked upon as a good-natured, self-sacrificing being, who would soon wear a long watch-chain stretching all the way across the chest, and emptying into two pockets. As a reward I was presented with a watch.

The first day I wore it I was told I was wrong by a man who had just set his watch at some jeweler's. So I changed mine to make it agree with his. It seems it lost time, and I missed my train that night, a thing I had never done when I did not possess a time-piece.

Every few minutes I was asked the hour, to get me accustomed to pulling it out, and inside of a week I had acquired an artistic negligence and indifference of manner that was pronounced beautiful.

But the watch became eccentric. The eggs that were timed two minutes by it came out as hard as cobble-stones, and, trying to regulate it by tapping it against my boot-heel, I thoroughly disorganized it, and was obliged to leave it for a week with a jeweler, who lent me, in its stead, a great silver machine that I was ashamed to take out of my pocket in daylight.

In short, when I got it back I did nothing but miss trains. It was never right. It was either too fast or too slow. Sometimes I would start for the cars thinking I had ample time, and reach the station after their departure, or else I would start on a run and half kill myself to get there in time, only to ascertain that I had arrived half an hour too soon.

It would take too much ink to tell how many sorrows and tribulations that watch brought upon me. I protested against wearing it many a time, but my protests were in vain. Finally, I concluded that I would allow myself to be martyred, so I still carry it, but not for use. I wind it up about once a month, and never look at it. I go by the clocks I see around me, as I did before, and catch my trains and make all other time connections right. I don't like to say anything harsh of it, because it is a nice watch, and it would be simply perfect if it could only keep the right time.—*Puck.*

The Electricity of Rain.

The suggestion having been made that the ignition of petroleum tanks may sometimes be caused by sparks from the rain of thunder clouds, some interesting results obtained with an old piece of apparatus have been called to mind. In these experiments an electrometer showed that the drops of occasional showers are almost always more or less charged with electricity, and that it is only totally absent during foggy, moist days, and long storms. The strongest charges were obtained during thunder-storms; but the air even has given indications occasionally of an electric charge without any fall of rain.

"Crossest Man in Alabama."

"De crossest man in Alabama lives dar," said the driver as we approached a wayside home, near Selma, Ala., to ask accommodations for the night. At supper, and after it, "mine host" scowled at every one, found fault with everything earthly, and I was wondering if he would not growl if the heavenly halo didn't fit him, when incidental mention being made of the comet of 1882, he said: "I didn't like its form; its tail should have been fan shaped!"

But, next morning, he appeared half-offended at our offering pay for his hospitality! My companion, however, made him accept as a present a sample from his case of goods.

Six weeks later, I drew up at the same house. The planter stepped lithely from the porch, and greeted me cordially. I could scarcely believe that this clear-complexioned, bright-eyed, animated fellow, and the morose being of a few weeks back, were the same. He inquired after my companion of the former visit, and regretted he was not with me. "Yes," said his wife; "we are both much indebted to him."

"How?" I asked, in surprise.

"For this wonderful change in my husband. Your friend when leaving handed him a bottle of Warner's safe cure. He took it, and two other bottles, and now——" "And now," he broke in, "from an ill-feeling, growling old bear, I am healthy and so cheerful my wife declares she has fallen in love with me again!"

It has made over again a thousand love matches, and keeps sweet the tempers of the family circle everywhere.—*Copyrighted. Used by permission of American Rural Home.*

The Vision and Hearing of Fish.

But little has been written on the development of vision and hearing in fish, and that little has been theory rather than deduction from actual experiment. My own experiments as to the effects that sound produces on trout (and I assume that all fishes are more or less alike in this respect) have been confined to this: Frequently, when able to observe a trout while myself unseen, I have screamed and shouted at the top of my voice. These demonstrations have invariably been without the slightest effect; but when varied by a concussion which would communicate itself to the water this has no longer been the case, and evidence of alarm, or at least that the concussion was felt, has been apparent. In an English work, the name of which I in vain endeavor to recall, an account of some very interesting and more decisive experiments are given. The writer caused a building to be erected over the water, and made his observations through small apertures constructed for the purpose, so that he was quite concealed. His trout were well accustomed to the wiles of the angler and timid. Sending a man out of sight behind the building, the firing of a gun by him produced not the slightest effect on the trout, who rose freely during the experiment to flies blown toward them through a tube. I am, therefore, convinced that no sound is injurious which does not communicate its vibration to the water. But concussion upon the side or bottom of a boat, or jumping from rock to rock, or blows upon the hard bottom with the wading-staff or with hob-nailed shoes, I think are so invaded through and by the water as to be in some measure perceptible to the fish and alarm them. That fish possess the sense of hearing their anatomical structure goes far to prove, while that they are not insensible to sounds produced in the air must be admitted, unless the doubter is prepared to call in question the numerous accounts by alleged eye-witnesses of their coming to be fed at the sound of a bell, etc. This I, for one, hesitate to do, notwithstanding I have never been able to make a sound in the air which seemed to produce the slightest effect on trout in water, to which fish my experiments have been confined. It may, however, well be that the sound was perceived, while the fish were so habituated to the roar of the waterfall and similar noises, without any ill consequences ensuing, that sound alone was not regarded by them as an indication of danger.—*Fly Rods and Fly Tackle, H. P. Wells.*

Brought Home in a Wagon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Mr. J. Helmus, Vice President of the City Brewery, was brought home in a wagon, carried up stairs by two of his men and laid on the bed. He was suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism contracted in the ice vaults of the brewery. He refused to have a doctor, but dispatched a servant for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, with the result that in one week he was entirely cured and able to return to his desk.

Equal to the Occasion.

A new story is told about the well-known lawyer and wit, Joseph H. Choate. He was sitting in his law office, when a young man very well known in New York society—who is always extremely well dressed, takes great pride in his family connections, and has a pretty high opinion of himself generally—entered and introduced himself as follows:

"I am Mr. J. Van Rensselaer Jones."

"Ah!" replied Mr. Choate, "take a chair."

"Yes," continued the young man, bent upon pressing his importance upon the lawyer, "I am—er—the son-in-law, you know, of Gov. Smith."

"Indeed!" rejoined Choate; "take two chairs."—*Rochester Herald.*

The Coming Woman.

Some one was speaking of the end of the world.

"Do you think it will come soon?" asked eight-year-old Ellie, eagerly.

"No, I guess not," was the reply.

"Oh! I hope it won't," said the wee girl; "it would be too mean if it did—before I got a chance to be married."

Pile Tumors,

however large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic, powder or ointment. Consultation free. Write for pamphlet and references, inclosing two letter stamps for reply. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A BOY in Pittsfield, Mass., swallowed the bulb of a thermometer. He now has a mercurial temperament.

Every Meal Is a Trial

To the dyspeptic. Flatulence, heartburn, oppressive fullness of the stomach, are the inevitable sequences of his use of the knife and fork. To say of him that he gratifies the cravings of appetite would be a genuine satire. He only appeases them. Is relief attainable? Certainly, and by the use of a pleasant as well as thorough remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Will it cure immediately? Certainly not—it does not effect miracles. But it does give prompt and unspeakable relief, and it will, if persisted in, produce an ultimate cure. Not only does it impart relish to the food, but promotes its conversion by the stomach into rich, health and strength-sustaining blood. Super-sensitiveness of the nerves, mental depression, and unquiet slumber, produced by interruption of the digestive functions, are also remedied by it. It is the finest preventive and curative of malarial disorders, and relieves constipation, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments and liver complaint.

Matrimonia.

Maud—I intend to marry a banker, when I marry, and then I'll wear a sealskin sacque for every month in the year, and my toilets will be the admiration and envy of the feminine world.

Belle—I intend to marry a plumber. Then I will not have any anxiety about the bursting of banks and other corporations. The water-pipes will have to do the bursting for my husband. And you can depend on it that my toilets will be bang up.

Blanche—You're just terribly off, girls. I intend to marry an editor. Then I won't need any nice toilets. But you'll see me appear in the paper next morning resplendent as Solomon in all his glory. And your poor earthly raiment will just crawl into a corner and hide its diminished head. You're welcome to your bankers and plumbers, but I'm looking around for a nice eligible editor, and when I get him you can wager a six-button pair of gloves that I'll make my female acquaintances just weep with envy.

Maud—Oh, how awfully nice! I'm going to marry an editor, too.

Belle—And so am I.—*Whitehall Times.*

Years Teach More than Books.

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher, is the fact that, for a very long time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, has been the prince of liver correctives, as a blood purifier, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease, and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

WHY find fault with the Boston girl there are spees on the sun.

Delicate Disease

of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send three letter stamps for huge illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE is a man in Hunter's Point so crippled up with rheumatism that he is tallest when he lies down.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

HOW TO make a horse fast: Don't feed him.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

THE Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right.

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TRADE RED STAR MARK

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*

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THAT

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bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

$50 REWARD

will be paid for any Grain-Fan of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain or Seed in one day as our Patent MONARCH Grain and Seed Separator and Bagger or our Improved Warehouse Mill with Equalizer which we offer cheap. Circular and Price List mailed free.

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DO NOT FORGET

Perry Davis' Pain Killer

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

Necessitating a Surgical Operation—Loving Mother Attempts to Take Pair of Shears from Her Child.

PARENTS, BE CAREFUL.

Domestic accidents are common to women, and some of them are very serious. Mrs. Warner, of South Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y., some weeks ago attempted to take from her child a pair of shears with which it was playing. A slight struggle ensued, in which the point of the shears entered Mrs. Warner's left eye, entirely destroying the sight. Her family physician did what he could, but intensely painful inflammation arose, which, by sympathy, threatened the loss of the other eye. Total blindness to a woman having the care of a household is an irretrievable calamity. In this strait Mrs. W— applied to the well-known and skillful Surgeon, Dr. *David* Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who removed the injured eye by a very successful operation, setting aside all danger of further harm to the sight of the other eye. But owing to pain and mental distress her system needed a tonic and restorative medicine. To do this work the Doctor prescribed "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," which sustained its reputation and laid a sure foundation of health.

Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" removes all impurities from the blood, regulates the Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to Females. It is for sale by all our druggists at ONE DOLLAR a bottle.

FOR SICK HEADACHE — TAKE — FOR SOUR STOMACH

HOPS & MALT BITTERS,

If you wish to be relieved of those terrible **Sick Headaches** and that miserable **Sour Stomach**. It will, when taken according to directions, **cure any case of Sick Headache or Sour Stomach.** It cleans the lining of **stomach** and **bowels,** promotes healthy action and **sweet** secretions. It makes **pure blood** and gives it free **flow,** thus sending **nutriment** to every part. It is the **safest, speediest** and **surest Vegetable** Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the **stomach** and **liver.**

J. M. Moore, of Farmington, Mich., says: My **suffering** from **Sick Headache** and **Sour Stomach** was terrible. **One** bottle of Hops and Malt Bitters cured me.

Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. For sale by all druggists.

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CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

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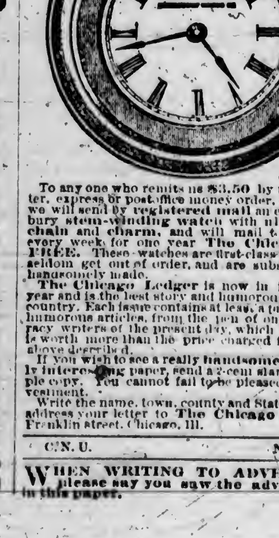

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Incomparable Aliment for the Growth and protection of Infants and Children, a Reliable Remedial Agent in all Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

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This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N. Y.

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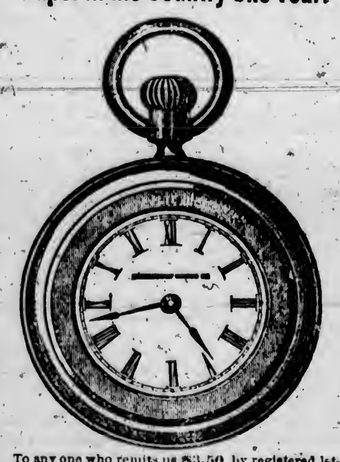
HUMOROUS and STORY

Paper in the Country One Year.



To any one who remits us $3.50 by registered letter, express or post-office money order, or bank draft, we will send by registered mail an elegant Waterbury stem-winding watch with nickel-plated chain and charm, and will mail to his address every week for one year The Chicago Ledger FREE. These watches are first-class time-keepers, seldom get out of order, and are substantially and handsomely made.

The Chicago Ledger is now in its thirteenth year and is the best story and humorous paper in the country. Each issue contains at least a page of original humorous articles, from the pen of one of the most racy writers of the present day, which feature alone is worth more than the price charged for the watch above described.

If you wish to see a really handsome and decidedly interesting paper, send a 2-cent stamp for a sample copy. You cannot fail to be pleased with the investment.

Write the name, town, county and State plainly, and address your letter to The Chicago Ledger, 321 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

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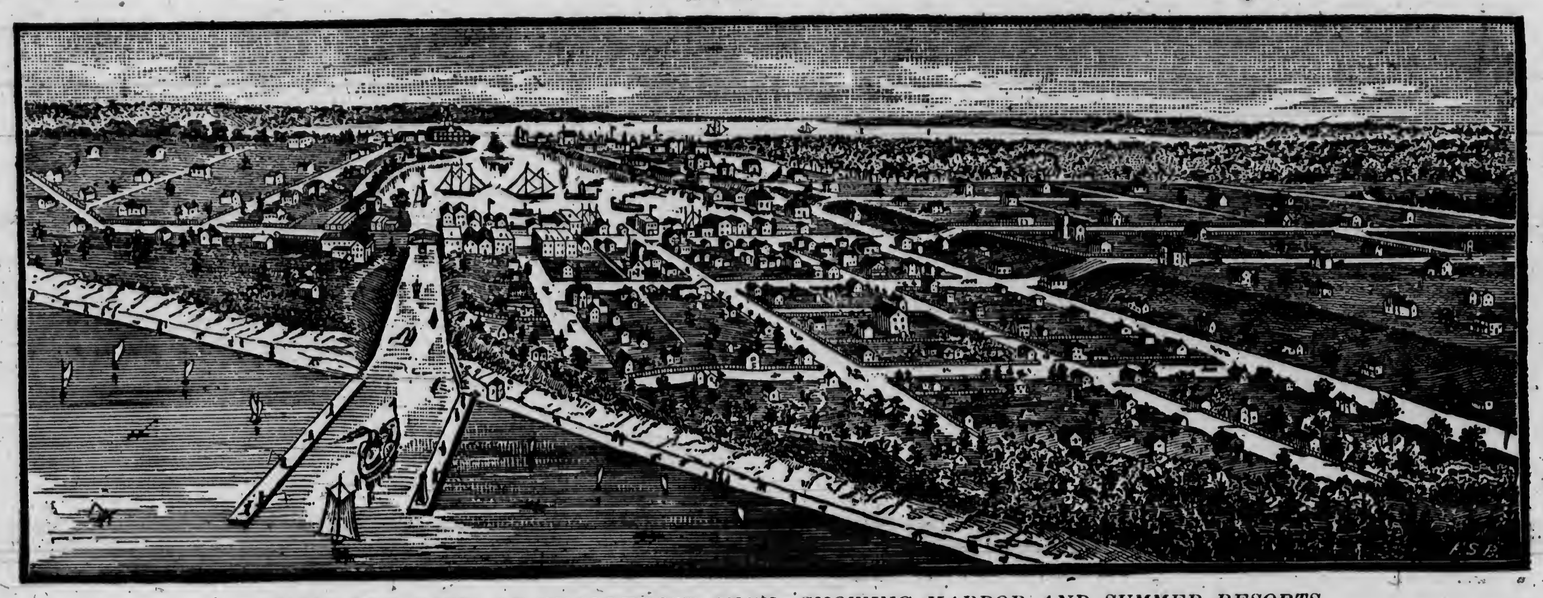

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF CHARLEVOIX, MICH., SHOWING HARBOR AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 8.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILDER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9 45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv..	.....	4 20	1 30	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar..	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	9 30	9 50	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv ..	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cros	11 44	11 15	7.35	5 20
Howard City...	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids	1 47	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar ...	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv....	2 42	.....	.....	7 55
Cadillac, ar.....	3 52	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv.....	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 56	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv....	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Manceiona.....	6 21	4 55	1 27	.....
Boyne Falls	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar....	7 47	6 19	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City.	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	1 00pm
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls.....	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Manceiona.....	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska.....	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar.....	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar....	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv....		2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City.....	4 10	3 37	9 06	9 08
D G H & M cros.	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar..	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	5 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar...	7 05pm	7 25am	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ERRORS OF YOUTH

d MANHOOD. One who has suffered all the horrors ising from the dreadful and destructive habit of early f abuse, and is anxious to relieve his fellow victims d who has discovered a reliable and ready means of f cure, will mail free a simple prescription for the rtain and speedy cure of Loss of memory, despondcy, aversion to society, impaired brain power, nervous bility, involuntary losses, nightly emissions, weakness the genitive organs, early decay of manhood, confirmed potence and all the long train of evils arising from the prudence and indiscretions of youth, affording to all easy and efficacious means of self cure, precisely here physicians fail. (Experience is the best teacher.) ldress in confidence, J. W. PINKNEY, No. 42 Cedar reet, New York.

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U. G. Soap

he Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

G WANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

TEN CENTS.

Advertisements not exceeding three lines will be inserted in this column for ten cents per week. Each additional line three cents. Displayed cards fifty cents per inch per month.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

Boats to Rent.

Fine Row and Sail Boats to Rent by the Hour, Day, or Week. Boats built and repairing done; also Boats, Oars, and Fixtures for sale.

RED BOAT HOUSE,

Near Charlevoix Summer Resort.

F. W. WILCOX.

For Sale, at a Bargain.

We will sell our

Ten-Horse Power Combination Thresher,

Complete. No money need be paid down, if the required security is given. For particulars inquire of or address

CHARLES & LOREN HAMLIN,

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The place known as

THE BEATTIE FARM

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PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (FREE,) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive Free a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

Do You Know

THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO

with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing; Navy Clippings, and Black, Brown, and Yellow Snuffs are the best and cheapest, quality considered. 55y1

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Program for Grant Memorial Service, August 8th.

Recommended by Baxter Post G. A. R.

Your committee respectfully submit the following program for your adoption and execution on the day of burial:

1. That all the flags of the village, and on the shipping in the harbor be displayed at half mast.

2. That the bell be tolled for half an hour commencing with the services at 3 o'clock.

3. That arrangements be made for the firing of 13 guns to commence with the ringing of the bells, then one gun every half hour until sunset.

4. That the post form at the city hall, and with reversed arms march to the park for the holding of the services, that the public be invited to join in the procession, to be under the direction of Marshal Berdan.

Order of exercises at park: 1, music by the band. 2, prayer by Rev. C. F. Van Auken. 3, music by the choir. 4, eulogy by the Hon. E. H. Green. 5, music by the choir. 6, presentation of resolutions of respect. 7, volunteer remarks by citizens. 8, music by the band. 9, benediction by Rev. J. T. Iddings. After which the post will reform and with arms at a right shoulder shift and preceded by the band playing a march will return to the city hall and be disbanded.

It is further recommended that the business men of the place be requested to close their places of business during the ceremonies, and that they drape their business places on that day, and that so far as possible all labor be suspended during the ceremonies.

WM. KANAGY,
ROBERT MILLER,
DR. J. C. CARLSTEIN,
DR. D. C. CHAMBERLIN,
S. M. SEE,
Committee.

Base Ball Questions.

In view of the disputes arising out of the recent tournament, and to get authority on some points, Mr. H. Hull wrote to the Mirror of American Sports, acknowledged authority on base ball, which letter and reply we publish in full:

Where I am stopping there is a base ball club, and they with three other clubs have been contesting for a prize. The Fourth of July was the day appointed for the tournament, and on that day a Mr. Glen Allen, one of the Kalamazoo boys, played with the Charlevoix team. At first he was strongly opposed by the other clubs, but was allowed to play. They ended Fourth each club a tie, one won and one lost, so that the 16th of July was set for a time to decide the honors, and each club agreed to play the same men on that day as on the Fourth. Now, in violation of this, Boyne City hired two men from Grand Rapids (the battery) and came to Charlevoix, when the C. B.-B. C. objected and wanted those men thrown out, which Boyne City would not allow, claiming that Allen was an outside man, and that he must be thrown out with their men. Charlevoix of course objected, and then a general dispute arose and lasted over an hour after the time of calling game, when rain came on and the crowd dispersed. Allen is a resorter here, and spends two or three months of the year in this place; he organized the club three years ago, and his father owns property and pays taxes in this town; while the Grand Rapids men are strangers at Boyne and have no connection whatever with that town. Now, an umpire with the least particle of sand ought to have called game at the appointed hour. Even as he did not had not the game ought to be declared in favor of Charlevoix 9 to 0? Am I right or not? ANSWER: The agreement to play the same team was binding on both sides, and under that agreement Allen was eligible to play with Charlevoix, but the two players imported by Boyne City were not eligible. The game should be declared in favor of Charlevoix 9 to 0. No questions answered by mail.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 25 cents and $1.00. Samples free.

J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for Sale

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PARTS OF CHARLEVOIX.

WILD LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

Abstracts of Title Furnished on Short Notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

Ironton, Mich.,

Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

HURRAH for GOOD TIMES

Everything Booming

AT E. M. CLARK'S

Where he has a Lively Trade in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c.

When you get the blues, just call around and see with what dispatch everything is done, where Pork, Eggs, Butter, &c., is taken in exchange for Goods.

E. M. Clark

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 108. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

H. A. JERSEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Lake st., Boyne, Mich.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

NORTON & KEAT, Attorneys at Law, Boyne City and East Jordan. W. A. Norton, Boyne City. J. A. Keat, East Jordan.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLEVOIX ROUGH AND READY FIRE COMPANY meet every Saturday night, at the town hall. B. F. BISBEE, *Secretary.*

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D. Office at the Ingleside.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 227, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

WELL DIGGING.

FRANK DURGA, Charlevoix, Mich., will attend promptly to all work in the line of well digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, cellar building, and similar work. 45

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.
President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.
Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Jeddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.
To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.
At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c. stamp, BEN. VANDELF & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound.
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.
This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 15

FARMERS' HOTEL,
W. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.
Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.
Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PINE LAKE HOUSE,
A. J. HALL, Proprietor.
Boyne City, Michigan.
This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.
Every convenience for the traveling public.

Well-Digging.
JOHN SHRIER
Charlevoix, Mich.,
Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

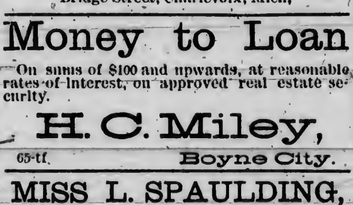
Picture Frames
Made to Order.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MOULDINGS
To Select From.
O. I. WHEAT,
Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Money to Loan
On sums of $100 and upwards, at reasonable rates of interest, on approved real estate security.
H. C. Miley,
65-tf. Boyne City.

MISS L. SPAULDING,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.
Special attention given to
CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
We would call the attention of the Ladies to our STAMPING DEPARTMENT.
We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

McCABE'S
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.
Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.
AT
McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.



Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

Personals.

Jollie Allen, of Kalamazoo, arrived Saturday.

J. A. Stevens, of East Jordan, made us a call Monday morning.

W. C. Nelson, of the Lelanau Enterprise, made us a call on Tuesday.

John Burns returned to Charlevoix on the Lawrence, last Sunday night.

Dr. H. P. Snyder, dentist, is in town this week, stopping at Shaubut's.

Rev. A. Streimer, of Hartford, Ohio, is visiting the family of Henry Bennett.

H. H. Miller was injured in the right knee joint one night last week while practicing polo.

Jos. Beauvais' boy fell off the fence Saturday afternoon, and broke his left arm, near the elbow.

Miss Emma Spickerman has gone to visit friends in and near Detroit, to be absent several weeks.

C. J. Grier and wife started last Friday for a month's visit with relatives and friends in Charlotte.

Mr. J. S. Smithson, of Chicago, will give a gospel address at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

Miss Melissa Willis, of Charlevoix, is the guest of John Wylie and wife, of Grant township.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Judge Clover, of St. Louis, Mo., will speak at the Grant memorial service at the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

Montie Lewis was caught between two logs, last Saturday, severely bruising both hips. He will be laid up several weeks.

F. W. Craine returned home from Cadillac last Thursday, and was accompanied by Mrs. J. M. Rice and daughter, who will remain two weeks.

E. M. Clark and two friends went to Northport one day last week in an open sail boat, and in returning got caught out at night and had a "galorious time."

Kalamazoo Gazette, Saturday:—Mrs. Joe D. Clement and son Gatta left last night for Charlevoix.... Mr. O. M. Allen and his neice, Miss Amanda Allen, of Allegan, left for Charlevoix last night; also Jollie Allen.

Ralph B. Vanderhoef, son of Capt. R. Vanderhoef, of the steamer Friant, has received the appointment of first assistant in the Grand Haven postoffice. He will leave the steamer for his new duties in a few days.

Miss Lucy Wonner, Miss Helen L. Gilbert and Chas. C. Brown, wife and daughter, Terre Haute, Ind., Geo. Watkins and wife, Chicago, Ill., C. B. Cochran and wife, West Chester, Pa., C. T. Northrop, wife and daughter of Englewood, Ill., are at A. R. Upright's.

Kalamazoo Gazette: C. H. Dickinson and family leave for Charlevoix next week, accompanied by a large party of friends, including A. C. Bartlett and family, of Chicago; H. C. Bancroft and family, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. L. B. Heard and son, of Boston, Mass.... Hon. S. S. Cobb has returned from an extended trip up north. Mr. Thos. S. Cobb, whose health is greatly improved, stopped at Petoskey and will spend some time at Boyne City.

Ironton.

Last Saturday afternoon William Morehouse was drowned in Pine lake. Mr. Morehouse, J. M. Harris, and Wm. Robertson had gone in to bathe, neither of them being able to swim. Morehouse got over the channel bank into deep water, and the others being unable to help him, he was drowned before assistance could be obtained from the shore. The body was recovered, a jury summoned, an inquest held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts. The funeral was held at the M. E. church Sunday afternoon, the services conducted by Rev. C. F. Van Auken, of Charlevoix.

The schooner Narragansett arrived Sunday morning, with a cargo of ore for the furnace.

The mason's work is finished, and the men returned to Chicago on Monday. The furnace will start next week.

Haying is about finished. Winter wheat will soon be ready for the harvest.

Of the twenty or more men present when Mr. Morehouse's body was recovered, only four could swim, and Thomas Mackey was the only one who could dive down and secure the body.

New potatoes are plenty in Ironton, with light demand.

After ten months the furnace whistle is again heard.

A Challenge and Reply.

Charlevoix, July 27, 1885.

A. L. DEUEL, Esq., Captain Harbor Springs Base Ball Club,—*Dear Sir:* The Charlevoix Base Ball Club hereby challenges the Harbor Springs Base Ball Club to play a game of base ball for the championship of the Grand Traverse region and the gold medal donated by Charlevoix and won by you at the recent tournament at Charlevoix, on your grounds, July 29th, 1885, at one o'clock p. m.; said game to be played under the rules governing the tournament. Please reply by bearer.

Yours &c.,
R. A. EMREY,
Capt. C. B. B. C.

Harbor Springs, July 27, 1885.

R. A. EMREY, Capt. B. B. C., Charlevoix, Mich.,—*Dear Sir:* We have never seen any rules governing the tournament, except such as expounded to us by Norton of Boyne City, and acquiesced in by your member of the committee, Emrey. According to the rules of said tournament, we had to play four games, and beat one club twice, to win the medal. Now our proposition is *this and no other:* If you want to play us a series of three games for the medal, best two in three, on our grounds, all right, and come on the 29th for first game. We can settle afterwards as to games with Boyne City.

Yours respectfully,
A. L. DEUEL,
Capt. B. B. C.

In the light of the last game between Charlevoix and Harbor Springs this looks like a cowardly transaction on the part of the latter club. They are evidently afraid to play Charlevoix on anything like an equal footing. On July 16th Charlevoix wasted the forenoon in a wrangle with Boyne City, and after dinner defeated them, 23 to 9; and then, without any rest, without even a change of catcher or pitcher, played Harbor Springs (who were fresh, not having played Bellaire) and kept well ahead of them until the seventh inning, when Harbor Springs passed Charlevoix and took the medal by only one score, the Charlevoix pitcher's arm giving out so that he could not deliver the ball with his usual skill. The Harbor Springs club claim privately, we understand, that they were dictated to here, and now that they have the medal, propose to dictate all the games until they lose it. They evidently propose to make all the trouble and expense possible for the club that tries to win it.

From what we can learn, Harbor Springs dare not play Charlevoix again for the medal, but are doing all that is possible to comply with the terms of the tournament by first defeating two other clubs, and thus hold the medal by virtue of having won it three times in succession.

Special Order.

HEADQUARTERS BAXTER POST,
No. 119, G. A. R.
Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 4, 1885.

All members of Baxter Post No. 119, G. A. R., are hereby notified to assemble at the Village Hall on Saturday, August 8, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., *sharp*, for the purpose of attending memorial services of our distinguished comrade, Ulysses S. Grant.

By order of E. H. GREEN,
Commander.

Attest:
FRANK SHAUBUT, Adjutant.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, this making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant were held in many cities and towns last Sunday. At Galena, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the General formerly worshiped, and the pew which he used for many years were elaborately draped. ——It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Grant in Lincoln Park, Chicago, at a cost of $40,000, of which amount Potter Palmer offers to contribute $5,000. ——The first profits of Gen. Grant's book will, it is thought, exceed those of any other book ever issued. The publishers estimate that from $150,000 to $200,000 will be paid to Mrs. Grant for the first edition, and that she may receive nearly $500,000 altogether.——Rochester (N. Y.) dispatch: "The casket for Gen. Grant's remains was shipped from this city to Saratoga last Sunday. It is an elaborate coffin, and was built from entirely original designs at an expense of over $1,000. At the solicitation of the public the manufacturers permitted it to be seen at their warerooms by such as desired. It is estimated that 20,000 people visited the spot where it was exhibited, and there were many who shed tears at the sight of the receptacle for the dead hero's remains."——Dr. Douglas has in his possession the following remarkable document, which was written by Gen. Grant in the doctor's presence on Thursday, July 2:

I ask you not to show this to any one, unless the physicians you consult with, until the end. Particularly, I want it kept from my family. If known to one man the papers will get it, and they (the family) will get it. It would only distress them almost beyond endurance to know it, said, by rettex, would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain; now, however, I know that I gain strength some days, but when I do go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until the change of weather toward winter. Of course there are contingencies that might arise at any time that might carry me off very suddenly. The most probable of these is choking. Under the circumstances life is not worth the living. I am very thankful (for thankful glad was written, but scratched out and thankful substituted,) to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I took so much interest. I can not stir up strength enough to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me and are not likely to suggest themselves to any one else. Under the above circumstances I will be the happiest—the most pain I can avoid. If there is to be any extraordinary cure, such as some people believe there is to be, it will develop itself. I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey His call without a murmur. I should prefer to go now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprang up between those engaged, but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expressions toward me in person from all parts of our country from people of all nationalities; of all religions and of no religion; of Confederates and of national troops alike, of soldier organizations; of mechanical, scientific, religious, and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart if they have not effected a cure. So to you and your colleagues I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things. U. S. GRANT.

Mount MacGregor, N. Y., July 2, 1885.

A Saratoga special says: One reason Mrs. Grant does not give to the public the letter the General left for her is that it mentions the names of a number of men now living, telling how the General had been deceived by those he supposed to be his friends, and explaining how he was drawn into the meshes of Ward. The letter would make fully eight pages, closely written, of large-size writing paper. About the first labor of Colonel Grant after all is over and the family is settled down will be to begin a biography of his father. Of course, no one else has such ample material for giving a picture of General Grant's character and habits of thought. Speaking of books, it may be said that the reports as to the profits the family expect to derive from the General's memoirs have been exaggerated. All that can be expected from the guaranteed sales up to date is $42,000. Probably the very most that will come to them will not exceed $100,000. Colonel Grant himself is left without anything whatever.

The books of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank of Buffalo show discrepancies. The assistant cashier, who died recently, was a trifle short, and Thomas Emerson, the bookkeeper, is a defaulter and has fled to Canada.

It is reported at New York that Chas. Scribner's Sons intend to publish a new magazine, bearing the title *Scribner's Monthly*.

Dodge & Co.'s flint-glass factory at Pittsburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Other buildings were damaged, making the total loss $150,000.

The New York sub-committee of the Grant Monument fund has organized by electing Chester A. Arthur President, Mayor Grace and Hamilton Fish Vice Presidents, and Drexel, Morgan & Co. Treasurers.

It is reported that the selection of Riverside Park for Grant's tomb was probably brought about by the influence of millionaire holders of real estate in that vicinity.

A lady made the first contribution to the Grant national monument fund at New York—50 cents.

WESTERN.

News of a fight between four Americans, one Mexican, and a band of hostile Indians, is telegraphed from Tombstone, Arizona. The fight occurred twenty miles south of the Arizona line, near Canania Copper Camp, the mines of which are owned by an Eastern company. Two of the white men and three of the Indians were killed. Fifty Indians, pursued by Mexicans, passed near Castle, Arizona. It is believed that Geronimo and his band are making for the mountains, but are being pushed closely by American troops.

A band of fifteen men attempted to regain possession of a lot of liquor that had been confiscated under warrants taken out by the Temperance League at What Cheer, Iowa. The liquor was stored in the basement of the postoffice. Postmaster Brainard fired at the party, killing John Dey.

The number of deaths in Chicago last week was 396, as compared with 382 for the corresponding week in 1884.

Development of the Ropes Mine in Michigan, it is alleged, shows free gold in large quantities. In the gold range a four-foot vein of $8,030 rock has been discovered.

Fifteen hundred bucks attended the Sioux Indian council at Pine Ridge Agency. Red Cloud's followers numbered three hundred, and all had knives and revolvers concealed beneath their blankets. It is believed among the settlers in Northern Nebraska that excellent results will follow the council and the visit of the Holman Committee.

Tombstone (Arizona) dispatch: "Parties just arrived from Sonora state that a company of Mexican citizens, led by the Prefect of the town of Artzpi, discovered a squaw camp in the Pinati Mountains. The camp was attacked and a number of squaws and a few old bucks were killed. Many of the former escaped by taking refuge in the mountains."

A stage conveying the United States mails was robbed near Harshaw, Arizona, and F. M. Peterton, a passenger, was killed.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the County Jail at Baker City, in that State, was destroyed by fire, and five prisoners were burned to death and a sixth severely scorched.

Extensive ravages are being committed by grasshoppers in out and corn fields in Southern Illinois.

Henry A. Pierce, ex-Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and later Premier of the Cabinet of the King of those islands, died at San Francisco. He was 77 years old.

In a wreck on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, near Delphi, Ind., the baggagemaster was seriously hurt, eight head of cattle killed, and $40,000 worth of rolling stock destroyed.

SOUTHERN.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at Richmond, Va.:

That R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, with profound sorrow and sincere regret, receive the announcement of the death of U. S. Grant, and that the people of Virginia will ever cherish and revere the memory of Ulysses S. Grant as an American soldier and citizen; that the people of the South, and especially the people of Virginia, will always hold in grateful memory his uniform and unvarying kindness of purpose toward this people and the constancy with which he maintained the inviolability of the parole which he had granted to Gen. Robert E. Lee and his soldiers at the termination of the late civil strife.

Stonewall Jackson Camp of Confederate Veterans adopted resolutions of similar import.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says that at Suwanee, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, a ditch train ran over a cow, throwing one car from the track. In the car were fifteen negro train hands and six bars of iron. The car turned on its side and the iron fell on the negroes, killing seven and wounding three more. The track has been cleared.

By the collapse of a rolling-mill at Wilmington, Del., two men were killed and a number wounded.

Thomas J. Brantly, of Bainbridge, Georgia, recently arrested for indecent brutality toward his wife, was taken from the jail at that place by a mob, and hanged to a tree.

The Hon. C. B. Stewart, one of the signers of Texas' declaration of independence, was interred at Montgomery, Texas, aged eighty-one. But one signer of the declaration now survives.

WASHINGTON.

It is rumored at Washington that Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Bench, will soon retire, and that ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana, will be appointed his successor.

Secretary Manning has answered an inquiry from the Federation of Labor Unions regarding the letting of contracts to employers of public labor, stating that the Government is governed solely by the bids, having in view the greatest economy, and beyond this there was no thought of defining the policy of the Government in relation to contracts for public work.

Friends of ex-Senator Conkling in Washington, especially the colored people, are gratified at the prospect of his delivering a eulogy of Gen. Grant in the House of Representatives.

Gen. Hazen has preferred charges against Sergeant Michael McGarey, of the signal corps at Pensacola, Florida, and asked that he be tried by court-martial, for refusing to receive a colored soldier who was detailed to assist him.

Washington telegram: Immediately after the funeral of Gen. Grant, President Cleveland, accompanied by two or three friends, will leave Washington for Northern New York, to be absent a month. After this week no official appointments will be made until October.

The following order was sent out from Washington on the 30th ult.:

In recognition of the nation's loss in the death of Ulysses S. Grant, and in participation of the lamentation and expression of reverence for his honored memory, all postoffices in the several States and Territories of the Union are ordered to be closed between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m. on Saturday, the 8th day of August, appointed for the celebration of his funeral obsequies. By order of the Postmastmaster General.

A. E. STEVENSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

The committee appointed to represent the United States Senate at the funeral of Gen. Grant consists of Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Logan, Ransom, Ingalls, Cockrell, Hampton, Brown, and Manderson.

Gen. Burdett, Grand Army Commander, declined to serve on the committee appointed at Washington to present resolutions of protest against the interment of Gen. Grant at Riverside Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York telegram: The remains of Gen. Grant will be interred in Riverside Park, New York, instead of in Central Park, as at first proposed. The site chosen for the tomb is a high plateau overlooking the Hudson River. A detail from Company E., of the Twelfth Infantry, has arrived at the mountain, accompanied by Col. Roger Jones, who has assumed control under orders from Gen. Hancock. Messrs. Carlisle, Randall, Morrison, Tucker, Singleton, Hiscock, Reed, Browne of Indiana, and Butterworth will constitute the delegation from the House of Representatives attending the final obsequies.——A meeting of citizens at Washington protested against the interment of General Grant in Riverside Park, and appointed Generals Beale, J. A. Cresswell, and Burdette (Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.) to proceed to Mount MacGregor and present the resolutions to the family. The meeting suggested the Soldiers' Home in Washington as the more fitting place for the tomb.——About $20,000 has already been pledged to the fund for the erection of a statue of Gen. Grant in Lincoln Park, Chicago. The newspapers of the city have been requested to open subscription-lists in their respective offices. At Springfield, Ill., the Grant Monument Association organized by the election of Senator Cullom as President, and appointed a committee to prepare an address to the public.

The United Labor League of America adopted the following resolutions upon the death of Gen. Grant:

Resolved, By the Labor League, that we deeply deplore the death of Gen. Grant, and send condolence to his wife and children.

Resolved, That in his proclamation of the eight-hour law, to shorten the hours of toil, he gave the honest laborer an opportunity to improve his own condition and educate and elevate his family, in accordance with the increasing wants of emancipation and human civilization.

Resolved, That as the leader of the armies of the Republic he struck the shackles from the limbs of 3,000,000 men, and struck a blow for liberty which resounded throughout the world.

Resolved, That his name is inseparably linked with the cause of human freedom; that his fame belongs to no nation, but it is the property of all the people of the world.

The remains of Gen. Grant were dressed and placed in the casket on Wednesday evening, the 29th ult., and the formal transfer of the body to the custody of U. S. Grant Post was made at 9 o'clock p. m. A Mount MacGregor dispatch says:

The casket was inclosed in a heavy oaken box, with nickel-plated protectors at the corners. Upon the top was a gold-plated inscription plate, upon which was engraved:

U. S. GRANT,
Died July 23, 1885.

The suit the General is to be buried in is of black broadcloth. He wears a low standing collar, with a black necktie tied in a plain bow-knot. In the shirt bosom is a single plain gold stud. On the feet are white stockings and patent-leather slippers. The hands rest easily across the breast, with the right a little above the left. On the little finger of the left hand is a plain gold ring, which the General wore for many years. The casket, as soon as the remains were finally bestowed in it, was closed up with the two heavy plate-glass covers, and it will not be disturbed again. The copper cover rests over it, and is removed whenever the body is shown. When it is closed it is with sixty screws. The reason the General will not be buried in his uniform is because he had none. His uniform of Lieutenant General was sent to Washington with the other relics of his career, last spring, and was transferred to the Government, and all his swords went at the same time, and when Mrs. Grant saw a picture the other day representing a coffin with a sword resting upon it she was much affected. The General felt the parting with the swords which he had worn in the army more keenly than that with all his other trophies, and it touched Mrs. Grant deeply that now he was dead there was not one of the swords he cherished so much to rest upon his coffin.

POLITICAL.

In well-informed Democratic circles at Washington it is believed that bills for the admission of Dakota and Montana will be among the earliest measures to be considered by Congress when it reassembles in December.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention, in session in Richmond, nominated General Fitz Hugh Lee for Governor on the first ballot.

FOREIGN.

Sir Moses Montefiore died on the 29th inst. He was the well-known Hebrew philanthropist who celebrated his 100th birthday Oct. 24, 1884.

The report that the Ameer of Afghanistan had assented to the establishment of a British cantonment at Candahar is pronounced untrue. At a recent durbar the Ameer advised his people to cultivate the friendship of England, and warned them against submitting to the tyrannical rule of Russia.

Dispatches from Madrid state that the cholera has broken out on the French frontier, and that the disease is increasing in Madrid.

Senor Castelar, the Republican leader in Spain, is "swinging round the circle," and meeting with enthusiastic receptions everywhere.

Mr. Davitt says he will agitate the land question until landlords become extinct in Ireland.

In Huesca, capital of the Spanish province of that name, the people are in revolt against the enforcement of the excise laws, and have burned the office of the Excise Collector to the ground.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of London, and Messrs. Morley and Reid, comprising the committee recently appointed to investigate the charges made by a London journal as to the existence of certain forms of vice in that city, have completed their inquiry, and report that the statements of the newspaper in question are "substantially true."

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Intensely warm weather prevailed throughout the West and Northwest last week, the mercury ranging between 90 and 105 degrees at various points in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan. For sixteen days the thermometer at Louisville, Kentucky, averaged 96 degrees in the shade, between sunrise and sundown, and about two hundred cases of sun-stroke were reported, of which twenty proved fatal. St. Louis and Cincinnati also suffered terribly from the heat.

A severe electric storm prevailed on Mount MacGregor on the evening of the 30th ult. One bolt followed the electric light wires into the Grant cottage and extinguished the lamp immediately over the casket containing the dead soldier. A portion of the plastering was torn away. Four persons were stunned by the third, but revived upon the application of restoratives. In the afternoon the cottage was thrown open, and people on the Mount availed themselves of the opportunity to gaze upon the revered remains. Mrs. Grant visited the room twice during the day, and a letter from her, hoping to meet her husband in a better land, was placed in the casket. A telegram of condolence from the Duke of Argyll was received. President Cleveland selected the following pall bearers for the funeral: General W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Admiral D. D. Porter, Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, General Joseph E. Johnston, General Simon B. Buckner, Hamilton Fish, George S. Boutwell, George W. Childs, General John A. Logan, George Jones, of the New York *Times*, and Oliver Hoyt, of New York.

A dispatch from Mount MacGregor says: The letter from Mrs. Grant put in the General's pocket when he was laid in his coffin simply read: "Farewell, we meet again in a better world." It also contained a lock of Mrs. Grant's hair. Mrs. Grant visited the remains Thursday morning, and remained alone with them seven or eight minutes. Then she went to her room and remained there until evening, when she again visited the remains.

Dr. George F. Shrady, one of Gen. Grant's medical advisers, publishes in the *Medical Record* of Aug. 1 an extended review of the "surgical and pathological aspects of Gen. Grant's case." He believes that the disease had its inception in the month of June, 1884, and gives a succinct history of the progress and treatment of the case from the day in October last when Genera. Grant first called on Dr. Fordyce Barker, his family physician, up to its fatal termination. It suggests no new theories in regard to the case, and is rather intended to be a connected narrative for the benefit of the medical profession, being largely couched in terms familiar only to that body.

In a boat race at Detroit Haulan easily defeated Lee.

At Cleveland, Ohio, in the presence of 10,000 people Maud S. trotted a mile in 2:08¼, beating her own previous record by half a second and the record of any other horse by 1½ seconds.

Turkey has contracted for $3,500,000 worth of new heavy artillery.

El Mehdi's dying request was that his successor continue to wage war against the Christians.

A petition for the passage of the criminal amendment act for the protection of young girls was presented to the House of Commons by a delegation from the Salvation Army of London. The petition, which is a mile and a half long and contains 500,000 signatures, was previously conveyed through the streets in a carriage, followed by a long procession.

A monument to the memory of Rebecca Nurse, who was hanged at Salem for witchcraft July 19, 1692, was dedicated at Danvers, Mass., last week, in the presence of a large gathering of her descendants.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$5.00	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.98	@ .99
No. 2 Red	.99	@ .99½
CORN—No. 2	.53	@ .55
OATS—White	.40	@ .45
PORK—New Mess	11.50	@12.25
LARD	.06¾	@ .07
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	4.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .46½
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 3	.48	@ .50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.17	@ .18
Fine Dairy	.13	@ .15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.08½	@ .09
Light Skimmed	.03	@ .04
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .11½
POTATOES—New, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.25
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
LARD	6.50	@ 6.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	@ .96
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .32½
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .60
BARLEY—No. 2	.59	@ .60
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97	@ .98
CORN—Mixed	.42	@ .42½
OATS—Mixed	.25½	@ .26
RYE	.53	@ .54
HAY—New Timothy	12.00	@12.50
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.96	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed	.33	@ .34
RYE—No. 2 Fall	.60	@ .62
PORK—Mess	10.50	@11.00
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White	.34	@ .38
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@11.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .94
CORN—Mixed	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.30
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.00

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The ten-year-old son of Eugene Mongan, of Ishpeming, was drowned while fishing.

—Mose Wingert, a jeweler of Fife Lake, was drowned in the lake at that place while bathing.

—Miss Mary Patrick has been elected School Trustee at Midland, receiving 92 votes to her male opponent's 83.

—William C. Bennett, for thirty-one years a clerk in the office of the Auditor General of Michigan, committed suicide last week.

—With the troops removed from the Saginaw Valley, the adjustment of the differences between the mill-owners and the workingmen seems to be making very fair progress.—*Exchange.*

—The Michigan Central Company is about to erect a "crystal palace" at "Falls View," from which passengers by its line can view Niagara Falls in comfort, no matter how inclement the weather.

—A farmer's wife, living near Owosso, is the mother of seventeen children, and yet has health and strength enough left to help the unfortunate father of so much humanity every day in the harvest field.

—The story of a monster serpent in Lake Michigan has been started again, but it is poor newspaper work. The sea-serpent will do very well, but the lake-serpent is a dismal failure in every way.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Some one having insinuated that the editor of the Union City *Register* didn't know much about water, that individual comes to the defense in a statement that "in this vicinity it is a fluid in which we keep our fish."

—A. L. Carter, a business man of Medina, Lenawee County, detected a leak in a barrel of gasoline in his cellar. He heedlessly lit a match to get its exact location, when an explosion occurred, wrecking the lower portion of the house, and fatally burning himself. The other inmates escaped.

—A little 4-year old is said to have died at Sebewaing last week as the result of a snakebite. The child was struck in the ankle, while at play, and, running to his mother, informed her that he had been pierced by a stick of wood. The limb soon began to swell, and shortly afterward his entire body was terribly swollen. Great agony was endured until death.

—W. L. Jones, an assayer of this city, says a letter from Ishpeming, made an assay of quartz from a vein several miles north of the Ropes gold range, which gave $6,000 to the ton in free gold. This is the best assay that has been made here. The Coon Gold Mining Company, recently formed here, has commenced work again at the mine, which is in the old silver-lead district. The Ropes assessment of $8,000 will be devoted to purchasing new milling machinery. The mills to be put in are the Wiswell pulverizers and amalgamators, which are a new invention and used in only four or five places besides the Ropes.

—Charles Kendall Adams, the new President of Cornell University, is fifty years old, and belongs to the New England family of Adamses. He was born in Vermont in 1835, but when a boy he moved with his parents to Iowa. His pursuit was farming, but during his spare hours he prepared for college, and in 1861 he was graduated from Michigan University. He was immediately made instructor in Latin and history, and, upon the resignation of Prof. Andrew D. White, he was made Professor of History and given a year's leave of absence to travel in Europe. On his return, he settled down to his duty in Michigan University, where he has been up to the present time.

Michigan Harbors.

[Washington telegram.]

Lieut. Col. Poe, having in charge the improvements of rivers and harbors in Michigan, has made his annual report to the Chief of Engineers. He recommends that the channel at Limekiln Crossing be made 400 feet wide instead of 300, as at first contemplated. In the Saginaw River it is proposed to secure a channel of 200 feet in width, with a depth of 14 feet from Saginaw Bay to Bay City, and 12 feet thence to the head of the river, a distance of about twenty-three miles. Hay Lake channel in the Sault Ste. Marie River, Col. Poe says, should be deepened to 20 feet. He thinks fully seven years will be occupied in accomplishing the results, "and it will be well to remember that the improvement will not become available until the whole is completed." A large appropriation is recommended for the improvement of St. Mary's Falls, Canal, and River, between Lakes Superior and Huron. The increase in tonnage urges in the strongest way that the work of preparing to take care of a commerce greater than the present canal and lockage system could accommodate shall be entered upon without delay. The St. Clair Flats Ship Canal is used by nearly 40,000 vessels a year, carrying nearly 20,000,000 tons. It is proposed to widen and deepen the channel. Appended is a tabulated statement showing the amount of money available, the amount asked for the next fiscal year, and the amount required to complete the work:

Rivers and harbors—	Available.	Asked for.	Required.
Detroit River	$149,385	$167,986	.....
St. Clair Flats Ship Canal	.....	153,298	$153,298
Clinton River	.....	32,926	32,926
Lake Huron Harbor of Refuge	24,552	100,000	100,000
Saginaw River	8,502	165,800	371,000
Au Sable Harbor	4,960	.....	.....
Thunder Bay Harbor	4,535	10,000	10,000
Hay Lake Channel	124,207	500,000	2,334,155
St. Mary's Falls Canal	.....	250,000	1,750,000
Dry dock, St. Mary's Falls Canal	.....	150,000	323,872

REMINISCENCES OF GRANT.

Gen. Horace Porter's Recollections.

[Mount MacGregor special.]

Gen. Porter said he felt keenly for Mrs. Grant, for he knew how very strong was the bond of affection between her and her late husband. They were always together, except when the General was in the field, and there always existed between them the utmost harmony.

Speaking of Gen. Grant's disposition, Gen. Porter said: "It was one of the happiest dispositions I ever knew. I was with him for nine consecutive years, never leaving his side but for a few hours at a time, and I never knew him to be angry. The nearest approach to it was once when he saw a teamster unmercifully beating a poor horse. The General dashed up to him and said: 'You scoundrel! you ought to be ashamed of yourself.' The teamster made some impertinent reply, and the General ordered him tied up by the hands. Gen. Grant never in his life uttered an oath. I never heard him even utter the mildest form of an imprecation, which is a most unusual thing in the free-and-easy atmosphere of army life. This same happy disposition was one of the reasons why all those who were immediately about him, from the humblest dependent up, were so devotedly attached to him. An instance of this is shown in the case of Albert Hawkins, the coal-black coachman, who has asked permission to drive the hearse at the General's funeral. I don't know where the General got Albert, but it was before he was made President the first time. Gen. Grant was pre-eminently a man of the people. His heart warmed to them, and he liked to mingle in throngs. In his journeys by rail he loved to leave his private car and go out into the smoker and sit down in the seat with somebody and chat. Yet he could very effectually crush undue familiarity. I remember once coming up with him from Long Branch. We were in the smoking-car, and a rough-looking fellow who sat in the seat in front of us glanced around and recognized the General. Tipping a wink to those about him, he turned around to the General, and said: 'Say, Cap, give us a light, will ye?' Gen. Grant looked calmly over him with that imperturbable face of his, and then, taking out his match-box, he handed the man two matches. There was that about this simple little action which definitely checked any further advances, and the man who had tried it, from that time on, was very much interested in the passing landscape.

"I never in my life saw but one man so cool under fire as was Gen. Grant," continued Gen. Porter, "and that was a bugler in the Fourth Cavalry. Both the General and this man could look right in the face of the heaviest fire without even so much as winking. Not one man out of thousands can be found who will not involuntarily move when bullets whistle by his ear, but Gen. Grant never moved a muscle. He was also a wonderfully ready man. I remember that second day's fight at the Wilderness, when in the evening word came in that Shaler had been captured, that Seymour had been captured, and Sedgwick's command driven back. Gen. Grant coolly and swiftly gave his orders, moving thousands of men here and thousands there. It was as though he had known the situation for days instead of a few minutes, and was basing his movements on carefully matured plans. He was also equally quick in expressing his opinions when suddenly called upon to do so, and when people requested his views on certain points, and asked him to write them down when he had thought them over, he would say: 'I can write them down now for you.' Then he would take pen and paper, and quickly write page after page so clearly and concisely that not an interlineation would be required. He wrote his message vetoing the inflation of the currency in just this way. He sat down at a little round table in his bed-room and wrote rapidly on until he had finished, and the message contained one of the most exhaustive analyses of our currency system that have ever been published.

"In the field the General usually wore a common blue army blouse and a slouch hat. He had two horses, one called Jeff Davis and the other Cincinnati. Jeff Davis was captured down on Davis' plantation, I believe. It was a brown pony, and a very easy-riding animal. Gen. Grant rode this horse when I accompanied him to the front at the time the mine was exploded in front of Petersburg. There was some bungling about the work, and the General pushed on to the front. The men did not recognize him as he hurried through their ranks. Dismounting from his horse, he leaped over the works, crawled through the abattis, and pushed on to the extreme front. Gen. Grant was one of the best horsemen I ever saw. He could ride easily on any horse, no matter how awkward his gait was, and he had the knack of getting out of his horse all there was in him, too. I remember once when Mr. Bonner asked him if he did not want to drive one of his horses. The General replied that he did, and drove the horse over the course, getting out of him the second fastest time he had ever made. He had a strong, friendly way of handling a horse that at once won his confidence, just as a little child feels confidence in the nurse who holds him gently and securely."

Grant at Vicksburg—His Kindness to Those About Him.

[Dr. E. A. Duncan, in Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"How did General Grant appear before Vicksburg?"

"As plain as an old stove. It was hard to make the new troops believe that it was him as he rode over the field. He wore a common soldier's blouse frizzled out at the bottom, and cavalry pants stuffed in his boots. He wore a low-crowned, black hat, without so much as a gold cord. The simplest Major General's straps were the only thing about his dress that told his rank. He always rode a splendid horse, however, and the trappings of the steed were always in full uniform. But that was due to his orderly more than anything else. He delighted in a good horse. He usually kept six of them on hand—two or three in the field at the same time. His favorite war horse was of the noted Lexington of Kentucky stock, and I think he called him Lexington."

"Was the General a luxurious liver?"

"By no means. He enjoyed a good meal as much as any one, but never complained of what was set before him. He would have been satisfied with hard-tack and sow-belly. He did not drink a drop of liquor during the siege of Vicksburg. He had promised General Rawlins, afterward his Chief of Staff and Secretary of War, at Shiloh, to abstain. He never broke over but once from that day to the close of the war, and that was accidental. A banquet was given to him and General Banks after the fall of Vicksburg, at New Orleans, and in the conviviality of the hour he took a few glasses of wine."

"How did the General treat those about him?"

"With the greatest kindness and respect. He had less egotism than any great man I ever saw. He was eager to give every man a full measure of praise and appreciation for what he did. He would even hunt out what each man merited. One element of his greatness was his desire to pull up his friends with him. It never occurred to him to claim the glory of any campaign. He always spoke of his victories as due to this, that, and the other General. He was the best balanced man I ever saw. I never once saw him exalted by the most glowing success nor depressed by failure. He took things as they came. He had more of the qualities that inspire hero worship than any one I ever came in contact with. Such a man does not appear but once in an age. He rarely ever used a profane word. When angry, which was rare, he was the opposite of other men. He would then knit his brows, compress his lips, and speak slowly."

"What day did he enter Vicksburg?"

"The 4th of July. Gen. Pemberton wanted him to enter the day before, but he replied: 'No, I have been waiting to celebrate the 4th.' The first thing he did was to issue abundant rations and parole the prisoners. That was a master stroke to parole them, for had he sent them North they would have been a tremendous expense to the Government, and as soon as exchanged they would have returned to the rebel ranks. As it was they were glad to go home and remain on their parole."

"You say Gen. Sherman was in full sympathy with Gen. Grant?"

"Assuredly. I remember to have heard Gen. Sherman use a remarkable sentence in speaking of his chief. Said he: 'The thing that makes Gen. Grant so great is, that it is impossible to incumber him with men or responsibilities. He could command a million men if you could get a field big enough. Gen. Grant commanded the longest line of battle ever fought in the history of the world—that is Mission Ridge, seven miles. Fighting was going on that entire length at once. The General sat quietly by a little telegraph instrument and ordered commander after commander to develop what was in front of him. He always knew what he was doing. He once ordered a certain general, whose name I will not give, to make an assault. The general, who did not want him to succeed, replied: "I fully comprehend your order, but to carry it out is the destruction of my army." Gen. Grant instantly sat down and wrote: "I am glad you 'comprehend my order;' obey it." Victory was the result.'

"Gen. Grant was the first one to discover the brilliant fighting and commanding qualities of John A. Logan. It is a mistake that any of Gen. Logan's preferment came from political centers—he won it all on the field with his sword under Gen. Grant's eye. They had absolute faith in each other, and were as affectionate as brothers. There was no man worth of Mason and Dixon's line that so quickly forgot the bitterness engendered by the war. No one had a higher appreciation of the valor and brilliancy of the Southern soldiers. He said Lee's Army of Northern Virginia had never been excelled on earth."

"Where did you first see Gen. Grant?"

"At Galena, Ill., before the war. He was sitting in front of his father's tannery whittling and smoking a small pipe. He cared nothing for business. He had no idea of its details. He would not have known a piece of bank paper from a Chinese wash bill. Capt. Grant, as he was then called, looked about as old then as he did four years ago, when I saw him last."

"Did you live in Illinois?"

"Yes; I practiced medicine within twenty miles of the General."

A Generous Offer.

[Washington special.]

"Gen. Grant has received the most delicate and heartfelt sympathy in his illness and misfortunes from some of the Confederate officers and soldiers who had known him in the old army," said an intimate friend of his the other day. "And apropos of this is an incident which occurred last year. When the news of his complete pecuniary collapse became public there was a very general expression of regret all over the country, and many offers of assistance were tendered, none of which, however, he accepted. I was sitting with him at his residence in New York one morning while he was going over his daily mail, when he looked up with a curious expression, and said: 'I want you to listen to this,' and then he proceeded to read. It was a letter from an old officer in the United States army whom Grant had known in Mexico, who left the service about the same time Grant did, and subsequently became a distinguished Confederate General. The letter, as well as I can remember, ran this way:

"MY DEAR GRANT: You and I have known each other for many years; and because of that long, and, in its early days, intimate acquaintance and friendship, I venture to ask you to do me a favor. I have read in the papers that, by reason of circumstances beyond your control, you have lost the means you relied upon as a maintenance during the balance of your life. The favor I wish to ask is that you will allow me to send you $10,000, to be considered as a loan and repaid at your own convenience. I know you will receive this request in the spirit I make it, and the only condition I compel with it is that the matter shall be kept a secret between us. Upon a notice of your acceptance I will send the amount to you in the shape of my personal check on the Bank of New York. Be assured, my dear Grant, that you will confer a personal favor on me by permitting me to be of this slight service to you."

"Do you know who it was?" was asked of the speaker.

"Yes," he replied, "but I cannot give his name. He is a man of large fortune and could easily have done it, but, respecting his friend's wish, Grant desired that his name should not be made public. I have never seen Gen. Grant show so much emotion and appreciation as he did in this instance. Shortly after that Congress passed the bill empowering the President to retire a former General officer of the army on full pay, and Grant was at once nominated and confirmed, and thus was put beyond the need of availing himself of the generous liberality of his friends."

There is reason to believe that the person who wrote Gen. Grant the letter mentioned was Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

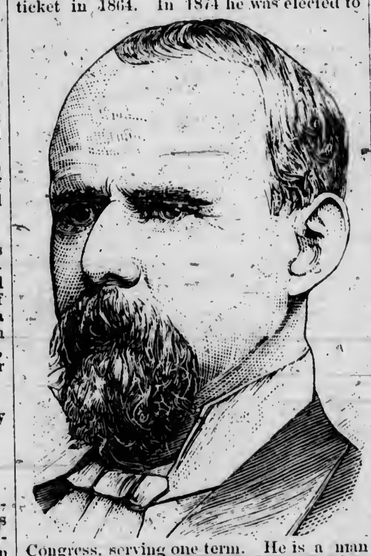
Miss Rose E. Cleveland.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of President Cleveland, and mistress of the White House, is, by virtue of that relationship and position, the first lady of the land. She has, however, a celebrity entirely independent of these accidents, one due to a circumstance never before occurring to any person in the world. Her book, "George Eliot's Essays and Other Studies," went to the sixth edition before it was published—an honor hitherto unknown in the history of literature. The seventh edition was issued within a week after the first publica-

tion. Miss Cleveland is the youngest of nine children. She was born in Fayetteville, N. Y. She was carefully educated, graduating at Houghton Seminary. Then she became a teacher in that institution; then Principal of Lafayette Collegiate Institution, Indiana, and then taught a private school in Pennsylvania, after which she commenced lecturing before classes. After her mother's death, which occurred in 1882, she resided at the old homestead at Holland Patent, which she purchased out of the earnings of her own labor, and continued the work of lecturing until called upon by her brother to assume the duties of mistress of the White House.

Hon. A. E. Stevenson.

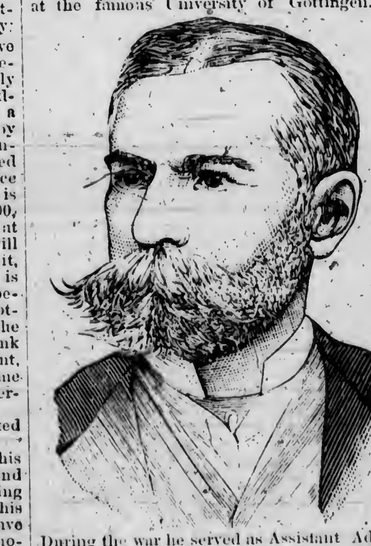
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, the newly appointed First Assistant Postmaster General, was born in Kentucky in 1835, and removed to Bloomington, Ill., when sixteen years of age, where he studied law. He held various State judicial offices, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the McClellan ticket in 1864. In 1874 he was elected to



Congress, serving one term. He is a man of stalwart health, under fifty years of age, with business habits, and is a thorough-going Democrat. He is a great personal friend of Postmaster General Vilas. He is an eloquent orator, a fine lawyer, and an accomplished gentleman. He is a worthy descendant of the best Kentucky stock, possessing frank and cheery manners which ever win and make friends. Persons coming before him on department business will always feel easy in his presence.

James B. Kimball.

James B. Kimball, the newly appointed Director of the Mint, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1836. He graduated at Harvard University and at the Mining School of Freiburg, Saxony, and in 1857 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the famous University of Gottingen.



During the war he served as Assistant Adjutant General on the staffs of Generals Patrick, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, respectively. His reputation as a mining engineer and metallurgist is established and widespread. At one time Dr. Kimball was Vice President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. When he received his present appointment he was Professor of Economic Geology at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. He is President of the Everitt Iron Company, Pennsylvania.

MECHANICAL.

AN important process has recently been initiated, viz., that of casting steel tires for locomotives and car wheels by running the metal directly from the furnaces into cast-iron molds, and ready, when cooled, to be fitted and shrunk on. If the hopes in regard to this process are realized, the ordinary process of casting in sand molds will be dispensed with, at much saving of labor and cost.

THE *Neues Jahrbuch fuer Pharmacie* details the conclusion of Herr Reinsch, derived from experiments with various salts, that impregnating timber with a concentrated solution of rock-salt is as good a preservative against its bursting into flame as is silicate of soda, while the price of the former salt is, of course, a mere trifle. Moreover, rock-salt thus applied to timber is a preservative against dry rot and noxious insects.

THE white brick now made in France from the immense accumulations of waste sand at glass factories is likely to prove a valuable industry. The process of production consists in subjecting the sand to an immense hydraulic pressure and then baking in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of various forms and dimensions, of a uniform white color, and of almost pure silex. The product is unaffected by the heaviest frosts or by the sun or rain.

The old gentleman with his spectacles, the "Lord Dundreary" with his "glasss," the myopic reader, and short-sighted persons generally, who carefully wipe the dimness from their spectacles and eye-glasses with silk handkerchiefs, are, perhaps, not aware that a piece of paper will do the service much better. No matter how fine the silk may be, it will not leave the surface of the glass so well polished as the paper will. If pains are taken to lightly brush off any particles of gritty dust that may be on the glasses before rubbing them, the paper will never injure their surface with the slightest scratch. Dampen the glasses with vapor or water, or, when possible, with the breath, and the paper will absorb all the moisture and whatever else is deposited on the glass, now in a much softened condition. The best paper is unsized and quite porous, like the paper used by newspapers. Blotting paper leaves short fibers on the glass and is not desirable.

A NEW tanning agent has been discovered, if the *Arizona Gazette* is correctly informed. The statement is made that a tanner at Tempe, Arizona, two or three years ago discovered a plant which carried a large proportion of tannin, and which, when used in the manufacture of leather, gave extra weight to the product. The plant is of annual growth, indigenous to the deserts and dry uplands, and is known to the Mexicans and Indians as "gonagra." It has a root somewhat longer and more scraggy than the cultivated beet, though resembling it in appearance.

THE use of water in connection with blasting is rapidly extending in this country and Europe. A tube filled with water is inserted in the bore hole next to the power cartridge, the tube being of thin plate, or even of paper. The usual tamping follows, and when the explosion occurs, the tube containing the water is burst, the explosive violence being increased by the presence of the water, and extended over the enlarged interior area of the bore hole, due to the space occupied by the water tube. A much larger quantity of the material to be mined or quarried is thereby brought down or loosened with a smaller quantity of explosive used, while the heat of the explosion converts a portion of the water into steam, which, with the remaining water, extinguishes the flame and absorbs and neutralizes the gases and smoke generated.

Dodging a Cyclone.

I heard a noise and ran out to see what it was. I saw at some distance off a heavy black cloud, funnel-shaped and twisted at the bottom like a screw. It seemed whirling with rapidity and was coming through the woods like a wild animal. It was just awful. People began to cry out and run around distracted, and I felt very queer. I saw that big black thing come bouncing along like a great cannon ball and I concluded I was about to fly away on it and be an angel. The cloud did not lie close to the ground, but bounded up and down, jumping clear over the tops of some of the trees and tearing others to pieces. I thought I would lie down a while. I selected a spot that was full of mud and water. I don't know why I chose such a place, but may be it was because I was in a hurry and did not have time to chose well. It was a soft place, however, and had its attractions at that moment.

After I had got myself well settled in the mud I saw the cyclone was giving me the go-by. It passed about 200 yards to my left and tore things up terribly. There was a tree standing there in full view. The cyclone struck it about forty feet from the ground, turned the branches and all around half a dozen times like lightning, and then snatched the whole upper portion into kindling wood and carried it off. It was an awe-inspiring sight, and although I am glad I saw it I don't want to see it again—not so close, anyhow."—*Macon Telegraph.*

AN exchange gives a long list of things to be done on Sunday, but curiously enough omits fishing from the number. The editor evidently never was a boy.

MME. NILSSON says that she sometimes gets tired of hearing other people sing, but never of singing herself.

THE FORTUNATE ONES.

Distribution of Federal Patronage—Appointments for the Week.

[Washington special.]

The following appointments were made by President Cleveland during the week:

Gabriel C. Wharton, of Virginia, to be Inspector of Surveyors General and district officers; Charles C. Shackford, of Colorado, to be Special Agent of the Land Office; H. Clinton Bell, of Illinois, to be Chief of Division in the Pension Office; Chester R. Faulkner, of Indiana, to be Chief of Division in the Pension Office, vice W. Ford, discharged; Theodore D. Jervey, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Charleston, S. C.; Anthony Eickhoff, of New York, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; Conrad Krez, of Wisconsin, Collector of Customs for the District of Milwaukee, Wis.; Samuel Flower, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, La.; Truman H. Allen, of Oakland, Cal., to be Pension Agent at San Francisco; Morris A. Thomas, of Maryland, and George R. Pearson, of Iowa, to be Indian Inspectors; J. Wheeler, of Oregon, to be Agent for the Indians of Warm Springs agency in Arizona; William H. Moffett, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States at Athens; John Devlin, of Michigan, to be Consul at Windsor, Ontario; John C. Rich to be Lieutenant Commander United States navy; O. E. Lasher and H. S. Waring to be Lieutenants, and C. C. Rogers to be Lieutenant, junior grade; Joseph B. Baker, Appraiser of Merchandise, district of Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel J. Moore, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the district of New York; Colin F. MacDonald to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.

To Be Agents for the Indians—Joseph B. Kinney, of Missouri, at the Uintah Agency, in Utah; Thomas Jennings, of Wisconsin, at the Green Bay Agency, in Wisconsin; E. C. Osborne, of Tennessee, at the Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory; T. A. Burns, at the Yakima Agency, Washington Territory, vice R. H. Melroy, suspended; J. L. Hall, of Texas, at the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory; Frederick Hoover, at the Osage Agency, Indian Territory.

To Be Surveyor of Customs—Richard Sinnott for the port of New Orleans, La.

To Be Collectors of Customs—Peter F. Gogbill for the District of Petersburg, Va.; Benjamin R. Tate for the District of New London, Conn.; Bradley B. Smalley for the District of Vermont; Oliver Kelley for the district of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Postmasters—Samuel H. Buck to be Postmaster at New Orleans, vice W. B. Merchant, suspended; Benjamin E. Russell, at Bainbridge, Ga., vice J. A. Wilder, suspended; W. H. Dawley, at Antigo, Wis., vice H. Smith, suspended; Frank P. Crotzer, at Nantcoke, Pa.; Simeon Sawyer, at Fairmount, Neb.; George C. Rembaugh, at Winfield, Kan.; George F. Laskell, at Larimore, Dakota; Thomas B. Crawford, at Grand Junction, Col.; Frank Shutt, at Litchfield, Ill.; George J. Spohn, at Superior, Neb.; W. E. Lewis, at Charlton, Iowa, vice J. H. Stewart, suspended; William A. Fleming, at Nashua, Iowa, vice J. F. Grawe, suspended; John Dawe, at Edgerton, Wis., vice Ed A. Burdick, suspended; Wm. B. Alexander, at Pine Bluff, Ark., vice A. Rogers, suspended; S. R. Davis, at Creston, Iowa, vice L. T. Teed, suspended; J. A. Taylor, at Oxford, N. C., vice M. B. Jones, suspended; T. B. Douthit, at Salem, N. C., vice J. Bleekenderfer, suspended; Samuel H. Smith, at Winston, N. C., vice W. A. Walker, suspended; J. A. Bennett, at Reidsville, N. C., vice R. H. Wray, suspended; William J. Fleming, at Fort Smith, Ark., vice J. K. Barnes, suspended; David G. Rackney, at Fort Plain, N. Y., vice A. Hoffman, suspended; Henry Cook, at Michigan City, Ind., vice J. H. Peters, suspended; George J. Love, at Huron, Dakota Territory, vice John Cain, suspended; R. E. Hurley, at Talladega, Ala., vice R. A. Mosely, suspended; J. H. Bewly, at Smyrna, Del., vice Wm. H. Barge, suspended; Charles W. Howe, at Rochester, N. H., vice Osman B. Warren, suspended; George W. Bell, at Webster City, Iowa, vice John D. Hunter, suspended; John F. Pyne, at Vinton, Iowa, vice Stephen A. Marine, suspended; Ebenezer M. Lockwood, at Burlington, Kan., vice A. J. Brown, suspended; William Becker, at Marysville, Kan., vice William H. Smith, suspended; Henry E. Slaymaker, at Lancaster, Pa., vice James N. Marshall, suspended; C. C. Yonge, Jr., at Pensacola, Fla., vice John Egan suspended; J. J. Shannon, at Meridian, Miss., vice William M. Hancock, suspended; Samuel DeWolf, at Rochester, Minn., vice Joseph G. Wagoner, suspended; Frank L. Thayer, at Waterville, Me., vice Willard M. Dunn, suspended; Nathaniel A. Swett, at Saccarappa, Me., vice James M. Webb, suspended; Alexander C. Haller, at Wytheville, Va., vice W. F. Slater, suspended; George D. Sanford, at Grand Haven, Mich., vice Samuel C. Glover, resigned; Samuel S. Lacey, at Marshall, Mich., vice William R. Lewis, suspended; Dudley C. Brown, at Brandon, Vt., vice John L. Knight, suspended; W. L. Howard, at Fair Haven, Vt., vice Harris Whipple, suspended; Francis M. Sitzer, at Albany, Mo., vice Adrian C. Case, suspended; William E. Black, at Gallatin, Mo., vice Jehiel T. Day, suspended.

FEARFUL FALLS FROM A BALLOON.

The Terrible Experiences of Two Aeronauts in Connecticut.

[New Haven (Conn.) special.]

At Winsted, Conn., a balloon ascension was made this afternoon by an aeronaut, Prof. Brooks, and Frederic Moore, a wealthy manufacturer of the town. The balloon was the largest ever used in the State. It was eighty feet high and 120 feet in circumference, and was calculated to have a lifting capacity of 1,500 pounds. All went well until the aeronauts had reached an elevation of 2,500 feet. There, although they were above the clouds, they were caught in a storm which proved to be the heaviest experienced in that part of the State for years. Becoming terrified by the lightning they began to descend and passed through the cloud layers in safety, although the balloon suffered from the heavy rain, and the gas began to escape. When within 100 feet of the ground the machine was rocking violently from side to side. As they fell the two men threw out sandbags, and, losing too much ballast, the balloon careened wildly, the gas escaped, and the car was overturned. Brooks and Moore lost their hold on the slippery rail and fell headlong from the car. The crowds that had been cheering wildly a few moments before stood out in the pouring rain in their eagerness to see the descent and did their best to catch the aeronauts as they fell. Brooks was picked up very badly hurt. He is expected to die. Moore's injuries are not so serious. Both men had had considerable experience in ballooning.

Indian Claims in Minnesota.

[St. Paul (Minn.) special.]

A commission, composed of Messrs. Larabie and Morrison, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the claims of the traders at the Upper and Lower Sioux Agencies in Minnesota, was in session here yesterday, taking evidence on certain claims growing out of the Indian outbreak in this State in 1862. The claimants are Nathan Myrick, Wm. H. Forbes, and L. Roberts, and their aggregate claims will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The gentlemen named were licensed by the Government to do a trading business with the Indians, and at the time of the outbreak there was a large amount due the traders from the Indians. The effort is made to recover the sums due at the time of the uprising, and also damages for depredations committed by the Indians. Mr. Myrick has been laboring for ten or a dozen years to have the claims settled, and it is likely that the matter will at last be disposed of. It is thought likely that the amount will be very much reduced.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

Another evidence of the increasing healthfulness of commerce is the facts that the June receipts of breadstuffs at Chicago were 10 per cent larger than in 1884, and that the eastward shipments in the first half of the current year were the largest on record.

The New York Herald publishes the hopeful views of a large number of representative business men who see signs of "good times coming"—not with a fictitious "boom," but with a "steady and sure advance." These men are republicans as well as democrats, and it is worthy of note that they agree, republicans and democrats alike, in giving credit to the "caution" and "conservatism" of President Cleveland as a contributory cause of this encouraging condition of things.

Last Saturday the Chicago Herald gave as a supplement a fac-simile of the famous wall-paper edition of the Vicksburg, Miss., Citizen, dated July 2, 1863, wherein Gen. Grant was advised that the way to cook a rabbit was "first catch the rabbit." At the bottom of the last column is a brief note, dated July 4th, 1863, stating that "Gen. Grant has caught the rabbit; he has dined in Vicksburg and he did bring his dinner with him," etc. By a singular coincidence, when the job of printing the supplements was given out in Chicago, the foreman of the job room which did the work was the same man who printed the original twenty-two years ago, and the Herald says "he fairly yelled with delight."

If you really wish the merchants of your market to grant you favors, grant them favors whenever the opportunity offers. How can you do this? By meeting all obligations honestly contracted as promptly as possible; paying them cash when you have it to pay, instead of buying with cash of peddlers and foreign dealers, who never trust or accommodate you, or who never care for any of your misfortunes as does the home merchant, who always meets you half way and who makes many of the burdens you bear easier, because knowing your misfortunes he sympathizes with you, extends your period of credit and only asks that you be manly and honest with him that you may merit his confidence and in return bestow upon him your patronage which he has a perfect right to expect. That man who arrogantly asserts that he will "buy just where it best pleases him," usually does so with the cash, but if you are just a little watchful you will discover that the same fellow always gets trusted "wherever he can;" because of his irresponsibility his patronage is valueless, and also generally speaking, his influence in the community.—[Ovid Union.

The Public Debt.

Night and day, and every day in the year, says the *Country Gentleman*, we are lessening the debt $100 a minute. This is about the rate at which the United States Government is paying off its indebtedness, and is hardly one-third as fast as during several previous years. But $100 a minute amounts to only $52,560,000 annually, or scarcely 75 cents, during a whole year, for each of the inhabitants of our great country. The most of it, however, is paid by the wealthy, who do not feel it, and by a tax upon a few articles of luxury. But, were it equally divided, there are few who would not cheerfully contribute this small amount (75 cents) for the sake of sustaining the splendid reputation our country enjoys throughout the world as a prompt, honest, debt-paying people. The United States could now borrow money at a lower rate of interest than any other nation under the sun. There are several advantages in this. To name one: A nation's strength depends largely upon its ability to provide the "sinews of war," of which money is the greatest. Great Britain is stronger from this cause than from the actual number of fighting men she could raise among her own population proper. For this reason we are able to get along with almost no standing army or navy—barely enough to act as a police force and take care of the fortifications to save them from dilapidation, and to keep a corps of skilled officers in training for any emergency that might arise demanding the sudden action of a large force of citizen soldiers. Nearly every other nation has a large percentage of its most vigorous men in field or camp or fort, or on shipboard, with another heavy percentage toiling to support those and the expenses they incur.

THE GRANT MEMORIALS.

List of the Presents and Tokens of Honor Transferred to the Government by Mrs. Grant.

The property which has been turned over to the Government by Mrs. Grant, who held it in trust from William H. Vanderbilt, is as follows:

Mexican onyx cabinet, presented to General Grant by the people of Pueblo, Mex.

Aerolite, part of which passed over Mexico in 1871.

Bronze vases presented to General Grant by the people of Yokohama, Japan.

Marble bust on pedestal, presented by workingmen of Philadelphia.

Large elephant tusk, presented by the King of Siam.

Small elephant tusk, presented by the Maharajah of Joharle.

Picture of General Scott, by Page, presented by gentlemen of New York.

Crackleware bowls (very old), presented by Prince Kaon of China.

Cloisonne jars (old), presented by Li Hung Chang.

Chinese porcelain jars (old), presented by Prince Koon of China.

Arabian Bible.

Coptic Bible, presented by Lord Napier, who captured it from King Theodore of Abyssinia.

Sporting rifle.

Sword of Donelson, presented to General Grant after the fall of Fort Donelson by officers of the army and used by him to the end of the war.

New York sword, voted to General Grant at a New York fair.

Roman mug and pitcher.

Silver menu and card, farewell dinner of San Francisco, Cal.

Silver menu of Paris dinner.

Horn and silver snuff-box.

Silver match-box used by General Grant.

Gold table, modeled after the table in Mr. McLean's house, on which General R. E. Lee signed the articles of surrender, and presented to General Grant by ex-Confederate soldiers.

Gold cigar-cases from the Celestial and Second Kings of Siam.

Gold-handled knife, presented by miners of Idaho Territory.

Silver trowel used by General Grant in laying the corner-stone of the Museum of Natural History, New York.

Knife made at Sheffield for General Grant.

General Grant's gold pen.

Embroidered picture (cock and hen), presented by citizens of Japan.

Field-glasses used by General Grant during the war.

Iron-headed cane made from the rebel ram Merrimac.

Silver-headed cane from wood used in defense of Fort Sumter.

Gold-headed cane, made out of wood from old Fort Duquesne, Pennsylvania.

Gold-headed cane presented in token of General Grant's humanity during the war.

Gold-headed cane used by Lafayette and presented by the ladies of Baltimore.

Carved-wood cane from estate of Sir Walter Scott.

Uniform as General of the United States army.

Fifteen buttons cut from coats during the war by Mrs. Grant after various battles.

Hat ornaments used at Belmont and Fort Donelson.

Shoulder-straps (Brigadier-General) worn by General Grant at Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and straps of Lieutenant General cut from the coat used by General Grant in the campaigns against Richmond, Petersburg and Lee's army.

Medal (gold) from the American Congress for opening the Mississippi.

Gold medal from Philadelphia.

Forty-five medals in gold, silver and bronze.

Silk papers printed for General Grant.

Collection of coins, Japanese. This is the only complete set, except one in the Japanese Treasury. Seven of these pieces cost $5,000. Presented by the Government of Japan.

Warrant as cadet at West Point and army commissions from Brevet Second Lieutenant to that of General of the United States army.

Papers and mementos, comprising addresses, honorary society commissions and resolutions of respect, as well as the freedom of cities presented abroad.

Rose Credle, one hundred and eight years old, living in Philadelphia, has been blind for twenty years. She has now her eyes opened, and has commenced cutting a new set of teeth.

J. C. Flood is building a magnificent house in San Francisco, one of the rooms of which is to be finished in ivory and gold at a fabulous cost.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty ninth day of May A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Martha J. Ayers is complainant and and Andrew J. Hall, Sarah J. Hall, James Fox, Amos Musselman and Livingston L. Loveridge are defendants, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal of said mortgage, interest thereon and costs in said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit, lots twenty six (26) and sixty nine (69) of the village of Boyne according to the recorded plat thereof, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant.
Charlevoix Michigan. 104-110

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

CASH FOR

FAT CATTLE,

Sheep and Hogs.

Having contracted to furnish Fresh Meats to the Charlevoix markets, this season, I will pay the highest market price for fat Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, May 20, 1885.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

—

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated the 24th day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Lydia Bisant, executrix of the estate of Franklin Bisant deceased, is complainant and Isaac N. Inskeep, Cynthia E. Inskeep, John T. Collins and Jane Doe are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal, interest and costs of this cause, of the following described parcel of land to wit: The north west quarter (¼) of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty six (26), in township thirty three (33) north, range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the survey thereof, being in the township of Evangeline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated July 27th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK. You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City. I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK. Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

GRAND

REGATTA

AND

FIELD GAMES,

AT CHARLEVOIX,

Friday, August 14th

Commencing at 1 p. m.

PROGRAMME:

	First Prize.	Second Prize.
SAILING RACE	$15 00	$10 00
ROWING RACE, TWO OARS	5 00	3 00
ROWING RACE, FOUR OARS	8 00	4 00
LADIES' RACE, FOUR OARS	8 00	4 00
TUB RACE	3 00	2 00
SWIMMING RACE	3 00	2 00
GREASED POLE	3 00	2 00
BOYS' ROWING RACE, under twelve, TWO OARS,	3 00	2 00
INDIANS' FOOT RACE	3 00	2 00
MENS' FOOT RACE	5 00	3 00
BOYS' FOOT RACE	2 00	1 00
SACK RACE	2 00	
WHEEL-BARROW RACE	2 00	
HURDLE RACE	3 00	2 00
THREE LEGGED RACE	3 00	
TUG OF-WAR, FIVE ON A SIDE	5 00	
STANDING JUMP	1 00	
RUNNING JUMP	1 00	
HOP SKIP AND JUMP	1 00	

Grand Display of Fireworks in the Evening.

The Harbor Springs Prize Band will be in Attendance.

Excursion Rates on G. R. & I. R. R. and on Hannah, Lay & Co.'s steamers, the Faxton and Grand Rapids, and on the steamers Friant, Gazelle, Clara Belle, and Nellie Booth.

No Race unless more than one entry.

For further particulars apply to

F. E. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., August 6, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT, EMREY & Co. general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $6.00, and $6.40.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.60.
HAY, per ton, baled $18; loose $20.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 30c. New 60c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 15@16c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
GRANULATED SUGAR, 8c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 8@10c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Skle, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL.—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

CORRECTED BY G. W. JEFFERIES.

BEEF—Steak 12½@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@8c.
PORK—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@15c.
LAMB 15@18c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

☞ Resorters can secure good rooms and good board at Mrs. Jefferies' on reasonable terms. Inquire at Jefferies' Market, opposite Bridge Street House.

☞ All orders by Telephone promptly delivered from Jefferies' Market.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright, Emrey & Co.

☞ Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞ Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Stop thief!

Read the ten-cent column on eighth page.

Georgia Minstrels at opera house Saturday evening.

The Faxton had a glorious day for the excursion yesterday.

An interesting polo match at the rink last Saturday evening.

Hemmings and Hogan are painting Upright, Emrey & Co.'s store.

The Faxton carried a large excursion party to Mackinac on Wednesday.

There was a large grove meeting last Sunday near Black's school house.

The Friant carried an excursion party from Petoskey to East Jordan on Tuesday.

The schooner Fleetwing in receiving an entire rebuild,—new timbers, plank, etc., throughout.

A speckled trout 18 inches long was caught in a net at the mouth of the river last Saturday.

Wm. Mcarhouse, of Ironton, aged 20, was drowned Saturday noon while bathing in Pine Lake.

Preaching at the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock by the pastor. All are invited.

The frame of A. D. Cruickshank's house was raised last week. It will make a fine appearance when finished.

While coming out of Horton's Bay yesterday, the Clara Belle broke her main shaft, and is now laid up for repairs.

The excursion season is fully opened, and those who cannot find some good place out of the many are indeed hard to please.

Grant memorial service at M. E. church Sunday evening. Oration, resolutions, and reminisences. All are invited.

The Faxton, Friant, and Clara Belle gave excursions from Charlevoix, East Jordan, and Boyne City to Petoskey last Sunday.

There was a small fire in the Clifton house, Petoskey, Sunday night, but the damage did not reach over two or three hundred dollars.

East Jordan is elated over the prospects of another large saw mill in the near future, with a lumber railroad connecting with Intermediate Lake.

The Georgia Minstrels at opera house Saturday evening are not jubilee singers, but genuine colored minstrels, and come well recommended.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their regular meeting on Friday at 3 p. m., at the home of Mrs. J. A. Hawkins, on Clinton street. All are cordially invited.

The public generally are invited to be present at the village hall Saturday afternoon, and take part in the memorial service in honor of Gen. Grant.

The fourth blossom of night blooming cereus at Mr. W. P. Brown's opened last Saturday evening, and was watched by many people who never saw one before.

O. W. Smith cut and polished for E. A. Spaulding, a quartz crystal over two inches in diameter, picked up in Colorado, which on the inside is clearer than the finest glass.

The annual convention of the Charlevoix county Sunday school association will be held in Charlevoix, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1885. The program will be published next week.

Attention is called to an advertisement on fourth page of a regatta to be held in Charlevoix on Friday, Aug. 14th. The matter was received at this office too late for any extended notice this week.

Those fond of legerdemain assert that Prof. Harvey is the best they ever saw; that in some of his tricks it does not seem possible for a man to work the lightning changes without supernatural aid.

Last Thursday, W. A. Burnham, of Irvington-on the Hudson, New York, and John Shrier, of Charlevoix, caught 110 trout in McGeagh's creek, in size from one-half pound to one and one-fourth pound each.

While working on the cupola of Cruickshank's house last Saturday, J. T. Kirkpatrick stepped on a short piece of board and barely escaped falling to the ground, a distance of about 45 feet. He saved himself, but was somewhat bruised and lamed.

Tuesday was a cold day. Extra clothing and fires were a necessity. The strong wind and heavy sea from the northwest interfered with the usual running of steamers. Wednesday morning was again bright and pleasant.

Lansing Journal: The Charlevoix Journal has completed its second year, and has every indication of a prosperous career. Chas. J. Strang, the publisher, was for several years a member of the Journal force. He is bright and enterprising and deserves the success he is having.

Miss May Papineau arranged a picnic and school exhibition in union with the Sunday school in the district, which was held on Pine Lake three miles east of Ironton last Friday. Rev. C. F. Van Auken addressed both schools. A fine dinner was spread, which, with the exercises and excellent arrangements, made the day a great success.

This is weather when every housekeeper and householder should constitute herself and himself a sanitary committee of one to see that all the surroundings and belongings of house, store, shop, alley, front yard, back yard, barn and stable are sweet and clean as they can be made. A foul smell is nature's danger signal. Disease and cleanliness are sworn enemies. Given everywhere and to everybody pure air, pure water, pure food and temperance in eating and drinking, and the world would be far back on its way to the days when life was prolonged into centuries in stead of decades.

Last week we mentioned that the brick used by W. P. Brown for the wall of his bank building were from W. H. Healey's yard at East Jordan. We have been informed that most of the brick in town are from the same place, recent new buildings being the opera block, Odd Fellows' hall, village hall, besides a great number of chimneys, etc. Mr. Healey says he cannot and will not furnish what is known as cheap brick, but he does claim to furnish a better article for the money than any other man in this region. It is easy to find numerous instances of the folly of buying cheap materials. It don't pay. Before buying from outside parties, examine Mr. Healey's work.

The wrecking schooner Experiment was in port this week with a lot of chains, anchors, etc. There were two large anchors, one weighing about 3,000 pounds, to which was attached a 75-fathom, 1⅛ inch chain, and another weighed a little over 1,700 pounds. All together she had over 12 tons of chains, over two tons of anchors, besides a lot of broken pieces of machinery, etc.

Last Friday an interesting time was had at the Black school house in Marion. The occasion was the closing exercises of Miss Gladys Jefferies school, school, which were extended beyond the usual limits of a school picnic. The whole community turned out, 200 strong, for a day of pleasure and feasting. The Sunday school took part as an organization, and the management of the exercises fell upon Miss Jefferies as teacher of the day school, and John Ward as superintendent of the Sunday school. Addresses were made by Mr. Black on the part of the day school, and by Rev. J. T. Iddings for the Sunday school. An excellent musical program was arranged, and interspersed throughout the exercises. The dinner was not simply a basket picnic but an abundance of provisions were spread on long tables. All were satisfied, and a great quantity remained. After dinner a variety of games and races were indulged in, including a women's race of ten rods for a pitcher. The day was pronounced a great success.

A Fatal Assault.

For a long time past our citizens have been frequently regaled with stories of drunken quarrels and unprovoked assaults upon Indians,—both men and women. Last Saturday night this business reached a culminating point, resulting in the death of Geo. Optegezic, and the severe bruising of his wife.

Sunday morning report was received in town that the body of an Indian lay dead at the roadside about a mile from Charlevoix, on the State road. Justice McLeod summoned a jury, proceeded to the spot, and held an inquest. Dr. Carlstein examined the body, finding a bruise on the left cheek, another on the left breast, and the neck broken. The inquest was then adjourned to Monday morning.

It seems that the deceased lived near J. A. Bacots,' on the north shore of Pine Lake; he had been in Charlevoix during the afternoon, and had gone to Alex. Micksawbys' during the evening. About midnight, he and his wife and boy, and another Indian started for home. At the State road at the foot of the hill near Mr. Colby's, they were met by a party in a buggy, who asked if there was a dance at Micksawby's. The reply was that there was not. A few words followed, and somebody began to throw stones. Optegezic was knocked down, and probably broke his neck in the fall. His wife was knocked down with a stone which cut a long, deep gash over her right temple and ear. The other Indian and the boy escaped,—whether with or without bruises, we have not learned.

Information was given by a son of Mr. Colby, who witnessed the transaction, which led to the arrest of Frank Durga, Neil Barry, Ed. Graham and Wm. Moore. The date of examination was fixed for Wednesday afternoon, and is still in progress.

Charlevoix cannot afford to let this crime go unpunished. It is a stain on the fair name of the village. We have had enough, and more than enough of this sort of business. Will it now be stopped? Will the authorities give the offenders such punishment as will forever put a stop to it here?

Annual Report of Capt. Lockwood.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Capt. D. W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, has submitted his annual report to Gen. Newton on the improvement of harbors on Lake Michigan.

The sum of $6,228 has been expended on the improvemett of Charlevoix Harbor and entrance to Pine Lake, Mich., leaving $4,802 available. It is estimated that $50,000 can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year in extending the south pier 300 feet and in completing the work already in progress. Capt. Lockwood estimates that $115,000 is required to complete the work.

J. L. HURD & CO.'S

SPECIAL SALES

Still Continue.

First Invoice of Spring Dry Goods Just Received.

MAYFLOWER TEA,

Our own Importation, and Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

All the Latest Popular

SHEET MUSIC

May be obtained of

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

An Evening of Fun.

The pure Caucasian may as well read his doom. The burnt cork and counterfeit colored brother cannot long hold his own on the stage of negro minstrelsy against such simonpure artists as those in the Famous Georgia Minstrels, who gave delight to a large audience in the opera house last evening. The objection to minstrelsy selected from the colored people for professional service heretofore, has been that they had not the intelligence to make them competent to compete with the white minstrels. But the company that played last night in Detroit, has made up the deficiency and took hold of its work in a masterly fashion. We have not space to extend our comments on the performance of the Georgia Minstrels, but it was first-class, and the audience was made to laugh heartily and applaud roundly all the way through.—Detroit Free Press.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is a list of transfers of real estate in Charlevoix county, as recorded in the office of register of deeds, for the week ending Tuesday evening:

Henry Symes and wife to Julia A. Bushnell, s ½ of n w ¼ 2-33-4 and n e fr ¼ 2-33-4, $1,560.

Wm. H. See and wife to Samuel M. See, lot 10, blk 7, Nicholls' addition to village of South Lake, $125.

Wm. Ta-pe-sash and wife to Chauncey Howe Jr. e ¼ of e ¼ of s w ¼ of s e ¼ 26-34-7, $100.

F. L. Altman to Mary Altman, s w ¼ of s w ¼ 32-33-6, $1,000.

Wm. M. Hood and wife to A. R. Upright, s e ¼ of s w ¼, 19-34-8, $500.

Harriet L. Clifford to John Bell, lot 16, Clifford's addition to village of Charlevoix, $75.

F. B. Shaw and wife to F. H. Francy, w ½ of s w ¼ 28-32-7.

United States to S. B. Heasley, n e ¼ 24-33-4, patent.

Shipments.

The following are the clearances from the port of Charlevoix as reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

July 30—Schr. Morning Star, 220 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.

30—Schr. Hercules, 105 cords bark, A. Fox, to Milwaukee.

31—Schr. America, 215,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

Aug. 1—Schr. Evening Star, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber and 120 cords bark, D. Buchanan, to Sheboygan.

1—Schr. Surprise, 160 cords wood, J. C. Schaub, to Milwaukee.

1—Schr. F. M. Smith, 60 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co. to Milwaukee.

1—Schr. Jennie Weaver, 80 cords bark, J. H. Pern, to Chicago.

DIABETES.

Are you troubled with thirst, excessive and frequent flow of urine, pain in the loins and back and nervousness? These are some of the symtoms attending diabetes and bright's disease. Do not hesitate, but get *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* which will not only cure you but tone up the system and prevent dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, liver compluint and all kindred diseases. Only $1.00 for large bottles.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

WHY LONGER GROAN

With pain and hug the delusion that nothing can give you relief. There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the results of disordered digestion, dysentery, cholera and cramps. It is *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure.* In rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bruises, strains, &c., applied externally it is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

PILES

In all of the various forms are constant companions of the human race and produce the utmost suffering and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In blind, bleeding, itching piles, internal or external, immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of *Parmelee's Pile Suppositories* with hot water. Never known to fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS

And let every one know the benefits to be derived from the use of *Parmelee's Blood Purifier.* It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for scrofula, erysipelas, chronic sores, tumors, salt rheum, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

The Grand Rapids

Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

C. R. BELLINGER

Has a large stock of

New Jewelry and Silverware

(SOLID AND PLATED)

Pins, Charms, and Chains,

In all the latest styles.

Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods.

New Style of Monogram Pin just received.
Sewing Machine Oil kept in stock.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address,

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

COMMON THINGS.

Oh, how narrow is our vision
That we see no more Elysian
In the commonest of things;
Why, a lumber-wagon's rattle
Is as grand as any battle,
If our ears had only wings.

'Tis a necessary fraction
Of the world's unfolding action,
Detail of the life of man;
Discord when we hear it single,
Music when we make it mingle
In the complicated plan.

In the simplest shines the story
Of the universe's glory,
And the lofty and the wise
See that all things are relations,
Follow the concatenations
Till above the stars they rise.

Even anguish, even error,
Taints them with no trace of terror,
For the All is in their eyes;
Knowing nothing isolated,
From the loved and from the hated,
Up to God they generalize.
—*Franklin E. Dustin, in the Current.*

SHIFTLESS SETH.

BY MORRIS REDWING.

It was a humble cabin that stood on the bank of Brier Creek, with the shadows of the great trees flung athwart the roof. Sometimes the sunshine danced on the rippling waters of the creek, rendering its serpentine course aglow with sparkling beauty.

A pleasant spot indeed had Conrad Baker found for a home. Every day, with his pretty wife's kiss lingering on his lips, he trod the woodland path to the saw-mill three miles away, where he earned good wages which he hoped would, within a year, grow to sufficient proportions to complete the payment on his homestead.

All the day long sweet Nettie Baker sang about the house, or in the shadows of the wood, as gay and blithe of spirit as a young and happy heart could well be. And she was happy. Less than a year married, Conrad and she had yet to have their first quarrel. From a home in an old settled farming country to this cabin in the wilderness was a radical change indeed, yet one that pleased rather than discomfited the ever cheerful Nettie.

One day, late in the afternoon, Nettie tripped down the path leading to the spring that bubbled from the bank above the creek. In one hand she carried a tin pail, while a merry tune passed from her lips, and was wafted away on the summer air.

As she bent above the waters of the spring her smiling lips became suddenly compressed, and a deadly pallor stole into her cheeks. Beside her own face reflected there was another, the coarse visage of a man.

For an instant Nettie's heart ceased its beating, and a cold chill stole down her spine. With a mighty effort of will she crushed down her fears, stepped back from the spring, and glanced upward into the face of the man who crouched on the bank above the bubbling water.

"Seth Bragg, what are you doing here?" cried Nettie Baker, in a sharp voice, tinged with unmistakable resentment.

The man struggled to his feet and quickly lowered himself into the path, standing in an awkward attitude before the young pioneer's wife. He was below the medium height, yet possessed unusual physical development. His broad shoulders, sinewy arms, and heavy neck betokened great strength.

With this remarkable physical development went a low order of intellect, as one could see at a glance into the face, with its low forehead, sunken, heavy black eyes, and blank expression generally.

Seth Bragg, or Shiftless Seth, as he was generally termed, had been an employe in the saw-mill where Conrad Baker worked, but his dislike of anything approaching bodily exertion soon caused his discharge, and he was left to seek his fortune elsewhere.

Nettie had met the man several times. She did not like him, but until this moment had not feared the shiftless donothing.

"And um I doin' here? Mebbe I might ask you the same question. If I should, what would you say, Mis' Baker?"

His eyes twinkled, and fixed themselves with an intense glow on the face of Nettie Baker.

"You can see why I am here," and Nettie held up her pail.

"After water, eh? Wal, git it, and go back to the house, then I've got somethin' to tell ye."

With a little of the fear in her heart going out Nettie stooped and filled her pail, and started on the return. Bragg offered to carry the water, but she refused the proffer, and hurried on in silence. Once at the house she felt less fear of Shiftless Seth.

He did not sit down, but leaned against the back of a chair, clinching and twirling it about with his huge hand, while his beady eyes watched every movement of the pioneer's pretty wife with a hungry glow not pleasant to contemplate.

"Mis' Baker, hev you heard the news?"

She paused in her work of brushing out the sink, and faced him with a questioning look in her eyes. She had pretended to be busy in order to show the man that she cared little for his presence, after offering him the chair which he refused to take.

"What news, Mr. Bragg?" her lips moved in questioning at last.

"Of course, you hadn't heard it. I might a-know'd. The mill blowed up an hour ago, and lots of poor fellows suffered. The boss is killed, and——"

"Conrad! What of him?"

With one hand pressed over her heart to hold it down, that it might not leap from her bosom, the pioneer's wife reeled forward and placed her other hand on the shoulder of Shiftless Seth, and looked in wild appeal into his face.

"Don't go off that way, Mis' Baker; Conrad's all right."

"Is he unharmed?" huskily.

"Not exactly, but he'll pull through."

Without waiting to hear more, Nettie sprang to the next room, and a minute later returned with bonnet and shawl, ready for a journey. She moved toward the open door without seeming to notice the stout form that stood on the center of the floor, still twirling the chair.

A heavy hand on her shoulder interrupted her walk. She turned upon him almost fiercely.

"Let me go?" she cried, her husky voice and pallid countenance betokening the intense excitement under which she was laboring.

"Mis' Baker, let me tell you something," said the man, almost sternly. "I come here arter you, coz Conrad Baker sent me. I was ter see you safely through the woods. The poor boy was taken up ter Dan Coombs' house, and I know a short cut that 'll save time if you'll let me guide ye."

"Anything, anything but delay," cried the pallid lips of the fair pioneer, in a quiver of intense suffering.

Shiftless Seth went outside, Nettie followed, and soon the two were moving down the path leading through the forest to Solomon's mill. He walked in advance, but turned his head every now and then to look at the bowed little form hurrying after. She, in the intense agony of suspense, never once noticed these movements on the part of her companion, nor the covetous, lustful gleam that glowed in his black, beady eyes.

When half way to the mill he turned directly out of the path into the woods.

"It's a short cut to Dan Coombs' house," said Shiftless Seth, in answer to an inquiry from Nettie. "By going this way we save over half a mile, though, of course, the path is a leetle the best travelin'. Of course, if ye say so, we'll keep the longest way."

"Follow the course that will bring me the soonest to Conrad's side," was the only response made by the troubled heart, and soon the twain were threading the mazes of a trackless forest. The shadows hung deep, and soon night would come, but not until the village surrounding Solomon's mill had been reached, if all went well.

Nettie's bosom was full to overflowing, contending emotions rendering her almost oblivious of circumstances that, at another time, would have rendered her suspicious at once. The minutes passed, and the wilderness seemed to increase in density as the twain pushed on. Tangled thickets had taken the place of the open wood along the path, and soon Nettie found herself brought to a stand, with huge tree-trunks, cast down by the wind, all about her. A groan of helplessness escaped her.

Shhiftless Seth leaned against one of the logs and faced the young wife with a low, gurgling laugh.

"Mighty tough travelin' here," he said. "I expect we won't see Solomon's mill to-night, my dear."

The man's bearing had suddenly changed, and a look of devilish triumph shot from his beady black eyes. Never had he looked so hideous and wicked in the eyes of poor little Nettie Baker, and she shrunk back, while a feeling of startled horror went like a knife to her heart. Had she mistaken the man utterly? Was he a friend in human form, or was this pleasantry at a serious time but an expression of his gross nature, wholly innocent of wrong?

"I—I don't understand," faltered Nettie, at length, in a helpless way that would have touched a heart not made of flint.

"You will soon enough, Mis' Baker," articulated the great, hulking monstrosity before her, with another gurgling, unearthly laugh. "We can't git to the mill; we're lost, I reckon, and have got to stop right here a spell."

"But Conrad may die while we are here. Oh, dear!"

"Don't worry," sneered the thick, sensual lips; "the young feller'll git on all right."

"But he was badly hurt."

"He will be afore mornin', if he ain't now," chuckled Shiftless Seth, a look of hideous satisfaction shooting from his eyes. "I think I'll take good care of his pretty wife, anyhow. I think a heap of you, Mis' Baker, and——"

But Nettie did not wait for the villain to finish his speech. She realized a part of the truth, at any rate, and at once resolved to escape from the threatened danger if possible.

The way was open at the rear—the path she had come—and, turning quickly, she darted away on the back track. Night shadows were falling rapidly, and the moment Nettie plunged into a thicket she was lost to the view of Shiftless Seth. For an instant his face assumed a look of genuine surprise. It was quickly changed to an expression of rage and determination. With an oath the mill man darted forward, roaring like an enraged lion.

"I'll make you repent, Mis' Baker; I'll make you feel sorry ye ever turned your head, you'n he, and 'lowed you was too good to speak to Seth Bragg. You've did it many a time, but you'll come down a peg now, I reckin."

These words were flung to the trees as the enraged and disappointed villain dashed back in pursuit of the woman he had hoped to ruin. He rushed on for some rods, roaring like some wild, mad beast. At length he came to a halt. The shadows were deepening, and even the tree-trunks were becoming indistinct.

He did not see the shrinking form of the fair pioneer. She had eluded him in the shadows. Shiftless Seth leaned his broad back against a tree and gazed about him with a mad flame in his eyes. Had she escaped him utterly? The thought seemed to madden the man. He clenched his hands until the bones cracked, and the grating of his teeth could be heard for rods around. Nettie Baker heard the sound, and clung trembling to the little hillock, against which she had fallen in her mad effort at escape.

When Shiftless Seth went swiftly and vengefully over the ground on the back track, his swinging arms tossed the bushes above the head of crouching, trembling Nettie Baker, and she came near crying out in terrified accents. It was lucky she did not. In the first fury of his rage he might have trained her. There he stood, not three rods distant, piercing every thicket and shadowed spot with the flame of his glinting eyes. And yet he did not see the crouching figure at the foot of a swamp cedar, almost within reaching distance of his long arms.

Ten minutes passed, and still Seth Bragg stood sweeping the scene with his lust-lit eyes. The deepening shadows were a shield, becoming each moment more complete. Nettie thanked heaven for the deepening shadows of night. Darkness alone would save her from the fiend who had lured her from home for an awful purpose. What that purpose was Nettie could well understand. She was not sure, however, about the man's story. It might be true that her husband was badly hurt. This uncertainty added to the poor wife's misery, and for the first ten minutes after her escape from the clutches of Shiftless Seth she lay against the ground quite helpless—utterly crushed under the weight of her mental burden. The minutes passed, and still the reckless mill-man retained his position against the tree. He knew that had the fair pioneer continued her flight he would have seen her moving form ere this. She was hidden somewhere near, and it would be an easy task to find her. A chuckle oozed from the lips of the man.

"My victory'll be all the sweeter," he muttered. "I'm glad night comes. Nobody'll ever find us here, and Conrad Baker'll think his sweet wife's eloped with the poor coot he despised."

Another gurgling laugh oozed from the man's lips. He seemed to be enjoying himself immensely. Of a sudden he straightened up and began searching the thickets, the heavy crash of his feet falling on the poor fugitive's ear with painful distinctness. Every now and then a blood-curdling laugh would drop from his lips.

Nearer and nearer sounded the awful tread. Nettie hugged the ground, her heart beating wildly, a deadly faintness filling her whole frame. Would he find her? Every moment she expected to feel the clutch of a cruel hand upon her shoulder. Sometimes the crash of steps seemed almost at her side, then again they would recede, and go away farther and farther. Why did she not spring up and flee? She could not answer for herself. She was held to the ground as by a spell.

Minutes seemed hours to that suffering wife. Fainter and fainter grew the sound of steps; at length a dead silence reigned over the great woods. The fear that was all powerful up to this time began to vanish. Struggling to her feet Nettie Baker looked about her. So weak she was that it was necessary for her to cling to the trunk of the cedar for support. She listened, but heard only the usual sounds of the summer night. Nettie breathed easier.

Darkness, deep and profound, hung like a pall over the woods. Nettie could see nothing. She could feel the blackness of the night, however. Where was the demon who had lured her from home in the hope of accomplishing her ruin? Perhaps lying in wait for her to make her presence known, when he would pounce upon her. This thought held poor Nettie to her position for many minutes more. Standing there in the gloom without moving was tiresome.

Nettie realized that she was lost in the woods, even should she never meet with her enemy again. She might never find her way to Solomon's mill, or to the little cabin on the bank of Brier Creek. Death by starvation, however, was preferable to the doom the presence of Shiftless Seth invited.

Perhaps an hour passed, and then Nettie began moving away from the spot. Slowly and painfully she made her way through the thickets, and climbed over logs and hillocks, going, as seemed to her, directly toward her house. The blackness of her surroundings, however, rendered it impossible for her to take her bearings. She only moved along in a blind way that might lead her deeper into the woods. That was a tiresome walk, one that Nettie Baker was not to forget to her dying day.

At length, clambering upon a log, the fair pioneer came to a halt. It seemed to her that she must have gone far enough to reach home, but no sign of clearing or houses was to be discerned. If Conrad was well, as she believed was the case, he would certainly keep a light burning, and would scour the wood in search of his missing wife. She could not be near the house, and she was well nigh exhausted.

"Oh, dear!"

With this exclamation, poor, tired, wretched little Nettie slipped from the log, and fell in a helpless heap to the ground. She had miscalculated the distance, and wrenched her ankle terribly. An effort to rise brought a moan to her lips. She could go no further, if she would, and, covering her face with her hands, Nettie Baker lay sadly moaning until tired nature was overcome in sleep.

When the young wife opened her eyes once more her vision was greeted with the gray light of day. Night had passed, and with a relieved feeling Nettie attempted to rise. A sharp pain in her limb brought a cry to her lips. She could not rise, if she would.

"Found! I'll value you highly after the race you've gin me."

It was a horrible laugh that followed the words. A hand fell on the shoulder of poor Nettie Baker, and she was dragged from the low ground upon an open spot above. Nettie cried out with the pain in her foot and ankle. She gazed up into the face of Shiftless Seth, to see there a look that sent a shudder of horror to the heart of the poor girl-wife. Her foot was forgotten then.

"Heaven help me!" she moaned.

"It won't," growled Shiftless Seth. "You are mine. I'll make ye less proud, I reckin, when you see Conrad Baker agin."

A strong arm fell about the slender waist of Nettie, a pair of thick, sensual lips were pressed to her cheek, and then—*thud!* Blackness followed. Night once more reigned in the soul of Nettie Baker. Night again mantled the earth in its sable folds when the mistress of Brier cottage opened her eyes once more. A light dazzled her eyes. Over her head was the roof of her own little room, and the kindly, anxious face of Conrad Baker bent over her.

"Thank heaven, you are safe, Nettie! What a horrible experience," said the young pioneer, feverently.

"Safe at home," murmured Nettie, with her hand in Conrad's. "You were not hurt, not blown up in the mill?"

"Certainly not. Did he tell you that?"

"Yes."

Then Nettie gave her husband an account of her experience with Shiftless Seth. After she had finished, he said:

"One of the mill boys and I found you after a long search in the arms of that man. We were in time, thank heaven. You are sure you are not hurt, Nettie?"

"My ankle pains me, that is all, a mere nothing; but that man——"

"Seth Bragg? It is a terrible thing, Nettie. He is a raving maniac."

Nettie closed her eyes without asking more questions. She felt thankful at her escape from a horrible fate; she was thankful, too, that Shiftless Seth was not sane, otherwise his crime could never have been forgiven. Against a madman she held no enmity.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Flower Farms.

The flower farms for the more delicate flowers—such as jasmine, rose, tuberose, and orange flowers—are situated in the south of California. The hillsides of that neighborhood, in the proper season, are a mass of flowers, exhaling a most delicate perfume. The odors and essential oils are gathered from flowers and fruits by many different methods. For instance, orange, lemon, and citron peel are placed in a press, and by mere mechanical action made to yield up the essential oil which resides in the small pellicle of the rind. The art of distillation, very largely used, need not be described, but the singular art of obtaining perfumes by absorption is not so generally known. Many of the more delicate odors are so volatile that the use of heat, as in distillation or maceration, spoils them; it is, therefore, necessary to conduct the process cold. Possibly the grossest material matter we have any notion of is fat, and the most spiritual the delicate odors of flowers. That two such very different matters, if we may use the word, should have any affinity to each other does not at first sight appear natural, but when we remember the large proportion of carbon in fat, and that carbon has an especial power of absorbing all gases and essences, we get at the rationale of the absorption or enflowerage process. The odors so liable to escape on the application of heat are very effectually trapped and secured in the following manner: Square wooden frames about three inches deep are fitted with glass bottoms about two feet wide and a yard long. Over the glass a thin layer of fat is spread with a spatula. Upon this bed the flowers the odors of which are to be absorbed are spread thickly, and allowed to remain from twelve to seventy-two hours. These "glass frames," as they are called, are made to fit one upon the other, and in some large houses hundreds may be seen thus piled, silently at work securing the odors. The flowers are continually changed throughout the season, and in the end the fat is completely saturated with this perfume. Thus the finer-scented pomades are made; but when it is required to secure the perfume as an essence, the fat thus saturated with perfume is cut into small cubes and placed in spirit, which speedily steals back, by its greater attraction, the odor from the hydro-carbon.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Profitable Productions.

Italy has 4,800,000 lemon trees, which bear 1,200,000,000 lemons annually.

There was nearly 1,000,000 pounds of sugar made from sorghum cane in Kansas last year.

Paper flour barrels are made in Connecticut at a cost of 23 cents each. Wooden ones cost 55 cents.

London produces 50,000 tons of soot per annum, which is worth $200,000, and is used for a fertilizer at a rate of 1,000 pounds per acre.

PEOPLE can be found who never saw a postage stamp or tasted molasses, but a man would have to travel far and observe closely the woman who takes no interest in a love story.

HUMOR.

INSOMNIA is a frequent forerunner of insanity. No policeman ever becomes insane.—*St. Paul Herald.*

IN the world of fashion every old hen has her set. And they manage to hatch out a good deal of mischief.—*Texas Siftings.*

SOME one wants to know if a bee is angry when it stings. We are not sure about the bee, but the victim is.—*Philadelphia Call.*

IT is not conclusive evidence that a lady is dumb if she does not speak when you give her your seat in a street-car.—*Brooklyn Times.*

PYTHAGORAS believed that man ascended from the beam. He probably would have regarded Bostonians as cannibals.—*Boston Budget.*

IF a journeyman barber is bent on having an income, it is income bent on him to work hard, scrape easy, and disburse sparingly.—*Barbers' Gazette.*

AN article is now going the rounds of the press entitled "Napoleon as a Man." We believe that Mr. Wellington always insisted that Napoleon was no lady.—*Peoria Transcript.*

"HOW SHALL We Help the Negro?" is the title of an article in the *Century*. The best way we know of is to leave the smoke house door unlocked and let him help himself.—*Newman Independent.*

A VERMONT husband is reported to have frustrated the intended elopement of his wife by taking possession of her silk dress. He knew she wouldn't run away in a calico gown.—*Exchange.*

A WESTERN newspaper uses the following curious expression, seemingly in good faith, in the course of a bit of fine writing: "We bid him cometh and he comes, he bid him goeth and he goes."—*Exchange.*

WHEN a man tries hard to impress you with the knowledge that he is well connected, it may be taken for granted that he feels the poverty of his own worth, and banks mainly with borrowed capital.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A MAN of gall may be able to beat his way into a circus, but all his ability in that line will not let him in at the gates of heaven. Insurance agents and reporters would do well to bear this in mind.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

DISRAELI wrote that a man was a substantive and woman was an adjective. We don't doubt the gentleman's word, but if woman is an adjective she's one of that variety which can't be compared.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"YAAS," said young Smythe, "I suppose everything created has some use, but, 'pon me honah, it is deuced hard to believe sometimes, don't cher know?" "Yes," she replied, looking him over critically, "it is, indeed."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A WEST NEWBURY man has patented a new fire-kindler, but we doubt if it is any improvement on an obedient and self-sacrificing woman, who, with a quarter of an old newspaper and a couple of old corn-cobs, starts the matutinal flame.—*Lowell Courier.*

A WRITER in *Harper's Magazine* asks the question: "What shall our artists paint?" From the impecunious condition of some of them, and the kind of work turned out by others, the conclusion is irresistible that many of them should paint signs, houses, wagon-bodies, and such things. They would make more money if they were to devote their brushes to such useful art.—*Norristown Herald.*

"WHAT kind of a man is he? Good, bad or indifferent?" "Well, that depends a good deal on who teeters on the other end of the plank with him." "How so, sir?" "Well, if you size him up alongside of Judas Iscariot he looms up middlin' fair; but when you come to set him down between such fellers as you an' me, Judge, he does dwindle terrible surprisin'—he does, for a fact."—*Chicago Ledger.*

MODERN MAXIMS.

He who would gain success' goal
Must never flirt with alcohol.
Society's made up of much that is shoddy,
And he who would enter it surely will find
His worth will be gauged by the dress on his body,
And never at all by the garb of his mind.
Defeat brave souls can ne'er dismay;
Straightforward still they press,
And with their failures pave the way
That leads up to success.
Economy will always pay;
The man who saves is wise,
And those content with mush to-day
Will one day eat mince pies.
—*Boston Courier.*

Forgot Something.

"What! You in mourning!" she exclaimed, as she entered the car and caught sight of an acquaintance.

"Yes."

"Some one dead?"

"Yes."

"Dead and buried, eh?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's too bad! Died of pneumonia, I suppose?"

"No—of brain fever."

"Dear me, but that's awful! How do you like my new hat?"

The newcomer rattled on in this fashion for twenty minutes, and then left the car. As it started again after leaving her on the crosswalk she made vigorous motions to the conductor, and when he had brought the vehicle to a halt she said:

"Won't you please to ask that lady friend of mine if it was her husband or one of the children who died. I forgot to find out!"

She didn't find out on that trip.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A POOR belle—the pretty maid servant.

He Knew Bill Gimps.

"Do you know the prisoner at the bar?"

"Him?"

"Yes; answer up prompt."

"That feller there?"

"Certainly. Do you know him?"

"Him?"

"Yes, to be sure. Why don't you answer?"

"Why, pshaw, Judge. Him an' me married gals out of the same family—sisters, you might say."

"Well, do you know him?"

"Him?"

"Can't you understand plain English? Do you know this man?"

"That'n?"

"Of course, you blockhead. Do you know him?"

"Know him? Why, bless your old heart, Judge, he's got a pup, now that I give him more'n five year ago, an' you never see such a dog in all your born days as that'n turned out to be. Why, pshaw, Judge; you couldn't find nothin like him with hide an' hair in seven counties; but the way I come to git him was just one of the funniest blamed things you ever heerd tell of. You see the way of it was this—uh?"

"Hold on! Stop right there! We don't want any dog stories just now. Do you know him?"

"Who?"

"Why, this man."

"Uh? Why, I 'lowed you meant the dog. Well, if I'd knowed the pup half as well as I did him you can bet your socks he wouldn't a never got him, Judge; that's what he wouldn't. Why, dog-gone it all, Judge, that dog was half pinter, an—uh?"

"Stop this sawing around and answer the question, or you'll be committed."

"Uh?"

"I say you'll be committed for contempt."

"For what?"

"For contempt."

"What's that?"

"Will you answer the question?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, why don't you do it?"

"Do what?"

"Answer the question."

"What question?"

"The one I asked you."

"Which'n?"

"Do you know the man?"

"What man?"

"The prisoner at the bar."

"I wonder now if you mean Bill Gimps?"

"Certainly. Do you know him?"

"Didn't I say we both married into the same family?"

"Yes; but do—you—know—him?"

"Well, now, see here, Judge. Don't you 'low I'd be like to know my own brother-in-law?"

"Will you answer the question?"

"What question?"

"Do you know Bill Gimps?"

"Didn't I say I give him a pup five year ago."

"Yes; but do you know him?"

"Well, now, see here, Judge; I claim to be free born an' about half white, an' do you 'spose I wouldn't have any more sense than to fool away a dog on a man I didn't know? No, sir-ee; I never get so blumed flush with dogs as to waste 'em like that. Know him? Of course I do; better'n I do the size of my own feet or my ole woman's voice, and I could 'v told you so long ago, if you'd only ast me. Know him at the bar? Why, blast it all, Judge, that's where I fust got acquainted with him, by his standin' treat, an' I never knowed a man, Judge, that was more certain to turn jack right where it was needed in a game of seven-up than him. You can go your pile on him for that every time, and never get left. Yes, sir; I'd know Bill Gimps anywhere; even in meetin', though I don't s'pose I could ever make out how he got there. Know him? Yes-sir-ee-bob. I know him as well as I do when dinner time comes. Is that strong enough, Judge; or do you want me to projuce his note to show how much more I know him? I can do it if sich is law."

"That will do."

"Uh?"

"You may step down."

"Down where?"

"Down stairs, you blockhead."—*Chicago Ledger.*

He Took His Last Drop.

I hear you have bought a lot and are going to build a house. Is that so?" asked Sanderson as Murphy came into the grocery.

"Yes, I'm tired of paying rent, I'm going to have a home of my own. How much are cabbages worth now?" replied Murphy.

"Eights cents; who's going to build it?"

"I thought I'd like Wells to build it, but he drinks so like a fish a man can't depend on him."

"But he's quit drinking."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, took his last drop."

"Well, I'm glad to hear that."

"Yes, he dropped from a scaffold and broke his neck. Yes, he's quit drinking."—*Brooklyn Times.*

MR. FRED B. MARVIN, in writing of the rights of animals, after describing the terrible slaughter of birds to supply the demands of fashion, says: "It is sinful intentionally to deprive an animal of life without sufficient and suitable reason. It is a great mystery, this animal world, by which we are surrounded and of which we are a part. For anything we know to the contrary, the beasts of the field, the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea have within them a deathless principle answering to the soul in man. Lamartine reverently epitomizes the great mystery in two lines:

'My dog! the difference between thee and me
Knows only our Creator.'"

—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Everybody's Air-Brake.

"Yes, sah," said Uncle Zach, "I'se watched it forty years an' it's as I sez: De fust of May an' Chrismas day of de same year allers comes on de same week day."

Further conversation proved Uncle Zach a most incredulous person. Chancing to mention Dr. Carver's feat of breaking glass balls with a rifle, he said:

"I heerd 'bout dat sheotin' and knowed right off it wasn't squar'; dat was a Yankee trick, boss, sho's you born."

"What was the trick?"

"Dar wuz loadstone put into de glass balls an' likewise onto de bullets; so when de bullet fly onten the gun, it an' the ball jes drawed tergedder, which, in course, broke de glass—dat's the trick."

Later, Uncle Zach observed a rope running along the side of the car.

"Boss, what's dat line fur?"

"To apply the air-brake in case of accident." Then we had further to explain how the force of the brake was obtained, to which Uncle Zach responded:

"Look a here, boss, you shely don't 'spect me to b'lieve dat foolishness? Why, de biggest harricane whatever blowed couldn't stop dis train, runin' forty mile a hour. An' you think I gwine to b'leive a little pipe full of wind under de kyars can do it? No, sah-ree!"

There are a great many Uncle Zachs who judge everything simply by appearances. The air-brake does not seem to be a very powerful thing, but power and efficiency are not necessarily equivalent to bigness and pretense.

Philip Beers, Esq., who resides at the United States Hotel, New York City, and is engaged in raising subscriptions for the New York *World* Bartholdi pedestal fund, was once upbraided by a distinguished relative who was a physician, for commending in such enthusiastic terms a remedy that cured him of Bright's disease eight years ago. He said: "Sir, has the medical profession, with all its power and experience of thousands of years, anything that can cure this terrible disorder?' No, no, that is true; there is no mistake about it but that Warner's safe cure is really a wonderfully effective preparation. That remedy is an 'air-brake' that every man can apply, and this fact explains why it has saved so many hundreds of thousands of lives.—*Copyrighted. Used by permission of American Rural Home.*

The Two Socialists.

A Tramp who had stolen a ten-dollar bill from a Farm House was so Vigorously Pursued by the Victim that he was Finally Overhauled.

"Ah! you Thief!" shouted the Farmer, "but you Deserve a year in Prison!"

"Thief! I am no Thief."

"But you stole my money!"

"I also Deny that. I only took what Belonged to me. As a Socialist you Preach that there should be an Equal Division of Wealth. As a Socialist I divided your Pile and took only my Half."

Moral—The Farmer Socialist let the Fellow go, of course—only he didn't.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Mothers Should Note This."

Under this caption an old physician writes to a Cincinnati medical journal, that in view of the fact that people living at a distance from cities are frequently obliged to resort to cough mixtures already put up for use, they should provide themselves with only such remedies as are known to be free from opiates, poisons, and narcotics; thus avoiding not only danger but fatal results. He recommends the recently discovered Red Star Cough Cure which analyses and tests by various Boards of Health proved to be purely vegetable as well as prompt, effective and entirely harmless.

A Mean Insinuation.

"You have not put down where you came from," remarked an Austin hotel clerk to a newly arrived stranger, who had registered himself and wife.

"That's so, and I don't propose to put down where we came from," replied the stranger, who was on his bridal tour.

"What is the reason you don't register the name of the place you live at?" asked the clerk.

"Because, if I put down that we are from Chicago, everybody will think that we are not married."

The clerk smiled incredulously, and dropped the subject.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Necessity of Health.

It is a prime necessity of health that the action of the bowels should be kept regular. But the way to overcome a temporary fit of constipation, or to remedy chronic costiveness, is not to deluge the stomach and drench the bowels with purgatives of violent or painful action. The happy medium between an inoperative and violent cathartic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts just sufficiently upon the bowels to relax them without pain, and which being a wholesome tonic, as well as aperient, has the effect of strengthening both them and the stomach, and promoting the well-being of the whole internal economy. The removal of bile from the blood, increased activity of the liver, usually dormant in cases of costiveness, and sound digestion follow the use of this beneficent medicine, as thorough and genial in its effects as it is safe and pure in composition. Rheumatism, fever and ague, kidney troubles, and debility are also remedied by it.

The Force of Habit.

"I'll never go out with Charley Briggs again as long as I live, the insulting, mean thing. That's just what he is," sputtered a Lee avenue girl, as she rushed into the house.

"Why, how did he insult you?" queried her brother. "I'll punch his measly head for him."

"Oh, he asked me into the drug store to have soda, and when we got it he blew over the top of his glass and said, 'Here's the hair all off your head.' The idea!"

"Force of habit," muttered the brother, as he turned on his heel and smiled.—*Brooklyn Times.*

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease, or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

TELEGRAPH messengers never make haste to get rich.

MILD, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion!" we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

SPECIAL taxes are levied upon bachelors in France, and they pay it cheerfully; nary a kick.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cabs, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

WHEN is a ledger not a ledger? Le-lg-yer know some other time.

Interesting to Travelers.

It will be interesting to people contemplating a trip to the South to learn of the vast improvements in time and accommodations that have been rendered possible by the recent completion of a remarkably long bridge over the Ohio River at Henderson, Ky., a point ten miles below Evansville, Ind.

The length of the bridge proper is 3,686 feet, the span over the channel of the river is 525 feet, the longest span of truss bridge in the world. The bridge is reached by three and one-half miles of solid substantial trestle-work on the Indiana side.

With this bridge completed, there is an unbroken, rail line between Chicago and Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Florida, and other Southeastern cities over the shortest existing route, which fact was immediately taken advantage of by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad (Danville Route) and its Southern connections, to put on a fast train from Chicago to Nashville, and give to the North and South travel some of the luxuries in fast traveling and excellent accommodations which heretofore have been almost wholly monopolized by the East and West lines.

The first through train, which left Chicago at 3:45 Sunday afternoon, July 19, on the new Chicago and Nashville fast line, arrived in Nashville at 7:45 on Monday morning, having accomplished the distance between the two cities in the hitherto unprecedented time of sixteen hours. The new train was the first through passenger train from Chicago to cross the mammoth bridge over the Ohio at Henderson, and as such marks an epoch in Southern traffic whose importance was testified by the interest shown all along the line.

This train carries the popular Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars; it leaves Chicago at 3:45 p. m. daily, and arrives at Nashville at 7:45 a. m., connecting with the morning trains out of Nashville in all directions, enabling passengers to reach Chattanooga in the early afternoon; Atlanta and Montgomery early in the evening, and other Southern and Southeastern points in some instances one-half day ahead of, and in from three to ten hours less time than by any other line.

Travelers should make a note of this important route, and when going South remember the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

We Caution All Against Them.

The unprecedented success and merit of Ely's Cream Balm—a real cure for catarrh, hay fever, and cold in the head—has induced many adventurers to place catarrh medicines bearing some resemblance in appearance, style, or name upon the market, in order to trade upon the reputation of Ely's Cream Balm. Many in your immediate locality will testify in highest commendation of it. Don't be deceived. Buy only Ely's Cream Balm. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price fifty cents; of druggists.

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city; only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

Hay Fever.—I have been a great sufferer from Hay Fever for fifteen years. I read of the many wondrous cures by Ely's Cream Balm, and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it, and now feel *entirely cured.* It is the greatest discovery ever known or heard of.—DURAMEL CLARK, Farmer, Lee, Mass. Price fifty cents.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

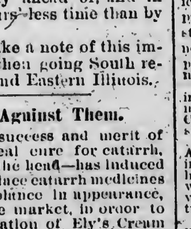
THE Akron Sewer Pipe is the best in the world. See advertisement in this paper.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

HAY-FEVER.

I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all Hay-Fever sufferers, it being, in my opinion, founded on experience and a sure cure. I was afflicted with Hay-Fever for twenty-five years, and never before found permanent relief.—WELSTER H. HASKINS, Marshfield, Vt.

CATARRH



CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggist. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

FREE HOW TO RAISE WHEAT. How to Prevent Winter Killing. Write for *free* pamphlet. Address THE SEED DRILL REGULATOR CO., LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

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Agents Wanted for Life and Deeds of **GEN'L GRANT** by COLONEL F. A. BURR.

It contains a full history of his noble and event ful life. Introduction written by Grant's Pastor, Rev. Dr. Newman. Col. Burr's work is indorsed by Grant's most intimate friends. Send for extra terms to agents. Address National Publishing Co., CHICAGO, Ill.

R. U. AWARE, THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

FOR MALARIA TAKE HOPS FOR BILIOUSNESS & MALT BITTERS.

IT IS THE BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.

It never fails to do its work in cases of **Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache,** loss of **Appetite** and **Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia,** and all **Female Complaints.** Hops & Malt Bitters is a **Vegetable** Compound. It is a **Medicine** not a **Barroom Drink.** It differs as **widely** as does day and night from the **thousand-and-one Mixtures of vile whisky** flavored with **aromatics.** Hops & Malt Bitters is **recommended** by **Physicians, Ministers** and **Nurses** as being the **Best** Family Medicine ever compounded. Any **woman** or **child** can take it.

"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success."

C. E. DEPUY, Ph. G., Detroit, Mich.

The only **Genuine** are manufactured by the HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

FROM THE

ALBANY, N.Y., "JOURNAL."

It is said "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

The many expressions of gratitude received by Dr. DAVID KENNEDY from persons in his own vicinity who have received great and lasting benefit from his "FAVORITE REMEDY" proves that the above does not prove infallible. We learn that more of this medicine is sold in this city than of any other similar preparation. We readily recognize the truth of this statement, and now call to mind many of our prominent citizens who have been cured of various complaints by this medicine, and of whose cases we have made mention in this paper from time to time.

The "FAVORITE REMEDY" is used to a great extent in Charitable and Reform Institutions, where the inmates suffer so frequently from Kidney and Liver Complaints, also disorders arising from an impure state of the blood.

Mrs. M. L. Dare, Matron of the House of Shelter, Albany, N. Y., informs us that this medicine is used in that institution with excellent results, and that she has used it personally for Indigestion and Biliousness with great satisfaction. Mrs. Dare is so well and favorably known in connection with the above institution that we could not cite more excellent authority.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Detroit, Mich., willingly add their testimony to the efficacy of the "FAVORITE REMEDY" in cases that have come under their personal observation.

To the thousands who have used Dr. KENNEDY'S "FAVORITE REMEDY" it is unnecessary to say a word in its praise. To those, however, who have never used it, it is perfectly safe to commend the medicine as one of the very best proprietary articles now before the public. Dr. DAVID KENNEDY, the proprietor, is one of the most prominent and highly respected residents of Rondout, where the "FAVORITE REMEDY" is manufactured. Dr. KENNEDY has for many years been known as a reputable practicing physician of high standing, and the claims which he makes in favor of his medicine are, therefore, entitled to consideration. "FAVORITE REMEDY" has gained a widespread reputation and the fact that its sale increases yearly is evidence that it meets with popular favor.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

ORGANS The most beautiful and finest toned in the world. *Low prices, easy payment.* Send for catalogue. Address Weaver Organ & Piano Co., York, Pa.

LADY AGENTS can secure permanent employment and good salary selling Queen City Skirt and Stocking Supporters. Sample outfit free. Address Cincinnati Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS! Send 2 cent stamp and we will send you by return mail a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills and eight handsome cards. Over fifty million boxes have been used by the people of the U. S. What better certificate could they have?

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND **CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC!**

Boston, Mass., OLDEST in America; Largest and Best Equipped in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 1951 Students last year. Thorough Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German, and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $20; board and room, $15 to $5 per term. Fall term begins September 10, 1885. For Illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass.

Black Hawk ENGINES. HORSE-POWERS. **Threshers** Corn Shellers and Road Graders. Made especially for North Western Trade. Send for prices, circulars, &c. H. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO., Marseilles, La Salle Co., Ill.

SEWER PIPE The Best in the World is the AKRON

Send to the undersigned for it, as also for Drain Tile, Cement, Fire Clay, Ground Brick, Chimney Tops, Chimney Flue Linings, Plaster, Fire Sand, etc.

N. A. WILLIAMS, 219 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. **Fire Brick**

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

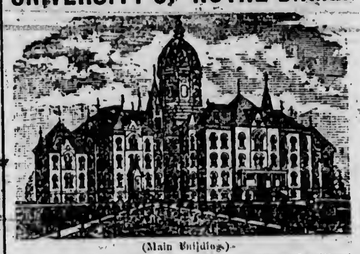
is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

DO NOT FORGET Perry Davis' Pain Killer

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any other form of Bowel Disease in Children or Adults, it is almost a certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful than any known remedy, or even most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, it is considered by natives, as well as by European residents, A SURE REMEDY. CHOLERA

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per Bottle. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.



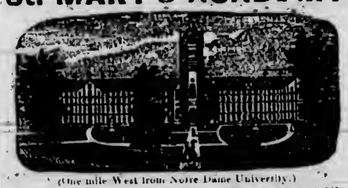
(Main Building.)

The Eighty-third Session will open Tuesday, Sept. 8th. Full Courses in Classics, Law, Sciences, Mathematics, and Music.

A thorough COMMERCIAL COURSE is one of the distinguishing features of the institution. Special advantages are offered to Students of the Law Course.

St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 13, is unique in design and in the completeness of its equipments. Catalogues, giving full particulars, will be sent free on application to Rev. T. E. Walsh, C. S. C., President, Notre Dame, Indiana.

St. MARY'S ACADEMY



(One mile West from Notre Dame University.)

The 62d Academic term will open Monday, Sept. 7th. The Academic Course is thorough in the Preparatory, Senior and Classical Grades. Music Department, on the plan of the best Conservatories of Europe, is under charge of a complete corps of teachers. It comprises a large Music Hall and 28 separate rooms for instruments. Studio modeled on the great Art Schools of Europe. Drawing and Painting from life and the antique. Phonography and Type-Writing taught. Building equipped with Fire Escape; ample accommodations for 250 pupils. For full particulars apply for catalogue to Mother Superior St. Mary's, Notre Dame P. O., St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

TELEGRAPHY Taught and Situations Furnished. CIRCULARS FREE. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

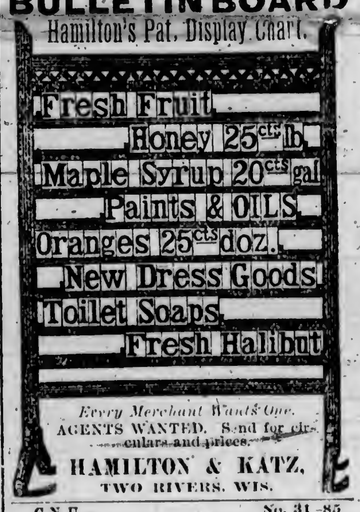
ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BULLETIN BOARD

Hamilton's Pat. Display Chart.



Every Merchant Wants One. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circulars and prices. HAMILTON & KATZ, TWO RIVERS, WIS.

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 8.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv...	.....	4 20	1 30	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar..	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar.	8 30	9 50	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv..	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cros	11 44	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City..	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids	1 47	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar ...	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv....	2 42			7 55
Cadillac, ar.....	3 52	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv.....	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 56	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv....	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Mancelona.....	6 21	4 55	1 27	.....
Boyne Falls....	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar....	7 47	6 19	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City.	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	1 00pm
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv....	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls.....	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Mancelona.....	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska.....	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar.....	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar....	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv....		2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City....	4 10	3 37	9 06	9 08
D G H & M cros	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar..	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	3 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	8 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar..	7 05pm	7 25am	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ERRORS OF YOUTH

and MANHOOD. One who has suffered all the horrors arising from the dreadful and destructive habit of early self abuse, and is anxious to relieve his fellow victims and who has discovered a reliable and ready means of self cure, will mail free a simple prescription for the certain and speedy cure of loss of memory, despondency, aversion to society, impaired brain power, nervous debility, involuntary losses, nightly emissions, weakness of the genitive organs, early decay of manhood, confirmed impotence and all the long train of evils arising from the imprudence and indiscretions of youth, affording to all an easy and efficacious means of self cure, precisely where physicians fail. (Experience is the best teacher.) Address in confidence, J. W. PINKNEY, No. 49 Cedar street, New York.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.

An Entirely New High Arm,

Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS

The Most Room under the Arm,
The Best Self-Setting Needle,
The Largest Bobbin,
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread,
The Most Perfect Tension,
The Most Reliable Feed,
The Most Perfect Take-up,
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of

Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

RUPTURE CURED by our Astringent Lotion Safe, sure cure. Send stamp for book Starr & Co., 501 6th Ave., New York 5

TEN CENTS.

Advertisements not exceeding three lines will be inserted in this column for ten cents per week. Each additional line three cents. Displayed cards fifty cents per inch per month.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

FARM FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Prices low; terms easy. For further particulars inquire at this office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

A large, dark red, brindle-faced cow; has large horns. Anyone returning her to me, or giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

RICHARD COOPER.

At Fountain City House, Charlevoix.

For Sale, at a Bargain.

We will sell our

Ten-Horse Power Combination Thresher,

Complete. No money need be paid down, if the required security is given. For particulars inquire of or address

CHARLES & LOREN HAMLIN,

107tf Burgess P. O.

Boats to Rent.

Fine Row and Sail Boats to Rent by the Hour, Day, or Week. Boats built and repairing done; also Boats, Oars, and Fixtures for sale.

RED BOAT HOUSE,

Near Charlevoix Summer Resort.

F. W. WILCOX.

FOR SALE.

The place known as

THE BEATTIE FARM

Near McGeagh's Mill.

For particulars inquire at the office of

J. MILO EATON.

MRS. R. TOULOUSE,

Manufacturer and dealer in

ICE CREAM

Fruits, Confectionery,

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, ROOT BEER, ETC.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

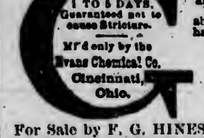
Petersburg, Va.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (FREE,) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.



We cordially recommend your Q as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk,
Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

Established Fifty-five Years.

RAVEN & BACON,

—NOW—

RAVEN PIANOS,

13 East 16th street, New York City.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE 50 PER CENT.

These Pianos are made from the best material, finished in the best manner, and being in every respect Honest and First-Class, have been awarded the First Premium wherever exhibited for the last Forty Years. Every piano guaranteed for six years, and five days trial allowed that it may be thoroughly criticised by yourself and friends before paying for it. Look at the prices and send for Descriptive Catalogue before buying elsewhere.

No. 1, Upright or Square,		*$230, worth $400*	
No. 2,	"	"	*260,* " *500*
No. 3,	"	"	*290,* " *600*

ALL 7 1-3 OCTAVES.

WOOD WANTED.

Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

PLAIN COLD WATER.

At an annual dinner of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, instead of such songs as "The Glasses Sparkle on the Board," or, "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Malt," the following ditty was sung:

AIR—"*Love's Young Dream.*"

Oh! the days are gone when Claret bright
Inspired my strain,
When I sang on every festive night
About Champagne,
Prime "Thirty-one,"
In floods may pour,
And glasses gaily clatter,
But there's nothing half so safe to drink
As plain cold water.

Though the bard may make a greater noise
Over his wine,
When with other bacchanalian boys
He chances to dine;
Yet if he wake
With a headache,
And wonders what's the matter,
He learns there's naught so safe to drink
As plain cold water.

There's Dr. Hassall, he proclaims
That water's full
Of curious brutes with curious names,
In every pool.
Now you will see
That this must be
A most important matter;
For it's clear there's meat as well as drink
In plain cold water.

Professor Clark of Aberdeen
Says chalk is there,
And Monsieur Chatin, Iodine
Finds everywhere.
If this be true
It's clear to you
It's just so much the better,
For there's meat and drink and physic, too,
In plain cold water.

So if your health you would keep good,
With wine have done,
And like that wise man, with your food
Drink water alone.
About he drives,
And well he thrives,
And every day grows fatter,
Which shows that folk can live quite well
On plain cold water.

—Irish World.

Immoral Literature.

A people's standard of intelligence and morality is invariably regulated by the standard of their literature. If of a low, trifling, immoral type, such will be the character of the people among whom it circulates. All history, experience and observation demonstrates this fact. It is to be found in the rise and fall of men and parties, nations and dynasties. Deprive a people of their literature and they degenerate into barbarism. Limit them to immoral literature, and debauchery and crime are sure to overtake them sooner or later.

It costs more to feed a people on sound philosophy draped in proper language, than it does to surfeit them with cheap romance adorned in rags and polluted with filth. But another objector replies that the public taste requires such literature, and the papers would not sell without it. If this be true, it simply proves that the public taste is perverted and public reform is seriously demanded. The pernicious influence of this standard literature may not be so readily detected in the adult population as among the youth. In the one case character is formed and habits are fixed, while in the other character is in process of formation and habits may be changed and improved. If the family table or library is loaded with indecent literature as Peck's Sun, the New York Ledger, the Day's Doings, the Police Gazette, and Buffalo Bill sensational trash, the youth of the country are not to be blamed if they grow up to be desperadoes and land in the penitentiary or on the gallows. Censure belongs not to the wrong doers, but to the parents or guardians who placed such temptations in their way. There is a prevailing tendency to ignore the wholesome restraints which characterized the culture of children at an earlier period in our history, and the increase of crime in our land is largely attributable to this neglect in the education of children. No feature of domestic discipline should be more scrupulously guarded than that which limits the selection of family literature to such papers and books as produce a sound, healthy, moral, social and political influence on the youth.—[Iowa Review.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of Dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crozier. 2

J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for Sale

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PARTS OF CHARLEVOIX.

WILD LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

Abstracts of Title Furnished on Short Notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

Ironton, Mich.,

Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

HURRAH for GOOD TIMES

Everything Booming

AT E. M. CLARK'S

Where he has a Lively Trade in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c.

When you get the blues, just call around and see with what dispatch everything is done, where Pork, Eggs, Butter, &c., is taken in exchange for Goods.

E. M. Clark

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

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THE JOURNAL

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CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 927, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

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First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

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Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

Memorial Services by Baxter Post, G. A. R.

The program previously announced for last Saturday's exercises was carried out except that the exercises were held in the grove on Dixon Avenue instead of at the park.

The address of Maj. E. H. Green consisted of a brief biography of Gen. Grant, dwelling on those characteristics which endeared him to every old soldier.

Resolutions of respect were read, as adopted by the post, and appropriate music by the band and a choir was interspersed throughout the exercises.

Services at the M. E. Church.

Sunday evening memorial services were held at the M. E. church, conducted by Rev. J. T. Iddings, the principal address being personal reminiscences by Judge H. A. Clover, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Clover had known Gen. Grant during the days of his obscurity from public affairs, as well as during later years, and related numerous incidents illustrating Grant's integrity of purpose and persistent following of a line of work when once settled upon.

Dr. Stone, of Kalamazoo, followed Mr. Clover with a few interesting remarks.

Mr. Iddings followed with a brief discourse, touching Grant's Christian character, and the moral influence of his life upon Christian people generally.

The services included appropriate music by the choir.

The Decorations.

We cannot mention in detail the evidences of respect for the dead, as shown in the decorations. Most of the business houses on Bridge street and numerous private residences observed the custom, as well as both resorts. Some of them were quite elaborate, while others consisted of a simple rosette over the door.

In the M. E. Church a large crayon picture of Gen. Grant, the work of Al. Washburn, was placed on the wall behind the pulpit, over which were two large bunting flags appropriately draped. There were also festoons of black and white cloth, from lamps and projecting points, as well as appropriate drapings of pulpit and furniture.

Resolutions of Thanks.

At a regular meeting of Baxter Post, No 119, G. A. R., on motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Post are due and are hereby tendered to the clergy, the firemen's band, the choir, the village council and to all who so kindly assisted in carrying out our program on the occasion of the memorial services held in honor of our deceased comrade and chief commander, Ulysses S. Grant, and that the JOURNAL and Sentinel be the medium through which our thanks be publicly conveyed.

Post Hall, Aug. 10, 1885.

Resolutions by the Orangemen.

At a meeting of the representatives of Grand Traverse L. O. district No 17, held at Barnard, Aug. 8th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

General Grant, the nation's hero and benefactor, has passed away, and left a nation of mourners. There are none so small as to refuse to revere once his memory. Not only the United States feel the great loss, but world-wide humanity throbs in unison. He received from all nations such honors as no man of any nation or age ever received, yet he returned to his native land only proud of being an American. Whether receiving the shells of the enemy, refusing the sword of the vanquished, or bearing the plaudits of the world, he was the same quiet, calm, self-possessed, noble character on all occasions. He possessed an abundance of that heaven-born gift, charity, and dispensed it freely on all occasions. His generosity alone would secure his fame while the republic endures.

Resolved, That Mrs. Grant and family have our sympathy in their affliction.

B. BURNS, D. D. G. M.
JOHN VAUGHN, D. D. M.
ANDREW HOLMES, W. M.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, D. M.
LEMUEL WHITMOYER, C. M.

Resolutions on the Death of A. F. Dreyer.

HEADQUARTERS BAXTER POST, No. 119, G. A. R.
Charlevoix, Mich., Aug. 10, 1885.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Supreme Grand Commander to call from our Post our comrade, Agustus F. Dreyer, who departed this life on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1885; and,

WHEREAS, Although gone from our midst, he is not forgotten by those with whom he associated during the hours of the rebellion, and we will ever think of him and cherish his memory even though our country may have forgotten him as one of her defenders, and may he be remembered as one whose example is worthy of being followed; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of comrade Dreyer, our Post has lost a worthy comrade, his wife a kind and tender husband, and the community an upright, honorable and useful citizen.

Resolved, That as members of Baxter Post, we offer our tender sympathy to the bereaved widow and friends of our deceased comrade and that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered upon the records of this Post and a copy thereof be transmitted by the adjutant, to the widow of our deceased comrade.

M. J. STOCKMAN,
E. B. HODGE,
HENRY INGALLS.
Committee.

A Narrow Escape.

Last Saturday morning a party of ladies and gentlemen were sailing on Round Lake, and the wind blew in gusts so that the boat would not be have itself under their management. The ladies were put ashore, and the gentlemen tried it again; when about the middle of the lake, she "took a header downward," and went to the bottom. The gentlemen being good swimmers, were able to keep to the top of the water until boats could reach them.

The boat has since been raised.

We understand that several hundred pounds of stone ballast was used, which was the cause of the boat sinking so quick. It has been suggested that this kind of ballast is used altogether too much for the public safety. A substitute of some kind should be used that can be easily thrown out, or that will float when put into the water. Water in tight casks has been used to advantage in some cases.

Acknowledgements.

The Congregational Church and Society wish to make a public acknowledgement of the kindness of their friends from the resorts for their generous contributions on Sunday morning last. Also to the friends of the Chicago Club house for the benefit on Monday evening.

The Sunday morning collection amounted to $147.13, and the benefit Monday evening $73.00, making $220.13 in all. This relieves the present embarrasment.

A thousand thanks for the generous help, good friends. May kind Providence bless you and all your ways, with peace and plenty, and open up new opportunities for perfecting the noble traits shown in these, your generous acts.

R. W. KANE,
Clerk Congregational Society.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

On Monday evening about 200 people gathered at the Chicago Club house to enjoy a musical and literary feast which had been prepared by the people of that popular resort, to be given as a benefit for the Congregational church. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, charades, etc., and were very interesting, continuing until a late hour. The proceeds of the evening were sufficient to balance the account of the pastor's salary, with something over, for all of which the church and society should ever hold the Chicago people in grateful remembrance.

The Charlevoix polo club went to Petoskey to play, last night.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

L. D. Munger, of Detroit, at Boston beat the bicycle road record of 207½ miles, making 211½ miles in twenty-four hours.

It was decided in the New York Supreme Court that a band of gypsies lately brought to this country on a steamer of the Bordeaux line must be returned to France.

Five hundred boys were discharged from the Shamokin (Pa.) collieries, in obedience to a law recently passed by the Legislature of that State forbidding child labor in mines and coal-breakers.

A cyclone passed over Philadelphia, wrecking two steamers, and destroying an immense amount of property. Several lives were lost. The storm then passed to the Jersey side. In its ravages in Camden scores of dwelling houses were unroofed, and damage to business property along the river front was enormous. Crossing to Delaware it cut a swath 300 yards wide, near Smyrna, and miles of property were destroyed.

The census of Albany, N. Y., just completed, shows a population of 95,000—an increase of 6,000 since 1880.

A monument to the memory of the late Sir Moses Montefiore will be erected in Central Park by the Jews of New York. About $10,000 has already been subscribed to the fund.

Seven persons are known to have been killed and about one hundred wounded by the tornado at Philadelphia and Camden, and the total loss is estimated at $500,000.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Boston for 1885 is $685,401,600, a gain of $2,718,000 over last year. The tax levy is $17,80 per thousand, as against $15 in 1884.

Pleuro-pneumonia is reported in a herd of sixty thoroughbred Holstein cattle on Staten Island, N. Y. The Government Commissioner will take measures to quarantine the herd.

WESTERN.

A postoffice official attempted to carry mail matter for Mexico and Central America on a Pacific Mail steamer as extra baggage, and was refused. The mail was subsequently sent overland, and the point is being made that the steamer had no right to discriminate as it did as a common carrier, and there may be a hereafter.

Fears are entertained in Utah of a general uprising among the Indians of the Territory, who, it is claimed, are being incited to mischief by Mormon emissaries. Gen. Howard has left Omaha for the West to investigate the situation.

Chicago was visited by a rain storm of unprecedented violence, the fall in eighteen hours reaching 7.35 inches, which was in excess of the total rainfall for any month of 1884. Many basements in the business quarter, containing valuable stocks of merchandise, were flooded, the losses aggregating an enormous sum. In the outlying districts extensive areas were submerged, and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed.

A soldiers' monument erected by the citizens of Sandusky County, Ohio, was unveiled at Fremont, with imposing ceremonies. Addresses were made by a number of prominent men.

Census returns from the leading towns of Wisconsin show a uniform and gratifying percentage of gain in population.

The net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for the six months ended July 1 were $3,114,928, an increase over the net earnings of the corresponding period of 1884 of $121,011.

At Minneapolis the suit of Col. William King against Philo Remington, of New York, involving $3,000,000 worth of property, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. An appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

An election held in the Cherokee Nation for members of the Legislature, resulted in a choice of an equal number by the "Downing" and "National" parties, the "Independents" holding the balance of power.

At Palmyra, Ohio, Richard Jones, a farm laborer, committed suicide, after fatally shooting Mrs. Charles Merwin, his employer's wife, who was endeavoring to dissuade him from self-destruction. Jones had made two previous attempts upon his own life, both of which had been thwarted by Mrs. Merwin.

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Missionary Board of the African M. E. Church met at Richmond, Ind. Bishop Shorter presided. The Rev. J. H. Buehner was appointed to work at Port au Prince, and the Rev. J. H. Mays to San Domingo.

Judge Field, in the United States Court at San Francisco, issued an order directing the Marshal of the Court to disarm Miss Hill, who had threatened to kill ex-Senator Stewart, one of Sharon's counsel, and keep her disarmed while in attendance on court.

SOUTHERN.

During the progress of a ball at Rogersville, Tenn., a revolver dropped from the pocket of a young man and was discharged, the bullet passing through the heart of Miss Martha Brown, a beautiful girl, killing her instantly.

Extensive deposits of bituminous coal have been discovered in the vicinity of Lampasas, Texas.

An old man named James Hall, of Teely County, Georgia, caught his foot while climbing a fence and remained hanging four days with his head downward before he was discovered. He is dying.

Caterpillars and boll-worms are ravaging the cotton fields in several counties of South Carolina.

Henry Vanderfeight leaped from the Suspension Bridge across the Cumberland River at Nashville, Tenn., striking the water, 110 feet below, with terrific force. He is alive, and will probably recover from his injuries.

At New Orleans, Boyd Abadie, colored, killed Lizzie Laundry, his quadroon mistress, with a razor, and then cut his own throat. Thirteen gashes were found on the body of the woman.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney General Garland has reached the conclusion that the cattle leases in the Indian Territory are illegal and has so informed the President.

It is now believed at Washington that an arrangement will be made with John Roache's assignees, by virtue of which the Dolphin will be accepted by the Government, and will go to sea.

The report of the Naval Advisory Board on the Steamer Dolphin has been made public, as has also the report of the committee appointed to specially examine the vessel. The Board holds that the boat is a subject for congratulation rather than condemnation, but the special examiners do not think so, neither does Secretary Whitney.

The reorganization of the consular service will be completed about January next. About two hundred posts remain to be filled.

Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland will remain in Washington during the President's absence. The other members of the Cabinet will take a vacation.

President Cleveland notified a large delegation of gentlemen who called on him at the White House that he would not modify his recent order for the removal of the cattle from the leased lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations.

POLITICAL.

The Nebraska Republican State Central Committee have fixed Oct. 14 as the date for holding the State Convention at Lincoln.

Charges of offensive partisanship have been filed against United States Marshal Russell and United States Attorney Waters, of Arkansas. The appointment of W. C. Jones as United States Marshal for Kansas is attributed in that State to the influence of ex-Gov. Glick, and excites considerable unfavorable criticism.

The Civil-Service Commission submitted a report of its investigation of the charges against Postmaster Jones, of Indianapolis, to the President. The commission acquits the accused official of violations of the civil-service act or rules, but intimates that he was indiscreet in his utterances before he understood the purport of the law as fully as he does now.

The following Federal appointments were made by the President during the week:

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—Andrew Welch, for the Second District of Illinois; Maurice Kelley, for the Fourth District of Illinois; Joseph M. Marrow, for the Sixth District of Wisconsin.

Consuls—Alexander Shipley, of New York, to be United States Consul at Auckland; J. L. McCaskill, of Mississippi, at Dublin; Joseph Falkenbach, of Ohio, at Barmen; James Wheelan, of New York, at Fort Erie, Canada; Jasper Smith, of the District of Columbia, at Newcastle, England.

Postmasters—A. E. Buddeck, at Montrose, Col.; E. V. Wharton, at Yates Center, Kan.; Albert O. Bristol, at Pasadena, Cal.; William J. Van Sklver, at Beverly, N. J.; George A. Paxton, at Valentine, Neb.; Max J. Alwens, at Belleville, Kan.; Mrs. M. E. Pender, Tarborough, N. C. vice W. P. Williamson, suspended; Docteur L. Lagrange, Port Richmond, N. Y., vice T. J. Butler, suspended; Juliette M. Jones, Cambridge City, Md., vice P. C. Mosbaugh, suspended; Frederick A. Schilley, Orangeburgh Court House, S. C., vice A. Webster, suspended; Henry G. Ashmead, Chester, Pa., vice John A. Wallace, suspended; William A. Walker, Albuquerque, New Mexico, vice Thomas Hughes, removed; John B. Mitchell, New Albany, Ind., vice M. L. Hurley, suspended; George M. Ufford, Wa Keeney, Kan., vice J. M. Millard, resigned; Samuel J. Hess, Fredonia, Kan., vice Miles T. Cantwell, suspended; Robert G. McBride, Thibodeaux, La., vice Gus Bondreau, suspended; Thomas J. Watt, Columbus, Ga., vice T. C. Sturgis, suspended; William T. Hall, Beloit, Wis., vice Chalmers Ingersoll, suspended; W. R. Austin, Union City, Tenn., vice William P. Richard, suspended; Walter H. Bartley, Antigo, Wis., vice Henry Smith, suspended; Fayette Johnston, Ludington, Mich., vice H. F. Alexander, not commissioned.

The fourth annual meeting of the National League Civil Service Association convened at Newport, R. I. Seventy-five members were present from all parts of the country. George William Curtis, the President, delivered an address.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The jury in the case of Riel, leader of the Northwest Territory rebellion, returned a verdict finding him guilty of treason. A dispatch from Winnipeg says: "The jury retired at 2:15 p. m. At 3:15 there was a murmur in the court, and it was whispered that the jury had agreed. All was bustle and excitement. Riel prayed fervently, kneeling in his box, and looked unmoved as the jury entered. A verdict of guilty was rendered. Francis Cosgrove, foreman, crying like a child, announced that he was asked by his fellow-jurors to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the court. The Judge said the recommendation would be considered. Riel was then sentenced to be hanged Sept. 18 at Regina. Judge Richardson said he could hold out no prospect of a reprieve or interference by her Majesty. Riel took the result coolly."

A dispatch from Regina, Northwest Territory, says: Gov. Dewdney has received a dispatch stating that eight whites had been butchered by marauding Indians thirty-eight miles south of Maple Creek, in the Cypress Hills. It is believed that the Indians came on the victims by stealth, and when a favorable opportunity presented itself pounced upon them. Some of the attacked escaped by swimming and wading across the narrow lake.

The following telegraphic correspondence passed between Fitz Hugh Lee and General Hancock:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 3.

General Fitz Hugh Lee, Alexandria, Va.:

Would it be agreeable to you to be appointed as aid on the occasion of the ceremonies in connection with the obsequies of General Grant? If it would, your will be so announced. Please reply by telegraph.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 3.

To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Mount MacGregor, N. Y.:

Your telegram received. I accept the position, because by so doing I can testify my respect for the memory of a great soldier, and thus return, as far as I can, the generous feelings he has expressed toward the soldiers of the South. FITZ HUGH LEE.

The steamer C. O. Kelly was burned to the water's edge at Lower Town Wharf, Pembroke, Ontario. Four sailors were burned to death.

The Spiritualists of the United States held their sixth annual camp-meeting at Cassadaga Lake, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

It is announced that the Pacific Mail Company will withdraw its Australian steamers Nov. 1.

A fire which broke out in a glucose factory at Toronto proved the most destructive in the history of the city, involving the loss of two lives and over $1,000,000 worth of property. More than a score of steamers moored at their docks were burned to the water's edge. The Opera House block, at Bowling Green, Mo., burned, with a loss of $28,000.

Thirty half-breeds concerned in the Riel rebellion entered pleas of guilty to treason-felony at Regina. Two of the prisoners were discharged, and sentence on the others deferred for eight days. Riel has written to the United States Consul at Winnipeg, asking the appointment of an international commission to determine his sanity. Petitions for his pardon are being numerously signed by the French-Canadians, who are raising a fund to enable him to take an appeal. The condemnation of Riel is utterly denounced by French-Canadians generally, and the Government and the Judge who tried the case are severely criticised.

The United States Consul at Vera Cruz says the yellow fever is fast increasing at that place.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada during the first seven months of 1885 aggregated $30,000,000, the total for July having been about $5,000,000.

John Lohman, a young American, who boarded the steamer Werra, at Bremen, just before her departure for New York, was caught in the act of robbing the purser's safe, while at sea, of diamonds valued at $12,000. The officer had been chloroformed. Lohman will be sent back to Germany.

The impression in official circles at Ottawa is that Riel will suffer the death penalty, notwithstanding the efforts of the French-Canadians in his behalf.

FOREIGN.

Dysentery and fever are causing frightful mortality among the French troops in Tonquin.

An earthquake shock in Tashkend, Asiatic Russia, ruined several cities. In Belyoodsk a church was shaken to fragments while it was crowded with worshipers, a large number of whom were killed.

The English Parliamentary elections will be held in the third week of November. Mr. Gladstone, if his health permits, will take the stump in Midlothian in October.

A leader in the *North German Gazette* accusing France of trying to stir up a war with Germany has produced a profound sensation in Paris.

Several cases of cholera are reported in the Paris hospitals, but the authorities and newspapers refrain from mentioning the fact. It is officially admitted that Marseilles is stricken with the plague, and twenty-two deaths were reported in twelve hours. A panic prevails.

Speaking in the English House of Commons, Mr. Parnell congratulated the Conservatives upon their attempts to deal in a satisfactory way with the Irish land question. A motion made by Labouchere, Radical, that the appropriation bill be rejected until the Government explains its Egyptian policy, was negatived. In the course of the debate, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that the Government policy was to "put Egypt on a solid footing with regard to external defense, finance, and internal administration," but declined to make a statement on the question of evacuating that country.

It is thought that the recent article in the *North German Gazette* attacking France was published as a preliminary to forcing a large increase in the military budget. The Rector of the University of Berlin, at a celebration in honor of Emperor William, gave the toast: "Long Live Peace. Should, however, the arrogance of our neighbors pass from daring words into daring deeds, they will learn that the old spirit still lives."

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A large crowd assembled from Appomattox Court House, Virginia, and draped in mourning the house in which Gens. Grant and Lee signed the terms of surrender in 1865. The draping will remain thirty days out of respect to Gen. Grant.

A slight fire, caused by an explosion of gasoline, occurred in a provision store in Germantown, Pa. Four persons were burned by the exploding oil, and three of them have since died. The fourth can scarcely recover.

There are no prospects of an early termination of the civil war in Colombia. The leaders of the insurgents are preparing to unite forces with a view to active operations.

The schooner James A. Garfield, twenty-six days from the Arctic Ocean, brought news to San Francisco that the bark Napoleon, of New Bedford, was crushed in the ice and twenty-two lives lost.

The panic caused by the rapid spread of cholera in Spain is increasing, entire villages having been deserted by their inhabitants.

It is stated at Dublin that Robert Farquharson, the defaulting manager of the Munster Bank, sailed for Spain on the night of his flight.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, introduced the Indian budget in the House of Commons last week. He announced a deficit of over £1,000,000. The late Government, not Lord Salisbury or Lord Dufferin, was to blame for this state of affairs. He condemned the Marquis of Ripon, the late Viceroy of India, for not looking ahead. The extra permanent military charge, he said, would probably reach 1200,000 yearly. He declared that economy was the only way of meeting the deficit.

A cable dispatch from Mr. Lee, Secretary of the American Legation at Vienna, has been received by the Department of State at Washington. Mr. Lee advises his superiors that the Austrian Government has positively declined to receive Mr. Kelley as United States Minister. The authorities of Austria give no reason for their action and merely say they will not receive the official. Mr. Kelley is now in Paris, where he has been for some weeks. He also has been informed of the decision of the Austrian authorities.

The census of Iowa for the year 1885, it is thought, will show a population of about 2,200,000.

A new railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Henderson, Ky., costing $1,000,000, was formally opened to traffic last week.

Carpie Bearhead, a young member of the Creek Nation, who had committed several murders, was executed at Eufaula, Indian Territory, by being shot to death while seated on his coffin.

About four hundred men attempted to shut down by force the mill of Rust Brothers & Co., at East Saginaw, Mich., but were put to flight by the police.

Reports from correspondents of a St. Louis milling firm at over three hundred points indicate the present condition of the wheat crop in the States named as compared with 1884 to be—Missouri 125 per cent., Illinois 32½ per cent., Indiana 55 per cent., Kansas 81 per cent. The prospects for bountiful harvests in Western Ontario were never more promising.

William Kearney, an insane man, who lives near Humboldt, Neb., was arrested at Kansas City while on his way to Washington to kill President Cleveland. He had a revolver, and was well supplied with money.

Washington telegram: "The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the condition of the coast survey has submitted its report, which shows the existence of many scandalous abuses in that bureau, for which Prof. Hilgard, the recent Superintendent, is held largely responsible. The committee deprecates the reinstatement of any of the suspended officials in their former positions."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.80	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.99	@ 1.00
No. 2 Red	.99	@ 1.00
CORN—No. 2	.53	@ .56
OATS—White	.42	@ .45
PORK—Mess	11.00	@11.50
Lard	.06½	@ .07
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	5.25	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.50
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	5.75	@ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .27
RYE—No.	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 3	.48	@ .50
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.17	@ .18
Fine Dairy	.13	@ .15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.08½	@ .09
Light Skimmed	.03	@ .04
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .11½
POTATOES—New, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.10
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.75
LARD	6.00	@ 6.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .27
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .27
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.58	@ .60
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ 1.01
CORN—Mixed	.42	@ .43
OATS—Mixed	.24	@ .25
RYE	.54	@ .55
HAY—Old Timothy	14.00	@16.00
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.95	@ .96
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .49
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2 Fall	.54	@ .61
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.50	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White	.34	@ .36
PORK—Mess	11.25	@11.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .96
CORN—Mixed	.44	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.00

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Livingston County pioneers meet at Howell, Aug. 27.

—Detroit has 1,000 Italian residents, 417 of whom are male adults.

—By a singular coincidence, a St. Ignace band has a member named Pascoe.

—Mrs. M. Quiett, an East Saginaw pioneer, aged 86, died a few days ago.

—All the teachers in the Owosso public schools are retained for the coming year.

—Large numbers of whitefish and herring are being caught with hook and line at the "Soo."

—Michael Coughlin, of Grand Rapids, claims to be the rightful heir to a $50,000,000 estate in England.

—The little nine-year-old son of R. A. Arnold, of Saginaw City, was drowned while bathing in the river there.

—At the State Public School at Coldwater there are 209 little ones, and all are between the ages of 3 and 12 years.

—Alexander Green and Ashley Williams, of Jonesville, while walking along a railroad track, were run down and killed.

—East Saginaw gives the Huff points. A church to be erected in Boston is designed after the East Saginaw Unitarian Church.

—Seventy-eight lumber mills, and nearly as many salt blocks in the Saginaw valley, are still idle on account of the strike.

—Katutaro Haya is the charming and euphonious name of a young Japanese who will enter the university at Ann Arbor next year.

—Reed City will build two ward schoolhouses, is going to have a park, and wants to have the tri-county fair for Osceola, Lake, and Wexford Counties held there.

—Frank Simmuds, a Boston wool-buyer left Adrian, July 9, for Detroit, having on his person $7,000 in drafts. He cashed some paper in Detroit, but has not been heard of since.

—The 16-year-old daughter of Thomas Kennedy, hotel keeper at Mount Morris, was run over and killed by a train. She was deaf and dumb, and was walking on the track when the sad accident occurred.

—Col. Stewart Ives, of Grand Rapids, has been safely placed in a private asylum near Philadelphia. He gave his attendants considerable trouble on their journey, often threatening to shoot the officers and his brother.

—An Essex Center (Ontario) man will erect a carriage factory at St. Louis, to give employment to 150 men. He receives as a bonus two acres of land and a loan of $10,000, to be paid in annual installments of $1,000 each.

—Casper Fritz, of Negaunee, drank fifteen schooners of beer recently without stopping between drinks, and at another time, on two wagers, ate eighty bananas in nine minutes, and twelve soda crackers, without drinking, in five minutes.

—Gen. John A. Logan, Gov. Alger and staff, Maj. Gil R. Osmun, and many other military celebrities of fame and renown, are expected to attend the South-eastern Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' encampment at Dry Pt's Lake in September.

—Many Germans of Detroit, who have been intrusting their savings to Charles H. Borgman, of that city, for investment, have been startled by the discovery that the signatures to the deeds and mortgages given by him are forgeries. The magnitude of the losses has not been ascertained.

—An underground locomotive for the Copper Falls Mine has arrived there. It is intended to displace mules as a motive power in transporting rock through the three-fourths mile of tunnel leading from the mine out to the stamp-mill. The engine was built to climb the tunnel which has a constant incline and compactness. The locomotive has a carrying capacity of one hundred and fifty tons, and will run on a three-foot track.

—Five students of the State Agricultural College have been expelled by the faculty, two have been suspended for one year and two for one month for taking another student whom they suspected of tale-bearing out of his bed and down to the river to duck him, changing their determination, however, when he begged off piteously. Some of the young men would have graduated this year, and an effort will be made with the faculty to have that body reconsider its determination and reinstate the boys, as this was their first offense.

—The suggestion that the house in which General, then Lieutenant, Grant lived when in this city should be preserved is a good one. Great value is attached to places associated with all of Washington's movements and residences. The same is true of Napoleon and other heroes. Grant's birthplace, if it is possible to preserve it, will some day be of extraordinary interest, as will every spot where he lived or stayed even for a short time. His house in Detroit is bereft of some antiquarian value by its occupation of a different site from that it had when he lived in it. But notwithstanding this it will attract great attention in years to come, and well deserves care and preservation. As an interesting feature of the city itself which would attract visitors and travelers, it might well be worth the while of the city to take care of it. It is hard to overestimate its importance twenty-five and fifty years hence when Grant is an heroic memory.—*Free Press.*

U. S. GRANT.

The Remains of the Old Commander Leave Mount MacGregor Amid the Roar of Guns.

A Last Feeling Tribute from Dr. Newman, the Dead Hero's Favorite Pastor.

Every Town and Hamlet Along the Route Wearing the Habiliments of Woe.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock arrived at Mount MacGregor on Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., and at once assumed charge of the remains of the nation's dead hero. At ten o'clock a. m. of that day services were held at the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Newman, and occupied about an hour and a half in delivery. The impressive funeral services, and the sad journey by rail to the New York capital, are thus described by the Associated Press agent:

On the mountain brow by the eastern lookout a gun boomed sullenly at 4 o'clock this morning. The shock of the reverberations was yet on the heavy air when a second report shook the earth and startled the birds in the trees. The artillery-men had begun firing thirteen guns to mark the sunrise of Gen. Grant's last day upon the mountain. In quick succession—not at short intervals the guns were fired. The soldiers received orders to break up camp, and in less than twenty minutes all the tents had disappeared from among the trees, and were packed away in boxes ready for shipment.

Down on the mountain side at 5:45 o'clock a bugle rang out on the still air. It was the assembly call for the trumpeters. Fifteen minutes later the buglers of the four companies of troops were sounding the reveille.

The family at the cottage were astir as the morning touched 8 o'clock, and correspondents and guests were moving at the hotel. The mountain train at 9 o'clock had begun bringing up people, and every hour thereafter, the little engine drew up at the depot. The funeral car to carry the remains from the mountain to Saratoga came up early and lay waiting its burden.

At 8:20 o'clock the doors of the Grant cottage had been thrown open, and a stream of visitors poured in steadily for over an hour. About 9 o'clock the head of a long line of buggies, wagons, omnibusses, and various kinds of vehicles appeared, climbing up the steep incline near the eastern outlook, and soon the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with horses and wagons and farmers with their wives and families. At 9:30 o'clock a train of two cars brought Gen. Hancock and a number of distinguished visitors. The two companies of regulars were drawn up to receive them. They proceeded from the station to the cottage in the following order: Gen. Hancock and Col. Jones; Admiral Rowan and Gen. Sherman; Secretary Evarts and Gen. Rufus Ingalls; Senator Miller and Joseph W. Drexel; Gen. Hancock's staff; Miss Drexel, her aunt, and cousin, dressed in deep mourning. On the same train came the Loyal Legion, Past Assistant Paymaster General Gilbert A. Robinson, Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Paymaster George De Forest Barton, Brevet Lieut. Col. Floyd Clarkson, Brevet Lieut. Col. August McClack, Capt. Edmund Blunt.

At 10 o'clock services were held in the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. Camp-stools and rustic seats were provided for the ladies under the trees in the grove, before the cottage. Those who failed to secure leafy shade used their umbrellas. The ceremonies opened with the reading of psalm xc. 90, which was followed by an impressive prayer by the Rev. Bishop Harris. The hymn "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" was joined in by the whole assemblage present with fine effect. Dr. Newman then came forward and delivered a sermon on the subject of the dead General, the family sitting meantime about the remains in the parlor.

Dr. Newman for the funeral sermon took for his text the passage from Matthew xxv. 21: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." He said:

"Such, my brethren, as the eulogy that God shall pronounce upon human goodness and fidelity wherever found among the sons of men. The accidental distinctions between prince and peasant, nobleman and pauper, commanding general and private soldier, are but as the dust in the balance in His estimation of personal worth. He regards not the person of any man; He looks upon the heart. If a renowned philosopher searched an ancient city for a man, God is ever in search for a character, which in His sight outweighs the transitory, distinctions of earth and time, and out of which are the issues of life. Tell me not what a man possesses—the beauty of Absalom, the glory of Solomon, the wealth of Dives, the eloquence of Apollos, the learning of Paul, but rather tell me what he is, in his modes of thought, in his emotional being, in the trend of his passions, in the temper of his mind, in the tenor of his life, out of which come the totality of his existence and the finality of his destiny. This is the man as he is, and by it let him be judged. In the intensity of this divine light let us to day recall the character of the illustrious man whose death a nation so tenderly mourns."

In eulogizing Grant's services in war and peace Dr. Newman said:

"For his clear and certain imagination, the future loomed before him clothed with the actual as of the present. Read his military orders, and they prophesy the history of the battles he fought. He foresaw the enemy's plans as though he had assisted at their councils of war. He was one of those extraordinary men who, by the supremacy of their wills, force all obstacles to do their bidding. By the promptitude of his action, he left no time for its contravention. Times, places, and persons he comprehended with mathematical accuracy. Nothing escaped his penetration. Such was the perpetual calmness of his intellect that he could transact the most important affairs when the storm of battle was raging at its height. His soul was the home of hope, sustained and cheered by the certainties of his mind and the power of his faith. His was the mathematical genius of a great general, rather than of a great soldier. By this endowment he proved himself equal to the unexpected, and that with the precision of a seer. 'The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong,' because the unexpected happens to every man. The grandest campaigns are often defeats, the most brilliant plans are unconsummated, the most wished-for opportunities are unrealized, because baffled by the unexpected at the very moment of expected fulfillment. But he appeared great in the presence of the unforseen. Then came an inspiration as resistless as the march of a whirlwind, as when on the second night of the battle of the Wilderness, when he changed the entire front of the line of battle, and quietly said, in response to a messenger: 'If Lee is in my rear, I am in his.'

"When he rose to supreme command the nation demanded one dominant spirit, mighty to grasp strong to execute, powerful to inspire. The country was one, the rebellion was one, and the armies of the Union should be one; and the general who could mold, control, inspire an army a million strong and make them think, feel, and fight as one man was the desire of the republic. Such a one was he around whose bier a nation weeps to-day. To be everywhere present at once by his spirit and orders was in human unlimited fact. His laconic order was: 'All strike together.' He imparted to all his own spirit and all things became possible to his faith. The nation felt her mighty change, and the rebellion went down beneath the power of one master mind. Life was the logician of war. He conquered by logic. He reasoned out his victories. In all the annals of war there is no such splendid reasoning on the certainty of results. Others have conquered by the superiority of material force, but he by the superiority of mind over mind. Alas! Alas! that he can no longer think for us. Doubtless he will be best known in coming ages as the foremost soldier of the republic. Unknown generations will read his battles with wonder and admiration. In every hamlet, in every metropolis, his martial form will be cast in bronze and sculptured in marble. Historians will vie with each other in paying homage to his genius; but the time will come when men everywhere will recognize the greatness and beneficence of his administration as President of the United States."

In speaking of his private character the preacher said:

"And whether in camp or Cabinet, in private or public, at home or abroad, how pure and commendable his moral character! Life in the camp has proved ruinous to the morals of the greatest of warriors. The excitement of a life devoted to arms, the scenes of excess and plunder to which a soldier is exposed, the absence of the restraints of home and church, tend to the worst of passions and to the corruption of the best morals. But here in the presence of the dead, whose ears are forever deaf to our praise and censure, let it be our grateful duty that after five years in camp and field he returned to his home without a stain upon his character. His sense of justice was equaled only by his love of truth. He preferred honor to wealth and poverty to riches not his own. Gentle, true, and kind, gratitude was one of the noblest emotions of his soul. His words were were few, but pregnant with grateful recognition. To one who had been a friend in need he declared: 'I am glad to say that while there is much unblushing wickedness in the world, yet there is a comprehensive grandeur of soul. In my case I have not found that republics are ungrateful, nor are the people.'

The reverend gentleman then referred to the dead hero's tastes in the following terms: "He loved life and enjoyed it; he loved children and caressed them; he loved his family and found that in his chief delight. He had not taste for music, but he had melody in his heart. He despised pretense and show, but admired the real and beautiful. He was not fond of books, yet by carefulness of observation, by thoroughness of reflection, by attentiveness to the conversation of the well-informed, by extensive travels in many lands, by the daily study of current events he was the most intelligent citizen in our republic. He was the most diligent newspaper-reader in the land. He was a living encyclopedia of facts, figures, and men."

Dr. Newman then made a most touching reference to the home life of the General, depicting the great love borne by him to his wife and children, which was exemplified by his desire that his wife should be buried with him. The minister then reviewed Grant's religious life, showing how he leaned on the Scriptures as a guide and ever-present help. The death-bed scene was reviewed minutely and the sermon closed as follows:

"'Tis morning. The stars have melted into the coming light. The rosy-fingered morn lifts the drapery of the night. The distant mountains stand forth aglow. The soft, pure light of early dawn covers earth and sky. The dewy drop sparkles on the grass and in the daisy's cup. The birds from their sylvan coverts carol the melody of a thousand songs. The world rejoices, and its many minstrels challenge the harpers of the sky. In a humble cottage, prone upon his couch, lies our old commander. He is dying.

"'Tis morning, and in the light of that day thousands of earnest faces flash with renewed concern. From many a shaded lane and mountain slopes from many a farm-house and splendid mansion, eager eyes look toward the mount of suffering and breathe a prayer to God for the one we loved. Alas! He is dead.

"'Tis morning. It is the promise of a brighter day. The trumpters of the skies are sounding the reveille. Their notes have reached this earth. Their notes have reached our General's ear. He has gone to join the triumphant host. 'Tis morning in heaven."

At the conclusion of the discourse the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was rendered very impressively by the all-at-once congregation. The services ended with the benediction.

U. S. Grant Post, 127, of Brooklyn, bore the remains from the cottage to the station shortly before one o'clock. The military were drawn up and a salute was paid the remains as they passed to the depot, and the throng stood with uncovered heads while the casket was borne to the car. The mountain train waited at the little rustic depot. Seven cars were there. Next the engine came the baggage-car, with open sides and solid, massive drapery, was placed. The transfer from the cottage to the train was completed without difficulty, and the train started for Saratoga. Among those representing the military were the following:

Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gen. William T. Sherman, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Gen. H. A. Perry, Col. Sutherland, Col. John P. Nicholson, Lieut. Col. Finley Anderson, Capt. U. S. L. Ward, Capt. John L. Weeks, and Lieut. Eugene Gelan. The guard of honor, U. S. Grant Post, Brooklyn, consisted of Col. William H. Barker, Maj. B. B. Corwin, Dr. George W. Bird, Reese B. Gwillim, J. W. Howell, Commander John L. Johnson, Henry W. Knight, R. S. Mackellar, William Mcdonald, William J. McKelvey, George J. Collins, Noah Thomas, George B. Squires, and six men of the Legion of Honor.

The general mourners were represented by William M. Evarts, Admiral Rowan, Warner Miller, Joseph W. Drexel, Potter Palmer, Gen. J. A. Cresswell, and others.

At 10 o'clock the order to start was given. Engineer Martin shut off steam from the cylinders, and the train, standing as it did upon a grade, slowly started by its own weight and impetus down the mountain. The bluffs and ridges on each side of the track were densely thronged with people. The grove south of the cottage, where the General's little grandchildren played, was alive with specators. Every rock every jutting point, every vantage ground was occupied. But from all the throng standing uncovered in the autumnal sunlight no sound escaped. The mountain was hushed and still, except for the heavy booming of guns thundering a grim farewell.

It was a funeral occasion—a death scene in sunshine. Slowly the little engine started, but quickly it felt the impetus of the descent. Out upon the first bluff of the mountain and clear of the forests crept the little engine, and the train trailed around the curve where, seven weeks before, Gen. Grant, alive, had turned to view the same sweep of valley and mountain, with Saratoga Lake glittering in the sunlight ten miles away. And to-day, as the train rounded this outlook, the General's sons gazed out upon the scene and may have thought of the other day as compared with this. Sweeping about the curve after curve, to the right and left, the train passed slowly down the mountain.

On it rolled toward the plain, and away upon the mountains by the famous eastern lookout, yet now in full view, there was a puff of white smoke. In an instant the sound of a booming cannon echoed in the trees and rattled a volley of little echoes over and down across the plain. The artillerymen were yet bidding their farewell.

The descent to the little village of Wilton was safely accomplished, and on the platform a few hundred villagers silently saw the train pass through, and those in the cars were moving on the level plain was reached. Seven level miles lay between the train and Saratoga. The speed was a little increased. Farmers and their families stood near and sat upon the farm fences to see the train that bore the dead General. Again the cannon on the mountain spoke out over the valley, but only the edge of its echo reached the moving train. The spires of Saratoga were coming in view, and from that direction came the dull booming of the cannon planted half a mile out of the village beside the Mount MacGregor track. Soon this battery was reached, its brass guns saluting the train on its passage. The last curve was rounded and the train straightened away parallel to the tracks of the Delaware & Hudson, on which, just north of the Mount MacGregor depot, the funeral train of the New York Central Road was waiting, while thousands of persons were being held back by the military. The mountain train drew alongside of the other train and stopped.

There were nine cars in the New York Central train. Next to the engine came the funeral car "Woodlawn." The other cars were occupied as follows: Second car, clergy and Dr. Douglas; third, the sons and honible mourners; fourth, Gen Hancock and staff; fifth, Gov. Hill and staff; sixth, the press; seventh and eighth, the military escort; ninth, the baggage. The remains were placed in silence by the guard of honor to the car "Woodlawn," which was draped with black and hung with flags, and the funeral parties were transferred to their respective cars, which were all trimmed in plain black. The Brooklyn guard of honor and the six men of the Loyal Legion, with a detachment of regulars, entered the dead car; also two men of Wheeler Post, G. A. R. Soon after 2 o'clock Superintendent Voorhees bade Conductor Thornton give the signal to start, and the impressive and heavy train moved through the throngs and away from Saratoga.

The clock-tower dial in Saratoga indicated 2:30 o'clock as the train passed through the suburbs. Twenty-five minutes later the train pulled slowly into Ballston.

About the depot were throngs of men and women. The church bells were slowly tolling, and a field-piece near the depot saluted the train. High street was passed at 2:57 p. m., and the east line four minutes later. The train was quickening its speed. In the funeral car the U. S. Grant Post, who were with the remains, mounted guard at the casket. The remains rested upon a black dais, and the compartment in which they lay communicated with the main saloon by folding doors, which were open. The doors at the sides of the funeral compartment were also open, and the afternoon sunlight shone upon the royal purple velvet and the silver mountings of the casket. The first and each succeeding detail mounted on guard consisted of two men of the U. S. Grant Post. One stood with folded arms at the head of the casket and the other at the foot. The first guard was mounted as Ballston was being passed. Round Lake, the Rev. Dr. Newman's summer home, was passed at 2:48 o'clock. The depot, platform, fences and the fronts of the cottages in the grove were black with mourning drapery. The resident population of the resort formed lines of uncovered heads on each side of the tracks, and scarfs of mourning were fluttered by many ladies in the throng as the somber train moved by.

The hamlet of Coons was left behind at 2:55 o'clock, and Mechanicsville was only five minutes ahead. The sound of the village bells came faintly above the rumble of the train, and signals of grief were displayed. Waterford Junction was passed at 3:14, and between there and West Waterford, which was three minutes beyond, a train going in the opposite direction slowed and halted as the funeral train approached.

At Albany.

Col. Grant, Jesse and U. S. Grant, Jr., alighted first from the funeral train when it had stopped at the foot of Spencer street in Albany. Gov. Hill took the first upon his arm, Asst. Adj.-Gen. Mowen the second, and Col. Gillette the third. The Rev. Dr. Newman, Dr. Douglas and Gen. Sherman followed with Gen. Porter, and the party was at once escorted to carriages and driven to the Governor's mansion. Before the remains were removed, Gov. Hill and the other officers returned to the train and there greeted Gen. Hancock and staff, who were at the moment alighting from the car they had occupied. The remains were placed within the mounted catafalque. Six black horses with black trappings were hitched to the funeral car, and at the head of each horse as leaders were members of G. A. R. posts 5 and 121.

The crowd was dense. The remains having been deposited on the funeral car it was drawn out into Spencer street, where it was flanked by Company A, Fifth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry. Grand Army men guarded the remains at posts of honor, and four men of the Tenth battalion were mounted at each corner of the catafalque. Gen. Hancock and staff filed out into Spencer street, where the General was mounted on a powerful black horse, splendidly caparisoned. The organizations to take part in the procession were waiting in various streets along the line of march, and assumed their assigned positions in the procession as the head moved on. There were 4,361 men in the procession.

Many companies outside of Albany and its vicinity were present and joined in the procession. The column moved through North Pearl street to State, to Eagle street, to Washington avenue, to Knox street, to State street, to the Capital. There Gen. Hancock dismounted and retired, and the remains were deposited beneath the great catafalque in the Senate corridor. Before being so placed the body was conveyed to a private room in the Capitol building, where the undertakers and embalmers removed the lid of the casket to inspect the body and learn its condition after the journey from the mountain. They said they found the remains in excellent condition. The public was admitted, finally, about 5 o'clock, being permitted to walk two abreast on each side of the casket, which lay on an inclined dais. Seven thousand four hundred persons viewed the remains the first hour. The U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn had its men waiting here, and a detail of six men on each side of the casket kept the throng moving. The details for guard duty will be relieved by members of their respective organizations at intervals of three hours each until the remains are again moved. Company B, of the Fifth Battalion, under command of Captain Stackpole, was placed on duty in the corridor to stand guard until midnight, when it was relieved for six hours by Company D of the same battalion.

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Imposing Services, Attended by Many Americans.

The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey, says a London dispach of the 4th inst., was an imposing event added to the history of England. The edifice was crowded with a congregation nearly every member of which was a distinguished person, many Americans being present. The order of the service was as follows: Scunbert's "Funeral March"; the funeral procession up the nave of the cathedral to the choir; the opening of the burial service; the nineteeth psalm; the day's lesson; funeral sermon by Canon Farrar; Spohr's anthem, "Blest Are the Departed"; Handel's anthem, "His Body Is Buried in Peace"; two concluding prayers; the burial service; blessing; the dead march in Saul.

The funeral address delivered by Canon Farrar was most impressive, and was listened to in almost breathless silence. Canon Farrar took his text from "Acts, chapter xiii, verse 36. He said that he desired to speak simply and directly, with generous appreciation, but without idle flattery, of him whose death had made a nation mourn; that he would touch only upon his public actions and services. The speaker then traced Gen. Grant from boyhood to manhood, compared him with the great men of the world, and ranked him with the foremost. In the course of his sermon Canon Farrar said:

Gen. Grant has been grossly and unjustly called a butcher. He loved peace and hated bloodshed, but it was his duty at all costs to save the country. In his silence, determination, and clearness of instant Grant resembled Washington and Wellington. In the hottest fray of battle his speech never exceeded "yea, yea," and "nay, nay."

Among the distinguished English personages present were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Earl Cranbrook, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Forster, and a great number of peers and members of the House of Commons. There were also present Prime Minister Salisbury, the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army; the Marquis of Lorne, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Senor Martinez, Chilian Ambassador to England; Chief Justice Waite, ex-Attorney Gen. Brewster, Senator Edmunds, Senator Hawley, and other prominent Americans. Queen Victoria was represented at the service by her equerry. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Edinburgh were also represented by equerries.

Cinderella's Slipper.

The origin of this nursery tale is sufficiently curious. About the year 1730 a French actor of equal talent and wealth, named Thevenard, in passing through the streets of Paris, observed upon a cobbler's stall the shoe of a female, which struck him by the remarkable smallness of its size. After admiring it for some time he returned to his house, but his thoughts reverted to the shoe with such intensity that he reappeared at the stall the next day, but the cobbler could give him no other clew to the owner than it had been left in his absence for the purpose of being repaired. Day after day did Thevenard return to his post to watch the reintegration of the slipper, which proceeded slowly, nor did the proprietor appear to claim it. Although he had completed the sixtieth year of his age, so extravagant became his passion for the fair one that he became (were it possible for a Frenchman of that day to be so) melancholy and miserable. His pain was, however, somewhat appeased by the appearance of the little foot itself, appertaining to a pretty and youthful girl in the humblest class of life. All distinctions were leveled at once by love; the actor sought the parents of the damsel, procured their consent to the match, and actually made her his wife.—*London Globe.*

UNGER knew a man that lived upon hope, but that he spent his old age at somebody else's expense.

A SOLEMN PROGRESS.

The Remains of General Grant Transferred from Albany to the Metropolis.

Imposing Civic and Military Procession to the New York City Hall.

The remains of Gen. Grant lay in state at the Capitol building in Albany from 4:30 p. m. of Tuesday until 10:30 Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., during which time they were viewed by 77,240 people. At noon of Wednesday the funeral train started for New York, Gen. Hancock and Gov. Hill, with their staffs, and committees representing the State Legislature and the city of New York, being on board. Great crowds were gathered at all the stations along the route, and when the metropolis was reached a vast multitude was waiting. The following incidents of the journey and arrival at New York we glean from the copious reports telegraphed West:

At the Executive Mansion in Albany the sons of Gen. Grant, with Drs. Douglas and Newman, breakfasted quietly with the Governor. The morning papers were afterward scanned in silence by the party, the voluminous details calling forth no comment from the sons except among themselves. The day had dawned bright, and from the country side farmers and their families had come in early to view the dead. Trains east and west added to the number of strangers in the city, and the morning boats brought many more.

At 10:30 o'clock this forenoon the Capitol doors were swung shut. The compact line of waiting visitors, which extended over a block, was shut off thus, and those who had entered were permitted to pass rapidly out, when the State street doors were closed.

Slowly the funeral car, drawn by six black horses with their mourning trappings, moved to the State street side of the Capitol. Gen. Hancock, mounted upon a black charger, rode West Point, and followed by his staff, approached the Capitol, as also did Gen. Farnsworth and staff.

Eleven o'clock had passed, and it was half an hour later when the great doors on the Capitol swung open on the State street side. The somber car was waiting at the foot of the steps in the street. Four men were inside the car, and assisted in lifting the remains to the black dais within the mounted catafalque. Then Colonel Black and Major Brown ranged their companies of regulars on either side of the car, the front being level with the heads of the horses. The Grand Army guard took positions, the blare of trumpets rang out, and the procession started at a measured pace down State street, the various organizations falling in to form the procession—reaching Broadway amid the dull boom of cannon and the tolling and clanging of bells in the steeples. The march through Broadway to Steuben street, and thence to the depot, was viewed by a dense throng. Guns boomed while the remains were being placed in the car Woodlawn, and the bells tolled slowly. The committee from New York entered their cars, Gen. Hancock and staff were aboard, the regulars were quartered, and the great train started.

At the instant the train started a dirge came up to the ears of all in the train from the band of the Jackson Corps, that stood in line and saluted. Hundreds of persons standing nearest the tracks laid coins on the rails to have them flattened beneath the wheels of the train that carried Gen. Grant on his last journey. On the roofs of the houses in the vicinity hundreds witnessed the start, and, as the black train rumbled across the long bridge of the Hudson, it was between two dense lines of people, who filled the foot-paths on either side. There was no clang of bell, no scream of whistle, only the dull rumble of the wheels beneath the memorable train. Across the river were crowds of people. The shops and stores and factories had closed their doors to business. All along the route of the train through Jersey City and Hoboken, Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchen, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Jamesburg, Hightstown, Princeton Junction, Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Florence, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Palmyra, Pavonia, Camden, Gloucester, Woodbury, Glassboro, Mantua, Paulsboro, Woodbury, Gloucester, Camden, Palmyra, Riverside, Delanco, Beverly, Florence, Burlington, Bordentown, Trenton, Princeton Junction, Hightstown, Jamesburg, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Metuchen, Rahway, Elizabeth, Bergen Point, Hoboken, Jersey City, at every town and station along the route from Albany to the metropolis the people ranged themselves along the track, and with bared heads testified their respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, as the funeral train swept by. A few minutes before 5 o'clock p. m. the train arrived at the Grand Central Depot. As soon as it halted all the passengers alighted, and formed a long line on the raised footway beside the train. Facing it ahead, drawn up in the line, were the regular army soldiers—Company E of the Twelfth Infantry, under Maj. Brown, and Company A of the Fifth Artillery, under Capt. W. B. Beck. The thirteen men of Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, who have acted as the guard over the coffin since the Sunday after the General's death, were the last to leave the train. They went to the car that contained the coffin, lifted it out, and put it on a new and handsome baggage-truck that had been brought to the side of the car for the purpose.

The soldiers presented arms as the coffin came in sight, the civilians removed their hats, the truck bearing the coffin was rolled to the front of the depot, and transferred to the funeral car, while a band played a solemn dirge.

The funeral cortege marched in the following order:

The battalion of Mounted Police.
Maj. Gen. Hancock and staff.
Light Battery F, Mounted, from Fort Hamilton,
Capt. W. F. Randolph Commanding.
Company A of the 5th United States Artillery.
The Fort Hamilton Military Band.
A Battalion, Comprising Four Companies of the 5th United States Artillery, on Foot.
Two companies of marines and blue jackets, under Lieut. Command'r W. W. Mead.
Two companies of sailors under Lieut. Emory.
Maj. Gen. Alexander Shaler and staff.
Second Battery, First Division, National Guard.
Brig. Gen. Ward and staff.
The First Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., comprising the [illegible] and 22d regiments.
The catafalco.
The guard of honor, consisting of members of the U. S. Grant Post, of Brooklyn, the George G. Meade Post, of Philadelphia, and the Loyal Legion, of the United States.
Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald and staff.
The Second Brigade N. G. S. N. Y. comprising the 7th, 8th, 6th, and 71st regiments.
The Mayor's Committee of 14.

All along the line of march the people stood with uncovered heads, silently and reverently gazing at the purple-covered casket that contained the remains of the great soldier. It was an imposing pageant and one long to be remembered. When the head of the funeral cortege reached the eastern entrance to the City Hall plaza the line was reformed. The Twenty-second Regiment, a fine body of men, splendidly uniformed, formed on either side of the entrance to the City Hall, and, forming a line from the steps to the catafalco, the marines and regulars were drawn up in a line facing the entrance. Again the command to present arms was given, and the bearers carried the coffin into the rotunda of the City Hall through a glittering wall of steel. There it was deposited on a catafalco erected in the center of the rotunda.

At 6:30 the central iron door was swung open to the public. The five thousand people who had been passed out by the police lines on the plaza were ranged in double file at the edge of the plaza opposite the gate, and marshaled across the plaza straight up the steps. They passed through the gateway two at a time, at the rate of 100 a minute. Each one who passed the catafalco bent over slightly to look at the face of the dead hero, and then hurried on. In the first five minutes 500 had passed, and a count made during the first hour showed that 3,450 had passed the coffin. All sorts and conditions of people were in the throng. Two Chinese laundrymen, wearing their long shirts of silk and embroidered Chinese slippers, stooped far down over the coffin and looked at the face of the General amid a Grand Army veteran caught their sleeves and hurried them on. One of the Chinamen pressed his handkerchief to his eyes and went away with bowed head. Barefooted newsboys, negroes, and aged men passed more quickly, and women and girls walked by in groups. Every man lifted his hat reverently as he entered the building. It is estimated that 74,000 persons passed through the corridors of the City Hall and viewed the remains between 9:30 a. m. and 4 a. m.

TAKING THE LAST LOOK.

Tens of Thousands of People Pass the Casket Containing Gen. Grant's Remains.

The Mechanic, Working Girl, Clerk, and Business Man Side by Side.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand people viewed the remains of Gen. Grant on Thursday, the 6th inst., as they lay in state at the City Hall in New York. During the entire day great throngs, representing every condition of society, surged through the building. Two lines of policemen, says an eye-witness describing the scenes, were placed across the plaza from the City Hall entrance to the fountain. These two lines formed a passageway through which four men might walk abreast, and along which all day the visitors to the remains should pass. Meanwhile the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, who had been on duty through the early morning, were filing out of the City Hall. They were going home, and their places were being taken by the officers of the Twelfth Regiment. Sergt. Riley, with thirty men, picketed the corridors through the building so as to form the channel through which the throng should move to the exit on the Court House side of the City Hall. The Grant Post had mounted a detail at 5 o'clock to serve from that hour until 8 o'clock.

These men were placed nearest the catafalque, and the two lines of visitors passed between them and the casket on either side. All within the gloomy corridors was in readiness. Outside on the top step of the City Hall, and in the middle of the channel of officers to the fountain, stood a big Broadway police officer, who acted as a wedge to split the current of people and send them in lesser streams through the gates, where they should now past the casket as detailed. The clocks pointed to 6:00 o'clock, and at the inspector's orders the iron gates were thrown open. Ten or twelve hundred people had jammed up against the officers who barred the channel at the edge of the fountain-circle, but when the gates swung open the officers ceased to hold the people in check, and the stream began to flow past the remains and through the building. The first person to review the remains was a spare but sweet-faced little woman, who led with each hand a little boy. She was anxious her children should see the General's face, and the children were permitted to halt an instant and gaze over the side of the casket and peer into it. It was yet early. The police refrained from pushing the very first visitor, and she a woman. The police had not yet begun the annoying practice of bunting persons forward upon the heels and necks of their immediate predecessors. In the first minute only eighty-four persons passed the casket. This rate of passage would never answer when the dense crowd should be waiting outside. People were hastened; they were hurried through at 101 a minute; then the pressure was increased to 104 a minute. The procession was almost a lock-step, and the tramp was quick.

It was 6:25 a. m. and the pulse of curiosity had sunk to 55 to the minute. At 6:28 the rate was 52. A little bootblack with his box on his shoulder came along to see the dead General. His face shone and his hair had been freshly wet and smoothed out by the fountain. Many women came, too, and they caused delay. They must needs examine every detail, and would fain put their noses to the flowers. Men and boys and wan-faced women, with lunch-baskets and dinner-pails, filed along. At 6:40 the running average per minute was 90, and the total then passed was between two thousand seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred persons. The channel was just full, with no clogging or crowding.

The hour from six to seven o'clock was employed by workingmen and women, boys and girls, in viewing the remains. They were on their way to work; the day was young, and their opportunity better than at any hour of the day. After seven o'clock the line changed as to its personnel. There were less women and girls. They had gone through and were at work. Then the line began to lengthen.

At 8 o'clock there was another change taking place in the complexion of the visitors. The laborers had gone and the clerks coming downtown were stepping from elevated and surface cars into the line that was moving then at the rate of 98 and 100 per minute. The police were reenforced at 8 o'clock. Details under sergeants and roundsmen had been arriving and reporting to the Inspector from 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock there were 387 men on duty. The channel, with walls of police, was extended in Y-street around the sides of the fountain-circle, which, like a hopper, received the people and from which they were straightened out in lines of twos and threes up to the City Hall steps. The guards at the casket were hastening the people: 150 per minute were being hurried through. The hands on the clock dials marked 9 o'clock. The fountain circle was no longer the point of formation of the line. Every car and train coming down town added its quota to those anxious to look upon the face of Gen. Grant. By the remains the U. S. Grant post had mounted another detail of thirteen men, and the men of Wheeler post, of Saratoga—which first mounted a guard about the Mount MacGregor cottage after the General's death—were standing at the foot of the casket, while members of the military order of the Loyal Legion were likewise represented. Rapidly the people were augmenting. The crowd was fast becoming a throng; the line was being hurried through the hall at the rate of 150 per minute, and for a little while the pace was 170 per minute, which rate, if maintained for an hour, would have passed 10,200.

This could not be done, however. To accomplish it the visitors must be hurried through and pass the remains but a glance at a time. This rate of speed comported ill with the dignity of the occasion, and more time was given. But the accretions were too rapid to be cared for, and the line of waiting people stretched out finally at its rear around the bend at the Register's office and down Center street.

At 11 o'clock a. m. between 30,000 and 31,000 persons had passed the casket and looked toward the remains, though many coming rapidly in from the bright sunlight were scarcely able to distinguish them in the somber shadows of the black-draped corridor.

It is difficult to form an idea of how entirely cosmopolitan this procession of citizens was. Within a block there was every shade of wealth and poverty, of lowliness and highness, of culture and ignorance, of loftiering age and exotic childhood. They passed on in the line together with all possible quiet and respect. Throughout the entire day no unseemly conduct marred the solemnity of that extraordinary occasion. Further than to keep the line straight and to make way for wagons at crossings and for to let passengers on the sidewalks, the police were without occupation. All seemed to realize that this was no ordinary concourse of citizens, and that their presence in a continually reenforced procession of thousands was the spectacle of a lifetime. They moved along quietly, quickly, and with a gentle decorum that savored not of an unpleasant curiosity, but of concern, devotion, and respect for an illustrious memory. At different hours the point where the line began varied. It got as far up town in the early and late portions of the day as Canal street, and fell off several times down to Duane street, but in the main it kept about the vicinity of Franklin street. Near the City Hall it was no uncommon thing to see from 81 to 85 numbered for a coveted place. The crowd all day was orderly.

After 3 o'clock p. m. the rush became greater than ever. The line was then forming at Worth street, and it was an hour and twenty minutes before a person could reach the City Hall steps. At 5 o'clock the line had reached Canal street and Broadway, half a mile away, and showed no signs of diminution. It was then composed of young clerks and shop-girls, who chattered merrily along the route, but seldom addressed themselves to other than their immediate companion, and all seemed dazed, away long before they reached the stone steps of the building.

Officers of the guard of honor of the Loyal Legion who were making frequent counts of the people passing found that they varied from 7,500 to 9,000 an hour. These reports were corroborated by the police reports at the same time. At 1 o'clock, when the doors were closed for the night, it was calculated that 175,000 persons had passed through the building.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

Pomeroy's Democrat advises the election of post-masters by the people of each community served, for the term of four years, the general management, however, still to be in the government, with power to remove for malfeasance.

Inland Marine tells a good story of how a Canadian ferry-steamer in command of an officer, tried to capture an American wrecking tug and found himself swiftly and surely forced into an American harbor in spite of the Canadian steamer pulling in an opposite direction with engines wide open.

We didn't suppose that crows were of any earthly use save as a diet for defeated politicians. Mr. James Greacen, of Excelsior, thinks differently, however. He has a seven-acre potato-patch which these hereditary and traditional foes of the farmer have undertaken to keep free from bugs, and thus far have fulfilled their contract to the letter. Tally one for the crows. —Kalkaska Leader.

"Procrastination is the thief of time," and when you have anything for publication get it to the editor at the first opportunity. Don't say to yourself, "Well, the paper is printed on Thursday, and any time before Thursday morning will do." It is very annoying to the printers to have matter come to hand too late. It delays the printer, and sometimes it must be thrown into the waste basket or wait until another week. Remember this fact, your favor may reach the printer too late, but never too soon.

Kalamazoo Gazette: The city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has a peculiar provision in its law relating to the liquor traffic. Besides charging a license fee of $500, the law marks out certain patrol limits, including the business core of the city, within which all the saloons there are must be established, and where they can be kept under close police inspection. As to the rest of the city, including all the main resident portions of the city, where probably nine-tenths of the inhabitants have their homes, absolute saloon prohibition prevails, and is rigidly enforced.

The Indian agent at Fort Reno, who received supplies form the government for 6,271 Indians when he only had 4,469, and who resigned as soon the fraud was discovered, has an idea that his business has been pretty badly broken up by a change in the administration. The people were especially assured in the last campaign that our industries would languish and suffer if Cleveland was elected President; and this is one of the "industries," that has suffered. A great languor it is also proper to remark has fallen on the favored Roach ship-building interest.—Jackson Patriot.

Advocates of a high protective tariff "for the benefit of the workingmen" insisted upon free trade in labor for the benefit of themselves. They imported ship loads of cheap labor from Europe to take the place of men who knew their business and demanded their rights. For a time they had the whip handle. It was money in their pocket to supplant American labor with persons who could not articulate a word of the language of the country. But they are finding that pauper labor is learning a thing or two, and they are having their hands full. It is a bit of retributive justice which they are in no humor to appreciate.—[Kalamazoo Gazette.

A careful study of recent events will show to the reflecting mind that the administration is gradually developing a policy which is consistent and admirable. It is a policy which has been departed from too often in recent years, but which must be observed if the people are to have an honest and fair government. It recognizes the claims of no particular business interests above those of any class, but seeks to be just to all. It has no favorites and no business partners. The laws are enforced with an even hand and men who look for jobs or favors will look evidently in vain. With a policy of government so bottomed there is no limit to the amount of good that can be done. Rich and poor will fare exactly alike. The government will not exert its power to build up one man or one interest at the expense of many. The poor will not be taxed for the benefit of the rich and interference by politicians in the in the business affairs of the people will not be thought of. A reasonable freedom will be given to trade of all kinds, so that legitimate enterprise will have an opportunity to make its way, and government, instead of being a meddlesome, partial and onerous affair, will become a beneficent institution to which all may look for justice, but to which the sharper and monopolist will appeal in vain.—[Jackson Patriot.

Workmen not Benefited.

It is not a difficult thing to know just whom a protective tariff benefits; a very little reading and thinking will suffice for that. The workingman knows that there is something that eats up his wages fully as fast as he gets them, yet he may not have thought just what it is. The idea that the tariff raises his wages is exploded, for under the present tariff which is highly protective they have been steadily and rapidly declining for nearly three years, so that he gets no benefit in that regard. The tariff does not even keep up wages to the old rate. In many of the protected industries they have suffered a decline of 30 per cent in three years, and even at that decline work cannot be obtained. John Jarrett, late president of the Ironworkers' Association of the United States, said over 1,700,000 workingmen were out of employment in the middle of our last severe winter. No! the tariff has not mitigated the miseries of the workingmen. It has added to them. For a protective tariff demands tribute of every poor man on everything he uses except his bread and butter; his clothing costs him 40 per cent more than it would without any protection; the blankets which shelter him and his family from the blasts of winter, cost him 50 per cent more than they should; his car fares and transportation rates are all higher by reason of the tax upon imported products; in short, the tariff tax is levied on all he spends, simply to aid a few rich men to become more rich still; and when the workingman sees this then he may begin to realize the magnitude of the blessings he receives through protection and may suddenly change front and vote to do away with the iniquitous system.—[Jackson Patriot.

DIABETES.

Are you troubled with thirst, excessive and frequent flow of urine, pain in the loins and back and nervousness? These are some of the symtoms attending diabetes and bright's disease. Do not hesitate, but get *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* which will not only cure you but tone up the system and prevent dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint and all kindred diseases. Only $1.00 for large bottles.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low. Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers. Ward off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 3

CHANCERY SALE.

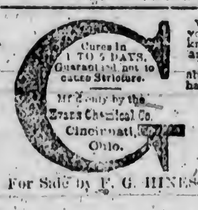
In pursuance of and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated the 25th day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Lydia Bisant, executrix of the estate of Franklin Bisant deceased, is complainant and Isaac N. Inskeep, Cynthia E. Inskeep, John T. Collins and Jane Roy are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal, interest and costs of this cause, of the following described parcel of land to wit: The north west quarter (¼) of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty six (26), in township thirty three (33) north, range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the survey thereof, being in the township of Evangeline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated July 27th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich.



We cordially recommend your Cubebs as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Link,
Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists.
Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itchiug, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty ninth day of May A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Martha J. Ayers is complainant and and Andrew J. Hall, Sarah J. Hall, James Fox, Amos Musselman and Livingston L. Loveridge are defendants, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 28th day of August, A.D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal of said mortgage, interest thereon and costs in said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit, lot Twenty six (26) and sixty nine (69) of the village of Boyne according to the recorded plat thereof, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix Michigan. 104-110

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

CASH FOR

FAT CATTLE,

Sheep and Hogs.

Having contracted to furnish Fresh Meats to the Charlevoix markets, this season, I will pay the highest market price for fat Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, May 20, 1885.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

GRAND

REGATTA

AND

FIELD GAMES,

AT CHARLEVOIX,

Friday, August 14th

Commencing at 1 p. m.

PROGRAMME:

	First Prize.	Second Prize.
SAILING RACE	$15 00	$10 00
ROWING RACE, TWO OARS	5 00	3 00
ROWING RACE, FOUR OARS	8 00	4 00
LADIES' RACE, FOUR OARS	8 00	4 00
TUB RACE	3 00	2 00
SWIMMING RACE	3 00	2 00
GREASED POLE	3 00	2 00
BOYS' ROWING RACE, under twelve, TWO OARS,	3 00	2 00
INDIANS' FOOT RACE	3 00	2 00
MENS' FOOT RACE	5 00	3 00
BOYS' FOOT RACE	2 00	1 00
SACK RACE	2 00	
WHEEL-BARROW RACE	2 00	
HURDLE RACE	3 00	2 00
THREE LEGGED RACE	3 00	
TUG OF-WAR, FIVE ON A SIDE	5 00	
STANDING JUMP	1 00	
RUNNING JUMP	1 00	
HOP-SKIP AND JUMP	1 00	

Grand Display of Fireworks in the Evening.

The Harbor Springs Prize Band will be in Attendance.

Excursion Rates on G. R. & I. R. R. and on Hannah, Lay & Co.'s steamers, the Faxton and Grand Rapids, and on the steamers Friant, Gazelle, Clara Belle, and Nellie Booth.

No Race unless more than one entry.

For further particulars apply to

F. E. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., August 13, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO. general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $6.00, and $6.40.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.60.
HAY, per ton, $8@11.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 30c. New 50c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 15@16c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 8@10c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

CORRECTED BY G. W. JEFFERIES.

BEEF—Steak 12½@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@8c.
PORK—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@15c.
LAMB 15@18c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Resorters can secure good rooms and good board at Mrs. Jefferies' on reasonable terms. Inquire at Jefferies' Market, opposite Bridge Street House.

☞ All orders by Telephone promptly delivered from Jefferies' Market.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright, Emrey & Co.

☞ THE FAIR offers glass ware at cost for 20 days.

☞ Four horses for sale. Inquire of E. M. Clark.

☞ Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞ Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Traverse City is to have a $20,000 school building.

The Clara Belle resumed her trips Monday morning.

The Elk Rapids Reform Club is preparing to build a public hall.

The Wilson Hoop Co., of Bay City, will build a shop at South Arm.

O. I. Wheat advertises a prize dance, to be held at the opera house Friday evening.

To be certain of insertion, all items should reach this office not later than Wednesday evening.

Among the chief characteristics of the Georgia Minstrels are the wonderful contortions of the drum major, and the immense mouths of the end men.

The representation that the Daily Resorter gives the Charlevoix resorts should secure to that lively sheet an excellent support from this community.

E. M. Clark has bought T. D. Smith's stock of groceries, and leased the building, and will move in as soon as necessary changes can be made.

The harness shop of Hodge & Litzau has been closed, the property and accounts going into the hands of E. H. Green for settlement. This leaves Charlevoix without a shop.

If the Elk Rapids Progress would devote more space to a faithful chronicle of affairs at home, and less to picking up flaws of neighboring towns, the paper would probably be just as interesting.

The Friant is billed for an excursion to the Indian camp-meeting at Northport, next Sunday, leaving Charlevoix at 9 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. The Nellie Booth will make a trip from East Jordan, connecting here, for the accommodation of those up the Arm.

The ladies of the M. E. church gave an ice cream social at the church last evening, taking in a little over $14. They adopted a novel substitute for tables, by fastening hooks to boards so as to attach them to the pew for use, and when not in use can be put away in a very small space.

A southern editor says that the young men who are disposed to pass on the other side of the street and in other unfeeling ways dodge ice cream saloons, walking with their girls, should remember that all through the long winter these same girls cheerfully and uncomplainingly furnished light and fuel for their comfort, and the little cream they are willing to accept is but adequate return for last winter's favors.

Geo. Pappin advertises in another column that he has leased the blacksmith shop in connection with Washburn & Ackert's machine shop and is prepared to do all work in his line. He will make a specialty of heavy blacksmithing, and refers to the recent job of welding the shaft of the Clara Belle, said to be the heaviest job ever done here.

At the meeting of the school inspectors at East Jordan last week John Redpath was re-elected as examiner. In the joint meeting of inspectors and examiners, it was decided to retain the present standard on, first, second and third grades. On the question of special certificates, there was a lively discussion, and a resolution that the board grant none, was lost. During the discussions it was ascertained that Civil Government, Physiology and Hygiene have not been taught as much as they should be, the reason assigned being that the scholars did not have text books. In discussing the question of moral education, it was thought that not enough attention is now given to the character of the pupil; that as crime increases the public schools must become a nursery of pure morals.

Personals.

Hon. C. S. Hampton made us a brief call on Tuesday.

M. F. Quaintance is now agent of the U. S. express at Petoskey.

H. J. Havens, of Lansing, visited A. D. Cruickshank a few days last week.

Mrs. F. M. Miller, of Coldwater, made us a brief call last Thursday evening.

Miss L. Spaulding went to Elk Rapids last Saturday, for a few days vacation.

Mr. Robert Boylan, of Portland, Ionia county, made us a brief call on Wednesday.

F. C. Ives, of Chicago will give an exhibition of fancy skating at the rink to-night.

Geo. Budd, of Chicago, arrived Sunday for a visit with his many friends in Charlevoix.

Mrs. B. Greening, of Chicago, was in town Friday and Saturday, and called on a few of her friends.

O. W. Kibby and wife, of Bellaire, visited Chas. Kelley and wife from Saturday till Tuesday of this week.

Misses Ellen Tomlinson and Bertha Fleming and Mr. Beech Hall have gone to Charlevoix.—[Kalamazoo Gazette.

Mrs. Frank Dewey and daughter, of Grand Rapids, arrived this morning, for a visit with her sister, Mrs. F. E. Wood.

J. M. Rice, Esq., of Cadillac, will lecture in the M. E. Church next Sunday evening. Subject: "Ingersollism examined."

Misses Julia Tuttle and Kate Harmon, now at the Chicago resort, sang solos at the Congregational church Sunday morning.

Hon. C. P. Ellerby and two sons, Mr. Robert Page, and two Misses Wash, all of St. Louis, Mo., are at Mrs. O. D. Wood's.

Sib. Ackert, fireman on the Clara Belle, got caught in a line one day last week, and was considerably injured about his body.

Miss Isabella Field, of Eaton Rapids, is visiting the family of C. J. Strang and other relatives and friends in Charlevoix, this week.

Rev. Dr. Brooks, president of Kalamazoo College, will preach in the M. E. Church next Sunday at 10:30 o'clock. All are invited.

Milton Savory, of Ainger, Eaton county, commenced to study the mysteries of the types in the Journal office, on Wednesday of this week.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken and wife started Tuesday morning for a few weeks visit with relatives and friends in the southern part of the state.

Geo. Sherwood intends to go to school in Berea, Ohio, in a short time and Walter Cook, of Ypsilanti, will take his place in Crouter's drug store.

Kalamazoo Gazette, Tuesday: Mrs. Frank Horn and daughter leave this morning for Charlevoix.....Judge Mills, who returned from Charlevoix Monday morning, will hold court through the week and return north Saturday.....Hon. Peyton Ranney, Dr. Simpson and Messrs. Jno. Fleming, Edw. Burdick, Jr. and W. A. Tomlinson, Jr., left for Charlevoix Saturday evening.

F. W. Craine, at Geo. Miller's clothing house, has the agency of this county for the Memoirs of U. S. Grant. Those desiring a copy should give him a call.

Mrs. Lyman Benson, who has been visiting in Ionia county for the past three months, returned home Saturday. Mr. Benson will be here two or three weeks later.

Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Stone, of Kalamazoo, will preach at the Congregational church Sunday morning. In the evening, Rev. Dr. E. F. Williams, of Chicago, will conduct the services, and C. F. Gates, of Chicago, will give an account of city mission work.

Sam Thatcher and family have removed to East Jordan. The distance from business was too great, and Sam couldn't stand it to go so far to his duties every night and morning. East Jordan is a brisk little town, but we'll bet a two for-a-nickle that Sam would rather live down here where he was so comfortably settled.

Kalamazoo Gazette, Saturday: Mr. H. H. Everard and his sister, with John Vandewalker, leave this morning for Charlevoix.....Messrs. Ira Ranson, Frank Underwood and Chas. W. Cobb left last evening for Charlevoix.....Among those who went north last evening were Mrs. T. S. Cobb, bound for Boyne City, Mrs. M. E. Wattles, Charlevoix, Wequetonsing and other resorts, and S. A. Gibson, Charlevoix.

The Regatta.

The following are among the announcements made for the regatta here to-morrow:

The course for the sailing contest is a triangular one, starting from the mouth of the river and extending seven miles over Pine Lake, returning to starting point. The rowing course for the mens' race will be on Round Lake, from Green's dock to Wilcox's boat house and return. The ladies' and boys' course one-half the distance.

All row boats over 16 feet long and all with either sliding seats or outriggers will be barred from entering.

The prizes for the rowing races will be medals instead of cash as heretofore announced. The reason for this is that all participating in a race for a cash prize would be barred out from all future amateur rowing races according to the rules governing aquatic sports.

The following are the special committees, who will look after the entries in their respective departments:

Sailing—James Heaton and C. J. Carrington.

Rowing—Frank Walbridge, Ed. F. Parmelee and H. Lee Iddings.

Field Games—Geo. W. Miller, A. J. McLeod, Ross Mahon and Dr. Crouter.

Shipments.

The following are the clearances from the port of Charlevoix as reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Aug. 6—Schr. Dan Maher, 160 cords wood, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.
6—Schr. E. R. Blake, 160 cords bark, Upright, Emrey & Co., to Chicago.
6—Schr. J. C. Baker, 130 cords wood, John Wright, to Milwaukee.
6—Schr. Charlie Marshall, 20 cords wood and 200 bark, Empey & Palmiter, to Chicago.
7—Schr. Japan, 160 cords wood and 8 cords bark, Hines & Carroll, to Chicago.
7—Schr. Ralph Campbell, 200 cords bark, C. P. Carlson, to Chicago.
7—Schr. America, 235,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.
7—Schr. Lapetite, 150 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.
8—Schr. Jessie Phillips 185,000 feet hardwood lumber, Stoegel & Co., to Chicago.
8—Schr. Wallin, 50,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan, Wis.
8—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartlemew & Co., to Milwaukee.
8—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 208 cords bark, W. L. French to Kenosha.
8—Schr. Sea Gem, 50 cords wood and 40 cords bark, T. D. Smith, to Milwaukee.
8—Schr. Surprise, 80 cords wood, J. C. Schaub, to Milwaukee.
8—Schr. Mockingbird, 125 cords bark and 12 cords wood, Upright, Emrey & Co., to Milwaukee.
11—Schr. Starkey, 100 cords wood and 130 cords bark, O. Anderson, to Milwaukee.
12—Schr. Harriet Ross, 11 cords wood, W. J. O'Brien, to Kenosha and 160 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.
12—Schr. Cuyahoga, 160 cords wood, P. H. Edwards, to Chicago.

Held for Trial.

At the examination last Wednesday, sufficient evidence was produced to justify the holding of Neil Barry, Frank Durga, Ed. Graham and Wm. Moore until the next term of circuit court for the murder of Geo. Optegezic, and they are now in the county jail.

SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS

And let every one know the benefits to be derived from the use of *Parmelee's Blood Purifier*. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for scrofula, erysipelas, chronic sores, tumors, salt rheum, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

J. L. HURD & CO.'S

SPECIAL SALES

Still Continue.

First Invoice of Spring Dry Goods Just Received.

MAYFLOWER TEA,

Our own Importation, and Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

All the Latest Popular

SHEET MUSIC

May be obtained of

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

WHY LONGER GROAN

With pain and hug the delusion that nothing can give you relief. There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the results of disordered digestion, dysentery, cholera and cramps. It is *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure.* In rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bruises, strains, &c., applied externally it is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

PILES

In all of the various forms are constant companions of the human race and produce the utmost suffering and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In blind, bleeding, itching piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of *Parmelee's Pile Suppositories* with hot water. Never known to fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

PROGRAMME

OF THE

Annual Meeting of the Charlevoix County Sunday School Association,

To be held in the Congregational Church, in Charlevoix,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

MORNING SESSION.

10:00—Devotional Exercises, led by Rev. J. T. Iddings.
Address of Welcome, by E. H. Green.
Response by the President.
10:30—Reports from all the Sunday Schools in the County.
11:00—Discussion—How can we best increase the Adult Membership of our Schools?
11:30—Miscellaneous Business.
12:00—Picnic Dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:00—Devotional Exercises.
1:30—Children's Meeting.
2:00—Discussion—The best methods for increasing the regular attendance of the Children.
2:30—Discussion—*How* and *What* shall we teach?
3:15—Discussion—Shall we hold Township Conventions?
3:45—Election of Officers for ensuing year.
4:00—Adjourn.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. All Boats on Pine Lake will give excursion rates if properly applied to.

REV. WM. NORTON, President, Boyne City.
B. SUFFIELD, Secretary, Charlevoix.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Hodge & Litzau, harness makers, is dissolved by mutual consent. Our accounts and copartnership property are in the hands of E. H. Green, of Charlevoix, Mich., who is authorized to collect all debts due us, and pay all claims against us.

Dated August 10, 1885. E. P. HODGE.
JOHN LITZAU.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Hodge & Litzau are requested to call immediately on the undersigned and settle their accounts.

E. H. GREEN.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.
Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

C. R. BELLINGER

Has a large stock of

New Jewelry and Silverware

(SOLID AND PLATED)

Pins, Charms, and Chains,

In all the latest styles.

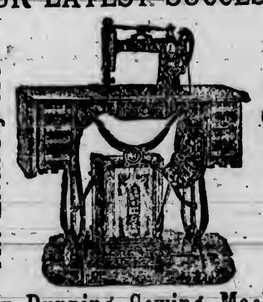
Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods.

New Style of Monogram Pin just received. Sewing Machine Oil kept in stock.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.



Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS

The Most Room under the Arm.
The Best Self-Setting Needle.
The Largest Bobbin.
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread.
The Most Perfect Tension.
The Most Reliable Feed.
The Most Perfect Take-up.
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of

Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix

ERRORS OF YOUTH

and MANHOOD. One who has suffered all the horrors arising from the dreadful and destructive habit of early self abuse, and is anxious to relieve his fellow victims and who has discovered a reliable and ready means of self cure, will mail free a simple prescription for the certain and speedy cure of loss of memory, despondency, aversion to society, impaired brain power, nervous debility, involuntary losses, nightly emissions, weakness of the genitive organs, early decay of manhood, confirmed impotence and all the long train of evils arising from the imprudence and indiscretions of youth, affording to a man easy and efficacious means of self cure, precisely where physicians fail. (Experience is the best teacher) Address in confidence, J. W. PINKNEY, No. 42 Cedar Street, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and Direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

RUPTURE CURED by our Astringent Lotion. Safe, sure cure. Send stamp for book. FEET & Co., 501 6th Ave., New York 5

MOTHER'S DOUGHNUTS.

BY CHARLES FOLLEN ADAMS.

[El Dorado, 1851.]

I've jest bin down ter Thompson's, boys,
'N' feelin' kind o' blue,
I thought I'd look in at "The Ranch,"
Ter find out what wuz new;
When I seen this sign a-hangin'
On a shanty by the lake:
"Here's whar yer gets yer doughnuts
Like yer mother used ter make."

I've seen a grizzly show his teeth;
I've seen Kentucky Pete
Draw out his shooter 'n' advise
A "tenderfoot" ter treat;
But nuthin' ever tuk me down
'N' made my benders shake
Like that sign about the doughnuts
That my mother used ter make.

A sort o' mist shut out the ranch,
'N' standin' thar instead,
I seen an old white farm-house,
With its doors all painted red.
A whiff came through the open door—
Wuz I sleepin' or awake?
The smell was that of doughnuts
Like my mother used ter make.

The bees wuz hummin' round the porch,
Whar honeysuckles grew;
A yellow dish of apple-sass
Wuz settin' thar in view.
'N' on the table, by the stove,
An old-time "johnny-cake,"
'N' a platter full of doughnuts
Like my mother used ter make.

A patient form I seemed ter see,
In tidy dress of black;
I almost thought I heard the words,
"When will Ty boy come back?"
'N' then—the old sign creaked;
But now it was the boss who spake:
"Here's whar yer gets yer doughnuts
Like yer mother used ter make."

Well, boys, that kind o' broke me up,
'N' ez I've struck pay gravel,
I rather think I'll pack my kit,
Vamose the ranch, 'n' travel.
I'll make the old folks jubilant,
'N', if I don't mistake,
I'll try some o' them doughnuts
Like my mother used ter make.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

HE WASN'T ENGAGED.

I went to live with Aunt Edmonton when poor papa died. That was half a dozen years ago, yet my trouble seems as fresh to-day, my loss as irreparable as on that terrible morning when I left him lying in his lonely grave under the willows.

Poor papa! how fond we were of each other. He had no one in the world but me. Mamma died when I was a wee baby, not quite two summers old—died away off in Southern France, and she sleeps there now under the shadows of the purple hills.

I have seen many fair women, but never a face half so lovely as hers. Her portrait used to hang in the old gallery at Edmonton Hall, but it is gone now. Aunt Edmonton had something to do with its disappearance, for she never liked my mother.

The Edmontons are a proud race, with a pedigree running back to the old Cavaliers, and an ancient crest on their massive old silver, and the bluest of blue blood in their aristocratic veins. At least, Aunt Edmonton says so. Papa always laughed at her high fancies, and held that one honest soul was as good as another, no matter whether its owner wore royal purple or hodden gray; and when he met my pretty mamma, and loved her, he did not hesitate about making her his wife, though she was penniless and a daughter of the people.

Aunt Edmonton was terribly angered, and when the pretty bride came home to Edmonton Hall, she met her with scowling brows, and led her such a life that papa soon took her abroad, and there she died and was buried a few short months after I was born. Papa never outlived his grief at her loss; he loved her dead as tenderly as he had loved her living, and cherished me as no other child was ever cherished. I grew up in his bosom; he was my teacher, companion, and friend. We were never separated.

What a blissful life we led, Bohemians though we were! Whither our fancy led us, there we pitched our tent; under sunny skies, in the solemn shadow of time-famed ruins, by the margin of storied rivers. I was cradled on the deep, and reared amid the classic wealth of foreign lands.

But as time crept by papa's health grew feeble, and we came back to Edmonton Hall; there he died. I left the dear old home and his grave under the drooping willows, and went to live with Aunt Edmonton.

As I have said, Aunt Edmonton was a proud woman. She was more—a worldly one. Wealth was her Moloch, and she held no heart treasure too precious to be given as an offering to his fiery embrace. I was an Edmonton as well as herself, and, despite the disgrace of my mother's alien blood, could not be put to household drudgery. Hence I was installed as a sort of companion, to read Balzac and George Sand, while my aunt and Marguerite sipped their noon chocolate, and to keep the point lace in order and the family jewels well burnished. Not a laborious task, and it brought me bread and butter; and bread and butter we must have in this common-place world, even though our hearts break and our souls starve.

Aunt Edmonton did not like the old hall. She declared that the old house was better suited for bats and owls than for human beings, and it was shut up, and we lived first in one gay city and then another, and finally crossed the sea and went to Paris. Dear me, how my aunt and Marguerite did enjoy the life the life they led there, and how I pined and longed for home! It is a marvel how differently constituted people are, with the same blood in their veins, too.

"Bell," said my aunt, one autumn night, when preparations were going on for some famous ball, "will you have the kindness to go to the greenhouse and cut the flowers for Marguerite's hair? She wears natural flowers to-night, and I can't trust to Felice. Look at her dress, please, and select what you think will suit—your taste is perfect."

Marguerite threw away her novel, and shook down her black tresses as I was leaving the room.

"Bell, don't fail to cut some heliotrope, please. Captain Carruthers is here, and he dotes on heliotrope. By the by, you remember Captain Carruthers, don't you?"

My foolish heart gave a sudden thump, and the tell-tale blood rushed to my cheeks. How well I remembered him. Papa's best friend—the friend who stood beside his dying pillow.

I remembered his parting words, too, when he left me standing beside the new-made grave under the old willows.

"No words of mine can give you any comfort now, Bell, but time heals the sorest wounds. I regret to leave you, but my regiment goes abroad to-morrow. Good-by. One day I hope to meet you again!"

But in all the dreary years that followed I had heard no word from him.

"You remember him, of course," continued my handsome cousin; "he used to be at the Hall a great deal in your father's time. Well, we met him last night. He's been here a week; and he's a millionaire, Bell. You know old Carruthers, of Carruthers Place? Well, he is dead, and the Captain inherits the fortune, you see. So don't forget the heliotrope. I know it is not becoming—purple suits my creole complexion least—but I remember what a fancy Carruthers always had for heliotrope, and he's worth pleasing, you know."

Aunt Edmonton laughed as she rose and shook out her lace flounces.

"Wear the heliotrope by all means; but you need not feel a bit anxious. You secured the Captain and his fortune last night; that rose silk and the diamonds did the business. I never saw a man more infatuated. Well, he's a good match. I've not a word to say against it; no better family than he comes of, and Carruthers Place is a grand old home. Ah, there is his carriage below now; I'll go down until you are ready. Do make haste, Bell. And I wish you would be obliging enough to do up Rite's hair this evening; you are so much more skilful than Felice. And look over her jewels, please; I think that pearl and opal set will match her dress perfectly."

I hurried down to the greenhouse. Heartache was no new sensation, but somehow my pain seemed intolerable as I made my way down the dim aisle, the gorgeous tropical blossoms filling me with their rank odors.

I forgot Rite's flowers, forgot her waiting toilet, forgot everything but my own suffering. An aloe tree in full blossom, standing alone like some weird necromancer, caught my eye, and I sank down at its roots, and burst into tears. I seemed to see papa's grave, covered with yellow autumn leaves. I heard the wash of the waves, the murmur of the pine trees. The bustle of the gaslit streets drove me to frenzy.

"This life is killing me; I must go home to the old hall and papa's grave."

A hand touched my arm as the words broke from my lips.

"I beg your pardon, madam; you seem in distress. Can I help——good heaven, Bell! is it you?"

"Captain Carruthers!"

I leaped to my feet, and we stood face to face. He was bronzed and bearded, but the frank, kind eyes were unchanged. A wild impulse seized me to clasp his hands and tell him how lonely and friendless I was; but woman's pride, stronger even than her love, stifled the desire at its very birth. I bowed coldly.

"Why, Bell, you haven't changed; only you look wan and sad. I am so glad to meet you. I have written again and again, until I fancied you were dead. How is it that I find you in Paris?"

"No matter; I bid you good evening, Captain Carruthers."

The glad, kind, handsome eyes widened with wonder as I darted away.

* * * * *

"Dear me, Bell, I thought you'd never come. I didn't like to keep Carruthers waiting. Gracious goodness! where are the flowers?"

"I didn't get them, and I can't dress you, Marguerite. I am going to my room."

"Why, what is the matter? Are you ill?"

I did not pause to answer. At noon on the following day my aunt summoned me to her presence.

"You need not read to-day, Bell; I want to talk to you. You met Captain Carruthers in the green-house last night?"

"Yes, by accident."

Aunt Edmonton toyed with the tassels of her morning robe, and for the first time, to my knowledge, showed signs of embarrassment.

"By accident, of course. I didn't suppose you mistook my meaning, my dear. He's a fine, handsome fellow, and he and Rite are well matched; don't you think so? Well, my dear, his coming changes our plans in a measure. We may remain here for the winter; and your health seems to be failing, and you don't like Paris, Bell, and I thought perhaps——"

"You thought you would send me home, Aunt Edmonton. Pray do; I meant to ask permission to go this very day—I'm dreadfully homesick."

She laughed genially, and, crossing the room, kissed me with more kindness than she had ever shown.

"Then you shall have permission, my dear. Mrs. Montague, an old friend of mine, leaves Paris to-night, and you shall go under her charge."

I went, leaving giddy Paris behind me with a feeling of relief.

But when I reached the old home, how desolate it was. Winter came, and the white snow filled the hollows and crowned the hills. Letters from Aunt Edmonton informed me that they were in Rome, with Captain Carruthers as escort, and hinted at a great wedding when spring came. Did I care? What was Captain Carruthers to me? My father's friend, and I must always regard him with gratitude; and Marguerite would make him a stately, beautiful bride. I wished them much joy. Yet through all the winter days and nights my heartache never ceased or abated.

Spring came, and the skies grew soft and tender. The snows melted, leaving the hills green and the sunny hollows sweet with violets. One March morning I went out to rake the flower-beds. The hyacinths and buttercups were already above the mold, and here and there a green tulip leaf could be seen. The winds blew warm from the south, the sunshine glimmered like gold, and in one of the willows over papa's grave a blackbird sang. I threw aside my rake and sat down to cry, not in hopeless sorrow, but in new-born faith.

A step crunched on the gravel of the walk, a tall shadow fell athwart the glimmering sunshine. I started to my feet.

"Captain Carruthers!"

"Good morning, Miss Edmonton."

"Has my aunt come?"

"No; I left her in Venice."

"And you—why are you here?"

The kind eyes smiled down upon me full of sad reproach.

"To say good-by at once, Bell, if my company is not wanted. My regiment is ordered off again, but I could not go without having one last look at your face."

The blood in my heart seemed to burn into my cheeks.

"Captain Carruthers!"

"Well, Bell?"

"Miss Edmonton, if you please."

"Very well; Miss Edmonton, then, if you admire it more. We were friends once; why should we not be now?"

"Oh, we are friends; we shall be something nearer soon; when you marry my cousin Marguerite."

"I shall never marry your cousin Marguerite."

"What! has she refused you?"

"I have never asked her—have never wanted her. Oh, my darling, your eyes tell me something that gives my heart hope. But I never forgot you. I wrote dozens of letters, but not one of them reached you. I only guessed at the truth a few weeks ago, and I am here. I loved you years ago, I love you now—shall always love you. Tell me the truth. If they hadn't intercepted my letters and made you think me false, would you have cared for me as ever?"

I could not for my life say no.

"I thought you were engaged to Marguerite. I was sure——"

"You thought wrong. Marguerite is a fine woman, and marries a title this summer. My darling I have loved no woman but you."

How the March sunshine glittered, what notes of delight the birds sang, swinging in the old tree! The whole universe seemed to have undergone a sudden transformation, and my heartache became a thing of the past.

Elephant Quotations.

The skill now displayed in teaching elephants is certainly wonderful, and a herd of these animals is now necessary to any first-class caravan. This has led to an extensive traffic, and the London importer sends the following advertisement to one of our leading dailies:

"Burmese Elephants.—Healthy young Burmese elephants for sale; four and one-half feet and under at £175 each; over four and one-half to five feet at £200 each; delivered in London or Liverpool; prices of animals from five feet to full grown on application."

The price is certainly reasonable, being equal to $875 for the small size and $1,000 for the large. When one considers that this is not one-tenth the price often paid for a fine horse, one can not but acknowledge that it is cheap enough. Barnum has invested more money in elephants than any other private individual, and he has made it highly remunerative. At one time he had one of these animals harnessed before a plow and kept in his field at Iranistan. The Boston ears passed the place daily and the elephant became a good advertisement. Barnum has probably put a quarter million in this kind of stock, including Jumbo, whose cost has been advertised at $50,000. It is not probable that it was one-half of that sum. A well-trained performing elephant is worth $10,000—that is, it will attract enough to make such an investment remunerative—but show property is entirely "fancy stock." There is no fixed valuation. Adam Forepaugh, Jr., is one of the best elephant-trainers in the country, and his skill has enabled him to rival Barnum. The latter, with all his genius, never trained anything. He pays good salaries, however, to experts, and before he purchased Jumbo he made an engagement with his keeper to accompany him to America. This man has been with the famous elephant for nearly twenty years, and controls him as easily as he would a child.—*New York letter.*

IN an address to young men Dr. W. Pratt, of London, says that married life is by far the most healthy. In 1,000 married men of 25 to 30 years of age there are six deaths; 1,000 bachelors furnish ten deaths, and 1,000 widowers twenty-two deaths. In young men married before 20 years the figures are unfavorable, being fifty per 1,000. In unmarried men under 20 the rate is but seven per 1,000. If girls marry before 20 a like mortality befalls them. Married people from 18 to 20 die as fast as people from 60 to 70. After 21 marriage should be contracted as soon as practicable.

AN idler is twice a thief; he not only steals his own time, but hangs around and tries to steal yours.

The Great Crime.

If it is the unpardonable sin to have a sectional issue—why, the greatest crime in history was that of the military suppression of the Southern rebellion.—*Commercial Gazette.*

The military suppression of the rebellion was all right. The "greatest crime" came afterward. It was the attempt of the Republican party to force the principles of that party upon an unwilling people. To this end State lines were rubbed out and military despotisms established. Under the devilish system the people of the South were plundered, and an army of partisans, carpet-baggers and desperadoes were turned loose with the sort of commissions that Jack Sheppard and Captain Kyd had in their pockets when they roamed and plundered at their own sweet will. Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina, now in a Massachusetts prison for swindling, was a legitimate outgrowth of the system. He was only a type, however, of a large and powerful class. The Republican party is responsible for the entire system and its hellish products. Is it any wonder that there is a "solid South?" It is solid, however, only against the Republican party, and it ought to be. That party is essentially a sectional organization. It was conceived, born, and bred with that idea, and it can never be anything else. Sectionalism is in its warp and woof. To be a healthy, patriotic, national party, it must die and be made all over again. It should have died in 1876; but, gathering life anew from a series of well-planned villainies and rascalities, it managed to stagger along until last fall, when, we trust, it received its death wound. It is an unhealthy, unpatriotic, sectional organization, and it must die. The founders of the republic never contemplated such a monstrosity.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

An "Irreconcilable" Silenced.

The wail of the New York *Tribune* over the breaking up by President Cleveland of "the best Consular service the country has ever had" is thus effectually silenced by the New York *Evening Post*:

Investigation shows that in the short period between Garfield's inauguration and his assassination Mr. Blaine made no less than thirty-seven changes in the Consulates, discharging a full fifth of the men whom he found in office, and doing it in almost every case to pay off personal and political debts. "President Arthur made few changes in Consular appointments," continues the *Tribune*. The record shows that ninety-seven of the consuls whom Mr. Cleveland found in office were appointed to their posts by President Arthur, and that a large proportion of these appointments were those of new men, replacing incumbents who had been removed solely to make room for personal and political friends of the administration. Mr. Cleveland "has turned out consuls by the score," goes on the *Tribune*. The truth is that the whole number of new consuls appointed to date is only forty, as against thirty-seven during a similar period in 1881. The whole number of consuls is now considerably larger than it was four years ago, so that Mr. Cleveland has actually made a smaller number of changes proportionally than Mr. Garfield when Blaine was "premier."

Senator Beck's Sentiments.

Senator Beck is a sound philosopher. In speaking of the administration to-day to your correspondent, he said: "I am not going to quarrel with the President or the administration simply because my special friends or favorites are not appointed to office. That would be childish and absurd. I have stood by my party in defeat and battled for its principles for twenty-four years, and I am certainly not going to oppose the first Democratic administration we have had in all that time, simply because the men I recommend for office are not appointed. When I split or oppose the administration it will be on a question where some important principle is involved, and not on a question of patronage. I have not had any patronage to bestow since I have been in Congress—nearly sixteen years—and as I have stood it that long I guess I can stand it the balance of my time in official life, if it is necessary. If, in the judgment of the President, other Kentucky Democrats are more fit and deserving to hold office than those I indorse, I have not a word to say. I believe he is an honest and conscientious man, and tries his best to fill the offices solely for the public good. I know he has a hard time enough to do this, and I shall be the last man to throw any obstacle in his way, even if I do not get a friend appointed during his entire administration.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A CRANK tariff paper, comparing the commercial policies of America and England, says: "An industrial people can learn the lessons of peace and industry from their ledgers under a high tariff grist as effectually as under free trade." And so they can. But what lessons are to be drawn from the ledgers of the protected manufacturers of every variety who, for the past three years, have been passing through a season of lockouts, strikes, depression, and bankruptcy?—*Chicago Times.*

THE Republican papers appear to have suddenly suspended their abuse of the rebel brigadiers. This is probably due to consideration for the feelings of that distinguished Confederate Brigadier, Mr. Wise, whom the Republicans have just nominated for Governor of Virginia at the dictation of the late "Gen. Lee's right-hand man," Gen. Mahone.

THE TORNADO'S TRACK.

Two Steamers Wrecked and Lives Lost by a Terrific Cyclone at Philadelphia.

Miles of Property Destroyed by the Fierce Wind in Central Delaware.

[Philadelphia telegram.]

A terrific cyclone, sweeping up the Delaware River, struck this city near Greenwich Point, demolishing a portion of the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company and injuring several employes. It then took a course across the river, wrecking the river steamer Major Reybold and the ferryboat Peerless. The storm blew Pilot Emery Townsend and Capt. Eugene Reybold, of the steamer Reybold, into the river, drowning the former and painfully injuring the Captain. The Peerless was swept clean, almost to the water's edge. When the Major Reybold left her dock for Salem, N. J., she had on board about fifty passengers, although, as no tickets had been sold, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number. There were also about fourteen officers and deck-hands. Of this number of people upon the wrecked boat it does not appear that any lives were lost except that of the pilot. B. I. Warner, one of the passengers, describes the scene. He was standing on the upper deck and saw the black storm approaching, but as it moved rather slowly he supposed it was a rainstorm.

When it struck the boat he discovered that its immense force came from its rotary motion. He and several others were thrown through a hole to the lower deck, and all the upper works were swept away like chaff. The confusion among the passengers was indescribable, and several of them jumped into the river; but Mr. Warner believes that all of them were rescued. While the cyclone was upon the vessel, everything was black as the blackest night. Sofas were broken to splinters, and carpets torn to shreds in the cabin, as if they had been paper. The cyclone, he thinks, lasted about a minute, and, after it passed, the vessel rolled and pitched frightfully in the great waves, and came near swamping. The storm then passed over to the Jersey side, striking John Dalogue's ship-yards, below Kaighn's Point, and destroying the buildings of the establishment. It then took a course along the New Jersey River, demolishing all the buildings in its path up to Bridge avenue, Camden. At this point the cyclone took an easterly course to Fifth street, Camden, embracing in its path all that section of the city between Second and Fifth streets to the Delaware River, which washes the southern section of the city. Passing over the river, skirting Petty's Island, the storm passed over to that part of the Twenty-fifth Ward of Philadelphia known as Richmond. In its ravages in Camden scores of dwelling houses were unroofed and some of them thrown down, and the damage to the business property along the river front is enormous. Hundreds of families were rendered homeless, and one victim, Charles Daizey, was killed outright at the American Dredging Company's wharf. Another, Harry Stevens, had his leg cut off by a flying piece of timber, and will probably die. The path of the storm through Richmond was marked with death and destruction. Its track was almost due north from the Port Richmond coal-wharves. About 150 dwelling-houses were wrecked, or so badly damaged as to be rendered unfit for habitation, and 200 families were driven from their homes to be cared for by their neighbors.

A number of people were seriously and some fatally injured. A girl of ten years, Lizzie McVey, was killed at her home, No. 1721 Melvale street, in sight of her mother, who was herself pinned to the floor by fallen rafters a few feet from her dying child.

The cyclone is described by those who witnessed its progress up the river as an immense black, cone-shaped cloud, with its apex resting upon the water and its base mingling with the rain-clouds which hung in dense masses from the sky. It is impossible as yet to estimate the amount of damage done. The following are the names of the killed and injured, as far as can be ascertained: Dead—Emery Townsend, of Salem, N. J., pilot of the steamboat Major Reybold; Charles Daizey, aged 49, a ship-carpenter, killed instantly by flying timbers at the wharf of the American Dredging Company, Camden; Lizzie McVey, aged 10, crushed to death between timbers at her home, No. 1721 Melvale street, Philadelphia.

Injured (on steamboat Major Reybold)—Morris Doyle, engineer, slightly; Capt. Reybold, severely cut; Welch, a deck hand, severely cut; W. Gesner, a passenger, temple artery severed, injuries serious.

Injured at Camden—Harry Stevens, aged 21, probably fatally injured, his right leg severed below the knee by flying timbers; Stewart Johnson (colored), of the dredging tug Pacific, seriously injured about the face and body; John Welcher, injured seriously about the head; Benjamin Smith, right arm broken and injured internally; Alonzo Maxwell, aged 16, injured by falling walls; Charles Thompson, manager of the Camden Tool Works, injured in the face and neck by falling walls; Jacob Miller, leg broken; Freedom Peak, head cut; Elmer Locke, bruised about the body; Mrs. Josephine McKinley, cut about the face and body; John Brown, injured; John Silk, head badly cut.

In Philadelphia—Annie McVey, aged 50, mother of the dead child Lizzie McVey, badly cut about the body; Annie McVey, 15, cut about the face and limbs; Francis Golden, aged 24, badly injured by falling timber; Michael Kent, aged 55, back broken; William A. Harb, of Short & Harb, hosiery manufacturers, struck by falling brick, causing depression of the brain; it is thought he will die.

The following employes at Short & Harb's mill were also injured: Annie Baitz, aged 16, arm broken; Annie Baren, aged 16; Emma Power, 19; Emma Thomas, 18; Emma Michener, 19; John Thornton, 15.

IN DELAWARE.

[Smyrna (Del.) dispatch.]

A terrible cyclone visited this section this afternoon, totally destroying property for miles in a swath 300 feet wide. Stock was killed, and orchards, cornfields, etc., were destroyed. No lives were lost.

"LES MISERABLES."

Observation on the Masterpiece of Modern Fiction by the Great French Writer.

The deadly weight of civilization to those who are below presses sensibly on our shoulders as we read "Les Miserables." A sort of mocking indignation grows upon us as we find society rejecting, again and again, the services of the most serviceable; setting Jean Valjean to pick oakum, casting Galileo into prison, even crucifying Christ. There is a haunting and horrible sense of insecurity about the book. The terror we thus feel is a terror for the machinery of law, that we can hear tearing, in the dark, good and bad between its formidable wheels with the iron stolidity of all machinery, human or divine. This terror incarnates itself sometimes, and leaps horribly out upon us; as when the crouching mendicant looks up, and Jean Valjean, in the light of the street lamp, recognizes the face of the detective; as when the lantern of the patrol flashes suddenly through the darkness of the sewer; or as when the fugitive comes forth at last at evening, by the quiet river side, and finds the police there also, waiting stolidly for vice, and stolidly willing to take virtue instead. The whole book is full of oppression and full of prejudice, which is the great cause of oppression. We have the prejudices of M. Gillenormand, the prejudices in revolt that defend the barricade, and the thorned prejudices that carry it by storm. And then we have the admirable but ill-written character of Javert, the man who had made a religion of the police and would not survive the moment when he learned that there was another truth outside of laws; a just creation over which the reader will do well to ponder. With so gloomy a design this great work is still full of life and light and love. The portrait of the good bishop is one of the most agreeable things in modern literature. The whole scene at Montfermeil is full of the charm that Hugo knew so well how to throw about children. Who can forget the passage where Cosette, sent out at night to draw water, stands in admiration before the illumined booth and the huckster behind—"lui faisait un peu l'effet d'etre le Pere eternal?" The pathos of the forlorn sabot laid trustingly by the chimney in expectation of the Santa Claus that was not takes us fairly by the throat; there is nothing in Shakspeare that touches the heart more nearly. The loves of Cosette and Marius are very pure and pleasant, and we cannot refuse our affection to Gavroche, although we may make a mental reservation of our profound disbelief in his existence. Take it for all in all, there are few books in the world that can be compared with it. —*R. L. Stevenson.*

The Unsociability of Bicyclists.

The bicycle has doubtless become one of the greatest promoters of healthy out-door exercise among our young men, as well as some of the older ones—but there is necessarily nothing social in it; in fact, it is the most selfish conception possible. Think of a family man buying a bicycle and starting off to ride while the wife and children are left at home on the veranda to admire the grace and ease with which their lord and master wheels off to get exhilarating whiffs of fresh country air. The economical young man mounts his wheel on a fine afternoon, and whirls off to the residence of his lady love, leans his steed against the front fence, and spends the summer evening on the piazza, while the young lady is, no doubt, thinking of her possibly old-fashioned but more fortunate companion, who has gone out on the road behind a good trotter, to breathe the refreshing evening air. The one wheel is far more economical in every way, and its enthusiastic if not fanatical admirers, no doubt, get much good from it; but, in an article on social recreations, they can not hope for high praise for their favorite machine; it certainly is not a family invention. When Mr. Edison will invent a motor which may be hung beneath the seat of a social tricycle, with a small seat behind for the children, and by which the whole load may whirl off to the country without danger of running away at the first railway crossing, or the necessity for grooming and feeding on the return, then the family may sing the praises of the "cycle."—*Milton Bradley, in Good Housekeeping.*

Why Hugo Slighted the Cheese.

Jeanne Hugo, the granddaughter and the idol of the poet, having manifested a strong objection to learning the alphabet, her mother, thinking to sharpen her energies, told her one day that until she had learned the first twelve letters she would have no dessert. The first thing the child did was to pour out her troubles to grandpapa, ever ready to listen, but on this occasion powerless to interfere. However, to lighten the privation of his little darling, he proposed to her that they should suffer together—he would touch no dessert so long as she had to abstain. Jeanne approved the arrangement. For many days Victor Hugo persistently refused dessert, alleging various reasons for not partaking of it. But one evening, Jeanne having gone to bed before dinner, a certain kind of cheese, of which he was particularly fond, was placed upon the table. The savory odor assailed his nostrils, and Hugo had almost broken his engagement, when he suddenly remembered the solemn promise made to the child, and checked himself, much to the amazement of his daughter-in-law, Jeanne's mother. That lady, suspecting something mysterious, appealed to him to tell her the meaning of his strange behavior. Seeing there was no help for it, Victor Hugo very meekly cast down his eyes and made a clean breast of it.—*Max O'Rell.*

"O, Lor', Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how ba it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse 'thon thought; I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others, and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day, when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build those all over new with Warner's safe cure, as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy, and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

Gatling Guns.

The Gatling gun weighs about 1,500 pounds and is precisely of the same design as the ordinary canon. There are ten chambers that revolve in the barrel proper, and each chamber has an independent lock. The main barrel is eight inches in diameter. The size of cartridge used is that of the ordinary forty-five Government rifle caliber. Each feed drum contains 240 rounds. The firing is done by operating a crank; the cartridge is exploded by a hammer which works with such great rapidity that 120 cartridges are fired in a minute. The movement of the gun can be so adjusted as to make it either stationary or oscillating, so that the gun practice can become either scattered or centrifugal in its execution. At 700 yards the Gatling gun has been known to hit a 12x15 foot target 396 times out of 400 shots. At 1,200 yards 413 out of 500 shots have struck a 9x25-foot target. To show the rapidity with which the gun can be worked, it might be explained that the time occupied in coming to action front from trot and firing is ten seconds; limber rear, mount and off, thirteen seconds.

A NEW ORLEANS paper refers editorially to the wonderful restoration to health of Mr. T. Posey, druggist, 225 Canal street, that city, who some time ago was prostrated by an excruciating attack of sciatica. After much suffering his wife applied St. Jacobs Oil, which cured him promptly and entirely.

The Industries of Japan.

Japanese industries are mostly conducted in small workshops, with possibly the aid of a primitive water-wheel, fan-making and the manufacture of porcelain, paper, pigments, and lacquers constituting a large portion of the whole. Nearly all kinds of ores are abundant in Japan, but mining and metallurgy, although practiced to some extent for centuries, do not take the prominence that would be expected, when we remember that some of the most exquisite specimens of hammered iron and bronze work to be found in imported collections to-day are the productions of Japanese artists of a thousand years ago.

Wherever Malaria Exists,

The bilious are its certain prey. In intermittent and remittent fever, dumb ague and ague cake, the liver is always seriously affected, and the blood contaminated with bile. One of the chief reasons why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a sure defense against chills and fever and every form of malarial disease, is, that it does away with liability to the disease, by reforming irregularity of the biliary organ in advance of the arrival of the season when the disease is prevalent. There is no finer fortifying preparative for those about visiting or emigrating to a locality where the miasma-taint exists. There is no certain immunity from disease in an endemic or epidemic form, to be secured by the use of the average tonics and anti-spasmodics. But where quinine fails the Bitters succeeds both in preventing and curing. Moreover, it removes every vestige of dyspepsia, and overcomes constipation, rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, and tranquillizes and strengthens the nervous system.

Swearing.

"Your Mr. Brown is a queer kind of a preacher," said a Methodist layman to a Presbyterian of the same standing.

"Why?" queried the Presbyterian.

"Because he swears, when it is necessary, for he told me so himself."

"It's true, too, but there's nothing wrong in that."

"There isn't? Well, that's strange doctrine for a Christian. I'd like to know how you explain it."

"Simplest thing in the world. He swears when it is necessary, but, my dear brother, it is never necessary to swear, except on the witness stand."

There is a moral to this story, which you can have, if you find.—*Merchant Traveler.*

WE guarantee the speedy, painless, and permanent cure, without knife, caustic, or salve, of the largest pile tumors. Pamphlet and references sent for two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE pancakes eaten at Vassar College in one year would make a column eight miles high, if piled one upon another. There's high education for you.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

USE Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

"The Proper Study of Mankind Is Man,"

says the illustrious Pope. If he had included woman in the list he would have been nearer the truth, if not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them both a life study, especially woman, and the peculiar derangements to which her delicate system is liable. Many women in the land who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce only through his "Favorite Prescription," bless him with all their hearts, for he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar to their sex, such as leucorrhœa, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration, "internal fever," blunting, tendency to internal cancer, and other ailments. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

A LITTLE BOY came to his mother recently and said, "Mamma, I should think that if I was made of dust, I would get muddy inside when I drink."

Blowing Up Hell Gate

has been a laborious and costly work, but the end justifies the effort. Obstruction in any important channel means disaster. Obstructions in the organs of the human body bring inevitable disease. They must be cleared away, or physical wreck will follow. Keep the liver in order, and the pure blood courses through the body, conveying health, strength, and life; let it become disordered and the channels are clogged with impurities, which result in disease and death. No other medicine equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" for acting upon the liver and purifying the blood.

THE young ladies' best friend—their looking-glass. Because it always gives them "aids to reflection."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express age and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cabs, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

THEY are called plumbers because they get all the plums.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

The Akron Sewer Pipe is the best in the world. See advertisement in this paper.

RED STAR
TRADE RED STAR MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express Charges paid, by sending one dollar to*
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

DO NOT FORGET
Perry Davis' Pain Killer

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any other form of Bowel Disease in Children or Adults, it is almost a certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any known remedy, or even most skilful physician in India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, it is considered by natives, as well as by European residents, A SURE REMEDY.
Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

LIFE OF GRANT. Fastest selling book published. Agents wanted. A. E. DAVIS & CO., 162 Washington St., Chicago.

TELEGRAPHY Taught and Situations Furnished. CIRCULARS FREE. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

FREE HOW TO RAISE WHEAT. How to Prevent Winter Killing. Write for *free* pamphlet. Address THE SEED DRILL REGULATOR CO., LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM MORPHINE and CHLORAL HABITS EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

$165 CASH FOR 30 DAYS ONLY: Will buy a New Upright or Square PIANO! Boxed and on cars. Stool and cover $6 extra. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State St., Chicago.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS! Send us 25 cents and we will send you by return mail a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills and eight handsome cards. Over fifty million boxes have been used by the people of the U. S. What better certificate could they have?
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR THE LIVER TAKE HOPS & MALT FOR THE KIDNEYS
BITTERS.
It will cure any case of **Liver** and **Kidney** troubles when properly **taken.** It is a perfect renovator and invigorator. It cleanses the **system** of the **poisonous** humors that develop in **Liver, Kidney** and **Urinary** diseases, carrying away all **poisonous matter** and **restoring** the **Blood** to a **healthy** condition, **enriching** it, **refreshing** and invigorating **Mind** and **Body.** It prevents the growth to **Serious Illness** of a **Dangerous** Class of **Diseases** that begin in **mere trivial** ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as **such.**
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been **quickly relieved** and in a short time perfectly **cured** by the use of **Hops & Malt Bitters.**
Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with **inferior** preparations of similar name. **Take Nothing** but Hops & Malt Bitters if you want a sure **Cure.**
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

AN INTERERESTING LETTER

From Mr. Harry W. Olmstead, Proofreader of "The Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all, I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to relieve my many friends to you for the cure which has been effected in my case, and also desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and thanking you for prolonging my life, I am

HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send One Dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

SEWER PIPE The Best in the World is the AKRON
Send to the undersigned for it, as also for Drain Tile, Cement, Fire Clay, Ground Brick, Chimney Tops, Chimney Flue Linings, Plaster, Fire Sand, etc.
N. A. WILLIAMS, 219 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Fire Brick

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED for every Exposition, State and County Fair in the United States to sell the Only Self-Stitch Taking Embroidering Machine. Send $1 for sample Machine and terms to Agents, to Automatic Ring Machine Co., Concord, Mich. Patented June 30, 1885. The best selling machine in United States.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

Agents Wanted for Life and Deeds of GEN'L GRANT By COLONEL F. A. BURR.
It contains a full history of his noble and eventful life. Introduction written by Grant's Pastor, Rev. Dr. Newman. Col. Burr's work is indorsed by Grant's most intimate friends. Send for extra terms to agents. Address National Publishing Co., CHICAGO, Ill.

BAND UNIFORMS
Send for our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of BAND AND DRUM CORPS UNIFORMS. 30 colored fashion plates. Illustrations and prices of Hats, Helmets, Caps, Pompons, Belts, Drum Major Outfits, Pompons, Plumes, Epaulettes, Shoulder Knots, Gold Cord and Laces, Buttons, Ornaments, Band and Procession Flags and Banners, Cap Lamps, etc. Mailed free. LYON & HEALY, Chicago

BULLETIN BOARD
Hamilton's Pat. Display Chart.
Fresh Fruit.
Honey 25cts lb.
Maple Syrup 20cts gal
Paints & OILS.
Oranges 25cts doz.
New Dress Goods.
Toilet Soaps.
Fresh Halibut
Every Merchant Wants One.
AGENTS WANTED. Send for circulars and prices.
HAMILTON & KATZ, TWO RIVERS, WIS.

FOR
Man and Beast.
Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

COUNTERFEITERS BEWARE.

A Michigan Concern Enjoined.

[From the Rochester Morning Herald.]

The following injunction has been obtained by the Hop Bitters Company, of Rochester, N. Y., against Collatinus D. Warner, of Reading, Michigan, prohibiting him from manufacturing or selling "*German Hop Bitters:*"

The President of the United States of America to Collatinus D. Warner, of Reading, Mich., his servants, workmen, salesmen, and agents, and each and every of them:

Whereas, it has been represented unto the Justices of our Circuit Court, the Hon. Stanley Matthews, and the Hon. Henry B. Brown, at Detroit, within and for said District, sitting as a Court of Chancery, that you, Collatinus D. Warner, are manufacturing and selling a medicine named German Hop Bitters, in *fraudulent imitation* of the *Hop Bitters* made and sold by complainant; your said medicine being *devised, calculated, and intended to mislead* the public into purchasing such *counterfeit* goods as the manufacture of the complainant.

We, therefore, in consideration of the premises, do strictly *enjoin* you, the said Collatinus D. Warner, and all and every the persons before named, *from using the words "Hop Bitters"* on any fluids contained in bottles so as to induce the belief that such fluids are made by complainant; and further, from manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale any bitters or other fluids in the bottles and with the labels, and in the general form in which you were manufacturing and selling the bitters called by you German Hop Bitters, on the filing of the bill; or in any other bottles, or with any other labels contrived or designed to represent or induce the belief that the bitters or fluids sold by you are the goods of the complainant, until the further order of the Court. * * *

Witness,
THE HONORABLE MORRISON R. WAITE,
Chief Justice of the United States.
At Detroit, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1885.
[L. S.] Walter S. Harsha, Clerk.

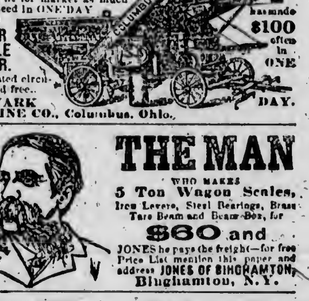
Prosecute the Swindlers.

If when you call for Hop Bitters the Druggist hands out anything but "*Hop Bitters*" with a green cluster of Hops on white label, shun that Druggist as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for a bogus stuff, indict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.

See U. S. Court injunction against C. D. Warner, Reading, Mich., and all his salesmen, agents, druggists, and other imitators.

Prevention Better than Cure.—*Beware! "Cholera!" Beware! Filter Your Drinking Water.* Eminent Physicians declare that close observation has determined that to the use of impure drinking water may be ascribed the existence of Summer Complaint, Malarial Affection, Fevers, Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, Cholera, and a host of other diseases. *Be warned in time.* (*THE PERFECTION FILTER supplies the necessity.*) No household should be without it. Heavily nickel-plated, fits any faucet, can be taken apart and cleaned in a few minutes. Sales larger than ever before. If not satisfactory after a day's trial, can be returned and money will be refunded. Sent securely packed free by mail for $1, stamps or bill. Address all orders The Perfection Filter, 283 E. 10th st., N.Y. City.

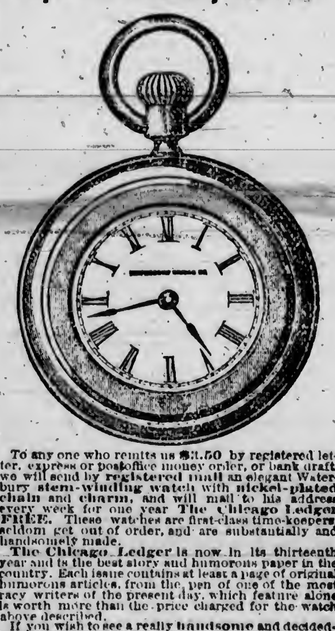
$1000 REWARD THE VICTOR
For any machine hulling and cleaning fit for market as much Clover Seed in ONE DAY as the VICTOR DOUBLE HULLER.
Illustrated circular mailed free.
NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, Ohio.



$100 often in ONE DAY.

THE MAN
WHO MAKES
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam-Box, for
$60 and
JONES he pays the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

$3.50
For an ELEGANT WATCH and the Best
HUMOROUS and STORY
Paper in the Country One Year.



To any one who remits us $3.50 by registered letter, express or postoffice money order, or bank draft, we will send by registered mail an elegant Waterbury stem-winding watch with nickel-plated chain and charm, and will mail to his address every week for one year The Chicago Ledger FREE. These watches are first-class time-keepers, seldom get out of order, and are substantially and handsomely made.
The Chicago Ledger is now in its thirteenth year and is the best story and humorous paper in the country. Each issue contains at least a page of original humorous articles, from the pen of one of the most racy writers of the present day, which feature alone is worth more than the price charged for the watch above described.
If you wish to see a really handsome and decidedly interesting paper, send a 2-cent stamp for a sample copy. You cannot fail to be pleased with the investment.
Write the name, town, county and State plainly, and address your letter to The Chicago Ledger, 271 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

HAGAN'S
Magnolia Balm
is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

Around the County.

Bay Springs.

A welcome to the pleasant weather.

The recent rains were greatly needed here.

Mrs. D. Hunt is slowly recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs. Moore, of Lagrange, Ind., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Slater.

N. J. DeBar has taken his family to Horton's Bay to reside while he is building the Horton's Bay school house.

A. Cadwell has moved his family to Bear Lake for the summer. He is running a boat on the lake.

Wm. Fluhrer had his arm badly injured in the Boise mill last week. It was dislocated at the elbow, and the neck of one bone fractured.

John Hankey and family have again located here, this being the third time. He was once a resident of Boyne, and moved away, so that this is the fourth time he has sought the shores of Pine lake after sojourning in Kansas and other places.

Hon. A. R. Chapman and family, who have spent some time visiting his father, H. B. Chapman, have returned to their home in Hillsdale. Mrs. Chapman was delighted, as all visitors are, with the fine view which Bay Springs commands of Pine lake, and the beautiful scenery that frames that great and grand mirror of nature's manufacture.

Ephraim Shay, formerly of Cadillac, has purchased the Addis property, and has moved his family here. He has also moved the boiler, engine, machinery and other fixtures of his machine shop which will be put into working order soon. The Addis saw mill is to be fitted up ready for business and the railroad rebuilt with a wide guage track. Bay Springs is rejoicing over Mr. Shay's coming here.

Ironton.

Times are booming in Ironton.

The furnace started Monday.

The Narragansett came in loaded with ore Saturday.

Mrs. Walter Manney's music class is progressing very rapidly under her skillful management.

Mr. Chas. H. Webster and family started for Wisconsin Tuesday. Mr. W. was principal of the Ironton school for the past term. His many friends wish him a pleasant journey.

Mr. Anderson and family will start for New York City in about two weeks.

There was a dance in Schoffen Hall Saturday night but very poorly attended.

Thomas Mackey of this place has gone to Mancelona to visit his brother.

Mr. Henry Pervis and wife were in town on Wednesday last, visiting friends.

Mr. Geo. O. Jones, of Richmond Va. has returned to Mancelona, to act as "Commercial Tourist," for John Otis & Co., manufacturers of brooms, brushes and charcoal pig iron. His many friends welcomed him back and are glad to learn of the remarkable success he is having. He stopped at the Pioneer House, Ironton, where he made it his home for two years. He was manager of the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s store and managed it very skillfully with the aid of his broom stick brigade. He will get to the front and make a clean sweep if he has half a chance.

Burgess.

The school in district No 4, closed last Saturday. It has been taught the last two terms by Mrs. Gibson and has earned the reputation of being the best school in town.

Mr. Ezra Furgeson is the happy man: it's a boy.

Rev. Daniel Pierce lost another horse last week,

A bad week for harvesting has been passed.

New potatoes are rotting very bad.

Last Saturday was a red-letter day for the pupils at Maple Grove school. The teacher furnished candy for them.

The Hamlin boys are busy with their teams, hauling bark.

District No. 6 has decided not to build a school house this fall.

Bedwin.

Rev. Joseph H. Cater and wife of Celina, Ohio, are the guests of Mrs. Robert Bedwin. Mr. Cater is a brother of Mrs. Bedwin.

Mrs. Wm. Myers, of Fairfield, Michigan, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mead Benson, of Bedwin.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Anken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Sutfield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

"The Master Calleth For Thee."

BY MARY H. GRISWOLD.

Through the ripple of the moments,
And the louder surge of years;
Through the prattle of the children
And the grief of woman's tears;
'Midst the thunder of the battle
When peace crowns the bitter strife,
Everywhere, the Master calleth,
Wooing to the better life.

Are there sick hearts? see! He poureth
Ever more the healing balm,—
And to those who conquer evil
Gives the victor's fadeless palm.
Lo! the fields are white with harvest
Waiting for the sickle's gleam;
(Days of sowing then the reaping,
With faith's trusting song between.)

Will you hear his silver accents,
Answer "Father, here am I!"
Bear aloft the temperance banner
While the eager throng press by!
Hopeless wives, and sad-eyed children,
Reaching mute, despairing hand,
Pleading ever "Prohibition,"
Work for God—Home—Native Land."

"Found Dead."

I had been keeping watch with a sick child, a bitter January night. The air seemed all ice, the sky was moonless, starless and dark. The sidewalks like glass, so frozen were they, and the few who were abroad at midnight wisely deserted them for the car tracks.

How glad I was when it was day light once more, but recalled with a shiver the dreariness of the night when I read in the local column of a morning journal a paragraph headed "Found Dead—Unknown—An inquest was held, the coroner's verdict, Died of exposure and intemperance."

Some additional comments there were—a few cents in his vest pocket, a newspaper advertisement, a fragment of a letter in a woman's writing, evidently from a person of culture, some traces of manly beauty on the face, notwithstanding the marks of dissipation—and—that was all. I watched for the sequel; it came: "Not having been identified or claimed, the young man who was found dead in the street on the night of—was buried at the expense of the city." We all know what kind of burials are these.

"Died of intemperance and exposure." It should have been, "Murdered by rum." We think sadly of the heights from which he came step by step to such a strait. Cared for by a woman of culture—"once"—ah! *once*, loving hearts shrined him. "*Unknown*," save by God and His angels, and yet there may be somewhere a home where he is still watched for—we cannot tell. "Still some traces of manly beauty on his face"—the face on which once kisses have pressed—once a pure child face.

Perchance as life's sands ran out that winter's night, a touch of the Holy Spirit may have moved to prayer the anguished heart, and back on the winter wind may have come the answer, "Thy sins are forgiven thee." And who can tell but the peace of the forgiven may have left on the dead face something of childhood's rest and purity shining out through the marring and blighting of the rum fiend's seal. "Dead and unknown!" Alas for the nameless graves, the blighted lives, the broken hearts!

Similar announcements are not rare in our dailies and weeklies, and yet they seem to make so little impression on the great reading masses. I wonder why we should not collect all such items, some in each state and bring them out in such a form as to rouse, convict, convince with these facts the thoughtful public of the humanity at least of putting away by law the evil traffic, which has written of so many who, but for this, might have been good, royal, useful and great—"found dead!"—Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod.

In Nebraska, where high license reigns at $1,000 uniformly, the Methodist says of its workings: "That it has in the least, curtailed the drinking customs of the people, no careful observer will claim. The temperance reform is a moral one, and high license has no more effect on the vice of liquor-selling and drinking than a tax on brimstone would have on the condition of the lost."

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crowter. 3

TEN CENTS.

Advertisements not exceeding three lines will be inserted in this column for ten cents per week. Each additional line three cents. Displayed cards fifty cents per inch per month.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office

FARM FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Prices low; terms easy. For further particulars inquire at this office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

A large, dark red, brindle-faced cow; has large horns. Anyone returning her to me, or giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

RICHARD COOPER.
At Fountain City House, Charlevoix

For Sale, at a Bargain.

We will sell our

Ten-Horse Power Combination Thresher,

Complete. No money need be paid down, if the required security is given. For particulars inquire of or address

CHARLES & LOREN HAMLIN,
107tf Burgess P. O.

Boats to Rent.

Fine Row and Sail Boats to Rent by the Hour, Day, or Week. Boats built and repairing done; also Boats, Oars, and Fixtures for sale.

RED BOAT HOUSE,
Near Charlevoix Summer Resort.
F. W. WILCOX.

Blacksmithing.

I have leased the blacksmith shop in connection with Washburn & Ackert's machine shop, and am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line. Horseshoeing promptly attended to.

Heavy Blacksmithing a Specialty

GEORGE PAPPIN.

FOR SALE.

The place known as

THE BEATTIE FARM

Near McGeagh's Mill.

For particulars inquire at the office of

J. MILO EATON.

MRS. R. TOULOUSE,

Manufacturer and dealer in

ICE CREAM

Fruits, Confectionery,

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, ROOT BEER, ETC.

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD IS THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (FREE,) with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our *Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

Established Fifty-five Years.

RAVEN & BACON,

—NOW—

RAVEN PIANOS,

13 East 16th Street, New York City.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE 50 PER CENT.

These Pianos are made from the best material, finished in the best manner, and being in every respect Honest and First-Class, have been awarded the First Premium wherever exhibited for the last Forty Years. Every piano guaranteed for six years, and five days trial allowed that it may be thoroughly criticised by yourself and friends before paying for it. Look at the prices and send for Descriptive Catalogue before buying elsewhere.

No. 1, Upright or Square,		*$230, worth $400*	
No. 2,	"	"	*260,* " *500*
No. 3,	"	"	*290,* " *600*

ALL 7 1-3 OCTAVES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c. stamp, BEN. VANDELF & CO., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for Sale

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PARTS OF CHARLEVOIX.

WILD LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

Abstracts of Title Furnished on Short Notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

Ironton, Mich.,

Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

HURRAH for GOOD TIMES

Everything Booming

AT E. M. CLARK'S

Where he has a Lively Trade in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c.

When you get the blues, just call around and see with what dispatch everything is done, where Pork, Eggs, Butter, &c., is taken in exchange for Goods.

E. M. Clark

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOROMEW & CO.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 110. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

H. A. JERSEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Lake st., Boyne, Mich.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. S. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLEVOIX ROUGH AND READY FIRE COMPANY meet every Saturday night, at the town hall. B. F. BISBEE, *Secretary.*

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D. Office at the Ingleside.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 227, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. V. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, E. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, E. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Grand Rapids
Daily Democrat,
The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.
This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michgan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
W. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.
Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.
Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PINE LAKE HOUSE,
A. J. HALL, Proprietor.
Boyne City, Michigan.
This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - Michigan.
Every convenience for the traveling public.

Well-Digging.
JOHN SHRIER
Charlevoix, Mich.,
Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

Picture Frames
Made to Order.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MOULDINGS
To Select From.
O. I. WHEAT,
Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Money to Loan
On sums of $100 and upwards, at reasonable rates of interest, on approved real estate security.
H. C. Miley,
65-tf Boyne City.

MISS L. SPAULDING,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.
Special attention given to
CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
We would call the attention of the Ladies to our STAMPING DEPARTMENT.
We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

McCABE'S
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.
Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.
AT
McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

The Regatta.

The storm of last Thursday promised to materially injure the regatta in Charlevoix, by detaining the passenger boats from their usual time, thus cutting off the great crowd which was expected; and a postponement was announced. Before noon of Friday, however, the wind subsided, and boats began to run. The committee reconsidered their postponement, and hastily prepared to begin the sports at 3 o'clock instead of at 1 as previously advertised. A message was sent to Petoskey and Harbor Springs to prepare for coming on the steamer Grand Rapids, which had started for the latter place. In Charlevoix a very respectable crowd had gathered from the surrounding country, in addition to all those at the resorts, some of whom had delayed their departure for home in order to witness the sports here. Before the last boat arrived all necessary arrangements had been made and the sports were well begun, the successful details of which we clip from the Daily Resorter as follows:

About three o'clock the yachts took a flying start at the end of the cut and began the yacht race on Pine Lake. They ran to the first buoy near Two Mile Point with a fresh breeze following right behind them. Starting pretty much together, they now began scattering out and rounded the buoy with the Teaser, of Boyne City, leading, Mr Cook's cutter, the Lula B, not far behind, with a Mackinaw boat, the Petrel, and the Banner all in a bunch, the rest straggling. As they stood across the lake on the starboard tack the distance between the different boats increased, and a few changed positions. Close hauled though they all were, they could not fetch the second turning stake near Oyster Point, and while some ran on into the Bay before coming about, the Petrel and one no two others took a short tack to reach it, and seemed to gain by it. This second stake was passed with the Teaser half a mile ahead, Lula B., Petrel and Banner following in order named. Beating homeward to the starting point the race was very interesting, though the only change of positions was that the Banner crept slowly up, and passed the Petrel, the race ending Teaser 1st, Lula B. 2nd, Banner 3d, Petrel 4th, others strung out behind.

The rowing races were interesting to the friends of the participants, but were not particularly noteworthy for skill displayed, except the double scull race in which there were three starters Robert Sessions and Herbert Gates, of Chicago resort, Beardsley and Summers, of Charlevoix resort, Zess and Wheat, of Charlevoix, the boats coming in in the order named. The Chicago boys pulled a clean, strong steady stroke, which put them at the head when half way across Round Lake, and enabled them to hold it both over and back. The Kalamazoo boys pulled a strong stroke but too rapidly to hold the lead they started with. The Charlevoix oarsman pulled raggedly giving an illustration of every variety.

The single scull was won by Louis Zess, with Hastings 2d, Beardsley 3d and Newberry 4th.

In the boys boat race half a dozen little fellows started on the opposite side of Round Lake and rowed once across, working like little heroes and doing very well indeed. Masters Conyne, Nettleton, Billings and Clifford reached the finish in the order named.

Four young fellows fell off a greased pole into the river before one of them succeed in snatching the dollar which was fastened at the end of it projecting over the stream. Climbing the greased pole also made plenty of fun.

Six or eight boys had an exciting foot race. Master Billings first with second prize divided between Joe Beauvais and Will Lewis.

The men's foot race was won by Mr. Carse, of the Chicago resort.

The hurdle race was both exciting and amusing. Carse was first and Price second.

The "three-legged race" was laughable, but Carse and Allen ran along together like a well-trained team of thoroughbreds and won the prize.

Carse stock took decided tumble, however, when the sack race came off. Only two of the eight or ten starters got to the finish without falling, the winners of the other races being the first to bite the dust in this.

R. A. Emrey won all the jumping prizes. His standing jump was 12 ft 7 in., running jump 17 ft. 1 in., hop skip and jump 30 ft. 11 in.

In the evening there was a very good display of fireworks, discharged over Round Lake. All in all the affair was very creditable and satisfactory, and it is too bad that so few from our Bay resorts enjoyed it.

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant.

F. W. Graine has the agency of Charlevoix County for this work. It will be complete in two volumes, (about 1,200 pages), and will contain about 50 maps, besides fac similes of important letters and documents never before published, and fine steel plates and etchings executed by eminent artists especially for this work.

This is the work prepared by Gen. Grant himself, the profits from which are intended and expected to provide a competence for the General's family. The following correspondence will show that other works are being published with a view of taking advantage of this fact, and people who buy them thinking they are getting Grant's book, and helping Grant's family, will be deceived. Leave your orders with F. W. Craine, at Geo. W. Miller's clothing house.

New York, June 30, 1885.

GEN'L U. S. GRANT, *Dear Sir;* We would like your instructions with reference to the following state of facts.

Several persons either have prepared, or are preparing, books with reference to you with titles which are calculated to lead the public to suppose that they are the Personal Memoirs prepared by you.

Among the most mischievous books of this character, is one published at Hartford, Conn., entitled "Personal History of U. S. Grant," or "Personal History of General U. S. Grant" (it is advertised both ways.) The title is so nearly like yours, but one or two words being changed, that our agents write us the public are constantly being misled by the deceptive title, and that they are greatly embarrassed thereby, which embarrassment is in no way lessened by the fact, that the agents in whose hands it is placed for sale, not infrequently represent it as your work, and the parties advertising it in the public newspapers, fail to put the name of any author upon the advertisement.

We have not consulted counsel as to whether the manner in which the book is advertised is an infringement of our rights, and before doing so, write to ask you whether in case we have a legal right to stop these imitations of our title page, it is your desire that we proceed vigorously about it. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO.

Mt. McGregor, July 4th, 1885.

CHAS. L. WEBSTER & CO. *Dear Sirs:* Your letter with reference to imitations of the title page of my "Personal Memoirs" is received. It seems incredible to me that any one would be unprincipled enough to obtain subscriptions to a book of the character you name, by leading the public to believe that it is the one which I have written. But if such is the case, I think the wisest course is simply to let the public know that this wrong is being done.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT.

State Teachers' Institute.

The State Teachers' Institute will be held at Boyne City, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, August 24, and closing 4 p. m., Friday, August 28. Mr. R. L. Corbett, Boyne City, local committee. It is becoming a well established fact that an interchange of views, such as is given in these institutes, is of great practical benefit to those who attend them. The teachers that are found in the front ranks of their profession are generally those who take interest enough in their work to avail themselves of such means of improvement.

The institute law allows teachers, whose schools are in session at the time appointed for the county institute, held under the direction of the state superintendent, to close their schools during the continuance of such institute without forfeiting their wages for as many half days as they are in attendance at the institute. This removes a cause that has prevented many teachers from attending these institutes in the past; and in view of the inducements to self-improvement thus furnished by the law, county examiners and school boards will both exercise wisdom and practice justice by giving preference to the teachers, other things being equal, who seek all such means to better prepare themselves for the work of their profession.

It is designed to make the work in these institutes as practical as possible, and thus meet the wants of the teachers of all grades in everyday work. At the same time it will be the purpose of every worker to raise the standard of the profession of teaching, and to gain for it that dignity to which it is entitled. Especial attention will be given to such subjects as have been recently added to the list of those in which teachers are required to pass examination before obtaining certificates.

The exercises will be conducted by persons of extended experience, known ability, and eminent success.

The morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to the discussion of topics of particular interest to teachers, while the evening lectures will be of a popular character.

There will be no tuition or enrollment fee. Full particulars in regard to board etc., may be obtained upon application to the local committee.

THEODORE NELSON,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A dispatch from Saratoga says Colonel Fred Grant has accepted the position of engineer of a railroad company, which is backed by the Baltimore and Ohio and Wisconsin Central, for the purpose of making a new entrance into Chicago. In regard to his mother's health, Colonel Grant said: "My mother is physically very strong, and I have no doubt that in time she will regain her usual health. She has been confined unremittingly for a long time to my father's sick-room. If she had not been very strong she would have broken down long ago. I think that with a change of surroundings she will recover rapidly. As to the future plans of the family, I cannot speak very definitely. We shall remain on Mount MacGregor until fall, when the family must separate. Mrs. Grant will doubtless occupy the house on Sixty-sixth street."

Permission has been granted by the Gettysburg Memorial Association to the Second Maryland Confederate Regiment to erect a monument on the grounds of the association

Because of the breaking of a fresh-air engine gas accumulated in the West End Coal Company's mines at Macanaqua, Pa. Nearly twenty employes were killed and others are in a critical condition.

A terrific cyclone visited the village of Norwood, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., killing eight persons, injuring many others, and destroying a vast amount of property. While the storm was in progress hailstones as large as a man's fist fell, and not only destroyed the growing crops, but assisted the cyclone in doing very serious damage to the buildings. Trees were uprooted as if they were but stalks of wheat. Fences were blown over, and the great sheet of water which swept over the surface of the country literally wiped out everything before it. Houses, barns, one church, and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad bridge over the Raquet River were destroyed as though they were built of nothing stronger than cardboard. A great stretch of the railroad track was torn up and carried many feet from its original position.

The population of Massachusetts, based on returns received for the census of 1885, is 1,940,000, a gain of 160,000 since 1880.

A petition asking Secretary Bayard to use his good offices in behalf of Louis Riel, on the ground that he is an American citizen, is in circulation in Massachusetts.

The Greenwood iron works at Greenwood, New York, have shut down, owing to the financial embarrassment of the company. J. S. Martin & Son, wholesale grocers, of Philadelphia, have suspended payment.

WESTERN.

L. J. North & Co.'s large oat-meal mill at Leavenworth, Kansas, was burned. Loss, $75,000; fully covered by insurance. During the fire the meal-dust exploded, carrying away the entire Main street wall, which was five stories high. The wall fell into the street, and several persons were buried in the mass. Two or three were killed and a number seriously injured.

The editor of a Galesburg, Ill., paper, who had published several objectionable editorials regarding Gen. Grant, was hanged in effigy.

Maxwell, who is charged with the murder of an Englishman named Preller at St. Louis some time ago, reached San Francisco from New Zealand last week in custody of the officers who were sent half around the world to make his arrest. He appeared cheerful, and declined to say anything about his case.

Returns from three-fourths of the counties in Kansas to the State Board of Agriculture for July indicate a winter wheat yield of 9,619,000 bushels, being an average of ten bushels to the acre. The spring wheat product is 1,250,000 bushels. The estimate of the corn yield is 198,000,000 bushels; condition, 98 per cent.

James W. Marshall, the original discoverer of gold in California, has just died in poverty at his home in that State. His age was 71.

A heavy rainstorm at Kansas City undermined two buildings occupied as a hardware and dry goods store respectively, totally wrecking them. Ten persons lodged in the structure, but all escaped.

Hine and Stewart Pond, sons of the late Elder Pond, ex-Indian Commissioner, were leading a Holstein bull to their farm, about twelve miles from St. Paul, when he became irritated and attacked the men, killing both almost instantly.

Vincent J. Scott, a private banker of Detroit, has made an assignment. His assets are given at $140,000, which, it is thought, will cover the liabilities.

The Missouri Monumental Grant Association has been organized at St. Louis to raise funds to erect a monument to the departed hero in that city.

A San Jose (Cal.) dispatch says a great sensation was caused there by the bold daylight robbery of the San Jose Safe Deposit Bank of Savings. A man entered the bank and obtained a bill of exchange for $65.50. A few minutes after the stranger departed the Cashier missed a tray containing $10,000 of gold in twenties. The alarm was immediately given and search made, but without avail. It is believed two or more men were engaged in the theft, and that while the attention of the bank officers was engaged by the men in front others slipped inside the counter and stole the money. The bank has offered $1,000 for the capture of the thieves or recovery of the money.

A San Francisco dispatch announces the death in that city of Helen Hunt Jackson, the well-known authoress. Her disease was cancer of the stomach, and she literally starved to death.

In a collision with riotous strikers at Bay City, Mich., Sheriff Brennan was wounded in the head. None of the mob were arrested.

A sensation has been created in Youngstown, Ohio, by the assertion of a local clergyman from his pulpit that several "society ladies" of that city have been under treatment for delirium tremens. Indignation was high, and the reverend gentleman will be asked to name his authority.

The seventh anniversary of the institution of the Independent Order of Foresters in Illinois was celebrated at Chicago. There was an imposing parade under command of Chief Marshal William Kilpatrick, with Chief of Police Doyle as his aid. At the conclusion of the parade addresses were made in the Base-Ball Park. There were about 4,500 men in line.

SOUTHERN.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, has written a letter to Attorney General Templeton, inviting his attention to negotiations said to be in progress for the consolidation of certain competing railway lines in that State, in violation of its constitution and laws. The Attorney General is requested to take prompt action against the offending corporations.

A mob of disguised men made an attack on the Pike County Jail, Arkansas, and attempted to kill two brothers named Polk, under sentence for murdering a peddler, whose body they afterward burned. After firing on the prisoners, and supposing them to be dead, the mob left.

Notwithstanding the ravages of caterpillars and cotton-worms in some parts of the South, the cotton crop of 1885 will be the largest gathered in many years. In Arkansas the yield of both cotton and corn promises to be extraordinary. The oats crop in Central Illinois will be heavy, most fields averaging fifty bushels an acre. A splendid crop of hay has been harvested, and corn is in excellent condition.

The first bale of new cotton was received at St. Louis last week, and brought fifteen cents a pound. It was from Bryan, Tex., and graded middling.

Three murderers, two of them negroes, were hanged at Fayetteville, N. C. At New Orleans a colored man died on the scaffold for the murder of one of his own race.

Judge James Garland, said to be the oldest Judge in the world, and it is believed the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in the United States, died at Lynchburg, Va., aged 95.

The Hon. Robert Mallory, member of Congress from Kentucky during the war, died last week at his farm near LaGrange, Ky.

WASHINGTON.

Michael Muller, a police lieutenant of Cincinnati, under sentence of one year's imprisonment for violation of the Federal election laws, has been pardoned by the President.

The Agricultural Bureau reports the average condition of cotton at 96½, the best August report since 1880. The spring wheat crop is estimated at 6,000,000 bushels less than in the July bulletin. Corn will yield from 26 to 27 bushels per acre. The average condition of other crops is: Oats, 90; rye, 94; barley, 92; buckwheat, 95; hay, 93; tobacco, 91; potatoes, 95.

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation ordering the removal of all unauthorized fences inclosing public lands, and all persons or corporations are warned not to prevent or obstruct by means of such inclosures or by threats or intimidation any person entitled thereto from entering upon such lands for purposes of settlement.

It has been discovered that an item of $220, charged in the coast survey accounts for "plans and specifications for the steamer Paterson," covers the wine bill incurred by the Government scientists when the Paterson was launched.

The general land office has specific knowledge of the illegal inclosure of nearly 700,000 acres of the public domain, and estimates that not less than 10,000,000 acres in addition are illegally inclosed, all of which will be thrown open to settlement upon the enforcement of the President's proclamation.

The internal revenue authorities, says a Washington dispatch, have reason to suspect that there has been an extensive system of whisky frauds by means of the bogus barrels made of staves thickened about the bunghole, some of which have recently been discovered in use in one of the largest distilleries in Cincinnati. Experienced revenue agents are now investigating the subject in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. Partial reports have been received from some of them. These reports tend to increase the apprehensions of the department. The fact that barrels which have been discovered were in use by a firm which has enjoyed the highest reputation for integrity has led the authorities to believe that these barrels may have been much more extensively used by firms whose reputation is not so high.

POLITICAL.

The anti-monopolists of New York will meet at Albany, Sept. 8, to nominate a State ticket.

It is understood in well-informed circles at Washington that Mr. Carlisle will be nominated by acclamation for Speaker by the Democratic members of the next House, with the hearty concurrence of Mr. Randall and his friends.

Following is the last batch of appointments made by the President just before his departure from Washington:

William H. Taylor, of Bloomfield, Iowa, to be Special Indian Agent at $2,000 a year, vice Paris B. Folsom, removed.

Joseph Colburn, of Denver, Colo., to be a timber agent of the Land Office.

Adolf Erdman, of Missouri, and James Dugan, of Mississippi, to be Special Examiners of the Pension Office.

To be Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico—George W. Lane, of Buffalo, N. Y.

To be Indian Agents—Joseph Emery, of Oregon, at the Klamath Agency, Oregon; Charles H. Potter, of Nebraska, at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, in Nebraska; William H. Spalding, of Nebraska, at the Satnee Agency, in Nebraska; Robert L. Owen, of Indian Territory, at the Union Agency, in Indian Territory.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—John Dowlin, for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and Frank Schlundecker, for the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania.

To be Receivers of Customs—John T. Gathright, for the port of Louisville, Ky., and Leon Trosdale for the port of Nashville, Tenn.

To Be Postmasters—J. E. Jones, Portage, Wis., vice V. E. Brewer, declined; Willis B. Isbell, Westville, Conn.; Jacob D. Allen, Butler, Mo.; Chauncey M. Freeman, Broadfield, Mo.; R. P. Hitchcock, Tomah, Wis.; Wm. S. Evans, La Grange, Ga., vice John C. Beall, suspended; Leo Beal, Rich Hill, Mo., vice G. P. Huckeby, suspended; Frederick A. Verborg, North Vernon, Ind., vice W. S. Prather, suspended; Richard Holmes, Natchez, Miss., vice Wm. McCary, suspended; Michael Boland, De Kalb, Ind., vice Geo. W. Gordon, suspended; Wm. M. Gay, Wilson, N. C., vice Mrs. Virginia Sharp, suspended. Geo. Wise, at Hamburg, Iowa, vice C. C. Coolbaugh, suspended; Edward B. Miller, Pierre, Dakota, vice S. M. Laird, suspended; Henry C. Hunt, Reedsburg, Wis., vice John Kellogg, suspended; Washington J. Barrett, Kinston, N. C., vice W. A. Coleman, suspended; John W. Marshall, McLeansborough, Ill., vice C. M. Lyon, suspended; Chas. H. Burroughs, La Crosse, Wis., vice B. T. Bryant, suspended; E. D. Fenn, Nevada, Iowa, vice Theodore J. Ross, suspended; Jerome W. Pierce, Springfield, Vt., vice L. B. Hurd, suspended; Charles T. Marsh, Oregon, Ill., vice B. F. Sheets, suspended; Joseph H. Allen, Durham, N. C., vice D. C. Mangum, suspended; George W. Morse, Waterbury, Vt., vice J. W. Moody, resigned; Francis G. Horton, Ellendale, Dakota; vice A. G. Tyner, office becoming Presidential April 1, 1885; C. melius Carr, Woonsocket, Dakota, vice A. H. Tyner, office becoming vacant April 1, 1885; J. A. Mantry, Mound City, Kan., vice S. L. Evesat, office becoming Presidential July 1, 1885; Frank W. Frye, Parsons, Kan., vice S. A. Fletcher, resigned; J. M. Gilliland, Nashua, Iowa, vice J. F. Grawe, suspended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moro Phillips, of Texas, with an estimated fortune of $10,000,000, died at the Monmouth House, Spring Lake, Pa., aged 75 years. He erected the first house upon the ground where the city of Galveston now stands.

Two engines attached to a Grand Trunk passenger train run off an open bridge into the Welland Canal at Merilton, Ontario, one of the engineers being killed, two other trainmen dangerously hurt, and a number of persons injured.

The New York Produce Exchange estimates the visible supply of wheat at nearly 40,000,000 bushels, while over 4,500,000 bushels of corn are in sight.

A train on the Grand Trunk struck an express wagon containing George Walsh and James Miller at Blue Bonnets, Canada, demolishing the wagon and killing both men.

President Cleveland has gone to the Adirondacks for his summer vacation. A dispatch from Au Sable Forks, New York, says: "President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. Ward, of Albany, passed through here en route for the Adirondacks. They were met at the depot by the Hon. H. D. Graves and taken to his residence, where a short reception was given, after which the party was met by Paul Smith, who took them by stage to the Prospect House, where the President will spend a few weeks." Plattsburg (N. Y.) dispatch: "President Cleveland and Dr. Ward have reached the Prospect House, Upper Saranac Lake, their destination. They had a pleasant, uneventful buckboard ride of forty-seven miles from the railway terminus at Au Sable."

When the wife of Louis Riel, who resides a few miles from Winnipeg, heard of her husband's sentence she became frantic and fled from her house to the woods, where she hid. She was only partially clothed, and in her bare feet, and was nearly dead when found by her friends. So terrible is the shock she may never recover her reason. In Winnipeg a great deal of sympathy is felt for her and her children, and a subscription list has been started for them, as they are penniless.

The transfer of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph property to the United Lines Telegraph Company has been consummated. Under the reorganization the bonded indebtedness will be reduced from $10,000,000 to $1,200,000.

FOREIGN.

Among recent victims of the plague in Spain is the Archbishop of Seville. The epidemic has extended to Barcelona, Bilbon, San Sebastian, Huesca, and Tolosa. The disease is also increasing in France.

All the London newspapers printed copious accounts of the funeral of General Grant. All agree that the outpouring of the people on the occasion, and their deep grief, as indicated by the dispatches, was something wonderful. The *Times* had a special dispatch three columns long detailing the scenes and incidents of the funeral, and also printed a leading editorial praising and recalling many personal traits of the dead General. It expresses unbounded admiration for the conduct of the American people concerning the burial of Gen. Grant, and pronounces the funeral "a spontaneous outburst of national admiration and gratitude, which, although it can do nothing for its actual object, is not therefore the less to be commended."

Over 10,000 Christians have been massacred by the Black-flags of Tonquin in the provinces of Biendilo and Phyen. Murders and incendiary fires are of daily occurrence.

Great mortality is being caused among the Russians on the Afghan frontier by cholera and dysentery.

The cholera panic at Marseilles is increasing, and the number of departures from the city averages 2,000 daily. Of thirty-five new cases reported in Madrid fifteen were on one street. The plague has broken out in Hoi-Phong, Tonquin, where it caused seventeen deaths in a single day. Several cases resembling cholera have appeared in the suburbs of Odessa, Russia, where all arrivals from Marseilles have been prohibited.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Two hundred Indians are said to be on the warpath between Swift Current and Battleford, Northwest Territory.

Small-pox has been declared epidemic in Montreal by the local Board of Health. The public hospital contains thirty-six patients.

Sixteen mills at Saginaw City are now running on eleven hours' time, and only four ten-hour mills are in operation.

John Oate, an aged farmer, living alone near Missouri City, Mo., was found dead in bed, with his hands and feet bound, and several wounds in his head. There is no clew to the murderers or their motive.

In the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., David Hunter shot and killed Samuel Smiley in a quarrel about some horses. Hunter fled, but was pursued by Smiley's friends and slain.

Wheat in Minnesota, north of St. Paul, has been damaged by blight and insects, and south of St. Paul by hot weather and storms. Corn in the same territory is doing well. In Indiana there is an increase in the acreage of buckwheat and tobacco and a decrease in the acreage of flaxseed and potatoes as compared with 1884.

Afghan troops are said to be massing at Herat.

Germany's supremacy in the possessions claimed by its subjects in Zanzibar has been conceded by the Sultan, under the potent influence of a formidable squadron which had taken a position in front of his Majesty's palace.

In a speech at Wimbernminster, Lord Randolph Churchill denounced the Radicals for wishing to tax the poor man's beer, which, he said, was food equally with bread. He repudiated the charge that he desired war with Russia for the sake of securing votes.

The extreme heat prevailing at Marseilles has given the cholera there a fresh impetus, the number of new cases and deaths having been materially increased. The autumn manœuvers in the south of France have been abandoned on account of the pestilence.

James Horace Jones, a wife-murderer, was executed at Troy, N. Y. He made the following will: "I give and bequeath to Roy. Peter Havermans, my spiritual adviser, my body. I hope and trust he will see it buried decently and protected from mutilation. I also give and bequeath my heart to Rome and my soul to heaven. I appoint Father Havermans executor of my will." Jones walked to the scaffold with a steady step and was wonderfully cool while the final preparations for his execution were being made. He refused to say anything, and appeared anxious that there should be no delay.

Several tenement houses took fire from a barrel factory in Jersey City, and before the flames were subdued six three-story buildings, occupied by seventy-five families, were burned to the ground. The tenants all escaped in their night clothes.

Secretary Manning has issued an order forbidding the reopening of accounts in the Treasury Department after they have been closed, except in cases where material evidence is discovered after the settlement. The order is aimed at a flagrant abuse of long standing.

The following is a technical description of the new immediate-delivery stamp: A line engraved on steel, oblong in form; dimensions, 1 3-16 by 1 7-16 inches; color, dark blue; design on the left, an arched panel bearing the figure of a mail messenger boy on a run, and surmounted by the words "United States;" on the right, an oblong tablet, ornamented with a wreath of oak and laurel surrounding the words, "Secures immediate delivery at a special delivery office." Across the top of the tablet is the legend, "Special postal delivery," and at the bottom the words "Ten cents," separated by a small shield bearing the numeral "10."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$5.00	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.98	@ 1.00
No. 2 Red	.99	@ .99½
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .55
OATS—White	.38	@ .42
PORK—Mess	11.25	@ 11.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.25	@ 5.50
Common	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 4	.41	@ .43
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.17	@ .18
Fine Dairy	.13	@ .15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.08½	@ .09
Light Skimmed	.03	@ .04
EGGS—Fresh	.10	@ .11
POTATOES—New, per bbl	1.40	@ 1.50
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.60	@ .63
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.98	@ .99
CORN—Mixed	.42	@ .43
OATS—Mixed	.23	@ .24
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2 Fall	.60	@ .62
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.50	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2 White	.34	@ .36
PORK—Mess	11.50	@ 11.00
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—Mixed	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.50
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.25	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.00	@ 6.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	5.00	@ 6.00

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—At Hancock a 10-year-old boy named Zimmerman killed a playmate with a base-ball bat.

—There are over 100 visitors at the springs at St. Louis that register from Cincinnati.

—Sparta has two base-ball clubs named "The Paralyzing Jim Dandies" and "The Get There Elis."

—This season has been the most favorable for harvesting that Shiawassee County has known for years.

—Mrs. Ignace Navarre, of Frenchtown, Monroe County, dropped dead while on her way to call on a neighbor.

—The price of salt was advanced by the manufacturers at Bay City to 50 cents a barrel, owing to the recent strike.

—The abstract of title of the postoffice site at Detroit covers 1,400 sheets of legal cap, and contains the record of 110 instruments.

—William Elsenman, a Hillsdale College graduate of 1882, has been made Superintendent of the Denver (Colo.) public schools.

—Nearly $300 worth of standard books will be added to the Ludington Public School Library before school begins in September.

—Zion Store, Salt Lake City, is the largest general store in the world, and that of Hannah, Lay & Co., Traverse City, the next in size.

—Contracts aggregating $2,375 have been let for the new St. James' Catholic school at Grand Rapids. It will cost $3,500 when completed.

—A reward of $100 has been offered for the body of Horatio L. Ide, missing from Ransom. He is believed to have been foully dealt with.

—Owosso's Union School has furnished five officers for the order of Good Templars from its recent graduates, who were duly installed last week.

—L. Wolier's 8-months-old twin boys both died near Adrian last week. Both children were taken sick at the same time, and died about the same hour.

—The ninth annual exhibit of the Colon Floral, Horticultural, and Art Association will be held Sept. 8, 9, 10, and 11. The management is under the supervision of amateur lady florists principally.

—The committee in charge has decided to abandon the State Encampment of Knights Templars at Grand Rapids this year, the sentiment of Knights throughout the State being against the encampment.

—The firm of Cossett & Homer, of Owosso, have just fitted up their extensive shops with new machinery. A little while ago the largest iron wheel ever manufactured in Shiawassee County was produced by this firm.

—A tract of land was bought by the city of Ishpeming, recently, for cemetery purposes. The old cemetery was so full that not a foot of available space was left, and graves had been made in the roadway. Burials have been made at Negaunee the past several months.

—J. D. Hodgkins is the owner of a tenement-house in Negaunee which has been a refuge for beggars and squalid poverty. He has been notified by the City Recorder to clean and repair the place at once. It is known as "Castle Garden," and has long been a disgrace to the city.

—A little boy fell off the dock at Houghton recently. His mother saw the fall, and, rushing to the spot, she stripped off her skirt and held it over the sinking boy, who clasped it and was saved. Her joy at the rescue did not prevent her from enforcing the lesson with a good sound spanking, publicly administered.

—The salt inspection in the State during during the month of July was as follows:

	Barrels.
Saginaw County	114,213
Bay County	75,758
Huron County	44,916
Iosco County	23,864
Midland County	5,793
Manistee County	43,487
St. Clair County	10,250
Total	325,317

The total inspection for the year up to date is 1,828,228 barrels; for the corresponding period of 1884, 1,738,015 barrels.

—The movement in this city for the organization of a society and the building of an apparatus to cremate the bodies of the dead is only one of several similar enterprises in the larger cities. In Cincinnati a crematory of most elegant design is about being erected. Before the end of the century this custom will have become, if not common, at least not exceptional. There will be probably enough found in Detroit who desire incineration for themselves and their families to support a modest establishment for the purpose.—*Free Press.*

—Capt. C. H. Manly, of Ann Arbor, President of the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, makes the following announcement: "There will be a reunion of the old First Regiment of Volunteer Infantry at Devil's Lake, Lenawee County, Michigan, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, to which we hope all ex-members of the old regiment will be present, that we may once more see old familiar faces, that each may take by the hand his old comrade once again before the bugle shall sound for us to pass before the great Captain in the final review, to whom our beloved chieftain has so lately been called to report."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MARY is the commonest name in France, where, as in Italy, the custom prevails of giving the Virgin's name to a boy, in conjunction with a distinctly male appellation. Thus Hugo was Victor Marie, and the late Pope was Giovanni Maria. After Mary come in order of frequency Louis, Joseph, Charles, Henry, John, Francis, Peter, Paul, Julius, Maurice, Anthony, Eugene, Leo, Victor, Augustus, Edward, Ernest, and George.

THE storms that occur in the West, with heavy electric discharges and more or less wind, but no rain, are to be investigated most carefully by the signal service. "If it be conclusively shown," says *Nature*, "that thunderstorms occur unaccompanied by any rain, a contribution of no ordinary importance will be made to the theory of the thunderstorm. In this department of meteorology, accurately observed facts continue still to be the great desideratum."

THE late Dr. Samuel Irenæus Prime was for a long time editor of the "Editor's Drawer" in *Harper's Magazine*. When he took the "Drawer" in charge he had been editing the *Observer* thirteen years without saving a cent. For his services in conducting the "Drawer" he received $100 a month. This he religiously laid away in bank, and at the end of five years he had $6,000 cash. With this he made his first payment toward his shares in the New York *Observer*, which afterward brought him wealth.

"I HAVE not read Miss Cleveland's book," said Colonel Ingersoll to a reporter; "but if the author condemns the poetry of George Eliot she has made a mistake. There is no poem in our language more beautiful than 'The Lovers,' and none loftier and purer than 'The Choir Invisible.' There is no poetry in the 'beyond.' The poetry is here—here in this world where love is—in the heart. The poetry of the 'beyond' is too far away—a little too general. Shelley's 'Sky Lark' was in our sky, the 'Daisy' of Burns grew in our ground, and between that lark and that daisy is room for all the real poetry of the earth."

THE article at present most in demand in the medical world of Germany is—old cheese. A young physician, Dr. Deneke, assistant at the Hygeine Institute of Gottingen, has recently discovered in old cheese an infinitesimally small and hitherto unknown fungus which in form, character, and growth, closely resembles the genuine comma-shaped baccillus discovered by Prof. Koch, and which has been used in vaccinating animals without any injurious effect. Dr. Deneke has been able to cultivate the fungi; and the imperial hygienic office has taken the matter in hand so far as to address a circular to 150 medical men, urging them to investigate the subject and report their observations to them.

SAM JONES, the revivalist, has his route mapped out for nearly a year. It takes him successively from Georgia to Mississippi, Alabama, parts of Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Galveston. Relative to his literary style Mr. Jones says: "I have adopted the language of the people, the language of the street, the office, and the shop. When a man means business he takes all the nigh cuts, even in his language, and so do I. I am always in a hurry." At one time a gentleman presented him with $1,500. "No," he said, "I'll take $300 of that, and request you to divide the remainder among those saloonists who have reformed and destroyed their stock, to their own considerable loss."

SENATOR FRYE, like ex-Senator Hamlin, is a noted fisherman. He has a camp at Rangely, where he usually spends the season. He is now on an excursion in Canada, and recently sent a splendid salmon to a friend with the following letter: "I am away up in the Canadian woods, three hundred miles north of St. John's, on one of the most beautiful rivers I ever saw. This noon a salmon took my fly, and in an hour and three quarters I had the gaff into his side. He fought for life like a king, sprung four or five feet out of the water nine times; I finally captured him two miles from the spot where I struck him." The salmon, when taken from the box, three days afterward, weighed twenty-six and one-quarter pounds.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says "Ouida" is forty-five years, and, if flesh be grass, is a weedy old bale of hay. This idea is derived from an old contest between George D. Prentice, of Louisville, and John Brough, of Cincinnati. Mr. P., at that time in his prime, delighted in picking at Mr. Brough, a man abundantly supplied with adipose tissue. Among other things that Mr. Prentice wrote in the Louisville *Journal* was this:

> If flesh be grass, as people say,
> Then Johnny Brough's a load of hay.

Promptly in the next issue of Mr. Brough's Cincinnati paper came the reply:

> If flesh be grass, as Prentice hath it,
> Then he's an ass for nibbling at it.

The Louisville man ceased nibbling for a few days.

A BOSTON legal authority says that the young lady who has been jilted has the right to read the recreant's letters in her breach-of-promise suit, but she must not weave them into a novel and copyright them. That privilege belongs to the gentleman. She may, however, demand the return of her own letters as her property. This is not the popular idea, but there have been many decisions. George Washington kept copies of his letters and bequeathed them to his nephew, who had them published. A compiler of another biography of Washington copied them. There was a lawsuit. The Judge said that Washington did not part with the ownership by sending the letters to his correspondents, and he declared this doctrine applicable to all letters, whether of literary value or not.

A DISCUSSION is going on in Europe concerning the distance at which large objects on the earth's surface may be visible. Emil Metzger mentions that he once saw, with some difficulty, Keizerspickt in Sumatra, when distant 110 English miles; and he also made out Gug Merapi, in Java, when 180 miles away. From the Piz Muraun, near Dissentis, E. Hill has seen Mont Blanc, the intervening space measuring about 110 miles. J. Starkie Gardner states that Mont Blanc is visible from the Piz Langard, though distant about three degrees. In Greenland Mr. Whymper beheld a mountain from which he was separated by 150 miles; and from Marseilles Zuch saw Mont Canigon at a distance of 158 miles. The whole range of the Swiss Alps has been looked upon by J. Hippisley while 200 miles away, while Sir W. Jones has affirmed that the Himalayas have appeared to view from the great distance of 224 miles.

AS THE smallest details concerning the personality of great men are interesting, says a London paper, the subject of the bodily weight of Prince Bismarck might be suggested as one fit for the serious consideration of any enthusiastic German professor who would take it up. Does "the man of blood and iron's" poundage vary with his popularity, or do the cares of state affect him more in some years than others? At any rate, statistics religiously preserved by the person who keeps the weighing-machine at Kissingen read as follows: In 1884 the Prince weighed 207 pounds (German); in 1875, 213 pounds; in 1876, 219 pounds; in 1877, 230 pounds; in 1878, 243 pounds; in 1879, 247 pounds; in 1880, 237 pounds; in 1881, 232 pounds; and in 1883, 202 pounds; the latest return being 205 pounds. It will be seen that the Chancellor's bulk is decreasing. But there is a lot of him left yet.

THE Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Adirondack and buckboard wagon celebrity, and long the petted pastor of the fashionable Park Street Church in Boston, claims to have been where no other white man ever was, and to have sailed for days upon the vast fresh-water sea, which, he says, is many times bigger than Lake Superior, and yet it is not on any map or in the knowledge of any other white men, save those who have heard the Indian agents of the Hudson Bay Company tell marvelous tales of its immensity and the vast wilderness in which it lies. Mr. Murray is keeping a little oyster-house in Montreal. It is a neat little box, and the waiters are pretty women. Murray stands near the door, and to every customer who enters he bows and says, "Your servant, sir." As a special favor to friends or distinguished visitors, he sometimes presides at the open coal fire-place, cooking oysters in batter or butter, or broiling a bird or fish.

HUMOR.

A PICTURE from still life—a Bourbon-painted nose.

WHEN a sovereign has pants for fame he generally makes breaches of peace.

"BOY, what is the reason you are not up?" "Well, father, it is so dark yet I can't see to wake up."

TWO WAYS of looking at it: He (reading a paper): "A Georgia man has sold his wife." She: "What a shame!" He: "I don't know about that. He got $200 for her."

"GREEK? Do I undershtandt Greek?" said a jolly German. "Vell, I shoost can schmile. Vy, ven I vas a leetle poy, I alvays swim in dot greek inshteadt of dot riffer."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON said: "The joy of the spirit indicates its strength," and the distillers of Old Medford Rum replied in chorus: "Right you are, Mr. Poet!"—*Barbers' Gazette.*

MISTRESS (to amiable servant maid): "I am going to the opera this evening, so I shall probably be home late." Amiable maid: "O, you needn't apologize to me for that. Tim will be here."

WHAT did Claude Melnotte take Pauline for when he said "Neigh, dearest, neigh?"—*Ex.* He no doubt thought she was a little hoarse, but it will be remembered that he took her "for better or worse."—*Norristown Herald.*

THE REVISED VERSION.

They've finished their work, the revisers,
And like a wet blanket 'twill fall,
'Twill be numbered among the surprises
That they revised it at all.
It will go out to every region
In the range of humanity's ken;
But they can not revise the religion
Of peace and good-will toward men.
—*Boston Courier*

WHEN the Indian is up to devilment he paints his own mug red to begin on; but when the urchin from the cattle ranch becomes the active partner of Satan, somebody else provides the groundwork for the fresco.—*Chicago Ledger.*

JOURNALIST to his wife: "I feel very bad this morning. I don't see that it's worth while to go to work, for my head aches so painfully that I can not think." Wife—"Don't try to think any to-day, dear. Stay at home and work on your book."

A LAWYER received this indignant postal from a client to whom a typewriter letter had been sent. "I want you to understand that you needn't print letters sent to me. I can read writing, even yours; and I don't want to be insulted by reflections on my education."

"WHEN I grow up I will be a man, won't I?" asked a little Texas boy of his mother. "Yes, my son. If you want to be a man, you must be industrious at school, and learn how to behave yourself." "Why, ma, do lazy boys turn out to be women when they grow up?"—*Texas Siftings.*

"Have you heard the news, Pat?" said a jester to an Irishman. "An' phat's that, sor?" "The devil is dead." "Take that, sor. It's all I have by me, or I might do better," said Pat, handing him a penny. "What's that for?" "I niver sind an orphant away impty-handed, sor."—*Chicago Ledger.*

NOT SO BAD AS THAT.

In Sing Sing I dwell,
I have poisoned a well,
I have turned on the gas in the dark;
I have kidnaped a lad,
I am awfully bad,
My murders have caused some remark.

I have broken bank locks,
I have robbed the poor-box,
I've deserted my children and wife;
I have taken my lot,
In a dynamite plot,
But I never ate peas with a knife.
—*Snap.*

THE New York *Ledger* says: "A rich man can hardly afford to die, now-a-days, on account of the cormorants of the law who aim to gobble up a large part of his estate in contesting his will." This obstacle may be easily removed. If Mr. Bonner will exchange fortunes with us, we shall cheerfully risk the "gobbling up" process, when the time comes. We don't suppose he ever thought of that.—*Norristown Herald.*

A YOUNG police-court lawyer, after a fee, slipped around among the prisoners, and, selecting the toughest-looking one in the crowd, he nudged her just a little, and she looked around. "You'll get six months in the Works," he whispered. "I don't doubt it," she answered. "Well, I'm a friend of yours, and I—" "Keep still," she sung out; "don't give it away. I'll get six months more if the Judge ever gets on to it." He didn't give it away further.—*Merchant Traveler.*

The Use of Fans.

When fans were first introduced into Europe they were used by men as well as women, but it was soon discovered that the awkward hands of masculinity had nothing in common with an implement so light and graceful, and soon it became the sole prerogative of woman to carry a fan. In her hands it became a means of fascination, of grace, of love-making, of coquetry, and of a kind of silent talk on all kinds of subjects. To it she confided her joys, her hates, her revenges, and after the combat she would kiss it as a duelist sometimes does his sword. A French lady of the time of Louis XV. declared that, however agreeable, graceful, and elegantly dressed a lady might be she would necessarily be ridiculous unless she knew how to handle a fan; that you could tell a Princess from a Countess, a Countess from a Marquise, a Marquise from an untitled lady, by the delicate movements of her fan, and that this subtle instrument, by its opening and closing, its raising and falling, its sweeping and waving, its pointing and beating, conveyed an encyclopedia of meaning.

FRIGHTFUL MINE ACCIDENT.

A Gas Explosion in a Coal Mine Near Wilkesbarre, Pa., Kills Eighteen Men.

[Wilkesbarre (Pa.) special.]

The most disastrous mine accident of recent years in the anthracite coal fields occurred to-day at Macanaqua, on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, fourteen miles from this city, and opposite the town of Shickshinny. Nearly a score of sturdy miners who left their homes this morning light of heart and in the best of spirits are now cold in death, having been suffocated by the deadly gas.

Fifty-eight men went to work in the mine in the morning, and at half-past 8 o'clock it was discovered that the machinery that ran the fan that supplies the air was broken. The fan stopped and the gas accumulated before the men could be notified of their peril. A few escaped by their own efforts, but nearly all were overcome and met gasping deaths.

Twelve bodies have been recovered. Following are the names of the dead:

James Whalen, aged 53; leaves three children. William Price, aged 25; unmarried. Peter Bovastski, aged 27; unmarried. Anthony Bovastski, brother of Peter Bovastski, aged 23; unmarried. William Zerkie, aged 24; unmarried. Nicholas Berteh, 45 years old; leaves a wife and five children. James Fry, 32 years old; leaves a wife and two children. John Bilby, aged 46; leaves a wife and four children. Anthony Borskie, aged 24; unmarried. Wilson Rymer, aged 36; leaves a wife and three children. Anthony N. Yurski; unmarried. John Broskoski, aged 28.

Thousands of excited people are loitering about the vicinity of the disaster, and willing volunteers take turns in going into the mine to rescue those who may yet be alive, and to remove the bodies of the dead. Six more dead bodies were discovered at nine o'clock this evening.

The fans are not yet at work, but an air-passage has been made through a second opening in the mine, and it is thought that the rescuers will soon be able to penetrate further into the slope.

The scenes in the town of Shickshinny and about the mines are indescribable. The friends and relatives of the doomed ones are gathered by hundreds. Women and children are mourning and weeping. Strong men shed tears, and the sobs of the bereaved wives of those who have been taken out are heartrending.

Every train brings hundreds from the surrounding towns, and it is estimated that at least a thousand people are gathered in the vicinity of the disaster.

The Salem Coal Company suspended work at the mines, and all hands are helping to recover the bodies in the mines.

LAND LARCENY.

A Partial List of Those Who Have Been Extensively Engaged in It.

[Washington dispatch.]

The following is a list of the illegal inclosures of public land of which the General Land Office has specific knowledge, which are affected by the President's proclamation:

Persons and residence.	Acres inclosed.
Levisey Bros., Pueblo County, Colorado	62,700
John Ross, Pueblo County, Colorado	14,720
John Heronger, Pueblo County, Colorado	10,000
Lankford Bros., Pueblo County, Colorado	14,920
E. C. Tolle, Pueblo County, Colorado	35,200
John G. Haas, Pueblo County, Colorado	40,300
Daniel Kees, Bent County, Colorado	1,500
J. C. Jones, Bent County, Colorado	1,920
Polk & Anderson, Bent County, Colorado	7,500
David Degraf, El Paso County, Colorado	10,800
Robert Douglass, El Paso County, Colorado	4,720
Allen & Link, Park County, Colorado	13,500
B. F. Spinney, Park County, Colorado	6,900
James Malloy, Las Animas County, Colorado	2,920
Poindexter & Orr, Beaverhead County, Montana	20,880
Charles Reaubin, Silverbow County, Montana	4,600
Solomon Jennings, Silverbow County, Montana	7,800
James A. Campbell, Custer County, Montana	2,500
C. H. Hutton, Albany County, Wyoming	9,000
William Wallace, Deer Lodge County, Montana	4,500
Chatfelter, Thomas & Blake, Kingman and Harper Counties, Kansas	24,160
William Dunphy, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada	11,500
Rafael & Bradley, Lander County, Nevada	1,300
Crum & Zarrie, Lander County, Nevada	3,300
Andrew Benson, Eureka County, Nevada	3,800
C. F. Coffee & Co., Sioux County, Nebraska	6,000
Circle Bar Company, Sioux County, Nebraska	5,350
War Bonnet Live Stock Company, Sioux County, Nebraska	5,272
Dakota Stock Company, Sioux County, Nebraska	61,968
Ogden & Ares, Sioux County, Utah	900
Thomas Ray, Sioux County, Utah	1,200
Patrick Largy, Sioux County, Montana	700
Northwestern Cattle Company, Sioux County, Montana	14,000
Marth Stevens, Bent County, Colorado	3,600
A. S. Polk, Bent County, Colorado	5,760
M. T. Hopkins, Bent County, Colorado	20,300
Columbia Cattle Company, Bent County, Colorado	3,000
H. S. Holly, Bent County, Colorado	1,200
McLean Bros., Bent County, Colorado	2,000
Joseph Graham, Bent County, Colorado	1,200
James Beatty, Bent County, Colorado	21,000
A. J. Anderson, Bent County, Colorado	1,000
Humphrey Best, Bent County, Colorado	2,000
G. W. Swink, Bent County, Colorado	9,000
J. W. Potter, Bent County, Colorado	4,500
McDaniels & Davis, Pueblo County, Col	37,360
Witherede & Rumsey, Pueblo County, Col	6,500
Frank Bloom, Las Animas County, Col	3,200
W. P. Burns, Las Animas County, Col	800
B. K. Kimberley, Arapahoe County, Col	3,200
—— Schafer, Arapahoe County, Col	2,000

Suits have been instituted or recommended in the following cases:

	Acres Inclosed.
Arkansas Valley Land and Cattle Company, Colorado	1,000,000
Prairie Cattle Company, Colorado	1,000,000
Hall & Farela, Colorado	35,000
Joshua H. Anderson, Colorado	3,000
Jones & Hess, Colorado	3,200
John Frowers, Colorado	200,000
Brighton Ranch, Nebraska	125,000
Benjamin Hershey, Nebraska	320
Ira Nichols, Nebraska	1,080
Morrell C. Keith, Nebraska	1,484
Burke & Sons, Nebraska	352

SPLINTERS.

HUBERTINE AUCLERC leads the woman's rights movement in France.

THOMAS HUGHES is engaged in writing a biography of Peter Cooper.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, it is said, is preparing to settle on a Dakota cattle ranch.

JAMES W. MARSHALL.

Death of the Original Discoverer of Gold on the Pacific Coast.

He Dies in Extreme Poverty—The Romantic Story of His Life and Struggles.

[Placerville (Cal.) special.]

There has just died at his home, in Coloma, a poverty-stricken, disappointed old man, four years past the allotted three score and ten, who laid the foundation of California's wealth by his intelligence and sagacity. This man, whom California has so shamefully treated, was James W. Marshall, who, in January, 1848, made the discovery of gold at Sutter's Fort, and worked such a revolution in a wilderness country that in less than three years thereafter it was received into the sisterhood of States.

The history of Marshall's life reads almost like a romance. He was born in Hope Township, New Jersey, in 1812. After receiving a plain education he learned the trade of a coach and wagon builder. He was smitten with the "Western fever" when about twenty-one years old, and, having traveled in Indiana and Illinois, bought a farm on the Platte Purchase, near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His health was poor, and his doctor said he must either die or seek a change of air. May 1, 1844, he joined a train of 100 wagons bound for that, at the time, almost unknown land, California. The party reached its destination in June, 1845, and camped at Cache Creek, about forty miles from where Sacramento now stands. From that point its members took their several ways. Marshall and a few others went to Sutter's Fort, Sacramento County, where he entered the service of Gen. Sutter.

About a year after this, and after Marshall had begun life in the stock business on a farm of two leagues in area, the Mexicans made an attempt to prevent a body of American emigrants from entering California. This led to the Bear Flag war, in which Gen. Sutter, Marshall, and others assisted, as volunteers, Gen. Fremont, of the United States military post at Sutter Buttes, in the defense of their countrymen. Fighting was frequent and severe. Marshall took part in all the engagements of the campaign, which resulted in a treaty signed March, 1847, recognizing the independence of California. Marshall procured his discharge and returned to Sutter's Fort. Upon his arrival he found that most of the cattle he had left on his farm had been stolen or strayed during his absence. He therefore gave up his farm and began arrangements to start in the lumber business at Coloma, Amador County, as active partner with Gen. Sutter, who undertook to furnish the necessary capital. Work was begun on the mill in August, 1847.

The 18th of January following Marshall was superintending the building of the mill-race. After shutting off the water at the head of the race he walked down the ditch to see what sand and gravel had been removed during the previous night. He strolled to the lower end of the race and stood looking down at the mass of debris. At this juncture his eye caught the glitter of something that lay lodged in a crevice on a riffle of soft granite. He stooped and picked up the substance. It was heavy, of a peculiar color, and different from anything he had seen in the stream before. He was satisfied that he had indeed made an important discovery. In several days he collected a few ounces of the precious metal, and as he had occasion to visit Sutter's Fort in a short time he took the specimens with him. He informed Sutter of his discovery, but the General was incredulous, and it was not until chemical experiments had settled the question beyond all doubt that he would admit the mineral was gold. At last all doubts faded, and the excitement began to spread. The news flew over the country like wildfire, and those whites who were then in California went into the quest for gold with great ardor and energy. Additional revelations were made daily, and the news of the discoveries was spread.

Then came the mad rush from the East and the old world. It was a furious race for wealth. In 1849 every sailing vessel and steamer landing at San Francisco was crowded with adventurers. They knew that gold had first been found in Coloma, and many went thither. Without inquiry or negotiation they squatted upon Marshall's land about the mill, seized his work oxen for food, confiscated his horses, and marked the land off into town lots and distributed them among themselves. Thus robbed of his property he perforce became a prospector, but never succeeded in finding much gold. The neighbors who had spoiled his possessions added insult to injury by presuming that he knew the whereabouts of rich deposits of gold and refused to give information to them, and persecuted him on these false suppositions. To add to his troubles his title to the land he had purchased prior to his great discovery was questioned, and he lost it all. The State has helped him a little, but only a little, in his hard fight against poverty, all the more severe by reason of his advanced age.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

Proceedings of the State Convention—The Platform and Candidates.

The State Convention of the Pennsylvania Greenback or National Labor party was held at Erie on the 12th inst. Twenty-one counties were represented by forty-two delegates. William Wilhelm, of Schuylkill County, was made permanent Chairman. Speeches were made by several delegates, and the resolutions submitted by Thomas A. Armstrong, of Pittsburgh, were adopted. They indorse the National platform adopted at Indianapolis in 1884, denounce the policy of hoarding money in the Treasury, favor the issuance of full legal-tender money in place of national bank notes, demand the enforcement of laws prohibiting railroad discrimination, and demand that the right of petition shall never be abridged by State or National Governments. A resolution to submit prohibition to the popular vote was tabled. Dr. N. C. Whitney, of Warren County, was nominated for State Treasurer, and T. P. Ryder, of Butler County, was made Chairman of the State Committee.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

One of the pawn Democrat names a number of newspapers in Northern Michigan which are nominally neutral but really republican, and says "there are several more of the milk-and-water 'good Lord, good devil' sort. They style themselves "non-partisan" and "independent"—industriously struggling to straddle two stools, in order to keep out competition—but they neglect no opportunity to give aid and comfort to the republican party. While this class of newspapers continues to receive the support of the leading democrats, the party will always remain in a hopeless minority and without organization. Until the democratic party of this section takes the control of the press out of the hands of the republicans, Michigan will never join the democratic column."

The New York World has completed its pedestal fund of over one hundred thousand dollars, and has taken hold of the Grant monument fund. The fund is pretty certain of success.

On Sunday, Aug. 9, the New York World printed and sold 230,220 copies. Verily it is a great and a successful newspaper.

Notes and News.

"DEAR EDITOR:—How can I cultivate freckles?—CITY BELLE." Go to the bare-foot milkmaid, thou beauteous one, consider her ways and be wise,—likewise freckled.—[Brezee's Herald.

The Bay City Lumberman's Gazette figures that the strike has resulted in a loss of $200,000 in wages to employees and a gain of $200,000 to the salt operators and $40,000 to lumber manufacturers by the advance in prices.

"The peach crop in Michigan is short, the apples light and pears on old trees fair this year," remarked Judge H. G. Ramsdell, the famous Traverse City fruit grower. "Owing to the severity of the winter the buds were nipped and many of the trees killed outright. Last winter was an awful frigid one and no mistake, and it is a surprise to me that so many trees lived."

A man who becomes bondsman of a liquor dealer now-days assumes considerable financial responsibility. A young man living near Fenton became intoxicated last winter and while in this condition had both feet and hands frozen so badly that amputation was necessary. A suit for damages brought by the young man's father has been decided in the Genesee circuit by a verdict of $2,777 which the bondsman will have to pay.

Tally another for Judge S. S. Fallass! The appointment of Mr. Alexander as postmaster of Ludington, to fill vacancy caused by resignation, was so discomforting to the masses of Democrats of that city, who had united on one more worthy and entitled to the position, and an ex-soldier at that, and the quiet way the appointment was brought about, so enraged them, that they took concerted action, and one of the results of Judge Fallass' late visit to Washington was the withholding of Mr. Alexander's commission by President Cleveland, and the appointment of Captain Fayette Johnson to the position, the appointment being made within a few days after the Judge's visit. The result is harmony among the Ludington Democracy, and the strengthening of the party throughout the Ninth District. It is now in order for the Detroit Post to again tell its readers how Judge Fallass was snubbed by President Cleveland.—[Big Rapids Herald.

Buckboard Democracy.

The most marked exhibition of Jeffersonian simplicity made by President Cleveland was when he recently carried himself and his administration, "with all its fears, with all its hopes for future years," into the Adirondack mountains on a buckboard. We do not recall any event better calculated to jeopard the safety of his administration than his tranportation of it a distance of forty-two miles on a buckboard. It was a brave undertaking, and one which, we cannot but believe, approached recklessness. When one pauses to consider the possible consequences if the buckboard had spilled, there is apparent at once great reason for admiring the heroic simplicity of the present representative of Jeffersonian days.

It should be remembered that the buckboard is a machine adapted to testing the courage of the bravest of men. The simple, manly manner in which the President of the United States trusted himself to its possibilities furnishes, therefore, fresh proof of his confidence in the immutability of his fate, and offers a pleasing picture of that gemini democratic simplicity which he unflessly encounters the spare hillocks of life in its shirt-sleeves. At the same time it provides a contrast which warrants the assumption that Grover Cleveland in some way has not ceased to be very human and artless because he has become president—a fact which prompts us to mention that we do not remember to have ever heard of Mr. Arthur riding forty odd miles over a rocky road on a buckboard.—(Detroit Journal.

Only a Few Cents.

It is quite a common thing for those who are in favor of high taxes and large expenditures or who are instrumental in causing them to say to the complaining tax-payer—"Why, the item you complain of increases your taxes but a few cents and amounts to nothing."

So it goes through the whole list and all the time the burdens of taxation are being piled higher and higher until they have actually become oppressive.

It is an easy matter to vote away the people's money but it is getting to be no easy matter for the people to pay the money demanded of them by the insatiate tax-eater.

Has it ever occurred to those who vote high taxes that, taking our whole population, "half a cent a day remitted from our excessive taxation would take off one-seventh of the whole burden, amounting to $100,000,000 a year.

The half cent a day for each person may seem to be nothing, but is not a saving of one hundred million dollars a year of wages and earnings of the people employed in gainful occupations some-thing?

It is the constant drain of the cents, by our varied and oppressive forms of taxation, that keeps so many people poor. And it is, as Mr. Edward Atkinson states it, "on such fractions as these prosperity or adversity depend."

It may be set down as absolutely true that no country ever has prospered or ever can prosper, if its productive industries are burdened with heavy taxes.—Jackson Patriot.

For the Stomach's Ache.

Joe Howard, a veteran New York journalist, who has wrestled successfully with a hundred epidemics and drank enough whisky to float a gunboat, gives the following advice to persons whose aching stomachs warn them of the approach of cholera or something like it: "First and foremost, avoid brandy, whisky and gin. They allay the pain temporarily, but they excite, exasperate and inflame the stomach, and worse remains behind. Avoid all 'cholera medicines,' which are all made of laudanum, peppermint, red pepper and camphor. They, too, allay the pain, but the latter effect is excessively unpleasant. They are a delusion and a snare. In this case, as is nearly everything in life, the simplest and easiest is the best. Take a spoonful of the essence of ginger in a wineglass of water, the hotter the better, and make it palatable with a little sugar. It acts like magic, and after a few trials the pain and all unpleasant symptoms disappear, and you are hunki-dori. Aside, however, from the disputed point of what is the best remedy, is the fact that so many careful, prudent people just now are suffering with this weakening and demoralizing trouble, and the further noticeable fact that so many men die suddenly from its effects."

The World's Pedestal Fund.

New York, August 10.—The World will announce to-morrow the completion of its great Bartholdi pedestal fund of $100,000. The subscription has been running 147 days; average receipts per day, $6.90. The highest amount received from any one source was $2,800 from the Brighton Beach races benefit and the largest receipts on any one day were $3,525, received June 21. Only two individuals have given as much as $1,000, Pierre Lorillard and Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the World. The next largest sum to come from a single family was $600 given by Hon. R. P. Flower, his wife and two children. About thirty men have given $250 each and a half dozen individuals have given $100 each. Only about $10,000 of the $100,000 was collected in sums of $100 or more. Very few contributions have been in sums of $25 or $50, none to speak of in sums of $10 even. Fully $80,000 has been collected in sums of less than $1. The grand total foots up $102,006.39 contributed by 120,000 persons.

DIABETES.

Are you troubled with thirst, excessive and frequent flow of urine, pain in the loins and back and nervousness? These are some of the symtoms attending diabetes and bright's disease. Do not hesitate, but get *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* which will not only cure you but tone up the system and prevent dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint and all kindred diseases. Only $1.00 for large bottles.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, fickleness, uneasiness in the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching after getting warm, is a remarkable attendant. Blind, bleeding and itching Piles will find a cure in the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which is applied directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 52

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low. Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 3

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated the 24th day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Lydia Bisant, executrix of the estate of Franklin Bisant deceased, is complainant and Isaac N. Inskeep, Cynthia E. Inskeep, John T. Collins and Jane Roy are defendants,

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal, interest and costs of this cause, of the following described parcel of land to wit: The north west quarter (¼) of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty six (26), in township thirty three (33) north, range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the survey thereof, being in the township of Evangeline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated July 27th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty ninth day of May A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Martha J. Ayers is complainant and and Andrew J. Hall, Sarah J. Hall, James Fox, Amos Musselman and Livingston L. Loveridge are defendants, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal of said mortgage, interest thereon and costs in said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit, lots twenty six (26) and sixty nine [69] of the village of Boyne according to the recorded plat thereof, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant.
Charlevoix Michigan. 104-110

C. R. BELLINGER

Has a large stock of

New Jewelry and Silverware

(SOLID AND PLATED)

Pins, Charms, and Chains,

In all the latest styles.

Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods,

New Style of Monogram Pin just received.
Sewing Machine Oil kept in stock.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

CASH FOR

FAT CATTLE,

Sheep and Hogs.

Having contracted to furnish Fresh Meats to the Charlevoix markets, this season, I will pay the highest market price for fat Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

A. J. McLEOD.

Charlevoix, May 20, 1885.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WALCH TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

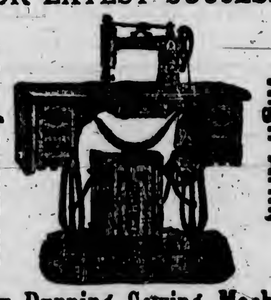
Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.



An Entirely New High Arm.

Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS

The Most Room under the Arm.
The Best Self-Setting Needle.
The Largest Bobbin.
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread.
The Most Perfect Tension.
The Most Reliable Feed.
The Most Perfect Take-up.
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of

Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for IN NEW YORK.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERBOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

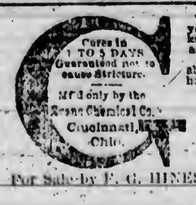
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv..	4 20	1 30	8 05	
Kalamazoo, ar..	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	9 30	9 50	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv..	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cros.	11 44	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City....	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids.....	1 47	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv....	2 42			7 55
Cadillac, ar.....	3 52	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv.....	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 56	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv....	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Mancelona.....	6 21	4 55	1 27	.....
Boyne Falls	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar....	7 47	6 19	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
MacKinaw City.	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
MacKinaw City.	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	9 00pm
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls.....	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Mancelona.....	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska.....	11 51	11 19	.....	4 21
Walton	12 36pm	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar.....	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar....	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 33
Reed City, lv....	3 00	2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City....	4 10	3 37	9 06	9 08
D G H & M cros.	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar..	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	5 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar..	7 05pm	7 25pm	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.



We cordially recommend your 6 as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk,
Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., August 20, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT, EMREY & Co. general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $6.00, and $6.40.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.60.
HAY, per ton, $8@11.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BEANS, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 50c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.10@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 15@16c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 8@10c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL.—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

CORRECTED BY G. W. JEFFERIES.

BEEF—Steak 12½@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@8c.
PORK—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@15c.
LAMB 15@18c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Resorters can secure good rooms and good board at Mrs. Jefferies' on reasonable terms. Inquire at Jefferies' Market, opposite Bridge Street House.

☞ All orders by Telephone promptly delivered from Jefferies' Market.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright, Emrey & Co.

☞ THE FAIR offers glass ware at cost for 20 days.

☞ Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞ Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Aug. 26th.

A grand child of W. B Taylor died Saturday.

Cooper's furniture store has telephone connections.

The tug Minnie Warren is towing logs to Nicholls' mill.

Charlevoix agates are often taken for diamonds.—Resorter.

The iron cornice was put on Brown's bank building on Monday.

The family of Capt. A. G. Aldrich will return to Charlevoix to live.

East Jordan voted last Saturday to build a town hall costing $3,000.

The steamers L. A. Cummings and Laura May were in port Saturday.

Preaching in M. E. church next Sunday. Also at Black school house at 3 p. m.

The tug Fisher, from Beaver Island, was in Saturday for repairs to her machinery.

Jas. Hemmings and John Hogan have repainted the front of T. D. Smith's old store.

The editor of the Mancelona Herald rejoices over a ten pound girl recently added to his family.

A dozen resort girls in a saw-dust dump-cart was one of the attractions on Bridge street yesterday.

The space between the Lewis block and the revetment has been filled with slabs and covered for a dock.

Someone stole about $25 worth of new tools from Geo. Pappin's blacksmith shop last Monday night. No clue.

Mason & Morgan's Uncle Tom's Cabin is billed for an entertainment at the opera house next Wednesday evening, 26th.

At Bradbeer's gallery will be found a fine lot of views of the regatta, as well as of the resorts and interesting points about town.

The East Jordan band favored the JOURNAL with a serenade last Friday afternoon, when they were here attending the regatta.

Anyone wanting harness repairs of any kind can have the same done by leaving word with E. B. Hodge, at Burns & Scroggie's livery barn.

The East Jordan Enterprise is three years old, having commenced volume four last week. It has an excellent chance for a good growth in the near future.

The proposition for building a large summer hotel on Promontory Point is only satisfying the demand as mentioned by the JOURNAL over a year ago, and characterized here at that time as a slur on Charlevoix landlords.

The East Jordan band excursion to Mackinaw on the Faxton, advertised for to day, has been postponed on account of the rain to next Tuesday, Aug. 25th.

The last number of the Chicago Newspaper Union published portraits of C. S. Hampton, L. M. Sellers, and A. J. Aldrich, with its account of the press excursion.

Commendable ambition: Geo. Sherwood is fitting up his lot next to his father's, on the Upright & Hurlbut addition, and intends to make it as handsome as the latter, if possible.

During the storm Thursday afternoon, Frank Cater, of the Nellie Booth, picked up a man in an open boat on Pine Lake. The boat was full of water, and the man nearly dead from exposure and fright.

John Bell is solving the labor question by putting on the market some of the largest, cleanest potatoes we have seen this year. He will demonstrate to any reasonable man that good wages can be made raising potatoes.

The Grand Rapids carried a large party of excursionists to East Jordan last Saturday afternoon. Being a bright, calm day, it was well calculated to advertise Charlevoix, the resorts and the up-lake region, in the best possible manner.

If you contemplate painting your house or store this season go first and look over the work of Jas. Hemmings and John Hogan on Upright, Emrey & Co.'s store, and T. D. Smith's late store, now being renovated and fitted up for E. M. Clark.

A party of young people arrived at Charlevoix on the Faxton recently and when they reached Main street were so much surpris ed at its beauty that they turned to bid adieu to their friends thinking they had reached their heavenly home.—Resorter.

Sherman Wilson made several excellent views of the sailing race, and of other points of interest during the regatta last Friday, which could be circulated with profit to Charlevoix. They can be seen at Bradbeer's gallery, and at the drug stores.

A book entitled "The Lives and Graves of our Presidents," has been received. It is well printed on good paper, and handsomely bound, and contains portraits of all the presidents except Cleveland. There is no doubt but a live agent could sell enough of them to pay well.

About a year ago we had the mis fortune to crush the balance staff and the jewels of a watch. New parts were replaced by C. R. Bellinger, and the watch set with standard time. It has been carried constantly since that time without further regulation or change, and has varied but three minutes in the year.

We learn that the pleasure yacht Countess which was in port a couple of weeks since, with a party of gay and festive youth from Chicago met with a disastrous return voyage. A storm was encountered, and they arrived in Chicago with the mast swept away, the bulwarks staved in and five feet of water in the hold.—Resorter.

A party of about 80, mostly from Charlevoix, gathered at O. D. Hilton's last night to celebrate Miss Carrie Hilton's twenty third birthday, and a very pleasant social gathering it proved. Supper was served, and music and dancing continued until a late hour. Miss Carrie received a fine lot of presents. O. D. is a whole-souled host who does nothing by halves.

At the annual election of officers of the Charlevoix Savings Bank, on Monday, the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Henry Bennett; vice president, John Nicholls; cashier, F. A. Smith; The following are the board of directors for the ensuing year: Henry Bennett, John Nicholls, A. R. Upright, A. Buttars, O. D. Wood, A. Fox, and F. A. Smith.

The excursion to Petoskey on the Grand Rapids last Thursday was not attended with all the et ceteras of pleasure, especially on the return. The severity of the storm, both rain and wind, made it exceedingly tiresome, especially to those liable to seasickness. The boat was watched by many anxious eyes while coming in to Charlevoix. after she came in sight off the point. The waves frequently washed over the upper deck, and spray was thrown over the smoke stack.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL of July 30th, contains a good sized photographic view of the young city, its harbor, summer resorts, etc. In the back ground may be seen the beautiful Pine Lake, dotted with its shipping, and hedged in with the loftiest and grandest body of timber that man ever put an axe into. What an invitation is here given to energy and enterprise! Gold can be had on the banks and borders of northern Michfor the mere asking.—[Eaton Rapids Journal.

The gale last Thursday struck just at the right time to finish the wreck of the schooner Ketchum, on which T. D. Smith has been at work since last season. He had her raised clear from the rocks, and in a few hours more would have had her on the way to the Charlevoix harbor, but the storm drove her back on to the rocks with such force as to completely ruin her bottom, as well as much of the material with which she was being raised. She will now be abandoned, except such material as is worth bringing here. If the wind had held off a few hours Mr. Smith would have made a nice little profit on his investment and labor.

Personals.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Mason, Aug, 15, a son.

Rev. C. H. Beale, of Cadillac, is in town this week, the guest of F. W. Craine.

R. H. Dougall and wife are in Charlevoix, enjoying the fine weather for a few weeks.

Geo. Vance and Mary L. Washburn of South Arm, were married Aug. 16th by Rev. J. T. Iddings.

Geo. Budd and Mary Moore were married at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. J. T. Iddings, on Aug. 14th.

Lewis Reynolds and wife, of Maple Rapids, are at W. P. Brown's, for a brief visit with friends in Charlevoix.

C. J. Pailthorp and wife of Petoskey and Mrs. O. N. Watson of Grand Rapids made us a brief call on Monday.

Mrs. H. L. Mills, who has been visiting L. E. Allen's family several weeks will return to her home in Saginaw on Friday.

J. W. Stokoe and wife and two children visited Mrs. S.'s brothers, J. Reed and R. A. Emrey, in Charlevoix this week.

A. B. Hunt with Fuller & Fuller, of Chicago, is in town recreating this week and made the JOURNAL a call this morning.

Miss L. Spaulding returned home yesterday, accompanied by Miss Ada Howard, of Traverse City who will remain here for a short time.

Kalamazoo Gazette: Mr. M. H. Lane left for Charlevoix Thursday evening.....Mrs. S. A. Gibson and Miss Martin, left for Charlevoix Thursday evening.

M. H. Lane president of the Michigan Buggy Co., of Kalamazoo, with his wife, who have been stopping in Charlevoix several days, returned home on Tuesday.

Elias Shafer, of Lansing, of the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, attended the regatta here last Friday, and favored the JOURNAL with a pleasant call.

E. H. Wade and Rev. C. H. Pendleton, Cleveland, O., J. F. Barber and Miss Annie Pardee, of Hazelton, Pa., and E. P. Earl, of Philadelphia, Pa., are the guests of Mrs. M. P. Burns.

Mrs. Dr. Carlstein received a telegram on Wednesday announcing the death of her sister-in-law in Minnesota. She and her sister, Mrs. Dahlgren started at once to attend the funeral services.

Dr. McCorkle will give a bible reading at the Congregational church Sunday morning and Rev. Mr. Williams, of Chicago, will preach in the evening. Please bring your bibles in the morning.

Kalamazoo Gazette, Sunday: Miss Effie Reynolds, of the telephone exchange, accompanied by her mother, went to Charlevoix yesterday, to pass her vacation.....Mr. and Mrs. Mc Courtie and children, D. B. Merrill, J. W. Osborn, Judge Mills, O. M. Allen, Geo. Bardeen and others left for Charlevoix last evening. Mr. and Mrs. McCourtie, after a few days at Charlevoix, go on to Mackinaw.....Manager Bush returned yesterday afternoon from a two weeks' sojourn at Petoskey and Charlevoix. He says the crowd at these popular resorts this year is much larger than ever before, and it is almost impossible to get one's nose into a hotel.

Mr. T. E. Shenstone, of Kalamazoo, and Mr. C. C. Latta, of Goshen, Ind., representing the Goshen Carpet Sweeper Co., made the JOURNAL a brief call Saturday evening. Both gentlemen regretted that their business would not permit them to remain in town a few weeks.

The following are recent arrivals at Shaubut's: E. W. Browning, Traverse City; C. T. and W. C. King, Ann Arbor; S. P. Evans, Georgetown, Ohio; Mrs. C. Pardee and family, Hazleton, Pa.; Mrs. E. H. Wade, Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle, nurse, and child, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Capt. A. M. Elliot and son, Kenosha, Wis.

Hymeneal.

On Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, Mr. R. A. Emrey and Miss Jessie Carpenter, two of the best known young people of Charlevoix, were married by Rev. J. T. Iddings, at the residence of E. Carpenter, on Bridge street, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. Mr. Will Covert and Miss Celia Nicholls were groomsman and bridesmaid.

The presents were numerous, and of a variety and quantity sufficient to almost completely furnish the new house which Mr. Emrey is building on Clinton street, and which the young couple will occupy as soon as ready. A large number of friends will join in extending congratulations.

The following is a list of the principal presents received:

Cook stove and furniture—Mr. and Mrs. J. Reed Emrey.
Red and old gold plush parlor suite—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stokoe, of Jeanerette, La.
Bed room suite and patent rocker—Mr. and Mrs. E. Carpenter.
Large quantity of bedding, clothing, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stokoe.
China tea set—Wm. J. Morgan, of Milwaukee.
Roll of carpet—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Emrey, Jr.
Silver caster—Eddie and Rose Stokoe.
Silver combination cake and fruit dish—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Upright and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Upright.
Silver pickle castor—Miss Celia Nicholls.
Silver spoon holder—Mrs. Robert Miller and Miss Aggie Miller.
Silver pickle caster—Mr. and Mrs. H. Bedford.
Set of silver knives and forks, and one fine large chair tidy—A. J. Emrey, Sr.
Set of silver spoons—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hines.
Silver butter dish and knife—Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Miller.
Silver pickle caster—Miss Wheaton, of Chicago.
Toilet case—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Draper.
Door plate and sugar spoon—Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Bartholomew.
Glass cheese plate—Master Neil Stokoe.
Decor bed—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mudge.
Glass jelly dish—Mr. W. McCovert.
Paper holder—Master Albert Stocke.

SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS

And let every one know the benefits to be derived from the use of *Parmelee's Blood Purifier*. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for scrofula, erysipelas, chronic sores, tumors, salt rheum, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

J. L. HURD & CO.'S

SPECIAL SALES

Still Continue.

First Invoice of Spring Dry Goods Just Received.

MAYFLOWER TEA,

Our own Importation, and Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

All the Latest Popular

SHEET MUSIC

May be obtained of

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Two Men Drowned.

Last Saturday morning, the fish tug Sea Wing returned from Lake Michigan earlier than usual, bringing an open fish boat which had been found about 15 miles out, full of water and containing the dead bodies of two men. The boat was recognized as one built for Wm. Gibson, of Beaver Island. A crowd gathered at the dock and Smith Campbell at once recognized the men as Wm. Gibson and Ed. Gallagher, of Beaver Island. An inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with such facts as were obtainable. Steps were taken to dress the bodies for burial, to be returned to their friends at the island. A subscription paper was circulated to raise funds to defray the expense, and over sixty dollars were raised before night.

During the afternoon, Capt. Miller, of the life-saving station, arrived, having been in search of the bodies since the day previous. On Sunday morning, the Sea Wing took the bodies, ready for burial, to the island.

Gibson was a married man, and leaves a wife and three children. Gallagher was unmarried.

Reports from the island are that the two men were fishing at Gull Island, had lifted their nets, and were returning home when the squall struck them. They were seen to capsize, and a boat put out to assist them, but could do nothing. When found, the boat was dismasted, and right side up, but full of water. The men were lying face downward, one in each end, and the bodies were lashed to the thwarts. Their faces were bruised and bleeding, and the features were almost unrecognizable, because of the pounding they had received from the timbers of the boat tossed by the waves.

It is evident that the men realized the danger before them, and lashed themselves to the boat, possibly hoping to ride out the gale, or, in the event of death, that their bodies would be carried ashore, found and receive christian burial. They were in the water about 38 or 40 hours before they were found.

WHY LONGER GROAN

With pain and hug the delusion that nothing can give you relief. There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the results of disordered digestion, dysentery, cholera and cramps. It is *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure*. In rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bruises, strains, &c., applied externally it is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

IN SLEEP ETERNAL.

The Body of America's Hero of Heroes Consigned to the Dust.

The Casket Bearing His Ashes Borne to the Tomb by the Hudson.

The Solemn Pageant Swelled by Bare-headed and Sorrow-Stricken Myriads.

The funeral pageant in New York in honor of Gen. Grant was the most imposing ever witnessed in the United States, or perhaps in the world. At 9:47 in the morning the great procession, under command of General Hancock, was set in motion at the City Hall. It marched north through Broadway, receiving continual accessions from the intersecting thoroughfares, and when completely formed the number in line was fully 75,000 men. Marching compactly and rapidly, over five hours were consumed in passing Madison Square, and it was not until after 5 o'clock in the evening that the funeral-car reached the place of sepulcher in Riverside Park, where the remains were entombed with impressive ceremonies. The President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, ex-Presidents, Governors of States, and Foreign Ministers were among the distinguished persons who participated in the demonstration. The entire city was clothed in the emblems of mourning, and the multitudes which viewed the pageant defied computation. We print below as full and accurate an account of the obsequies as our space will permit.

REMOVING THE REMAINS.

Final Scenes at the City Hall—The Funeral Car Started for Riverside.

Four o'clock had passed and the gray dawn had deepened into red daylight when the blue-coated veterans of Meade Post, of Philadelphia, 500 strong, came tramping up to the City Hall to the dirge music of the trumpets. The veterans entered the plaza and marched past, while muffled drums timed their footsteps. A heavy gun boomed out toward the sea. The chimes of old Trinity pealed mournful notes, and the sound of muffled drums grew fainter and died out. At 6 o'clock Wilson Post, of Baltimore, marched by, followed by a Chilean organization. The corridors had been picketed by fifteen police, while outside 125 more men were at rest. The last guard of the Grant G. A. R. Post, save the thirteen who attended the body to the tomb, had been moved at 5 o'clock. At 6:30 Capt. Barry and men of the Seventy-first Regiment went on the plaza. Muffled drums and dirgeful trumpets marched in at one side and took position at the east side. The players constituted the Davids Island Military Band. At 8:50 Gen. Hancock and his brilliant staff trooped slowly into the plaza from Broadway and presented front to the City Hall, then moving to the end of the plaza on Broadway, where they rested.

At this time 100 members of the Liederkranz Society filed up to the steps, and, led by four instruments, sang with impressive effect the chorus of "The Spirits from Over the Water," Schubert, and the "Pilgrim Chorus" from Tannhausor." The guard of regulars filed into the open space at 9 o'clock; Company A, Fifth Artillery, under Col. W. B. Beck, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, under Maj. Brown. The companies and guard of regulars were under the command of Col. Beck. The regulars took position beneath the trees opposite the City Hall and stood at rest. Then came the

ENTRANCE TO CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

original guard of honor that was on duty at Mount MacGregor and which lifted the remains to-day. Filing into the corridors of the City Hall these took their places beside the remains, and these were under the command of John H. Johnson, Senior Vice Commander of Grant Post, Brooklyn.

At 9:55 the imposing funeral car, drawn by twenty-four jet black horses in black trappings, halted on the plaza directly in front of the City Hall steps. Inside the corridor Commander Johnson was waiting. "Column in position right and left," was his command. The veteran guard of honor was erect. "Lift the remains," was the next command in clear but low tones. The twelve men stooped to the silver rails with gloved hands. "March," was the word. The body moved. Out upon the portico were born the remains, Commander Johnson immediately at the head. Down the steps with measured tread across the open space to the steps of the black and white car. Commander Johnson stepped aside. The silver mountings glistened as the burial case and its honor-laden was carried up and placed upon the dais in the mounted catafalque. The veterans retired down the steps. The body was alone for all to view, but deeply guarded. The honor guard, next to the hearse on either side, took the same relative positions they had maintained to the remains while being borne to the hearse. The steps were drawn away from the funeral car. Commander Johnson took his place in the center and immediately behind the funeral car. At his left and right on either rear corner of the car were Comrades Downing and Ormistice, of Wheeler Post, Saratoga. Next and directly behind these were representatives of the Loyal Legion abreast as follows: General John J. Milliam, General C. A. Carleton, Paymaster George D. Barton, Lieutenant Colonel Floyd Clarkson, Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Clark, and Captain E. Hunt.

The clergy and physicians had paid respect to the remains by alighting from their carriages and accompanying them from the steps to the hearse. They then entered carriages on either side of the plaza near Broadway as follows: Rev. Dr. Newman, Bishop Harris, Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Chambers, Rev. Dr. Field, Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, Rev. Dr. West, Rev. Father Deshon, Robert Collyer, Rabbi Brown, and Doctors Douglas, Shrady, and Sands. Col. Beck, in command of the regulars, commanded his companies to position, Company A on the right and Company E on the left of the hearse. Colored men were at the bridles of the seven four black horses. Sixteen men of Meade Post, of Philadelphia, of which Gen. Grant was a member, were abreast directly in front of the team of black leaders, and the Davids Island Band preceded them. A signal was given and the line of coaches with clergy moved off the plaza onto Broadway. The band stood waiting at the head of the funeral cortege. Col. Beck advanced to the head of the line of black horses before the coach. "Move on," were his words of command with uplifted sword. The leaders stepped forward, led by the colored men, and in an instant the black line of horses had straightened their traces and the wheels beneath the remains were moving. The hour was 9:47. The band played a dirge, the tramp of the regulars and honor guard beat upon the pave, thousands beneath the trees and crowding the sides of the square looked silently on, and the black funeral car rolled over the curb into Broadway. The black coaches of the City Hall were silent. Gen. Grant's last journey was begun.

Then at 9:52 Mayor Grace, Comptroller Loew, and Aldermen Sanger and Jachne emerged from the City Building and entered a carriage that had drawn up in front. The members of the Common Council followed and entered carriages, as did the Police Commissioners. They followed out on the plaza as fast as disposed of in carriages, and when it was ten o'clock the police lines were withdrawn and the people streamed across the plaza without hindrance. The last scene there was ended.

THE PAGEANT UNDER WAY.

Starting the Solemn Cortege—Some of the Principal Persons in the Line.

The plan of the parade was in brief as follows: The militia rested upon Broadway, stretched along from the City Hall as far as Thirty-fourth street on the east side of the street. The veteran troops were stretched along the west side of the street. When Gen. Hancock and staff and the regular army and navy contingents proceeded from the City Hall up to Thirty-fourth street the militia fell into marching order and closed in behind the regulars. The catafalque was then placed in line, followed by the mourners, the President and other distinguished persons in carriages. As these proceeded up Broadway the veteran troops wheeled into line and followed them. The civil organizations moved in from side streets after the veterans passed. By the time the last of the civic bodies joined the procession the head of it was nearly to Riverside Park.

At precisely 11:05 Gen. Hancock reached the head of the column, which was then at Twenty-third street and Broadway. Riding along the whole line of formation from the City Hall on his coal-black charger, in front of his brilliantly uniformed staff, he was the cynosure of all eyes. He rode with easy grace, and as the people caught sight of the commanding figure of Gettysburg they were inspired with expressions of admiration, which were only partly suppressed by the solemn character of the occasion. On arriving at the head of the column the General issued the order to march, and the mournful cortege began to move, wending its way slowly up Broadway to the solemn music of the bands, en route to Riverside Park.

The members of the Grant family, with the exception of Mrs. Grant, decided to await the arrival of the funeral procession at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dr. Douglas joined them at the hotel at 9 a. m. Mrs. Sartoris was deeply affected during the meeting, and sobbed convulsively as she shook the hand of the physician who bore such an important part in the closing days of her father's life. At precisely 10 o'clock carriages drove up to the entrance, and the members of the family took seats in them as follows: Col. F. D. Grant, and Mrs. Sartoris and Mrs. Fred Grant took seats in the first carriage. The second carriage was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant and Senor Romero. Jesse Grant and wife entered the third. In the fourth were Mr. and Mrs. Cramer. The next carriage contained Gen. Creswell and wife, and was followed by Potter Palmer and Mr. Monroe. In another and last carriage were Mr. Morton and Mr. Drexel.

At 10:30 a. m. President Cleveland appeared at the entrance of the hotel and immediately entered his carriage. He was accompanied by Secretary Bayard. The President was dressed in a plain black suit, black high silk hat, and carried an umbrella. Following the carriage of President Cleveland and those of the Grant family were carriages containing Vice President Hendricks and the delegations of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. These carriages formed in Twenty-third street, three abreast, in a line extending toward Sixth avenue, waiting the arrival of the catafalque. So elegiably did the procession move that the funeral car did not reach Twenty-third street until one o'clock, and President Cleveland, having become tired of waiting, left his open carriage and returned to his room in the hotel, accompanied by Secretary Bayard. Vice President Hendricks followed their example soon after and returned to the reception-room on the first floor, where he was soon surrounded by a crowd of friends. The President's example was followed by many others, who were in carriages and who stepped out upon the sidewalk, and Twenty-third street for a time contained on its sidewalks a gathering composed of the leading Generals and statesmen of the country.

During the passage of the procession the desire to see the grand and imposing pageant was so great that many of the occupants of carriages which were to follow the funeral, ascended upon and stood on the top of the coaches or occupied the seats of the drivers. At 12:30 p. m. President Cleveland appeared at a side window of the second story of the hotel and gazed long and earnestly at the vast crowd assembled in the streets and in Madison Square. After another long halt the procession again began to move forward, whereupon the President retired from the window, and when the funeral car approached he resumed his seat in the carriage.

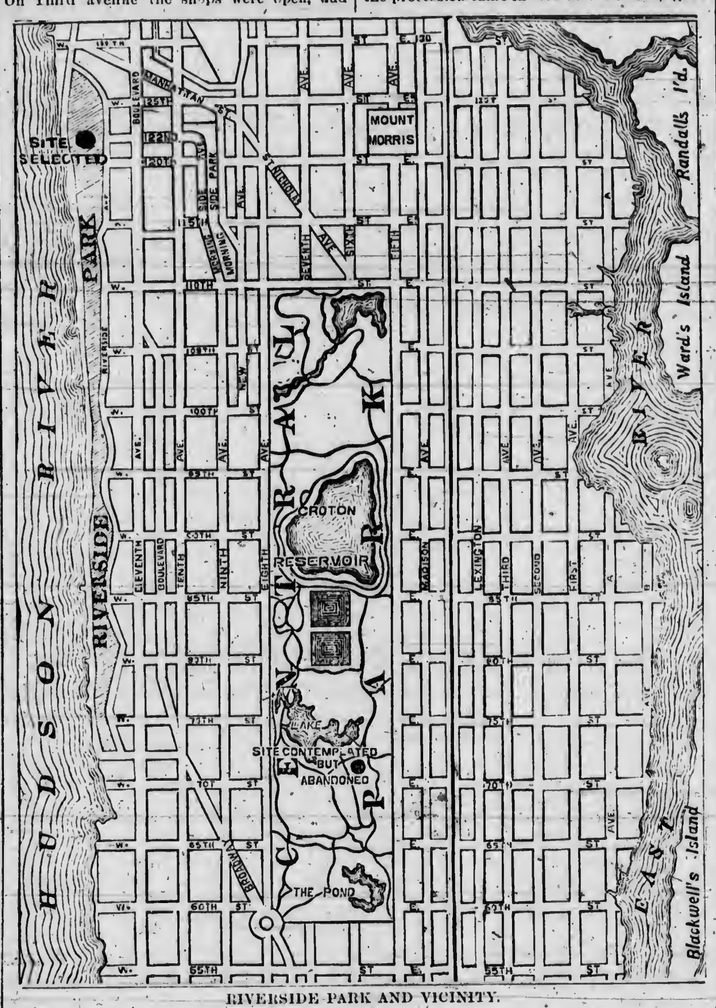
The other carriages fell quickly into line without confusion. The Congressional committee and other officers from Washington were distinguished by broad white sashes. Speaker Carlisle and ex-Speaker Randall rode with Congressman Ellsworth, of New York, and Reed, of Maine. One carriage held Congressman John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, and Gen. King, of Louisiana. The Senatorial delegation paired off as follows, the Senators riding in twos: Senators Morrill, of Vermont, and Cockrell, of Missouri; Sherman, of Ohio, and Ransom, of North Carolina; Ingalls, of Kansas, and Harris, of Tennessee; Palmer, of Michigan, and Miller, of New York; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Manderson, of Nebraska; Brown, of Georgia, and Evarts, of New York. Congressmen Hiss, of Brooklyn, and Ward, of Chicago, rode together, and Gen. Bingham, of Tennessee, Wheeler, of Alabama, and Lowry, of Indiana, were in one coach. One of the carriages containing members of Gen. Grant's military staff carried Gen. Horace Porter, Rufus Ingalls, C. B. Comstock and William S. Smith. In another rode Gen. Parker. Grant's Military Secretary during the war, who was present at the meeting between Grant and Lee at Appomatox, and still has in his possession the original draft of the terms of surrender in Grant's handwriting. It was given him as a keepsake by his chief. With Vice President Hendricks rode his Secretary, Mr. East, his friend Mr. Depauw, of Indiana, and Senator Blair, of New Hampshire.

Governor Hill rode, in a plain civilian's dress and black silk hat, together with his military secretary, Colonel L. W. Othiette. Seventeen staff officers, mounted, followed. Governor Hill was the only Governor who was attended by a mounted staff. Indian Commissioner Vincent Colyer, John K. Boise, and John Charlton occupied seats in one coach together.

TO THE PLACE OF REST.

Incidents of the Progress of the Solemn Procession Through the City.

At Twenty-eighth street and Broadway the crowd was so great that those persons who stood nearest the street on the sidewalk were forced into the roadway and so badly upon the members of the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment, which was passing at the time, as to compel the mounted police to come forward and force them back. The streets up-town, parallel with Broadway, were occupied by a throng which moved rapidly, with no apparent end in view. On Third avenue the shops were open, and here and there along the road. In the midst of handsome residences were tucked numerous little huts. Rude in construction, patched with rough timbers, neither painted nor adorned, seemingly thrown together, they looked very plain and humble, and when some of the worn veterans realized this point in the line of march and saw fastened to these simple houses a narrow, heliragged, faded piece of black in token of the dead hero a deeper sense of sorrow went through these solid ranks. The foot-sore troops now found relief on the broad macadamized boulevard and the Riverside drive. To many of them the route was unfamiliar and it was a pleasant change to be beyond the rows of closely built dwellings, which obstructed the passage of the air and to see wide spaces of land not long to remain unoccupied, costly residences here and there, built with a full appreciation of the possibilities of the western part of the city; shanties of sovereign squatters; the broad Hudson, glistening in the sun and relieving its unhrageous banks, and the well-laid walks, smooth lawns and noble trees of Riverside Park. No less manifest was the popular disposition to pay tribute to the honored dead at this stage of the route than when the lines were formed at the City Hall. It was here that chiefly the humbler classes of society formed the human barrier on their side of the funeral throng. Their reverence in presence of the dead was apparent; the farther from brick walls the procession moved, the more strongly did nature impress the hearts of those who marched.



RIVERSIDE PARK AND VICINITY.

people seemed to buy and sell, though not very vigorously.

When the escort had passed the Windsor Hotel, at Forty-seventh street, there was a break of at least three-quarters of an hour. The crowd had awaited the catafalque and the funeral car, but it did not come. The crowd filled into the street and the police were powerless. The wildest rumors prevailed. It was said that the crowd had become so great and had pressed so close to the funeral car that it was impossible to move on. The facts were that several persons had fainted and ambulance surgeons were attending them. At 1:30 o'clock the crowds were driven back and the car proceeded. All along the line the police had great trouble with the crowd, which was quiet and respectful, but curious. The police detail was insufficient, and at Forty-second street the Eleventh Company, which paraded with the Eighth Regiment, was ordered out of line and charged on the crowd with fixed bayonets. One man was stabbed, but not seriously.

At Fifty-seventh street and Fifth Avenue, where center the wealth, luxury, and fashion of New York, the procession had fairly got itself into proper swing and observance of distance between its subdivisions. Here, from a window of Secretary Whitney's house, the spectacle was at its best. Steady regulars in their plain garb, more gorgeous national guardsmen, well trained to street marching, marines, and soldiers, their faces bronzed by tropic suns, marched well in order, while at the head, stately and strong, rode Hancock, "the Superb," as they used to call him in the Army of the Potomac, rather older and grayer, but even more impressive than when at Williamsburg he turned to his brigade and said: "Now, gentlemen, the bayonet."

The catafalque loomed solemn above the hushed crowd which lined the streets, the following carriages to some extent marring the funeral effect. This incongruity was forgotten, however, when the members of the Grand Army marched by. There were true mourners—comrades and followers of the dead man in battle, faithfully paying their last tribute of respect. No attempt at pomp or ceremony marred this part of the column. These men in plain clothes typified the true genius of the republic and its saving strength in the stalwart courage which in the hour of the country's need could calmly lay down the implements of peaceful industry, substitute the musket, fight four years for a sentiment, and at the conclusion quietly drop back into the peaceful ranks of society. With admiration was mingled a feeling of sadness as the eye marked gray hairs and bent forms when memory recalled the fresh faces and vigorous figures of twenty years ago.

There were three blocks before the boulevard could be reached. The tired marchers who bravely kept their place in the line wiped the perspiration from their brows and curled their lips in slight contempt at those who had withdrawn. If there was a feeling in the breasts of any soldiers that there would be fewer eyes to gaze upon their glittering trappings it must have been quickly dispelled. The sea of faces was still unbroken, reverent here as before, bowed and bared while the black car rolled on. This was now in preparation for the tired cohorts. They held themselves more erect, the lagging limbs quickened their pace, the muffled drums beat with quicker and even the saddle horses stiffened their ears and seemed surprised that the crowd of humanity was as thick as ever. On the private houses, on the towering apartment building, which mark this part of the city, the occupants were present. They were no feeble for the masse with which they were living.

At Fifty-ninth street the escort was allowed the route-steps. The grasp of the guns was loosened and the head of the column halted, and there was a chance for rest. "Forward, march!" came the order again. The ripple of movement followed down the long line. Now the column had left the thickly built portion of the city, as solitary blocks of dwellings stood here and there along the road. In the midst of handsome residences were tucked numerous little huts. Rude in construction, patched with rough timbers, neither painted nor adorned, seemingly thrown together, they looked very plain and humble, and when some of the worn veterans realized this point in the line of march and saw fastened to these simple houses a narrow, heliragged, faded piece of black in token of the dead hero a deeper sense of sorrow went through these solid ranks. The foot-sore troops now found relief on the broad macadamized boulevard and the Riverside drive. To many of them the route was unfamiliar and it was a pleasant change to be beyond the rows of closely built dwellings, which obstructed the passage of the air and to see wide spaces of land not long to remain unoccupied, costly residences here and there, built with a full appreciation of the possibilities of the western part of the city; shanties of sovereign squatters; the broad Hudson, glistening in the sun and relieving its unhrageous banks, and the well-laid walks, smooth lawns and noble trees of Riverside Park. No less manifest was the popular disposition to pay tribute to the honored dead at this stage of the route than when the lines were formed at the City Hall. It was here that chiefly the humbler classes of society formed the human barrier on their side of the funeral throng. Their reverence in presence of the dead was apparent; the farther from brick walls the procession moved, the more strongly did nature impress the hearts of those who marched.

SERVICES AT THE TOMB.

The Remains Laid Away Amid Simple but Impressive Ceremonies.

At 1:15 o'clock a squad of mounted police came up to the drive, heralding the entrance of the funeral cortege into the park, and sailors bearing curiously marked little flags ran to the edge of the bluff and began to wave dispatches to officers on the deck of Rear Admiral Joutt's flagship in the river below. Two minutes later the procession came in view and the heavy guns of the warship, which for a few minutes had been silent, boomed forth again, thundering a mournful greeting to the earthly remains of the greatest chieftan of his age. As the flames belched from the mouths of the heavy pieces of cannon the reports went rolling back over the green-clad palisades, reverberating again and again like the sound of rumbling thunder in the distance. First came Gen. Hancock in an open carriage. His horse had taken sick at One Hundred and-Fifth street, and the stately old warrior was compelled to use a carriage provided for just such an emergency. Behind him rode his staff in bright uniforms. Conspicuous among them could be seen the soldierly forms of ex-Confederate Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and J. B. Gordon. The former rode between two Union officers, and wore a Derby hat of confederate gray, while across his breast stretched a broad sash of material of the same color. Other ex-Confederates were there, and they talked in subdued tones of the days when they met on the battle-fields of the South.

When the hub of the column reached the circle within which is the tomb of the hero the soldiers marched down the east drive—artillery, marines and blue jackets—and were massed in pretty form on the knoll just to the north. Then came the Twenty-second and Seventh Regiments, which were drawn up in a long line in the westerly drive. Below them was a battery of light artillery, whose pieces were trained and pointed toward the New Jersey shore. The heavily laden funeral car was so heavy that its progress was necessarily slow, so that it was more than three hours after the head of the column reached the tomb before the car came in sight. During the interval the companies of the Seventh Regiment marched over from their position, and, reverently uncovering their heads, passed through the narrow, temporary home of the loved dead, while they and others inspected the structure. The privileged few who held passes gathered within the enchalked inclosure back of the vault, and in low tones talked of the dead hero.

From Claremont over the intervening trees came the tolling of a great bell, its sonorous notes falling heavily on the ear. At precisely 3:30 o'clock the sad strains of music gave notice of the approach of the catafalque, and the waiting soldiers came to order. In a few minutes a string of carriages came into view and shortly drew up in front of the tomb. From them alighted, first, Rev. J. P. Newman and Bishop Harris. Following them were Gens Sheridan and Buckner, Sherman and Joe Johnston, Gen. John A. Logan and George W. Bontwell. Then came the funeral car, preceded by the band and surrounded by the members of George G. Meade Post, of Philadelphia. Behind them, and coming slowly down between the ranks of soldiers at present arms, were the family and mourners, among whom were President Cleveland, Vice President Hendricks, ex-Presidents Arthurs and Hayes, Senator John Sherman, and other notables. When the car had reached its place before the door of the tomb the Governor's Island Band, stationed on the knoll to the north, started to play, and all down the ranks muffled drums beat a sad tattoo. When the steps prepared for the purpose were placed at the back of the car the veterans of Meade Post, who were chosen as pallbearers mounted to it and, under command of an officer below, bore the casket to the cedar box on the ground before the door.

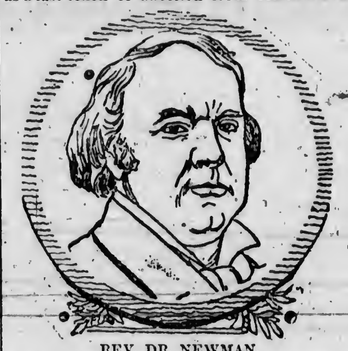
Behind them came Colonel Grant, with his wife, his brother's wife, and little Nellie. They took their places to the south of the casket. President Cleveland and General Hancock were directly behind, while Dr. Newman, Bishop Harris, and the soldiers and prominent officials ranged themselves at the north and west sides. When the casket had been placed in the cedar lead-lined box the members of Meade Post stepped forward, and, as was their right, began the last services over the body of their dead comrade. The services were very brief. Post Commander Alex. Reed, stepping forward, said:

"We are assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late commander and illustrious comrade, U. S. Grant. Let us unite in prayer. The Chaplain will invoke the divine blessing."

Post Chaplain C. Irvine Wright then said:

"God of battles! Father of all! Amidst this mournful assemblage we seek Thee with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold Him who changed the night of death into morning. In the depths of our hearts we would hear the celestial words, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.' As comrade after comrade departs and we march on with ranks broken help us to be faithful unto Thee and to each other. We beseech Thee, look in mercy on the widows and children of deceased comrades, and with thine own tenderness console and comfort those bereaved by this event which calls us here. Give them the oil of joy for mourning—the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. Heavenly Father! bless and save our country with the freedom and peace of righteousness, and through Thy great mercy, a Savior's grace, and Thy throne in heaven, and to Thy great name shall be praise forever and ever."

At the close of his address a grizzled bugler came out of the throng, and, standing directly over the body, sounded "taps." Then Bishop Harris came forward, and, while a gentleman standing near shielded his head from the sun, which beat fiercely down, he began the beautiful burial service, which commences, "I am the resurrection and the life." When he had concluded he read from Corinthians xv., 41, and following verses: "There is one glory of the sun and another of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another in glory," etc. Then Comrade Lewis E. Moore laid a wreath of evergreens on the casket, saying: "In behalf of the post I give this tribute, a symbol of undying love from comrades of the war." Comrade John A. Wiedersheim laid flowers upon the coffin and named them symbols of purity. Another wreath of laurel was laid upon the casket by Comrade J. A. Sellars as a last token of affection from comrades in



REV. DR. NEWMAN.

arms. Then Rev. Dr. Newman read the rest of the burial service. Then came an address by Rev. J. W. Savres, Chaplain-in-chief of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., in which he spoke, according to the formula prescribed for such occasions, of another comrade's march being over, whose virtue all should cherish, whose example all should emulate.

Then again came the grizzled bugler to the front. In his eyes were tears, and his lips quivered. With trembling arm he lifted the instrument to his lips, and there broke upon the still air the beautiful and sad notes of the soldier's long farewell, called by them "Rest." As he played the tears ran down his cheeks and the notes quivered soft and low. Grim Phil Sheridan turned and looked at the bugler. He put his hand to his face and then turned to that old war horse, Gen. Sherman, whose eyes were fixed on the player in sympathy. Little Nellie, too, peeped between the tall forms of the soldiers, and then looked askance at her father, whose head was bowed upon his breast. With the last quivering notes of the soldiers' "Good night," a gun from the Alliance in the river below boomed out. But one gun was fired, and as its echo died away in the Jersey hills the casket was placed in the steel case and taken to the tomb. Undertaker Merritt closed the doors, locked them, and, putting the key in a velvet-covered case, handed it to General Hancock, who gave it to Mayor Grace, the latter in turn delivering it to President Crimmins, of the Park Commissioners.

Just as the casket, inclosed in the cedar box and steel case, was placed in the tomb John Hawkins, the colored coachman who drove Gen. Grant, when President, stepped within the vault and reverently placed a bouquet of roses on the top of the steel case. When all was over the members of the family of the dead turned sadly away and entered their carriages. All the friends went away in their coaches, while the military departed some by railroad and some by steamer. The crowd dispersed as quickly as its enormous proportions would permit, and taxed every means of conveyance to the utmost in the haste of its departure.

The work of sealing up the tomb began at 6:30 p. m. Fifty-six bolts of steel were driven into the outer wall of the case, making it absolutely air-tight and waterproof. At 10 p. m., everything being completed, Undertaker Merritt locked the great door with a huge key and handed it to Police Captain Beattie. Then the police formed and marched away, leaving the tomb in charge of Captain Fessenden, with a guard of eight regulars to act as sentinels for the night.

The hardest work of the day was that of the four stalwart men who walked beside the catafalco. They carried heavy poles with steel hooks at the ends, and with these pushed up all low-lying telegraph wires. The poles weighed twenty-five pounds apiece and were in constant use from the time the catafalco left up-town until long after the funeral was over. At Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue the obstructions were so near to the ground that the plume was removed to prevent its being knocked off the great hearse.

THE COTTAGE AT MT. McGREGOR UNDER GAURD.

ELSEWHERE.

Honoring the Memory of the Dead Hero.

In all sections of the United States unprecedented honors were paid to the memory of the old commander. In Chicago the day was observed in a becoming manner, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The city was profusely draped, and business was universally suspended. The procession, which comprised many military and civic organizations and representatives of various branches of the public service, was one hour and a half in passing a given point. In the evening memorial services were held at Battery D Armory, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. In all the leading cities of the United States, and in hundreds of towns and villages, similar tributes were paid to the memory of the illustrious dead. At Baltimore, Louisville, Charleston, Atlanta, New Orleans, and many other Southern cities, demonstrations were made in which ex-Confederates took a conspicuous part. At the military posts the honors of war were accorded to the late Commander in Chief. The American legations abroad were closed during the day, and memorial services were held in Paris, the City of Mexico, and other foreign capitals.

A RACE ROMANCE.

Descended in Three Generations from the Five Great Race Divisions.

Smith Dandridge, who is one of the best-known and most highly respected colored citizens of Akron, Ohio, was born in slavery at Martinsburg, Va., in 1841. Mrs. Dandridge, whose maiden name was Margaret Kaponia Maquet, was born in the Village of Mowe, on o. s of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, in the year 1848. The history of each prior to their meeting and marriage partakes of the nature of a romance. Mrs. Dandridge's father, Charles Maquet, was a native of the Island of St. Helena, and during his childhood days had often seen Napoleon Bonaparte during the closing days of that celebrated Corsican's banishment. Early in life Maquet grew weary of his native island, and on board a whaling vessel that touched at St. Helena he sailed away. He left the ship at Mowe, the Sandwich Islands port already named. Soon after his arrival there he married the daughter of a native mother and a Chinese father. Their only child was Margaret, and the Malay-Mongolian mother died when she was yet an infant. She was given by her father to an American lady, Mrs. Lewers, wife of a wealthy lumberman and sugar planter then residing there. Mrs. Lewers returned to the United States in 1855 and brought her Sandwich Islands protege—then almost a woman—with her. Meanwhile Dandridge, in whose veins coursed some Caucasian blood, had worn the galling bonds of slavery until he was 21. Then, in 1862, he ran away from his master to join the Union army while it was passing Martinsburg. In that section of the Union forces was the regiment of Col. Buckley, and to it the colored fugitive attached himself. The same year the Colonel paid a visit to his home in Akron, and brought Dandridge with him. Here he worked two years upon the farm of A. B. Matthews, who also owned another farm at West Middleton, Pa., and is now a wealthy Western cattle owner. In 1865 Dandridge was sent by Matthews to act as overseer on the Pennsylvania farm, where Mrs. Lewers, sister to Matthews, together with Margaret Kaponia Maquet, the Sandwich Islands girl, was then stopping for a time. The friendship which naturally followed the meeting of Dandridge and the latter soon ripened into love, though born at points almost antipodal upon the earth's geography. They were wedded in 1866 and soon after went to Akron. They have three children, who may justly claim to have within their veins the blood from four of the five great race divisions of mankind. Dandridge combines by the relation of consanguinity the essential element of descendancy from both Caucasian and African races—a thing not uncommon before the war—while Mrs. Dandridge has but to trace her lineage back to grandparents on her mother's side to introduce, as already stated, Malay and Mongolian stock. Could it be established—as is believed by some—that the natives of St. Helena had their origin in the Indian race, the children of Smith Dandridge and Margaret Kaponia Maquet might claim direct descent, within three generations, from the five great race divisions.—*Chicago Herald.*

Allspice and Cloves.

The home of the allspice tree is South America and the West Indies, especially Jamaica. The tree is a beautiful evergreen. The flowers are small, and do not make much display. In Jamaica the tree grows without any care; but the fruit is worth so much that the planters give more attention to this crop than to any other. The berries must be picked before they are ripe, or they lose their pleasant flavor. One hundred and fifty pounds of the fruit are sometimes gathered from one tree. The crops are uncertain. It is only once in five years that it is abundant.

The clove tree is a native of the Molucca Islands. It is said to be the most beautiful, elegant and precious of all trees. It is conical in form, and lives from one hundred to two hundred years. The spice is not the fruit, as is generally believed, but it is the blossoms, that are gathered before they unfold. About a dozen of these blossoms form a cluster at the end of each branch and twig of a tree. Cloves are gathered in December, and dried quickly in the shade.

In the year 1521 the Molucca Islands were inhabited by a great number of people who were industrious, enterprising and happy. They devoted most of their time to the cultivation of the clover tree. Cloves were carried to all parts of the civilized world from these islands. At this time the Spaniards and Portuguese came and took the first ship load of cloves to Europe. About one hundred years later the Dutch drove away the Spaniards and Portuguese. They also sent ships to these beautiful islands and destroyed every clove tree. Any of the natives who dared to set out a clove tree was put to death. The natives all died or were carried away as slaves. Then, to raise the price of cloves, the Dutch burned a part of the crop every year. These annual burnings continued until as late as 1824.—*Anon.*

SOME time ago the discovery was made by M. Ch. Montigny, by means of a beautiful instrument called the scintillometer, that blue largely predominates in the twinkling of the stars when there is much water in the atmosphere, and that the preponderance of green or violet is indicative of great dryness. A late series of tables by the Brussels savant indicates that he has hit upon a law by which a wet or dry season may be predicted with great certainty.

A Daily Defalcation.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down!

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers.

It is not work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. Bye and bye when the bank of vigor suspends, these men will wonder how it all happened, and they will keep wondering until their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well-known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors daily put upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a break-down of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—*Sunday Herald.*

Will a Southern Man Lie?

John Locker lives in Fayette County, this State, at present, but he was raised in North Carolina, where he spent most of his life. He is about sixty years of age and is bearded like a Russian bear, with scarcely a silver thread discernible. His eyes are small and black, and when he talks to you he gives you the impression that he suspects you are doubting his word, and wants to beat the liver out of you for it.

His stories of experience in "Caroline," however, are not all as tough as the one following, which, by the way, he swears is as true as the Bible.

"We farmers," said he, "used to hev rough times down in Caroline. Everything's improved, nowerdays. That ar set o' gears on the hoss"—pointing to a harnessed animal hitched to a wagon—"aint wrought on a hait by the weather—'specially ef you keep 'em we. greased. I've seed the time when a hull set o' gears wuz made up of a big wooden collar an' a pair o' old raw-hide traces, that wuz as stretchy in wet weather ez the seventh commandment. I recollec' one time we run out o' wood an' I druv to a piece o' timber fer a load. The best I could afford in the way of a team them days wuz a mule an' a four-wheeled cart—with raw-hide traces 'sted o' shalves. Wal, I hadn't more'n got to the woods when it began to rain like fury; an' hit jes' kep' pouring down the hull time I wuz loadin'. When I got through I mounted the mule an' started home. I noticed on the way that the load 'peared to be gettin' heavier an' heavier, tell we fetched up at the woodshed, which wuz a pull o' about a quarter mile. When we got thar' the mule wuz well nigh fagged out, an' he hed to brace hisself to keep from droppin' back on his haunches.

"When we pulled up at the cabin it hed quit rainin' an' the sun wuz out bright an' warm. I jumped back to unload. Now you may guess how amazin' suprised I wuz to find no wood or wagon behind us—but I seed the traces wuz pulled out tight as fiddle-strings, an' reached back along the track to the timber line, whar' I lost sight o' the durn things.

"While I stud thar' lookin' like a fool—jes' es you're lookin' now—I act'ally seed thet wagon with the wood on it come creepin outen the timber, follerin' the raw-hide traces es they drawed up in the sun. You see, the rain had slackened 'em; an' sure es I'm here, they hed stretched an' stretched, an' I b'lieve in my soul the load didn't start tell the mule got to the cabin an' braced hisself."

"Did the wagon come up all right?"

"Oh, yes; but the work o' dryin' an' contractin' the traces wuz slow, an' ef I hadn't haltered the mule to a stump I reckon he'd a give back. Ez it wuz, the load pulled up in about fifteen minutes, an' stopped in a couple o' yards o' the mule's heels. When I outied the beast he staggered around tell I thought he'd faint, but he didn't.

"Now, ef you don't credit this story, I kin take you back to Caroline an' show you the very identical piece o' timber—tho' the cabin's been tore down twenty year or more, an' the mule turned up his huffs a short time after I lef' the State."—*Indianapolis Herald.*

An Arctic Appetite.

If intensity of appetite is the measure of the pain suffered by persons who are starving to death, it would seem that to die in the arctic regions is a much greater agony than to die in the tropics, for cold sharpens hunger. Lieut. Greely says that his party had ferocious appetites during all the long sojourn in the north, each man eating with relish three meals of animal food and two lunches every day, and craving fat, though not to the extent some arctic travelers report. As a means to fortify the system against cold or brace it up for forced marches, whisky, rum, and other alcoholic stimulants were regarded as of little benefit.

DON'T take that "cocktail in the morning." If you have a "swelled head," nauseated stomach, and unstrung nerves resulting from the "convivial party last night," the sure and *safe* way to clear the cobwebs from the brain, recover zest for food, and tone up the nervous system, is to use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Sold by all druggists.

"WHAT have you to remark about my singing?" asked an irate vocalist. "Nothing," replied a spectator; "it is not remarkable."

He Kept the Whole House Awake

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. F. O. McCleary, a prominent solicitor of patents of this city, was troubled for several weeks with a severe cough, which not only deprived him of sleep but annoyed others. The only thing which did him any good, he says, was the new preparation Red Star Cough Cure, a purely vegetable compound, free from opiates, narcotics, or poisons of any kind.

How to Tell a Tornado.

A Western man who has lived among tornadoes all his life, who was raised with them, as it were, says that it is easy to distinguish a tornado from an ordinary blow. A cyclone or tornado north of the equator always comes from the southwest. Its first appearance is that of a local cloud. It always comes when the temperature is low. It is nothing more than an electric storm. The earth refuses to receive the electricity that is constantly being generated, and it accumulates in a mass. When the cloud extends from one side of the horizon to the other, there is no danger of a cyclone.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

If Your Liver Reminds You

Of its existence by dull pain or sharp twinges in the right side, or beneath the dexter shoulder-blade, accept the reminder as a warning, and regulate the organ without loss of time, by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The above symptoms are usually accompanied by yellowness of the skin, constipation, furred tongue, disorder of the stomach, sick headache and morning nausea. But a reform is promptly instituted by the bitters, the best possible substitute for calomel, blue pill, and other super-potent and hurtful drugs erroneously designated as remedies for biliousness. Appetite and digestion are restored, and the bowels resume activity, when an impetus is given to the functions of health by this sterling anti-bilious medicine, which also has the effect of enriching and purifying the circulation, and fortifying the system against malarial infection in air or water. It is also highly beneficial for rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles.

THE London Board of Works has under its control 1,800 acres of land devoted to parks. Of these Blackheath is the most spacious, Hampstead Heath and Clapham Common coming next. Southwark Park affords an instance of a somewhat unpromising spot, being being now "a much valued place of resort," in the midst of a large population. The Thames Embankment Gardens, covering altogether fourteen acres, adorn the banks of the river, and conduce to the enjoyment of multitudes who in this respect possess a privilege unknown to a previous generation. To the space commanded by the Board in the shape of parks, it is to be hoped that the seventy-two acres offered by the Goveror of Dulwich College will be added by the authority of Parliament in the present session.

Never Open Your Mouth

except to put something to eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the sufferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for any one's suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

IF there had been another woman and a lawyer in the garden of Eden, Eve would have probably got a divorce and married the devil.

THE only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE striped stick candy must go. There is enough poison in one hundred and sixty-five pounds of it to kill a boy. Just think of it.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

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The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

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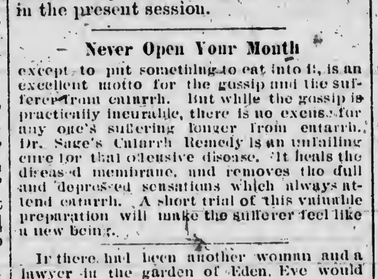
FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

The Akron Sewer Pipe is the best in the world. See advertisement in this paper.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TRADE
MARK
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
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Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
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It contains a full history of his noble and eventful life. Introduction written by Grant's Pastor, Rev. Dr. Newman. Col. Burr's work is indorsed by Grant's most intimate friends. Send for extra terms to agents. Address National Publishing Co., CHICAGO, Ill.

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HOPS & MALT BITTERS,

If you wish a **certain cure for all Blood** diseases. Nothing was ever invented that will cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal to **Hops and MALT Bitters.** It **tones** up the **System,** puts new **Blood** in your **veins,** restores your **lost appetite** and **sleep,** and brings you **perfect health.** It never fails to give relief in all cases of **Kidney** or **Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion,** Constipation, Sick Headaches, **Dyspepsia,** Nervous disorders, and all **Female Complaints;** when properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been **benefited** by it in this and other Western States. It is the **best** Combination of **Vegetable** remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the **Weak** and **Debilitated.** Do not get **Hops and MALT Bitters** confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice. Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

HAY-FEVER.

My brother Myron and myself were both cured, to all appearance, of Catarrh and Hay-Fever last July and August. Up to this date, Dec. 28, neither have had any return of these troubles. Ely's Cream Balm was the medicine used.—SAMUEL FERRIS, Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y.

CATARRH

CREAM BALM

has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.

Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.
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HAY-FEVER

SEWER PIPE The Best in the World is the **AKRON**

Send to the undersigned for it, as also for Drain Tile, Cement, Fire Clay, Ground Brick, Chimney Tops, Chimney Flue Linings, Plaster, Fire Sand, etc.

N. A. WILLIAMS,
219 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. **Fire Brick**

Amputation of the Leg.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh-bone, and the suffering man looked forward not without apparent reason, to death as his only deliverer. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. *David* KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific, FAVORITE REMEDY, to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. It is gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. *David* KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

To Keep the Blood Pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "Favorite Remedy." It removes all *impurities* of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

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ORGANS The most beautiful and finest toned in the world. *Low prices, easy payment.* Send for catalogue. Address Weaver Organ & Piano Co., York, Pa.

FREE HOW TO RAISE WHEAT. How to Prevent Winter Killing. Write for *free* pamphlet. Address THE SEED DRILL REGULATOR CO., LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

"THE FAIREST AND RICHEST COUNTRY ON EARTH." Send 6 2-cent stamps to G. C. PHINNEY & CO., BROKERS, SEATTLE, W. T., and you will receive **VALUABLE INFORMATION** of the Great Northwest and Washington Territory.

FREE BY MAIL.—New Book, with home references and questions to answer on our Improved Oxygen Treatment for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Deafness, Coughs, Throat, Lung and all Chronic Diseases. Trial free at office. Dr. JUDGE, 59½ Beach St., Boston, Mass.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS! Send us 25 cents and we will send you by return mail a box of the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills and eight handsome cards. Over fifty million boxes have been used by the people of the U. S. What better certificate could they have?
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADY AGENTS can secure permanent employment and good salary selling **Queen City Skirt** and **Stocking Supporters.** Sample outfit free. Address Cincinnati Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.

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Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

DO NOT FORGET

Perry Davis' Pain Killer

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any other form of Bowel Disease in Children or Adults, it is almost a certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any known remedy, or even most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, it is considered by natives, as well as by European residents, A SURE REMEDY.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.
R. S. & A. P. LACEY,
Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

R. U. AWARE.
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

Black Hawk ENGINES.
HORSE-POWERS. **Threshers**
Corn Shellers and Road Graders.
Made especially for North Western Trade. Send for prices, circulars, &c. H. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO., Marseilles, La Salle Co., Ill.

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The Personal History of
U. S. GRANT.
40,000 Copies Already Sold. Secure Territory at Once.

The book embraces the General's entire military, civil services, and private career, and is the most complete and reliable history of him extant. A large handsome octavo volume, superbly illustrated. We want one agent in every Grand Army Post and in every township. Send for full particulars and SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS, or secure agency at once by sending 50cts. for outfit. [Mention this paper.] Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

ASTHMA. HAY FEVER.
German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases. Inspires confidence; effects cures where all others fail. A *full treatment is the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark, and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN,
A Specialist for Eleven Years Past,

Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Send for 10 days' treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy ills positively cured.

If order trial, send 7 cents in stamps to pay postage.

H. H. GREEN, M. D.,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Mention this paper.

C. N. U. No. 33—85

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HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

Around the County.

Clarion.

Plenty of rain.

J. E. Darrah is shipping bark to the Petoskey tannery.

Blood Bros. have built an addition to their mill as well as made other material improvements. They expect to move their entire machinery from Petoskey to this place.

The Clarion Sunday School will have a picnic Aug. 27, at the foot of Bear lake.

Mrs. Wm. Johnson left last Monday for the southern part of the state to visit relatives.

Wm. Johnson will ship a car load of hardwood lumber to the south part of the state this week.

W. C. Niles is off buying whortleberries this week.

The windmill is progressing slowly.

The Clarion B. B. club played a match game with the Boyne City club at Boyne City last Saturday. The Clarion club was defeated by forty tallies.

A. K. Smith is absent on business.

Quite a number of resorters at Bear lake this week.

Burgess.

Harvesting is about over, except late oats and late sowed wheat.

Two ladies of this town went to Petoskey last Saturday and were warned before starting to abstain from Petoskey stimulants, but they failed to get back until the next day, for some reason.

Our town clerk, A. W. Chew has a little resorter—a very young lady—who has come to stay.

Mrs. Wade and two daughters, of Fremont, are visiting her father, Mr. Wm. Baker.

John Lewis lost a son aged three years, last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have friends visiting them from Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Leeds and family, of Louisville, Ky. who have been visiting her father, Mr. Josiah Gibson, will start for home about Sept. 1st.

The friends of T. W. Dake made him a surprise visit last Friday, and while the ladies busied themselves about the place, the men took their axes and cleared a place for him to build a house.

Up Pine Lake.

Boyne City is indulging in new sidewalks this year to a liberal extent The incorparation last winter seems to have been an excellent thing for the good appearance of that place, there being now more evidence of thrift and effort at cleanliness than ever before. The street commissioner is doing good work, which is supplemented by numerous citizens in the matter of renovating yards and lots.

T. J. Hill is building a shingle mill about a mile and a half from Boyne. to utilize a water power and tract of cedar which he owns, on Pine Lake, between Boyne and Advance.

The Beardsley block at Boyne is completed, and occupied by A. J. Beardsley with a stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc. R. L. Corbett has his law office in the front room of the second story.

Marion.

The "mutual" of Marion held their annual meeting in the school house and made a program for the current year. Their object is mutual improvement, physically, socially, morally, and intelectually. The keen competition of the present day indicates a struggle unparalleled in the history of our civilization, and the main object of this association is to ascertain the best and easiest method of adapting ourselves to the exigences of the hour.

The crops are fair. Wheat is looking well and almost ready for harvesting and the prospects are good for an abundance of the necessaries of life, nevertheless, we see in the conflicting interests of all classes, especial need for a clearer perception of what society is, and what it aught to be.

PILES

In all of the various forms are constant companions of the human race and produce the utmost suffering and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In blind, bleeding, itching piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of *Parmelee's Pile Suppositories* with hot water. Never known to fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

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First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Unto the Least of These.

What have you done to-day, my friend,
To comfort the weary and strengthen the weak?
Ar't ready from out of thy store to lend
To Him who hath promised a recompense sweet?

Did you ever think, as you looked around
With a feeling akin to selfish pride,
If you in your brother's place had been found
You might have been just as sorely tried?

Oh! hearts that are cold as the pitiless grave;
Hands that have never been stretched out to save
A brother from depths of sin and woe,
Less cruel than you were even the grave.

For even the grave seems to promise them rest,
And the sweet flowers blossom as freely o'er them
And the sun shines as brightly as tho' they were blest
With lives pure and blameless as thine may have been.

The Two Pledges.

Little Dennie was the only son of a clergyman, who, some years since lived on the shore of Lake George. This was before the commencement of the temperance reformation, when every family kept intoxicating liquors constantly on hand and used them as an occasional, if not a daily beverage. Taught by the example of his father and guests the little boy contracted a love for strong drinks that gave his parents most painful apprehensions on his account and was the subject of their frequent but unvailing remonstrance. At length, at a barn-raising he had been permitted to attend and where he had free access to a keg of liquor, he became *dead drunk* and was laid upon a board under a tree. The rest of the story we copy in the language of the author.

About four o'clock his father called to accompany him home; not seeing him he eagerly inquired for his child. They pointed him to the place where he lay. With a heart full of sorrow he carried him home to his mother and sisters. Together his parents watched beside his bed during the tedious night that followed, not knowing but that dreadful stupor would result in his death, but fully resolved, if he lived not to leave untried any effort that might promise to save him.

It was not until evening of the second day that he was restored to perfect consciousness. His parents thought it best not to speak to him of the cause of this illness for some days hoping his own reflections would do him much more good; but in this they were disappointed—he did not exhibit the first symptoms of remorse or consciousness that he had done wrong.

About a week after the event just related his father invited him one pleasant moring to take a walk. Their road lay along the shore of the lake and was lined with stately trees on either side. For a time they walked along in silence.

"Dennie," said he, "do you know what made you so sick the other day?"

"Why, I suppose I drank too much rum," he artlessly replied,

"Why, my son, do you know that I think you are in danger of becoming a drunkard."

"Why, father, I know you tell me so but I am not afraid of it. You drink rum every day and you are not a drunkard; and when I get old enough to know how much it will do for me to drink then I can keep from being drunk too."

They both seated themselves on a rock near the shore and most faithfully did his father speak of the evils of intemperance. Then, taking a small gold watch from his pocket, which Dennie had long desired to call his own, he said: "Dennie, if you will promise me that you will never drink any more rum I will give you the gold watch. Will you do it?"

Rising from his seat, he replied: "I will tell you, father, what I will do. If it is wrong for me to drink it is wrong for you, and if you stop drinking I will."

Had a flash of lightning burst from the cloudless sky above them his father would not have been more startled. How could he preach or perform the laborious duties of a pastor without his daily glass of bitters? How could he get up in a cold winter's night and go and pray by the bed of some dying parishioner without something to prevent him from taking cold! How could he attend the various ecclesiastical meetings of the church without something to help him bear the fatigue of the journey? The sacrfice was indeed great but the welfare of his child demanded it.

And, summoning all his resolution, with a faltering voice he said: "*I will do it, my son.*" And thus they pledged themselves to total abstinence there, the lake, the trees and the pure blue sky being the only witnesses, save the Holy Being who is everywhere. As they retraced their steps, the father, taking the little watch, from his pocket, gave it to Dennie and said: "My son, you have long wished that I would give you this watch. It's now yours so long as you keep your promise. Should that ever be broken I shall expect you to return it to me. Until then let it be a token to you of this promise we have now made."

Years have passed and the same little Dennie is now a distinguished clergyman in one of the most populous western cities. Four bright little boys call him father. The same little gold watch decorates his wall and often does he point to it and tell of his danger and escape from the whirlpool of intemperance.—Ex.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Hoxanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

TEN CENTS.

Advertisements not exceeding three lines will be inserted in this column for ten cents per week. Each additional line three cents. Displayed cards fifty cents per inch per month.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

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FARM FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Prices low; terms easy. For further particulars inquire at this office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

A large, dark red, brindle-faced cow; has large horns. Anyone returning her to me, or giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

RICHARD COOPER,
At Fountain City House, Charlevoix.

For Sale, at a Bargain.

We will sell our
Ten-Horse Power Combination Thresher,
Complete. No money need be paid down, if the required security is given. For particulars inquire of or address

CHARLES & LOREN HAMLIN,
1071f Burgess P. O.

Boats to Rent.

Fine Row and Sail Boats to Rent by the Hour, Day, or Week. Boats built and repairing done; also Boats, Oars, and Fixtures for sale.

RED BOAT HOUSE,
Near Charlevoix Summer Resort.
F. W. WILCOX.

Blacksmithing.

I have leased the blacksmith shop in connection with Washburn & Ackert's machine shop, and am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line, Horseshoeing promptly attended to.

Heavy Blacksmithing a Specialty

GEORGE PAPPIN.

FOR SALE.

The place known as
THE BEATTIE FARM
Near McGeagh's Mill.
For particulars inquire at the office of
J. MILO EATON.

MRS. R. TOULOUSE,

Manufacturer and dealer in
ICE CREAM
Fruits, Confectionery,
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, ROOT BEER, ETC.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Hodge & Litzau, harness makers, is dissolved by mutual consent. Our accounts and co-partnership property are in the hands of E. H. Green, of Charlevoix, Mich., who is authorized to collect all debts due us, and pay all claims against us.

Dated August 10, 1885. E. B. HODGE.
JOHN LITZAU.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition,
Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Hanger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

"Facts to be Remembered."

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Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

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WILD LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS

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PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

Ironton, Mich.,

Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

HURRAH for GOOD TIMES

Everything Booming

AT E. M. CLARK'S

Where he has a Lively Trade in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c.

When you get the blues, just call around and see with what dispatch everything is done, where Pork, Eggs, Butter, &c., is taken in exchange for Goods.

E. M. Clark

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

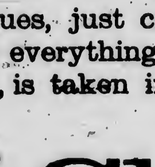
STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES

KEEP YOUR  ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOROMEW & CO.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

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J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLEVOIX ROUGH AND READY FIRE COMPANY meet every Saturday night, at the town hall. B. F. BISBEE, *Secretary.*

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D. Office at the Ingleside.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 927, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall,

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Grand Rapids
Daily Democrat,
The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.
This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
W. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.
Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.
Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PINE LAKE HOUSE,
A. J. HALL, Proprietor.
Boyne City, Michigan.
This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.
Every convenience for the traveling public.

Money to Loan
On sums of $100 and upwards, at reasonable rates of interest, on approved real estate security.
H. C. Miley,
65-tf Boyne City.

Picture Frames
Made to Order.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MOULDINGS
To Select From.
O. I. WHEAT,
Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Well-Digging.
JOHN SHRIER
Charlevoix, Mich.
Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

WOOD WANTED.
Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

MISS L. SPAULDING,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.
Special attention given to
CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
We would call the attention of the Ladies to our STAMPING DEPARTMENT.
☞ We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

McCABE'S
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.
Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.
AT
McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

C. R. BELLINGER
Has a large stock of
New Jewelry and Silverware
(SOLID AND PLATED)
Pins, Charms, and Chains,
In all the latest styles.
Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods.
New Style of Monogram Pin just received.
Sewing Machine Oil kept in stock.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

The Unprotected Workingman.

Here in Michigan where lumber, salt, copper, iron, and in fact every thing that the state produces, is highly protected, what portion of the profits does the laboring men receive? The last census shows that we had $92,930,959 capital invested in manufactories; that 77,591 persons were employed in manufacturing; that $25,313,682 was paid out in wages; that $92,900,269 was paid out for materials and that the value of the gross manufactured product was $150,715,025. If we divide the amount of wages paid out ($25,313,682) by the number of hands employed (77,691) we have a yearly salary of $326.24, or a trifle over $1 per day for the 313 working days of the year, which certainly does not show that a high protective tariff has the desired influence of raising the wages of wage-workers after all. But it does have the effect of securing very liberal profits to the employers. Add the wages paid ($25,313,682) and the cost of material used ($92,900,269) and the sum is $118,213,957. Subtract this from the value of the gross product ($150,715,025) and there is left $32,502,074—which represents the net profits of the business. It will be observed that the net profits ($32,502,074) is greater than the amount paid out in wages ($25,313,682). The wages average $326.24 per hand, and the profits average $418.89 per hand; the investment paid almost forty per cent annually, or more than doubled itself every three years. The employer received $745.11 for each hand's work, or more than double what he paid his help—he retained from each hand $418.89 for being boss, and handed the residue, $326.24, over to the workmen for doing the work.

Plainly then, the person protected under the high tariff is not the workingman, but the employer; and it is no wonder there is so much discontent among the workingmen of the state where the employers take more than half their earnings for their share of the profit.—[Monroe Democrat.

Something Missing.

There is something missing in the republican organs since the machinery for turning the rascals out got fairly at work. It is the daily congratulation of the country on the honesty of the g. o. p. There is one especially noticeable vacancy in the column which used to be devoted to the statement about collecting the revenue without losing a cent.

This vacancy is due, possibly, to the disclosures which have been made as to defalcations and loss during the past twenty years. The story that comes from New Orleans is especially instructive in this regard. In that period the government has lost in that single city, through the carelessness, dishonesty, and misfeasance of its officers, about $1,500,000. In the sub-treasury two of the first republican officeholders were in default to the government $700,000. By a third the government lost $5,700; and by the treasurer who is about to retire it will lose $25,000, the amount embezzled by a confidential clerk.

In the internal revenue branch of the government at the same city the dead loss has been nearly three-quarters of a million, to say nothing of a few thousand dollars collected from the bondsmen of defaulting officials. The balance of the loss, so far as ascertained, was in the postoffice and custom house with the returns not all in yet. It is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, that the republican organs prefer to talk about Keiley rather than the financial glories of the g. o. p.—[Free Press.

Clippings.

While the metropolitan press publishes the news of the world, nation and state, the country press is not behind in publishing its full quota of ripe opinions. It takes a large sheet to hold the news, but real editorial opinions may be condensed into very small space and still be equally as forcible. —[Ovid Union.

The middle and western states freight association will meet at the Arlington, Petoskey, September 10th and 11th, and that will be an important event in railroad and business circles. All the railroads west of Pittsburg and Buffalo and east of the Mississippi will be represented and rates will be agreed upon for freight.

N. Clark, Register of U. S. Land Office at Reed City, in writing to the Western World, says: "On the first of June we had about 50,000 acres of land in this district subject to entry. This is pine plains, covered with small pine and oak grubs. It is chiefly of a sandy soil, has good water, and is in a healthy part of the state. In addition to the above lands there are about 5,000 acres on Bois Blanc Island, in the Straits of Mackinaw, of good hardwood land, that will soon be open for entry, and about 13,000 acres in Emmet county, also good hardwood land, in dispute between U. S. and the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co."

Perry Hannah, of Traverse City gave his opinion on newspaper advertising as follows to one of the press excursionists to that city: "There is no man in Michigan who owes more to newspapers than I do. Advertising has made my money for me. True I've paid my printer's bills, when they have asked me, but I feel grateful for all that to the newspaper.

The following is the recipe for the government harness-dressing:—Mix well together with a gentle heat,—neat's foot oil, 1 gallon; bayberry tallow, 2 pounds; beeswax, 2 pounds; beef tallow, 2 pounds; castor oil, 2 quarts; lamp black, 1 ounce. Strain while hot through a fine cloth, and allow to cool. This is said to be a superior dressing.—[U. S. Gazette.

The registers of the U. S. land offices are holding on to their offices by the courtesy of a democratic administration, and show their appreciation of the undeserved liberality by continuing to bestow the patronage of their offices upon rabid republican newspapers. This is calculated to make all the democratic newspapers thus left out in the cold unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of President Cleveland's renomination.—[Resorter.

The postmaster general has designated the following postoffices in Michigan as special delivery postoffices, where on the first of October messenger boys will deliver immediately letters bearing a special 10-cent stamp: Adrian, Alpena, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bay City, Coldwater, Detroit, East Saginaw, Flint, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ionia, Ishpeming, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Manistee, Marquette, Muskegon, Niles, Pontiac, Port Huron, Saginaw, West Bay City, and Ypsilanti.

If nothing else had been accomplished by the election of a democratic president, the simple fact that it has demonstrated that the government can be intrusted with safety and honor to the party which has for twenty five years been denounced as unfaithful to the constitution, defiant of the laws and incapable of an honest and intelligent administration of public affairs, would be amply sufficient recompense for more blunders than have been committed since President Cleveland's sinauguration. The pretense that a party embracing half the people of the United States is dishonest, disloyal and incapable can no longer impose on the most credulous or prejudiced citizen. It has been shown that the democracy can not only govern but can govern honorably, honestly and beneficially to all the interests of the country, and this gives strength and permanency to our institutions. It has been shown that the southern people are as true to the constitution and as jealous of the honor and integrity of the union as it is possible for any northerners to be, and this kills forever the sectional issue which republican politicians are endevoring to revive, even over the grave of Gen. Grant.—World.

WHY LONGER GROAN

With pain and hug the delusion that nothing can give you relief. There is a remedy that is greatly prized for the relief of the afflicted. It relieves pains and aches in all forms, stimulates the digestive apparatus to more perfectly do its work, so you will not be suffering with dyspepsia and the long list of ills, the results of disordered digestion, dysentery, cholera and cramps. It is *Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure.* In rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bruises, strains, &c., applied externally it is excellent. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

DIABETES.

Are you troubled with thirst, excessive and frequent flow of urine, pain in the loins and back and nervousness? These are some of the symtoms attending diabetes and bright's disease. Do not hesitate, but get *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* which will not only cure you but tone up the system and prevent dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, liver complaint and all kindred diseases. Only $1.00 for large bottles.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-13

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Sixteen persons were injured at Philadelphia by an explosion of dynamite in the steamer S. M. Felton, which had just left her dock with over two hundred passengers. A frightful panic followed the report, which was with difficulty allayed. It is believed that the explosive was placed under the head of the boiler maliciously.

There were 30,000 less emigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, since January than during the corresponding period last year.

Within twelve hours three brothers named Truby met violent deaths at or near Martin's Valley, Pa. One fell into a cattle-guard and broke his neck, another was drowned in a quarry pit, and the third was suffocated in a grain-bin. The news has so affected the widowed and now childless mother that she is also expected to die.

Ellis & Lessig, iron workers at Pottstown, Pa., last week notified their heaters, helpers, and other employes that their wages would be increased, with the prospect of the mill going on double time.

A case of yellow-fever is reported from New York. The victim is a sailor who recently arrived in port.

There are 190 persons serving life-sentences in the prisons of New York State, thirteen of whom are women, all for murder in different degrees.

The New York Canal Conference, in session at Utica, last week, elected the Hon. Horatio Seymour Chairman. It was stated that the Erie Canal delivered at the port of New York during the season of 1884, 37,501,424 bushels of grain, while the total receipts by all the railroads were 28,049,020 bushels, an excess in favor of the canal of 9,452,404 bushels.

William Carleton, a variety performer, aged 58 years, committed suicide in New York by turning on the gas and shutting off all ventilation in his room.

The New Jersey census has been completed, and shows that the total population of the State is 1,276,825. The net increase since 1880 is 142,709. Three counties in the State show a decrease—Hunterdon, 1,150; Morris, 447; Sussex, 1,138. Revised census returns show the population of Albany, N. Y., to be 96,356.

At Utica, N. Y., a large number of corsets, smuggled from Canada, have been confiscated by revenue officials. The smuggling operations have been carried on for some time in an ingenious manner through the agency of women.

WESTERN.

The Piegan Indians lost but one man in their recent skirmish with cowboys at Billings, Montana, instead of twenty, as at first reported.

The Illinois State Department of Agriculture received a letter from State Entomologist Forbes stating that great damage was being done by grasshoppers to crops in the northern portion of the State.

Maxwell, the alleged murderer of C. Arthur Preller, reached St. Louis on the 16th inst., and was met at the railway station by several thousand curious people. The prisoner still maintains a dogged silence whenever questioned about the hotel tragedy.

Fort Bowie (Ari.) dispatch: "Scout Leslie has just come in and reports that the command of Major Davis met a party of Indians, killed Chief Nana and seven others, and captured eighteen squaws and Chief Geronimo and one buck. Geronimo is badly wounded." Fort Reno (Ind. Ter.) dispatch: "News has been received of a desperate fight between a number of cowboys, occurring at the ranch of Frank Murray, thirty-five miles southwest, in the Chickasaw Nation. A party of twenty-five cowboys rode up to the ranch and fired about 100 shots at the boys inside the ranch cabin, with whom they had a quarrel over stock. The boys inside, being well armed, returned the fire with deadly effect, killing Dick Covart and seriously wounding Dick Jones and Bob Woods, of the attacking party. This makes four that have been killed over the trouble at this ranch since April."

A mill was fought near Braidwood, Ill., between George Mulvey and Adam Patterson, heavy-weights, the latter being knocked out in the 126th round. Both men were badly punished.

D. M. Sullivan, of East Saginaw, Mich., in the games at St. Catherines covered the hop-step-and-jump of 31 feet 7½ inches, beating the best American record by two feet and five inches.

In the regimental shooting contest at Fort Snelling, Minn., Lieut. J. T. Kerr, of the Seventeenth Infantry, made the remarkable total of 179 out of a possible 200.

A Federal Judge in Oregon has decided that pre-emption entries can only be canceled by proceedings in the courts. The General Land Office will not change its practice of canceling such entries for cause until the Supreme Court passes upon the question.

A Norwegian bark infected with yellow fever has arrived at San Francisco.

The Oklahoma boomers have broken up their camp and are returning to their homes, the recent action of the President having convinced them that the administration intends to deal fairly both with the cattle men and would-be settlers.

Three men, while fishing near Peoria, Ill., were killed by lightning.

The house of John Failing, at Tekonsha, Mich., was destroyed by fire, and his wife, three children, and himself were terribly burned. One child died.

The real name of "Dr." Maxwell, in jail at St. Louis charged with the murder of C. A. Preller, is now said to be H. M. Brooks, His father lives in Cheshire, England.

The office of the *Fruit Journal* at Cobden, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire Aug. 17.

H. A. Fretz, the absconding express and railroad agent of New Albin, Ia., now in jail at Waukon, traveled over four thousand miles in the Territories and British America between the date of his flight in January last and his arrest in Dakota a few days since.

Since March 1, 3,365,000 hogs have been packed in the West, as against 2,835,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

Postmaster General Vilas left Madison, Wis., last week, for Ashland and Bayfield, whence, after attending to some business interests, he will go into camp on the Blue River, in Northwestern Wisconsin, and indulge in trout fishing.

SOUTHERN.

Waldo P. Johnson, a prominent lawyer of Missouri, died at Osceola, in that State. He represented Missouri in the United States Senate at the outbreak of the war, and was expelled for disloyalty. He was afterward a member of the Confederate Senate.

Capt. S. H. Buck, recently appointed Postmaster at New Orleans, has resigned the Director Generalship of the new exposition, but will remain at the head of affairs of the old company in liquidation.

The wife and three children of Emile Lirett, of Terre Bonne Parish, Louisiana, were killed, and himself and two other children badly wounded, by an explosion of gunpowder in his house.

The United States steamer Yantic, on her way from New Orleans to the Isthmus, where yellow fever has been prevalent, to convey silver to Washington, is quarantined at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The net earnings of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific Company for the first half of 1885 were $1,510,749, an increase of $567,247 as compared with the corresponding period of 1884.

While cars were ascending and descending the inclined railroad at the Cabin Creek Coal Mines, near Charlestown, W. Va., the loaded car broke loose and collided with a car in which were Layton Oakford, President of the road, and three other persons, all of whom were killed.

An old man named Willis Roach, having money on his person, was attacked by four unknown men near Frankfort, Ky. A young son of Roach came to his father's assistance, and with a pistol shot and killed two of the men, fatally wounding a third, the fourth man making his escape.

Special reports covering the entire South, from Virginia to Texas, show that the prospects for crops and the outlook for business in that section are highly encouraging. The acreage of cotton, corn, and tobacco is the largest on record, and the yield of these and all other crops excepting wheat will be the heaviest ever known. Many new railroad and manufacturing enterprises are being projected, and the fall and winter trade promises to be better than for many years.

WASHINGTON.

The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has declined to issue any more patents to the Northern Pacific Railroad until the legal status of the road shall have been fixed.

The *Army and Navy Journal*, in addition to the list of army officers who will be ordered back to their regiments, having been on detached service more than four years, publishes the following list of officers who will be exempted from the operation of the order, having been put on detached service by the Secretary of War: Col. John C. Tidball, First Artillery, artillery school, eleven years and three months; Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery, war record, seven years and eight months; Maj. Richard Loder, artillery school, six years; Capt. A. B. Blunt, military prison, eight years and three months; Capt. F. N. Greene, military academy, thirteen years and four months; Capt. Richard H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, Indian school, ten years and four months.

It is alleged that four distillers who it had been discovered were using the "thickened-staves" whisky barrels have compromised with the Government, the sum to be paid amounting to $80,000.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims will expire by limitation Dec. 31. An enormous amount of business remains unsettled, and an effort will probably be made to induce Congress to prolong the court's existence.

Chief Clerk John Tweedale, of the War Department, is acting as Secretary during the absence of Mr. Endicott on his vacation.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending Aug. 15 was 369,461. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was 293,998.

Commissioner Thoman gives it as his opinion that the messengers to be selected for the immediate delivery of letters will be appointed under the civil-service law.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, the well-known labor agitator, will be urged to accept the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention, which met at Cedar Rapids on the 19th of August, declared in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law and against the adulteration of intoxicants. A license fee, to range from $250 to $1,000, was recommended. President Cleveland's administration and the Democratic policy in general were indorsed. Charles E. Whiting, of Monona County, was nominated for Governor; E. H. Gillette, of Des Moines (Greenbacker), for Lieutenant Governor; W. F. Brannon, of Muscatine County, for Justice of the Supreme Court; and F. W. Moore, of Davis County (Greenbacker), for Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Robert Lowry, the present Governor of Mississippi, was renominated by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Jackson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor on the 18th instant ordered a strike of all members of the organization employed by the Gould railway lines west of the Mississippi River. The strike was of small dimensions, comparatively few members of the Knights of Labor remaining in the service of that company. The Executive Board of the order resolved to employ counsel to defend imprisoned members of the organization, prosecute the Wabash Company for conspiracy, and impeach Judges Treat, Bremer, and Krekel, of the Federal courts.—The drivers employed by the Memphis Street Railway Company struck against a reduction in wages, and cars were only moved under police protection and at irregular intervals during the day. Several of the new drivers were assaulted and a number of strikers were arrested.—Employes of the Michigan nut and bolt works, at Detroit, went on a strike against a ten per cent. reduction in wages.—At Yonkers, New York, a number of striking weavers attacked four men working in the carpet-mill of Smith's Sons, when one of the latter drew his revolver, and a riot was only prevented by a plucky Catholic priest, who, gun in hand, dispersed the crowd and marched one of the men to the police station.—The situation at the Marion coal mines in Alabama is threatening. Twenty-three of the Italian laborers have been arrested at the instance of the strikers for carrying concealed weapons, and serious trouble is feared.

Senator Edmunds, who has just returned from England, says that trade in that country is very much depressed. He attributes this to overproduction.

Bayliss W. Hanna, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, sailed for his mission last week from New York, accompanied by his wife and three children.

Officers of the Pacific Mail steamer Rio Janeiro, which last week sailed from San Francisco for Yokohoma and Hong Kong, refused to receive United States mails.

The New York Produce Exchange estimates the visible supply of wheat at 40,380,195 bushels, and of corn at 5,270,158 bushels. Exports of produce from New York last week were valued at $7,294,973.

The Rev. Dr. Farrar, Archdeacon of Westminster Abbey, Wednesday cabled Mr. Cyrus W. Field from London that he would deliver three lectures in New York, the time to be named later.

The American Bar Association held its eighth general session at Saratoga, N. Y., last week. The annual address was made by the President, the Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky. He spoke in favor of advancing the science of independent jurisprudence and of promoting the thorough administration of justice, and urged the necessity of uniformity of legislation throughout the several States.

Between six and seven hundred men and boys employed in a colliery at Shenandoah, Pa., struck against a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, and assaulted the Hungarians and Poles working about the mine, who repulsed them after an hour's battle, ten or twelve men being badly hurt. The cloak and clothing manufacturers of New York find themselves seriously embarrassed by the pending strike of journeymen tailors in that city for higher wages. Complications have arisen between the glass manufacturers of the country and their employes, and a general strike of the latter is apprehended.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Cairo states that a civil war has broken out at Khartoum, and that the Mahdi's successor and other officials have been killed.

A sensation has been created in London by the marriage of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to Miss Amy Augusta Jackson Lawford. The ceremony, which was performed quietly at the residence of the bride's mother, is said to have been hastened by threats of an action for breach of promise against his lordship. The bride is an English woman of 30, whose acquaintance Lord Coleridge made on the steamer in which he returned from America two years ago.

Cable advices are to the effect that all Europe enters upon its vacation season with a prospect undisturbed by war.

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, who was recently married to Miss Lawford, says in a letter to the papers that he cannot see why the details of his private life should interest the public. The father of Lord Coleridge's bride was formerly a Judge in Bengal. The woman is 32 years old.

Dr. Reehard, sole survivor of the German International Exploring Expedition, is reported to have been killed by a native in Zanzibar.

A man was arrested in Bombay, recently, on suspicion of being a Russian spy. It is now believed that he is Olivier Pain, although he denies it.

Indignation in Spain over Germany's annexation of the Caroline Islands is increasing.

Confirmation has been received of the report that fifty per cent. of the European employes in the Congo region have died.

Mr. Gladstone is reported to be enjoying his vacation in Norway, and to be in excellent health. He recently walked eighteen miles in one day.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Hon. D. J. Morrell, ex-President of the American Iron and Steel Association, died at Johnstown, Pa.

The sailor found suffering from yellow fever in Battery Park, New York, has since died. No fears are entertained that the disease will become epidemic in New York.

Courtney and Conley defeated Hosmer and Gaudaur in a double-scull race on the Hudson, between Troy and Albany. The distance was three miles with a turn, and the time 17:57½. The winners have been challenged by Hanlan and Lee to a three mile-race for $1,000 a side and the double scull championship of the world.

A dispatch from Cairo states that the Egyptian rebels have occupied Debbeh, and are marching on Dongola.

Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales have left London on a royal yacht for a trip to Norway.

Admiral Kennedy, who served in the civil war in America, died in London last week.

Myers, the American sprinter, won the quarter and half mile handicap races at Rochdale, Eng.

Austria and Germany have reached an understanding in regard to the tariffs. Bismarck has renounced the duty of 3 marks per 100 kilograms on cereals, and Austria and Hungary are to modify their pending tariff bills, which, as at present formed, aim at extreme retaliation upon Germany.

Forest fires are raging among the Montana mountains, in the vicinity of Helena.

The wife of ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, died at Lake Minnetonka, of apoplexy.

By the first count of the census the population of South Dakota is given at 261,550. The official count of North Dakota places the population at 152,199, making the total of the Territory 413,759, against 135,177 in 1880.

The Sheriff of Reeves County, Texas, died with his boots on and three bullets in his body, after killing one man and wounding another who attempted to arrest him for drunkenness.

Jacob Graup, owner of a mill near Morgantown, W. Va., was returning home from camp-meeting in a carriage, in which were also his wife and two grandchildren, when the horses ran away, dashing the vehicle to pieces, and all four of the occupants were seriously injured.

Eighteen lives are said to have been lost by the wrecking of a British ship bound from Astoria, Ore., to Liverpool, forty miles north of San Francisco.

The National Association of ex-Union Prisoners of War, in session at Philadelphia, elected John H. Longnecker, of Bedford, Pa., President, and J. H. Mack, of Sandusky, Ohio, First Vice President, and adjourned to meet in Buffalo Aug. 20, 1886.

I. H. Aufdemorte, recently redemption clerk in the United States Sub-Treasury at New Orleans, who absconded in June with $25,000 of the Government funds, has been arrested at Monterey, Mexico, with two alleged confederates, one of whom, Rice Shepherd, is a notorious counterfeiter.

Small-pox is on the increase in Montreal. The theaters have all been closed, and the streets sprinkled with disinfectants. Boot and shoe manufacturers reports that the fall orders from the West are being canceled on account of the epidemic.

The Ohio Democratic Convention at Columbus renominated Judge Hoadly for Governor. John G. Warwick, present incumbent, for Lieutenant Governor, Gibson Atherton for the Supreme Bench, Peter Brady for Treasurer, James Lawrence for Attorney General, and Henry Welbie for member of the Board of Public Works. Gov. Hoadly made a speech defining his course in office. President Cleveland's administration was strongly indorsed. Hoadly and Warwick were nominated by acclamation.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$5.00	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.93	@ .95
No. 2 Red	.93½	@ .94½
CORN—No. 2	.52½	@ .53½
OATS—White	.37	@ .42
PORK—Mess	10.75	@11.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.01
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
BARLEY—No. 4	.44	@ .45
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.18	@ .19
Fine Dairy	.13	@ .15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.08	@ .09½
Light Skimmed	.03	@ .04
EGGS—Fresh	.10	@ .11
POTATOES—New, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.40
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .57
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .93
CORN—Mixed	.42	@ .44
OATS—Mixed	.23	@ .24
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.92½	@ .93½
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 2 Fall	.56	@ .57
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	5.50	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.85	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2 White	.35	@ .36½
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.75
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—Mixed	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.23	@ .21
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.50
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.75
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.50	@ 6.00
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
SHEEP	5.00	@ 5.75

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The Sault Ste. Marie Town Hall will face two streets.

—Detroit complains of corruption, gangs, rings, and things in her city government.

—Henry Henselman, of Harrison, agent for an East Saginaw brewer, has been missing since July 30, and his friends are thoroughly alarmed.

—President Willets, of the State Agricultural College, is in favor of manual labor of some kind being done by the students in connection with their studies.

—Cold weather has knocked all the enthusiasm out of the upper peninsula tourists, and most of them are returning home or sending for their winter duds.

—The G. A. R.'s have postponed the reunion which was to have been held at Owosso in August. The State encampment next year will be held at that place.

—Will Carleton, the poet, is soon to issue a volume of new poems, under the title of "City Ballads." It will be a companion piece to the "Farm Ballads" of his earlier days.

—Israel Smith, of Grandville, Kent County, brutally assaulted last winter by three robbers now doing time at Jackson for their crime, died recently as the result of his injuries.

—The Agricultural College people are testing the vitality of seeds buried in sealed bottles six years ago. The seeds which thus far prove to have most vitality are those of common weeds, their percentage being from 90 to 100, while plant seeds did not germinate freely.

—Roland Root, for half a century a prominent citizen of Branch County, died at Coldwater, aged 71. He had been totally blind for the past year. He served four years in the lower house of the State Legislature, and was First Lieutenant of Company A, First Michigan Light Artillery.

—Out of twenty-seven houses in Plainfield, near Howell, nine are now empty as a result of the Air Line of the Grand Trunk Railroad running three miles away and the starting of the village of Gregory about a year ago. One man has locked up his store-room and built a new store at Gregory, because his trade has all gone to the latter place.

—The Chief Engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad states, in the *Railroad Gazette*, that steel rails purchased for that road do not survive as long as guaranteed, and that rails laid as late as 1884 have already been removed on account of crushed ends. An explanation of these faults is given in the *Scientific American*, which says that the demand of the railroads for cheap rails has led manufacturers to work in slag and cinder with the steel, and in that way turn out a fair-appearing shoddy rail, in the manufacture of which there is a small profit, and the demands of the railroad companies for low-priced rails are satisfied.

Hygienic—Bulletin from the State Board of Health.

Sanitary authorities have claimed that the sanitary work which they have recommended to be done as a preparation for cholera—such as preventing and abating nuisances, attending to drains, sewers, privies, and cesspools, cleaning up generally, and unusual carefulness in regard to foods and drinks—would reduce the sickness and deaths from other diseases, even if cholera did not come. The weekly reports for July, 1885, to the Michigan State Board of Health, by physicians in different parts of the State, indicate that this claim is being realized in Michigan, so far as relates to the lessened sickness, it having been lessened from nearly every disease, and greatly lessened from fevers and from diarrheal and other diseases believed to be specially influenced by sanitary conditions; and this is true, notwithstanding the meteorological conditions in that month were rather more than usually unfavorable to health.

It is proper to state, however, that the sickness in any month is influenced by the met orological conditions in the preceding month, and that the meteorological conditions in June, 1885, were favorable to health.

Observations in Michigan for many years have shown that in July the meteorological conditions especially unfavorable to health are high temperature, excessive humidity of the atmosphere, and deficiency of ozone. The bulletin of "Health in Michigan, July, 1885," says: "For the month of July, 1885, compared with the average of corresponding months for the seven years, 1879—1885, the temperature was slightly higher, the absolute and the relative humidity were more, and the day and the night ozone were less."

"Compared with the average for the months of July in the seven years, 1879—1885, remittent fever, intermittent fever, dysentery, consumption of lungs, cholera infantum, diarrhea, cholera morbus, measles, and whooping-cough were less prevalent in July, 1885."

A large part of this decrease in sickness has undoubtedly been due to the medical and sanitary journals and the newspapers, which have constantly kept before the people the necessity for sanitary work and the facts as to the spread of cholera in Europe.

It remains to be seen to what extent efforts for the exclusion of cholera from this country, and the general preparation for cholera by Boards of Health and the people, shall prove effectual; but, even if cholera shall not be entirely prevented, there will remain the belief that the measures which have so greatly decreased the sickness from other diseases cannot but have had their influence in decreasing it; and, if cholera does not occur in this country, it seems quite probable that, by reason of the suffering elsewhere, there may be as many cases of serious sickness prevented in this country as there have been cases of cholera in Europe. But this may not continue without unceasing vigilance and effort.

HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary State Board of Health.

UNITED HOSTS.

Iowa Democrats Form a Fusion with Greenbackers to Face a Common Enemy.

The Prohibitory Legislation of the State Denounced as Hostile to Temperance.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention convened at Cedar Rapids on Wednesday, the 19th of August, and was called to order by Hon. L. G. Kinne, Chairman of the State Central Committee. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ringgold, an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. C. H. Preston, of Cedar Rapids. Col. Kestley, editor of the Council Bluffs *Globe*, was made temporary Chairman.

Fred W. Lehmau, of Des Moines, was selected as permanent Chairman, and made an eloquent address on taking the chair, and stamped his personality closely upon the convention. He is short in stature, clean-shaven, and speaks rapidly, clearly, and distinctly, with conviction and earnestness in every tone. He proved a capable Chairman, and managed to keep tolerable order during the most exciting scenes of the day. In the course of his address he referred to the "three R's—reading, riting, and 'rithmetic," not the other "three R's," and his hit was so happy that the convention was convulsed. He reviewed the Oklahoma question, and paralleled the action of Republican and Democratic justice on the subject. He dwelt upon the Prohibition issue, and said the Democratic candidates must go squarely before the people in opposition to this accursed law. As showing the unanimity of feeling upon this question, the applause which followed the allusion to the accursed prohibition statute and demanding its repeal was most earnest. Mr. Lehman said that if prohibition in Iowa accomplished all that was claimed for it he would not exchange such results for those of trial by jury, which it abrogated. He said the Democratic party should be one in language, law, faith, and destiny, as it has been one in history.

The liquor plank in the platform was a point of contention, a portion believing that the minimum should be $500, but it was soon shown that to carry the solid vote the minimum should be lowered, and the platform was adopted after discussion by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote.

Col. A. R. McCoy was first upon his feet for the nomination of a candidate, and presented the name of Capt. Merrill. He said Merrill was a soldier's candidate, an ultra-Democrat, and a strong anti-Prohibitionist. Messrs. Finn, of Story, and Smith, of Scott, followed, seconding the nomination. Mr. Keatley, of Council Bluffs, nominated Senator Whiting, and this action was seconded by Capt. Bell. Mr. Bolton, of Harrison, followed in a strong speech, seconding the nomination. Mr. Bolton spoke until the friends of Merrill called "Time?" when cries of "Go on!" "Go on!" filled the house and gave the first indication of the solid strength of Whiting's forces.

Horace Boies, of Waterloo, was then put in nomination. His strong point was that he came from Buffalo.

Senator Jones, of the Dubuque delegation, put in nomination William G. Stewart, of Dubuque. Jones spoke from the stage, and was interrupted by the Chairman of the Dubuque delegation, who wanted to know if the Colonel had any authority for his action. The doughty old gentleman replied that he spoke upon the authority of an American citizen and a Democrat, and as no second was entered his authority went unquestioned.

When the balloting began it was evident that Whiting and fusion on a Democratic basis stood in the lead, and at the end of the call of counties Kinne had received 42, Merrill 290, Whiting 315 votes, lacking eight of nomination. A break from Kinne followed to both candidates, and a grand change began. The wildest confusion ensued, in which the Chairmen of numerous delegations were yelling for recognition. Order was finally restored and when the changes were recorded the result gave Whiting the nomination.

Capt. Merrill promised the hearty support of himself and his friends, and upon his motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Brennan was nominated for Supreme Judge, and then came the question of fusion. When it was moved that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, a bitter contest followed, but the motion was carried and the nomination of Mr. Gillette, the Greenback candidate, followed.

THE PLATFORM.

The convention, after a sharp debate on an amendment to increase the license to a five hundred dollar maximum, passed the following resolutions:

The Democratic party of Iowa announces the following platform of principles:

1. We approve of and adopt the principles of the late Democratic National Convention.

2. We declare in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law of the State of Iowa as unjust and hostile to temperance.

3. We pledge ourselves to favor and use our best efforts for the enactment of a license law of two hundred and fifty dollars, with power to increase the same from two hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars, as may be deemed best for the public interest in the various localities of the State, as expressed by the legal constituted authorities of such location.

4. We pledge ourselves to favor and use our best efforts for the enactment of a law which shall punish as criminal the manufacture and sale of all adulterated liquors, such adulteration being the direct cause of intemperance, and destructive of the health of the people.

5. We condemn as disgraceful and tyrannical the action of the Republican executive of the State in driving out with muskets and fixed bayonets a one-armed soldier elected by the people in time of profound peace, before any judgment of a civil court had been rendered against him, thus making the civil power of the State subjective to the military power. We denounce such acts as truly destructive to civil liberty and an insult to the people.

6. We urge upon Congress the prompt enactment of appropriate legislation to open to settlement the forfeited railroad lands in the State.

7. We approve the action of the Democratic Senators of the Twentieth General Assembly in voting unanimously in favor of the prompt consideration of the bill known as the Cassat mining bill, and condemn the action of the Republicans in promising the miners of this State adequate legislation, and then denying them even a fair hearing.

8. That, while we oppose all monopolies, we recognize the right and duty of the Government to give the greatest possible liberty to every citizen consistent with the rights of every other citizen; and we believe, and announce it as one of the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, that labor is the foundation of wealth, and that the laborer should be the special object of the care of the Government.

9. That in President Cleveland the country has found a man of solid judgment, conscientious integrity, unswerving fidelity, patriotism, and courage equal to that of Andrew Jackson; and in his efforts for economy; for the exposure of criminal acts of the Republican party and its officers; for his unflinching firmness in dealing with the cattle kings; for his zeal in behalf of reform; for his efforts to restore the public lands to the settlers; for his efforts to enforce the law against polygamy; and for his constant watchfulness of the public welfare he deserves to receive the hearty thanks of the Democracy of Iowa and its unswerving support.

10. With these principles we go before the people of Iowa, calling upon all who believe a change is demanded, and that the books shall be opened and examined, and all who are tired of fanaticism and folly, whether Democrat, Greenbacker, or Republican, to unite with us in bringing about the results to which we are hereby pledged.

The resolution indorsing the administration was received with enthusiasm.

WONDER if the Republican donkeys in charge of the Ohio campaign will send an invitation to the deceased Senator Morrill, of Maine, to stump the State, as they did last year. If they still insist on having a dead statesman, perhaps they might galvanize Blaine into campaign life by offering as a reward the empty honor of the next Republican nomination to the Presidency.

SHELLS OF SAND.

Mud-Slinging Batteries of a Partisan Press Without Ammunition.

Remarkable Record of Reforms Made by the Present Administration.

[Washington special to Chicago Times.]

The administration vacation may be deemed to have begun, although most of the Cabinet Ministers are here. It has been in power a little over five months, and it is not too early to begin to ask what kind of an administration it is. The extreme difficulty the New York *Tribune* and the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* are having in keeping up an opposition to it is pretty good evidence that it is not an easy administration to attack. It has made some mistakes, but the most violent of the Republican organs have to content themselves with a ridiculous belittling of the good work of the administration, and an equally absurd exaggeration of those small errors which every finite government must make. It is evident from the Republican papers that they are getting very little campaign ammunition out of this administration.

Take the Treasury Department. It has been the practice for years to excite the cupidity of Congressmen by publishing a statement of our surplus revenues, which, while technically correct, was substantially a gross exaggeration. That has been changed, and the real available surplus only is now stated. A man who is not a banker or an expert accountant can now find out how much gold and silver the Government owns. Every effort is being made, and with full assurance of success, to prevent the substitution of the silver for the gold standard in commercial transactions until Congress shall meet and have a chance to amend legislation. The legal-tender issues have never been so secure as since the department has adopted the policy of setting aside from its assets $100,000,000 of gold as a fund to protect and redeem them. The pernicious practice of pension agents of keeping on hand, that is in the banks of friends of theirs, vast sums of money for which they had no immediate use, has been stopped. Whatever may be said of Arthur Chenowith's attitude on the civil-service question, he has done the good service of exposing a most disgraceful state of affairs in the coast survey office which his predecessor might have exposed, but he never did. Auditor Day has been the means of putting a stop to the practice of beating the Government out of large sums of money due it by getting accounts reopened and resettled on ex-parte evidence in the interest of some man who owed the Government. Custom houses that don't pay expenses, and that were established merely to afford places to political workers, are beginning to disappear. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving has been put in the charge of the man who above all others is best fitted to manage that great workshop. A long stride has been taken toward the destruction of the consignment system in New York, whereby American importers have been unable to compete with the agents of foreign houses.

Take the Interior Department. In the general Land Office a substantial check has been given to the vast fraudulent entry business, and the rights of the settlers in the indemnity lands have been asserted. In the Indian Office the illegal career of the cattle barons in occupying Indian lands and fencing the public domain has been brought to an end. In the Pension Office there are fewer employes spending their time in politics and more of them working for the disabled veterans than ever before. There was never before a time in the history of the office when it worked so rapidly and efficiently as it does now, and all that the Republican organs can say in reply to this is that a man whom the President appointed a Pension Agent took the responsibility of employing an ex-Confederate as his chief clerk.

In the War Department there is a feeling that merit instead of influence is to determine promotions of officers, and justice and the public good are to determine details, such as has not prevailed there for many years. Mr. Lincoln was an excellent Secretary and would have accomplished more in the direction of reform if President Arthur had not had so many friends. President Cleveland has no friends in his mind when the public interest is in any way involved.

In the Department of Justice it is already apparent that there is an Attorney General who devotes his entire mind to protecting the interests of his client—the Government. We have had Attorney Generals who looked out for everybody except the Government.

Take the Postoffice Department—the department that comes the closest to the people. Forty or fifty thousand dollars a year was saved on the contracts for official envelopes. About $30,000 was saved on contracts for printing postage-stamps. Leases of premises for long terms of years at exorbitant rentals, procured evidently for pecuniary or political considerations, have been declared invalid in accordance with an opinion by the Attorney General. What Postmaster General have we had lately who would have sacrificed the opportunity of distributing $400,000 among the owners of American steamship lines, not to promote the efficiency of the postal service, but simply to add to the gains of the owners? Mr. Vilas did that, and the result is that not only are the mails carried as well as ever, but to Cuba and Central and South America the mails are carried more expeditiously than ever before, because, instead of an all-water route, a part rail and part water route has been substituted. Out of nearly five hundred Presidential postmasters who have been appointed, it has been learned that one or two were bad appointments, and to the unspeakable disgust of the Republican organs these have been promptly revoked. Out of 2,500 fourth-class postmasters appointed since Mr. Stevenson succeeded Mr. Hay, it has been found necessary to revoke the appointments of five.

So much for the departments. Is there any Republican so hide-bound in his political prejudices that as he looks over this record he will continue to feel alarm lest the Democratic party will ruin the country, bankrupt the Treasury, pay the rebel debt, disgrace itself abroad, reverse the political results of the war, or do any other of the things not only that campaign speakers predicted, but that many simple-minded Republicans really feared a year ago? But take the new class of officials personally. A man who has lived in Washington for the past few years has a good many friends among the outgoing Republican officials, and for that reason he hesitates about making comparisons. But one of the last Republican officials to leave the Treasury said recently to the writer: "My duties bring me in contact with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Law Assistant Secretary, the Solicitor, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. There is no question that Mr. Manning, Mr. Fairchild, Judge McCue, and Mr. Miller are abler men and much better fitted for their positions than the Republicans they succeeded. Ex-First Comptroller Lawrence is probably as able a lawyer as his successor, Mr. Durham, but he had no executive ability, and his office fell into disorder. Mr. Durham is not only a good lawyer, but he and Mr. Garrison, the new Deputy, are good executive officers." Without being unpleasantly personal, it is unquestionable that some of the auditors are decided improvements on their predecessors. Col. Vilas and Mr. Stevenson can afford to allow themselves to be compared with any of their predecessors, and the Postmaster General looms up head and shoulders above some of the able Republicans who preceded Mr. Hatton. The affections of Mr. Atkins for the red men may be no warmer than those of Mr. Price, but Mr. Atkins is certainly not second to Mr. Price in the matter of clearness or vigor. Nor will the public lands suffer at all from the substitution of Mr. Sparks for Mr. McFarland. Whatever Mr. Colman proves to be, and so far as he has had a chance he has justified his appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture, he can not fail to be a more intelligent, efficient, and economical public servant than Dr. George B. Loring.

The sum of the whole matter is this: Five months of Democratic administration have proved that instead of there being only one, there are two parties in this country, either one of which is perfectly capable of carrying on the Government. This is gratifying news to people who are Americans first and party men afterward, but who have grown a little uneasy lest the preaching of the Republican politicians was right, and that there was only one political organization that contained enough brains and patriotism to run the Government without running it into the ground.

WESTERN GOVERNORS.

Gov. Martin, of Kansas.

John A. Martin was born March 10, 1839, at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa. While a mere lad he learned the trade of printing in the office of the Brownsville *Clipper*. In the spring of 1857 he went to Pittsburgh and worked at his trade for a short time. In October of the same year he emigrated to Kansas. He located in Atchison, and for a short time set type for the columns of the *Squatter Sovereign*. He purchased the *Squatter Sovereign* in February, 1858, changed its name to *Freedom's Champion*, and on the 20th of the same month commenced his long editorial career in Kansas by the issue of the first number of the paper with which he has since been so honorably identified. Since that time he has been elected to several offices, filling them to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. He was Secretary of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and was elected State Senator before he was twenty-one. He served as delegate to the Territorial Convention, at Lawrence, of April 11, 1860. During the summer of 1861 he assisted in organizing the Eighth Kansas Infantry, of which he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. Early in 1862 he was appointed Provost Marshal of Leavenworth, and in March of the same year his regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., and thereafter during the whole war it served in the Army of the Cumberland.

Lieut. Col. Martin was promoted to be Colonel on the 1st of November, 1862, and was Provost Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., from December, 1862, to June, 1863. The regiment under his command took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Lancaster, Ky.; the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga; the battle of Chickamauga; the siege of Chattanooga; the storming of Mission Ridge; the campaign in Eastern Tennessee in the winter of 1863-4; the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta; and the subsequent pursuit of Hood northward. Col. Martin commanded the Third Brigade during the siege of Chattanooga; and commanded the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, from August, 1864, until his muster out at Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1864. Returning home, he resumed control of the Atchison *Champion* early in January, 1865. He has been Commander-in-chief of the State Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic; a delegate from Kansas to the National Republican Conventions of 1860, 1868, 1872, and 1880; a member of the United States Centennial Commission and one of the Vice Presidents of that body; was elected by the two houses of Congress one of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes in 1878, and re-elected in 1882, being Second Vice President of that body until 1884, and was elected Mayor of Atchison in 1865. He was elected Governor of Kansas in 1884, defeating ex-Gov. Glick, the Democratic candidate, by 40,000 majority.

Gov. Dawes, of Nebraska.

James W. Dawes, Governor of Nebraska, was born at McConnellsville, Ohio, on Jan. 8, 1845. Removed from Ohio to Wisconsin in 1856, locating in the town of Newport. Received a common-school education; worked on farm summers, attending school winters. From October, 1864, to October, 1868, clerked for G. J. Hansen & Co., general merchants, at Kilbourn City, Wis. Studied law at Fox Lake, Wis., and was admitted to the bar Jan. 10, 1871. Was married at Fox Lake, May 11, 1871. Located at Crete, Neb., Sept. 5, 1871. Engaged in mercantile business from Sept. 5, 1871, to March, 1877. Was elected State Senator in 1876. Engaged in the practice of law since 1877. Held the position of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska from May, 1876, to September, 1882. Elected delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1880, and was named by delegation as member of National Republican Committee for Nebraska for term of four years. Trustee and Secretary of Doane College, at Crete, Neb., since 1875. Elected Governor of Nebraska November, 1882, and re-elected November, 1884.

"Oh, missus, I's tarible skeered. Las' night I dreamed mos' all night I wuz a-dyin', an' I's 'feared I ain't long fer dis world."

"Why, you shouldn't be alarmed; you know dreams work by the rule of contraries."

"No, missus, I kan't see dat, coz night fo' last I dreamed I felled down a well, an' shuah I doan' understan' how I could fall up one."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Randall Wing in Congress Has Agreed to a Revenue-Reform Measure.

[Philadelphia telegram.]

The *Press* prints the following Washington special regarding a recent tariff deal among the Democrats:

"The apparent non-committal attitude on the question of the tariff is the result of recent conferences in which the more moderate Democrats, including the President himself and Secretary Manning, have thrown out the tub which is intended, at least for the present, to satisfy the free-trade whale. In the conference which has led to this result, which took place recently in Washington, Congressman Randall took a leading part, and in many respects his views had much to do in shaping the new Democratic policy.

"First of all it was agreed on all sides that the tariff must be revised. At last, after much discussion, in which the advice of certain well-known protectionists was sought and freely and frankly given, the moderates agreed to give the immoderates a $40,000,000 reduction in customs during the coming session, the moderates, however, to reserve the right of creating a sort of inner-circle tariff commission to be run during the months preceding the coming session of Congress as a sort of side-show to the Treasury Department.

"It must not for a moment be supposed that a reduction of $40,000,000, which involves the acceptance and support on the part of the free traders of a bill prepared entirely by the Randall wing of the Democratic party, was agreed to without other and still more substantial promises in the immediate future. It has been practically agreed upon that the Treasury Department, aided and abetted by such manufacturers as may be found willing to co-operate with the Secretary, will present a bill, the basis of which will be, as I have said, the reduction of $40,000,000, or at least an apparent reduction of that amount.

"To this end the Treasury Department has employed several experts, who are now engaged in obtaining opinions of manufacturers throughout the country, and such information as it is enabled to gather in relation to the cost of production at home and in competing European countries. All this information will be tabulated and a bill framed after the fashion of that proposed (and finally passed) by Secretary of the Treasury Walker, and which is known as the 'Walker bill of 1846.'

"On paper and viewed as a whole, this is a splendid scheme. The moment, however, the bill, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, comes into the House and is taken up—as it most assuredly will be—line by line, the Democratic party will be in the same condition as it always has been on the tariff question. A struggle over the proposed Treasury bill will, in fact, develop the old struggle again. The least objectionable measure may be passed, but a measure that contemplates the reduction of $40,000,000 of customs duties will, in the opinion of some of the leading Republicans here, utterly fail."

THE BOOMERS DISPERSE.

Oklahoma Home-Seekers Have Given Up the Struggle and Broken Camp.

[Washington special.]

It is learned that satisfactory evidence has been submitted to the Attorney General of the intention of the Oklahoma boomers to abandon all idea of further attempts to invade Oklahoma or violate the President's proclamation, and have broken camp. This evidence is said to come from the boomers themselves and from Congressmen and others in position to know the facts and vouch for the sincerity and good faith of the statements. The explanation given is that the boomers are satisfied with the policy of the administration, which they regard as just, and do not care to resist the Government when it applies the same restrictions to the cattlemen as it does to themselves. They have become convinced that the administration intends to protect the Indians, and they concede that this is right, their claim having been based upon the idea that they had as much right to occupy the lands as the leaseholders and cattlemen who were permitted to do so. Attorney General Garland is said to be fully satisfied with these assurances, and it is understood that he will at an early day direct the discontinuance of contemplated prosecutions against the invaders.

POUNDMAKER A CONVICT.

He Is Found Guilty of Making War Against the Queen and Sentenced to Three Years in Prison.

[Winnipeg (Man.) special.]

Poundmaker, Chief of the Indians who fought Col. Otter's flying column at Cut-Knife Creek, and afterward attacked and captured a supply-train of thirty-one wagons in the Eagle Hills, was convicted at Regina of making war against the queen and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The Chief, when he heard the sentence, asked that he be hanged right away rather than be imprisoned. Before sentence was passed on him he said: "I was good all summer. People told lies. I saved a lot of bloodshed. I can't understand how it is that after saving so many lives I am brought here. I could have been on the prairies still if I would." Then waving his hand majestically he said, with a smile: "I am a man. Do as you like. I am in your power. I gave myself up. You did not catch me."

AN AWFUL CRIME.

A Philadelphia Ferryboat Wrecked by Dynamite Maliciously Placed Under Her Boiler.

Sixteen Persons More or Less Injured and Over 200 Lives in Jeopardy.

[Philadelphia telegram.]

An explosion occurred on the steamer S. M. Felton just after she had left her dock this morning on her trip to Wilmington, Del. As she was opposite Pier No. 8, south wharves, the passengers and crew were startled by an explosion which shook the boat from stem to stern, and when the smoke cleared away it was found that the entire forward part of the vessel above the water-line had been badly damaged and a number of passengers injured, some of them severely. The pilot house and the entire upper deck were lifted and fell to the lower deck. The bow presented a scene of complete wreck. Tugs proceeded at once to the injured vessel, and with the assistance of the police tug William S. Stokley, which was lying near by, at once proceeded to remove the injured. The ambulance of the Pennsylvania Hospital soon arrived and took most of the injured to that institution. The list of wounded numbers sixteen, as follows: Jesse Bradley, of Philadelphia, ankle dislocated; J. B. Chester, of Chester, side injured; Geo. Cockaine, of Philadelphia, back and thigh hurt by falling woodwork; Samuel Cooper, of Frankford, hurt about the chest and head; George Erwin, a deck-hand, severely injured in the side; James E. McDonald, a child, of Chester, leg broken; Silas Reed, of Philadelphia, slightly injured; George Mitchell, deck-hand, of Bridgeton, N. J., right hand severely cut and ankle sprained; John McCusker, passenger, injured about the breast; Edward Spear, of Philadelphia, injured internally—it is thought he will die; John Stevenson, of Camden, N. J., slightly injured; Charles Quinlan, of Philadelphia, badly bruised about the body; James Valentine, of Wilmington, Del., engineer of the Felton, cut about the head by flying glass; John L. Vantine, of Chester, Pa., complicated dislocation of ankle; Edward Young, of Wilmington, Del., fireman of the Felton, injured about head and face; George L. Wilson, the engineer, who was standing on the wharf when the explosion occurred, was thrown backward over a bench, and sustained injuries of the right wrist.

The passengers were mostly women taking babies for a fresh-air trip on the river. Their escape is accounted for by the providential fact that but few of them were in the forward part of the steamer, as the forward canvas awning had not been set, and the sun shining there made the passengers seek cooler spots in the stern of the boat.

Edward Young, the fireman, says that when the explosion occurred he was carrying only thirty-five pounds of steam to the square inch.

Andrew Linker said to-day that he inspected the boiler last May and found it in good condition. The iron was tested. It is stamped 50,000 ponnds, and broke at 56,000 pounds. The indentation in the head of the boiler, however, shows beyond doubt that the explosive force came from without, and not from within.

Capt. Wiley, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Mershon, and Mr. Linker made a careful examination of the wreck for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the explosion. The investigation established the fact that the explosion was caused by dynamite. The explosive had been placed forward, directly in the head of the boiler. The steamer came up from Wilmington at 8:30, and lay at her wharf until 10 o'clock last night. She lay at Wilmington in charge of Andrew Jones, of Bridgeton, N. J. He could not be communicated with to-day, but Capt. Wiley says that if a stranger had boarded or attempted to board the steamer last night the watchman would have informed him of that fact.

While the steamer lay at her wharf this morning the passengers came aboard and took chairs on the hurricane deck or aft. The officers and deck hands were busy, and no attention was paid to the movements of passengers. Several of them carried baskets, so that a bundle or package might have been carried aboard without attracting attention.

The official report made to H. F. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, under whose supervision the steamboat is operated, says: "The head of the boiler was indented and cracked about a foot in length. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a cartridge of some kind placed under the head of the boiler maliciously."

Detectives have been put on the case.

Bogus Beer Stamps.

[Washington special.]

The officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau are working with the officers of the secret service in the investigation of an extensive system of frauds in New York City. So far their attention has been particularly directed to the counterfeit beer stamps. Up to within a few weeks ago there was not the slightest suspicion that anything of a "crooked" nature was going on, but an examination of the receipts of the local internal revenue office showed quite a falling off. A more careful examination developed the fact that it was confined exclusively to the brewers. Then came the discovery that counterfeit beer stamps were in use. Up to date about $14,000 worth have been seized, and the end is not yet. The officials here are very reticent over the affair, and decline to give out the particulars for publication. It is learned, however, that they have discovered a conspiracy in which brewers from nearly all the principal cities of the country are concerned. The evidence is now being gathered, and it is understood that at the proper time there will be a series of arrests and seizures which will partake of the most sensational description.

Claiming Everything.

[Houston (Tex.) special.]

Three hundred and eighty suits have just been filed in the District Court in this county for the heirs of Mary E. Weatherford, of Tennessee, which embrace 335 acres of land in this city and three blocks on Main street. Suits for 27,000 acres of land in Cherokee, Henderson, Rusk, Coryell, Bexar, Medina, Lampasas, and Houston Counties, and $40,000 worth of property in Austin, have also been entered.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

The soldier's home has been located at Grand Rapids.

Mississippi has adopted resolutions endorsing Cleveland's administration.

Kalamazoo lost $100,000 worth of celery by a severe rain storm last Sunday.

The thirty-seventh annual fair of the Michigan state agricultural society opens at Kalamazoo on Monday, Sept. 14th.

In its 12th year just closed the Detroit Evening News has printed and circulated 12,437,857 copies of its regular edition.

The western Michigan agricultural and industrial society will hold their annual fair at Grand Rapids, commencing Sept. 21, and continuing five days.

No. 2 of the Michigan Manufacturer is out, and in contents and style is fully up to the standard promised in the first issue. Sixteen pages, monthly, $1. E. A. Stowe & Bro., Grand Rapids.

The second annual reunion of the Michigan soldiers' and sailors' association will be held at Reed City, commencing Sept. 8, and continuing three days. Fifty Grand Army posts are expected to be in attendance.

Mr. Faulkner, of the Traverse Journal, has taken as a partner in the office, Mr. R. D. Coy, an experienced newspaper man, "and a good democrat." While the Journal is an independent paper, politically, it will lose nothing by having good democratic judgment diffused throughout its management.

Kalamazoo Vanity Fair shows up a newspaper fraud named Jackson, who prowls around the country, swindling newspapers and ruining young girls. He is described as "about 6 feet in height, has a stubby black mustache, blue eyes and black hair. When here he wore a black felt hat, and grey suit of clothes. He walks as though lame, and is a rapid talker."

The Toledo Blade opposes the nomination of Baumbach, the republican candidate for the legislature in that district, because he is a saloon keeper. The Blade says the nomination was an insult to the party, deliberate and premeditated, and that it will prove a grave mistake in view of the election next winter of a United States senator. The nomination was undoubtedly made to catch the German vote.

Inland Marine gives the dimensions of the floating palace, the new steel steamer City of Cleveland, now building at Wyandotte, as follows: Length of keel, 270 feet; over all, 283 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; breadth over all, 70 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet. Cost, $300,000. The propelling power is to be a low-pressure condensing beam engine, of 2,400 horse-power, with a cylinder 60 inches in diameter and 12 foot stroke.

The following items are samples of what may be found in almost every newspaper now-a-days, and show that business is improving all over the country: "The Sturgis Democrat is pleased to note that in St. Joseph county, business is looking up; that traveling men are selling larger bills and the store keepers note increasing sales to farmers, who are in good spirits over the good harvest and fine corn crops."...."Business at all of the Northern Michigan resorts is immense and the Harbor Springs Resorter says: "Instead of competing for its portion of the custom this year, each hotel is anxious to secure outside accommodations for the rush of guests with whom it is besieged."....The iron trade is looking up. Many firms report orders for months ahead, and there are signs of an early revival of general business. Let us hope the worst is over.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.....Following this, a paper from Black River Falls, Wis., notes the establishment, at that place, of a sixty-ton furnace for the manufacture of pig iron, by a company of Minneapolis capitalists, to utilize the extensive iron mines and abundant timber of that place. The gentlemen composing the company are practical business men and not speculators, and their intent is to establish a permanent business, taking advantage of cheap material and labor to build the works and be ready for the boom which is sure to come.

Useless Weapons.

It was at El Teb that I was first struck with the inferior quality of the English bayonet and sword bayonet. At Tamai, in the rush and scurry, it was put to a severer test than anywhere else in the Soudan, In that battle the Hadendowas, as they rushed out of their grass cover with their short spears, fairly pitched themselves upon the weapons of our Black Watch and 65th. The triangular bayonet oftentimes bent and twisted. On the whole, however, it stood the test better than the sword bayonet. Like the sword bayonet, it often bent like hoop-iron when a thrust was made, if a bone interposed, and became corkscrewed in the struggle.

It has two serious drawbacks, not so observable in the sword bayonet. The wound it makes is slight, so that a fanatical savage or infuriated man requires several thrusts before he is placed *hors de combat*, giving him a chance to run much among civilized troops. In the second place, the triangular bayonet, when thrust violently, goes too far, and there is great difficulty of freeing it. At Tamai, a stalwart soldier hooked his opponent in such a manner that he had to draw the body twenty yards, as we were retreating, before liberating his weapon. This was the most conspicuous instance of the kind I saw, but it was by no means the only one.

The sword bayonet has weight without breadth, and, with the cutlass, frequently lacks temper. I have seen a blue jacket's cutlass-sword bayonet at Tamai, as well as some in the battles up the Nile, bend into a semicircle and remain in that shape, unfitting it for a second "point." The use it was put to did not justify the giving way of the weapon. The fact that it did not regain its form further proved that the quality of the blade was of the poorest. It would have gone the same way had it been driven awkwardly into a sack of flour.

There can be no real difficulty with our mechanics and workshops in producing bayonets that will bear the brunt of rough usage in a campaign. What I have said of the bad quality of the cutlass applies equally to the sword bayonet. Many a soldier at Ablu Klea, saw with dismay his bayonet rendered useless at the moment when there was no chance to load his rifle, and when he most stood in need of its services. There also I saw sword bayonets bend and twist with the facility of soft iron rather than steel. After that fight you might have noticed brawny foot guardsmen, herculean life guardsmen, and the deft fighters of the mountain infantry, all of whom had stood shoulder to shoulder in the square, straightening their bayonets across their knees or under foot. Others there were who discarded their weapons and picked up some dead comrade's from the field.—*London Telegraph.*

For the Stomach's Ache.

Joe Howard, a veteran New York journalist, who has wrestled successfully with a hundred epidemics and drank enough whisky to float a gunboat, gives the following advice to persons whose aching stomachs warn them of the approach of cholera or something like it: "First and foremost, avoid brandy, whisky and gin. They allay the pain temporarily, but they excite, exasperate and inflame the stomach, and worse remains behind. Avoid all 'cholera medicines,' which are all made of laudanum, peppermint, red pepper and camphor. They, too, allay the pain, but the latter effect is excessively unpleasant. They are a delusion and a snare. In this case, as is nearly everything in life, the simplest and easiest is the best. Take a spoonful of the essence of ginger in a wineglass of water, the hotter the better, and make it palatable with a little sugar. It acts like magic, and after a few trials the pain and all unpleasant symptoms disappear, and you are hunki-dori. Aside, however, from the disputed point of what is the best remedy, is the fact that so many careful, prudent people just now are suffering with this weakening and demoralizing trouble, and the further noticeable fact that so many men die suddenly from its effects."

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILDER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.30, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv..	.....	4 20	1 30	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar..	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	9 30	9 50	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv ..	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cros.	11 44	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City....	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids	1 47	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar ...	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv....	2 42			7 55
Cadillac, ar.....	3 42	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv.....	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 56	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv....	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Mancelona.....	6 21	4 55	1 27	.....
Boyne Falls	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar....	7 47	6 19	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City..	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	1 00pm
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls.....	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Mancelona.....	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska.....	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton.....	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar.....	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar...	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv....		2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City....	4 10	3 37	9 06	9 08
D G H & M cros.	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar..	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	5 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar...	7 05pm	7 25am	12 30pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Probate Court for said County. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the probate office, in the Township of South Arm, on Thursday the 20th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five. Present, James A. Keat, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ISAAC STAFFORD, an incompetent person.

Henry H. Vannornum, guardian of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such guardian. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the township of South Arm in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Henry H. Vannornum give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. JAMES A. KEAT, Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated the 24th day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Lydia Bisant, executrix of the estate of Franklin Bisant deceased, is complainant and Isaac N. Inskeep, Cynthia A. Inskeep, John T. Collins and Jane Roy are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal, interest and costs of this cause, of the following described parcel of land to wit: The north west quarter (¼) of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty six (26), in township thirty three (33) north range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the survey thereof, being in the township of Evangeline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated July 25th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG, Circuit Court Commissioner, for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Solicitors for Complainant, Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty ninth day of May A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Martha J. Ayers is complainant and and Andrew J. Hall, Sarah J. Hall, James Fox, Amos Musselman and Livingston L. Loveridge are defendants, notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal of said mortgage, interest thereon and costs in said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit, lots twenty six (26) and sixty nine (69) of the village of Boyne according to the recorded plat thereof, being in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated July 8th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG, Circuit Court Commissioner, for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Solicitors for Complainant. Charlevoix Michigan. 104-110

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK. You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City. I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK. Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.

An Entirely New High Arm,

Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS

The Most Room under the Arm.
The Best Self-Setting Needle.
The Largest Bobbin.
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread.
The Most Perfect Tension.
The Most Reliable Feed.
The Most Perfect Take-up.
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of

Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix

Photographs!

I have located my.

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER, Charlevoix, Mich.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

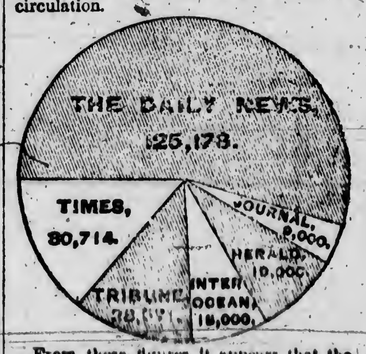
OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

The Chicago Daily News

Has the Largest Daily Circulation in America.

Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 130,000 papers a day.

The magnitude of this unequaled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 15,270 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best typical American journalism.

It is a member of the Associated Press, and is the only Press paper in the West that possesses this first essential in a complete news service. In addition, it has its own private wire (by lease from the Western Union Telegraph Co.) connecting its Chicago office with New York and Washington, at both of which points it has its own news bureaus. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS prints ALL the news.

It is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It solicits the patronage of intelligent, thoughtful, honest people, who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

is a "short and to the point" paper. It believes that newspaper reading is but an incident of the day, not its chief business. It accordingly leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless amplification. It seeks to say all that the reader should care to read, and to say it in the shortest possible manner. It is a daily paper for busy people.

It is a clean paper, fit for the family circle. It is a cheap paper—2 cents per day, 12 cents per week, 50 cents per month, $6.00 per year. Sold by all news dealers throughout the Northwest. Mailed to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of price.

Where the facilities of a daily mail are not enjoyed THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is recommended as "the next best." It is a large 8 page, 64 column paper, carefully made up to meet all the varying needs of the family circle. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. It is equal to the best.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Link, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., August 27, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT, EMREY & Co. general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $6.00, and $6.40.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.60.
HAY, per ton, $8@11.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 50c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 8@10c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

CORRECTED BY G. W. JEFFERIES.

BEEF—Steak 12½@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@8c.
PORK—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@15c.
LAMB 15@18c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Charlevoix "Good Templars" will please attend at the next regular meeting, Friday evening, Aug. 28th. Important business.

B. F. BISBEE, Sec.

☞ The price of "BRICK" POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the JOURNAL for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

☞ E. M. Clark has over Two Thousand Dollars worth of clothing which he will close out regardless of cost to make room for other goods.

☞ The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

☞ All orders by Telephone promptly delivered from Jefferies' Market.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright, Emrey & Co.

☞ THE FAIR offers glass ware at cost for 20 days.

☞ Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞ Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Geo. W. Miller has a pair of cubs in his front window.

L. E. Allen graded the north side of his lot this week.

Glenn & Porter have established a planing mill at East Jordan.

About 150 people attended the excursion to Mackinac on Tuesday.

The steam yacht, Uarda, of Detroit, was in port Monday and Tuesday.

Capt. H. G. Edwards is building a wing on the north side of his residence.

J. L. Hurd & Co. announce a new departure in another column. Read it.

Harbor Springs went over to Mackinac last week to play ball and got left.

R. W. Kane is building a wire fence in front of his lot on Clinton street.

The foundation for a new boathouse for the Chicago resort has been commenced.

A new windmill derrick has been erected near the old one on the Charlevoix resort.

A polo match between Charlevoix and Petoskey clubs is advertised for to-night at the Charlevoix rink.

Services at the M. E. church next Sunday. Preaching by the pastor. All who can come will be welcomed.

East Jordan has attempted to revive the spelling match craze which swept over the country a few years ago.

C. S. Hampton will send a dozen back numbers of the Daily Resorter to any address in the United States for 25 cts.

One by one our summer guests are returning home. Next month will see quite a scattering of families whose children attend school.

Preaching at Black's school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock. The Sunday school lesson will be illustrated from the blackboard.

Mrs. French has purchased the J. M. Clark house, near Eaton's twin cottages on Mason street, and it is being fitted up for occupancy by Mr. H. V. Rifenburg, of the gristmill company.

O. I. Wheat commenced the foundation of Mrs. Litney's new millinery shop, opposite the Bridge Street House, last Tuesday morning.

Ground was broken Monday morning for a brick block to be erected by E. H. Green, on the lot adjoining the one just put up by W. P. Brown.

The north front of the Woodbury lot has been cleared of brush and graded. Several other lots on the upper terrace have also been cleared.

Last Thursday afternoon, Dr. Crouter and A. B. Hunt, of Chicago, went to Susan Lake and in two hours caught about 25 pounds of fine pickerel.

The Daily Resorter of Aug. 26, contains a prize puzzle, and offers the Northern Independent one year to the first person who sends a correct solution.

Mr. J. S. Smithson, of Chicago, has purchased 2½ acres of land near the Chicago resort, and will erect a substantial residence thereon in the near future.

The new pier light is completed, and will be lighted Sept. 1st. It is to be a fixed red light of the fifth order, and the focal plane is 37 feet above the lake level.

Episcopal service will be held at the opera house next Sunday morning and evening, conducted by J. W. Bancroft, general missionary. All are invited to attend.

On Friday Geo. W. Miller and a friend from St. Louis went out a few miles and brought home 70 trout, a few of the largest weighing over a pound each.

Miss Ackery had a sort of "benefit picnic" last Thursday afternoon, patronized by resorters and others, and netting a good sum toward finishing her new house.

During the past two weeks more people have been entertained at the Chicago Club house than ever before in the same length of time, in the history of the resort.

A donation for the benefit of the pastor's salary will be held in the M. E. church next Wednesday evening. The ladies will serve supper from five to nine. Everybody invited.

New sidewalks have recently been finished on the Chicago resort, the latest being one from the top of the terrace near Mr. Moore's cottage, connecting with the walk to the dock.

Upright, Emrey & Co.'s delivery horse took a whirl around the corner yesterday morning, piling the wagon up against the fence, and throwing the horse flat on the sidewalk. No one hurt, and nothing broken.

The farmers in this vicinity will do well to sow to wheat this fall, all the ground they can prepare. The mill to be erected here this fall will need every kernel that can be raised within ten miles of Charlevoix for a number of years.

The Boyne City boat club is now fully organized and a four oared gig has been purchased. It is a good boat 38 feet long and our neighbors may look for a good team from Boyne City in next year's regattas. Our boys are full of pluck and muscle.—[Statesman.

During the past week the Charlevoix resort people have built a large amount of new sidewalk, besides making numerous other substantial improvements. The old south line fence has been removed, and a new fence built around the southern lot,—making the whole as one enclosure.

Chas. Plass, the boat builder, is now with F. W. Wilcox. He has just finished for I. R. Krum, of St. Louis, Mo., a handsome clinker row boat, 16 feet keel, and four feet two inches breadth over all, that contains, in the building and ornamenting, eight kinds of wood, as follows: Oak, ash, pine, linden, birch, birds-eye maple, butternut, and walnut. Mr. Wilcox keeps on hand at all times a select stock of these and other kinds of choice lumber for use in his business. As a boat builder, Mr. Plass has few equals. He has a medal from the Michigan state agricultural society for the best ten oared barge, and numerous letters of recommendation from prominent gentlemen of Detroit. He was for fifteen years steward of the Excelsior boat club, at that place. There is no doubt of the excellence of work from Wilcox's boat house while Mr. Plass continues to look after the details of model and finish.

Mr. H. V. Rifenburg late of Muskegon is here this week, preparing to erect the new flouring mill. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Fountain City house, where bids will be received for constructing the building. The intention is to let the entire job at once to the lowest responsible bidder for building foundation and frame and finishing ready for the machinery, the successful bidder to furnish all necessary material and give a bond for the faithful performance of the contract. The work is to be pushed as fast as possible, in order to be ready to receive the crop now being harvested.

Miss Carrie Hilton's birthday party, last Wednesday night, was also a "housewarming" for O. D. Hilton's new residence which is nearly completed, the dance having been conducted on the lower floor. It is a two-story house, 32x24 feet and will have a wing 24x18 feet. There is a cellar under the main building with walls two feet thick. The house fronts the north, and occupies a commanding position. On each side are two handsome dormer windows. From those on the west, one has a fine view of Traverse Bay and Lake Michigan, and on the east, a large extent of neighboring farms. The inside work is not yet entirely finished, but when it is, we hope to mention it again. The house will be heated by a furnace.

Personals.

Mrs. Geo. A. Leonard returned home Friday from her visit at Saginaw.

F. W. Hathaway, of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, returned to Chicago this week.

W. H. Hurlbut, of South Haven, arrived Saturday, for his usual summer vacation.

Jas. Lawrence caught a trout weighing one pound and 12 ounces in Stover's creek on Monday.

Mrs. S. Spalsbary was called to Elk Rapids to-day by a message announcing the illness of friends.

Frank Craine is canvassing for Grant's book, and Mills Kanagy takes his place in Geo. Miller's clothing store.

Mrs. A. F. Draper started last Saturday for a visit with her parents in Nicollet, Wis., to be absent several weeks.

Prof. O. B. Weed has returned to Manistique to resume his duties as principal of the graded schools at that place.

Mrs. Dr. Snyder and son visited friends in Charlevoix yesterday, and to-day goes to East Jordan to meet her husband.

Alvan A. Rhodes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Rhodes, died of cholera infantum Aug. 25th, aged 10 months and 20 days.

Mr. Fred E. Libby, of Muskegon, is in town this week, hoping to get in a successful bid for the construction of the new grist mill.

John Withers and Estella Smith, daughter of T. D. Smith, were married by Rev. J. T. Iddings, at the M. E. parsonage, on Monday, Aug. 24th.

F. M. Cowles, of Lansing, formerly a dry goods merchant, but now traveling in the interest of certain patent rights, made us a call on Saturday. It was his first visit to this place, and like many others, he expressed surprise at the evidences of enterprise and beauty of surroundings everywhere visible here.

H. V. Rifenburg and son, with their families and household goods, have arrived, and are quartered at the Fountain City house until they can get settled. The elder gentleman will occupy the J. M. Clark house on Mason street, and the son a part of Dr. Lewis' double cottage on Dixon avenue.

Report of Sunday School Convention.

The seventh annual meeting of the Charlevoix county Sunday school association, held in Charlevoix, Aug. 19th, had a larger attendance of ministers and prominent workers than usual, but the attendance of children was very small, and there being no morning boat from Boyne City, only two schools located on Pine Lake were represented by delegates; nevertheless the discussions were very interesting, particularly on the question, How to increase the adult membership of our Sunday schools? and the prevailing opinion seemed to be that parents and church members should pay more attention to their responsibility on that subject.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Rev. J. Blake, of East Jordan.

Vice president, A. W. Chew, of Hayes township.

Secretary and treasurer, R. W. Kane, of Charlevoix.

Quite a lively, but good natured strife arose between the friends of Boyne City and East Jordan with regard to the place of holding the next convention. East Jordan enterprise carried the day, and also developed one feature in the growth of the work, namely, that some of our people realize the difference between a convention and a Sunday school celebration.

B. SUFFIELD, Sec.

ALL PREPARED FOR

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We have just placed upon our counters a choice assortment of

Dress Goods, Woollens, Suitings, Etc., Etc.,

For fall wear, at very tempting prices.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TEAS.

Spring Crop, from Japan.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 29,

We will offer FOR CASH ONLY, 25 Chests new sun-cured Japan at 35 Cents, by the pound or chest. We guarantee this to be equal if not superior to any fifty-cent Tea.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

All the Latest Popular

SHEET MUSIC

May be obtained of

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Michigan Passenger Agents' Association.

Among the distinguished visitors in Charlevoix during the past week, the following registered at the Chicago Club house last Friday. The party arrived on the Faxton in the morning, were driven about town in the forenoon, dined at the club house, were tendered an excursion to East Jordan on the Gazello in the afternoon, and returned to Petoskey in the evening. In the following names taken from the register of the club house, we have added the name of the road represented as far as we could obtain.

W. A. Carpenter (D., L. & N. R. R., Pres. Mich. Pass. Agts' Ass'n) and wife, of Detroit.
J. F. Reckie (D. L. & N. R. R.) and wife, of Detroit.
F. I. Whitney (M. C. R. R.), wife and child, of Chicago.
J. H. Carpenter (C. & W. M. R. R.), wife and daughter, of Grand Rapids.
W. A. Gavett (C. & W. M. R. R.) and wife, of Grand Rapids.
W. H. Knight (W., St. L. & P. R. R.) and wife, of Detroit.
Geo. E. King (Sec. Mich. Pass. Agts' Ass'n) wife and daughter, of Detroit.
W. B. Carpenter, of Detroit.
D. A. Root, of Detroit.
Miss Edith Wallace, of Grand Rapids.
D. W. Johnson, of Detroit.
C. L. Lockwood (G. R. & I. R. R.), of Grand Rapids.
H. C. Potter, wife and friend, of East Saginaw.
M. M. Bagg, of East Saginaw.
Miss Mamie Bagg, of East Saginaw.

State Teachers' Institute.

Institute opened Monday at 10 a. m., forty teachers enrolled. Prof. John Goodison, of the state normal school, gave a lecture Monday evening, at the Presbyterian church; subject, "Origin and meaning of geographical names." Prof. W. E. Romson, of Stanton, gave a lecture Tuesday evening; subject, "A practical education." Both lectures were largely attended. A good deal of interest is manifested by teachers, and the attendance will exceed that of last year.

Card of Thanks.

D. H. Rhodes and wife wish to publicly return their thanks to Mrs. H. L. Clifford, Mrs. W. C. Newman, Mr. O. W. Smith, and other citizens of Charlevoix, for their assistance and many acts of kindness during the late fatal sickness of their child.

Shipments.

The following are the clearances from the port of Charlevoix as reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

20—Schr. Starke, 100 cords wood and 130 cords bark, O. Anderson to Milwaukee.
20—Schr. LaPetite, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.
20—Schr. Surprise, 160 cords wood, E. M. Clark to Milwaukee.
20—Schr. Charlie Marshall, 10 cords wood, 180 cords bark, Empey & Palmiter to Chicago.
20—Schr. H. B. Moore, 100 cords wood, 100 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Chicago.
20—Schr. Japan, 85,000 feet hardwood lumber and 85,000 feet pine lumber, John Nicholls to Chicago.
21—Schr. John Raber, 180 cords wood, W. S. Stripp to Milwaukee.
21—Schr. M. Capron, 85,000 feet hardwood and 85,000 feet pine lumber, John Nicholls to Chicago.
21—Schr. Sea Gem, 70 cords wood, T. D. Smith to Milwaukee.
25—Schr. Mockingbird, 3,000 posts, 70 cords bark, Upright, Emrey & Co. to Milwaukee.
25—Schr. Ralph Campbell, 190 cords bark, C. J. Carson to Chicago.
25—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 200 cords bark, W. P. French to Kenosha.
25—Schr. Grace Murray, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Newville & White to Detroit.
26—Schr. Narragansett, 510 tons pig iron, Pine Lake Iron Co., to Chicago.
26—Schr. Minnie Jepson, 270 empty casks and 15,000 broom handles, H. S. Udell, to Milwaukee.

PILES

In all of the various forms are constant companions of the human race and produce the utmost suffering and cause many a person to commit sin if not suicide. In blind, bleeding, itching piles, internal or external immediate relief can be obtained by faithful use of *Parmelee's Pile Suppositories* with hot water. Never known to fail. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS

And let every one know the benefits to be derived from the use of *Parmelee's Blood Purifier*. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all humors. It is a sure cure for scrofula, erysipelas, chronic sores, tumors, salt rheum, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

CLASS SONG.

BY GEO. K. BARRETT.

We stand upon a green plateau,
Where wide the prospect opes;
We gaze far down the way below,
On winding paths and sunny slopes.
But what appears so fair to-day,
We found a rough and rugged way,
And wearily did toil and strive
To bear the Cross of '85.

If steep and rugged was the ground,
And far the goal for which we tried,
Yet blithe the comradeship we found,
And strong and true each trusted guide.
They watched our footsteps first begun,
Till now with every task well done,
With fears dispelled, and hopes alive,
We hold the Crown of '85.

Beyond, above, the lofty height
Allures us to still onward go,
Where others, kindled by the sight,
Have passed the ways we do not know.
And may the path hold as pure joys,
As rich rewards, as few alloys,
As those through which we used to strive
To gain the Height of '85.

If trumpet call shall loudly sound
In life's high noon the honored name
Of one who at this board is found,
And hold it proudly up to fame,
How then our hearts will list the call
And thrill with memories dear to all,
Of one from whom we will derive
The crowning Prize of '85.

Not all who, pilgrim staff in hand,
Essayed with us the mount to climb
Are numbered in our joyous band
At this our graduation time.
Alas! some had not strength to come;
Some duty called; the gods loved some
Whom memory still keeps alive
Among the Class of '85.

In Lifetime's prime, though blessed with joys,
We'll live our happy school days o'er,
And travel in our girls and boys
The well-beloved paths once more;
And when adown Life's hill we go,
Our hearts with early warmth shall glow,
And nothing from our minds shall drive
Love of the Class of '85.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

BY MORRIS REDWING.

Night was fast approaching, and I was anxious to find shelter before the storm broke that had been threatening now for nearly an hour.

The distant growl of thunder had increased to a loud peal, and the far-off glow of the lightning was now one almost continuous glow. It would not be long ere the storm broke in mad fury, and with it the night would be doubly dark.

My horse was jaded from a long drive, my buggy wheels spattered with mud, and myself in anything but a pleasant state of mind. This seemed to be the worst country I had ever encountered.

As the agent of Williams & Jones, I had come to this out-of-the-way region to look after their interests in a suit that was pending in the Circuit Court of one of the northern counties.

Forty miles over barren oak plains, and through pine and hemlock woods, with the buggy jolting and bounding over roots and stones, through mud and water a good part of the distance, was not calculated to render one good-natured, to say the least.

Jones, junior member of the firm, had been on the ground for a week, and it was a dispatch from him that brought me on this journey.

"Your testimony is absolutely essential to the success of our claims," were the exact words indited by Mr. Jones, and so I had set out at once, hiring my horse at the railway station nearest the county seat for which I was aiming. Many thousands of dollars were involved in the suit, and I realized the importance of my arriving on the ground in due season.

It was a long, lonely road from the station, and I began to fear that I might have lost my way, when the sight of smoke and the gray of a roof loomed in sight. I urged my horse forward, and drew rein in front of a dingy-looking house in the center of a small clearing.

I noticed a faded signboard bearing the name "Cottage Inn" upon it.

Great drops of rain began to fall, and a terrific peal of thunder shook the very earth. This was accompanied by a red gleam that was simply blinding.

I glanced down the road at the black wall of swaying trees, and then leaped from my seat to the ground.

A man came to the door at my call, a grizzled, unprepossessing fellow, who said he would put out my horse.

"Better git inside quick, stranger; it's goin' ter rain like great guns."

I needed no second invitation, but strode into the open door, and found myself in a narrow, low-ceiled room, across a portion of one side of which extended a dingy bar. A jug and a few black bottles sat on a shelf next the wall, and the end of the bar next the end of the room was occupied by a bucket of water, the long handle of a tin dipper showing itself above the side of the vessel.

I sat down on a stool and glared out into the falling rain. The thunder crashes came thick and fast, and one continuous glow of red, blue, and white electricity shot through the gathering shadows without. It was a terrible night, and I felt thankful for the shelter that the old wayside tavern afforded.

In a little time the man who had taken my horse to the stable came in and shook the water in a shower from his shaggy great-coat.

"Mighty bad night, stranger," articulated the man. "You hadn't an idee of goin' furder to-night?"

"When I left this morning I had. How far is it to Pine Creek?"

"Eh? Be you goin' there? Wal, it's a matter of six miles. I wouldn't advise you to go on to night."

"I shall not, if this storm continues."

"It's likely to. Have some supper?"

I was fatigued, and felt in need of something strengthening, so I answered in the affirmative.

Lighting a lump first, my host then shuffled into the next room, and I heard him giving orders to a woman about supper for a hungry traveler. When the man came back he removed his coat and hung it up behind the bar, then he seated himself and proceeded in an attempt to look me out of countenance.

"You said you was goin' to Pine Creek," he questioned, in a hoarse drawl. "Mebbe you've got business ter court?"

"Maybe I have."

"I was up thar ter-day. Big case comes off ter-morrer. Johnson agin Williams & Jones. Mebbe you wasn't goin' up on that suit?"

The grizzled head leaned nearer to me, and a queer look, full of curious questioning, filled the little gray eyes. I felt annoyed at the fellow's impudence.

A crash of thunder silenced a quick retort from my lips, and second thought prevented my giving vent to my true feelings at all.

"I am a witness in the case of Johnson against Williams & Jones," I said, in a pleasant way, in spite of my feelings. "I desired very much to get through to-night."

"You can easy make the Creek afore court sets in the mornin'," said the landlord. "What's the odds whether you stay here or there to-night? You'll be fresher to stop here, I reckin."

I nodded, without reply. The host rose, after another close scrutiny of my face, and shuffled into the next room. I was left to myself for a time. I was not favorably impressed with the proprietor of "Cottage Inn," and only the necessities of the case would have induced me to remain.

In a little time supper was announced, and I went into the next room, where a frowsy-headed woman of middle age ponred tea and waited on the table. I seemed to be the only guest. The man of the house, anxious that I should not suffer from loneliness, however, came in soon, and entertained me with a stream of talk about hunting that was of a sufficiently interesting nature to accomplish the desired object. When I returned to the front room again the storm had abated, and the prospect was brilliant for resuming my journey.

"Wouldn't undertake to go to-night on no conditions," said Mr. Banks, for such was the name he had given. "Another shower's likely to come up, and mebbe the creek's full to overflowin'. You'd be in a bad fix entirely if you should git caught in the woods sich a night, with the bridge over Pine Creek gone. Take my advice and wait till mornin', Cap."

It was sensible advice, surely. Court would not meet until nine at the earliest. I could rise at daybreak and get to Pine Creek two hours before court commenced, which would be all the time necessary for consultation with Mr. Jones. After debating the subject for some time, I concluded to pass the night at "Cottage Inn."

"We'll make it as pleasant as possible," said mine host.

An hour later I was conducted up a narrow, rickety stairs to a straw bed in the loft. A dingy room it was, with low rafters looking like skeleton omens extending upward from the low walls. I was tired, not entirely used to roughing it, and as soon as Mr. Banks had disappeared from sight down the rickety stairs I sought the low couch of straw, removing only my coat, and was soon in the land of dreams. Confused dreams they were, too. All sorts of sounds visited my ears, and the tramp of many feet was quite confusing.

"Come, Cap, wake up! wake up!"

Some one was shaking me rudely by the shoulder, and the glow of a light filled and dazzled my eyes.

"Is it morning?" I queried, involuntarily coming at once to a sitting posture.

"No; but you're wanted below," said Mr. Banks, whose grizzled visage peered into my face, a tallow candle held aloft in one grimy hand.

"Wanted! for what?" in a dazed way.

"Some members of the bar here come, and they want to see Jake Brown awful bad."

"Well, that's my name," I muttered; "but I think they might have deferred their meeting until morning."

"So I said; but twan't no use arguin' the p'int, and so I come to you. If you won't go down I——"

"Of course, I'll go."

I sprang up, donned my coat, and proceeded at once to follow the proprietor of the wayside inn to the room below.

Three men were there, and each rose the moment I entered the room. Two of the men were young and wore good clothes and shining plug hats; the third one was roughly clad and held a whip by the butt, which he swung about in a way that betokened long association with the lines. "A born teamster," was my mental conclusion at the first glance.

"This is Mr. Brown, I suppose?"

One of the men with shining hat extended his hand.

"That is my name," I answered.

"Jacob Brown, of the firm of Williams & Jones?"

"The same."

"Then you are the man we seek. Mr. Jones sent us for you. We, Mr. Kames and myself, are members of the Pine Creek bar, and employed by Williams & Jones in the case of Johnson versus Williams et al."

The man held his hat in hand and bowed low, plucking at his mustache and smiling blandly.

"Mr. Jones expected me to-night?" I questioned.

"He did, and is in a grand stew to think the suit is likely to go against him for lack of your evidence. Court was in session this evening, and opens again at eight in the morning. These pioneer judges dispatch business, I tell you. Mr. Jones is very anxious to see you to-night. The storm has abated, and you can just as well go on as not. I'll give you a seat in my buggy, so your horse can rest until to-morrow, when Mr. Jones will send a boy for him."

Mr. Clement was a smooth-tongued fellow, but I could not but wonder that my employer should send two lawyers after me instead of the teamster alone. I mentioned the strangeness of the circumstance.

Mr. Clement laughed rather amusedly. "We wasn't sure of meeting you at all, but Jack here was to go on if we did not find you at the inn. We wanted a little fresh air, which is delicious since the storm. A good moon renders the night just splendid."

Mr. Kames also put in a word, and I finally consented to accompany these two distinguished members of the bar to Pine Creek.

There was a moon, as Clement had said, but when we penetrated the pine woods it scarcely served to light the way.

We occupied a double-seated buggy.

Silence, save for the crack of the driver's whip and his chirp to the horses, reigned during the jolting drive. The road was new to me, and I was full of my own reveries, so that I indulged in conversation only when addressed by one of the members of the bar.

An hour passed, and then the "whoa" of the driver brought the vehicle to a halt.

The darkness was intense. The air was damp, and a distant rumble of thunder announced the gathering of another storm. I felt a cold chill creep down my spine.

"What is the trouble?"

"We stop here."

On the instant A strange aroma filled my nostrils. I felt a hand pass to my face, and realized that something dreadful was about to happen. I made a desperate struggle, but a vain one. Strong hands held me fast, and a deadly weakness stole over me. I seemed to be floating on a perfumed sea, with the distant rhythm of fairy bells ringing in my ears.

"He won't make no fuss," said a gruff voice, jarringly.

"He goes off to sleep like a daisy."

Then came a jarring laugh, followed by intense joking, the darkness of insensibility. Everything was blank until I opened my eyes hours later, to find myself lying on the damp ground in a narrow apartment, apparently a cellar.

I struggled to a sitting posture and gazed about. Four damp walls met my gaze in the dim light. Darting pains shot through my brain, and I felt ill indeed. I soon remembered the past, and fancy pictured the smiling faces of the two members of the bar as I had seen them last at the old tavern.

With some difficulty I gained my feet, and staggered to the wall. The slime and damp chilled me. I shrank back and fixed my eyes on the few rays of light that stole in through a narrow aperture under the oak floor above.

I was in a cellar, I felt quite sure, and began to realize that a base trick had been played upon me, a trick that I could now understand. The members of the bar had doubtless been employed by Johnson to keep the most important witness from the court-room until the great suit should be decided.

Perhaps I was to be murdered or driven from the country with the threat of death. I ground my teeth when I took in the outrage in all its bearings.

"I'll outwit these scoundrels yet," I muttered, going to the little opening and trying to peer outside. I was not tall enough, but grasping the top plank of the wall I drew myself up and peered forth through an opening too narrow to admit of escape unless enlarged.

I realized that time was precious. The trial was on to-day and might come to a conclusion without my presence. If it should prove to be the last day of the suit, my absence might result in ruin to my employer. Such thoughts rendered me desperate. I must escape. With the fury of desperation I drew myself up once more to the top of the wall, and attempted to enlarge the opening through which the light entered, with my hand.

One effort and then I drew my hand away, lacerated and bleeding. Rough stones imbedded in the earth surrounded the narrow opening. I fell back to the bottom of the cellar with a groan. For a time I was completely unnerved at the outcome of my venture. At length I cried aloud for help. It was a forlorn hope that some one might be passing and come to the rescue. Vain hope! I was hoarse from the exertion, and gave over the task.

Directly over the center of the cellar, some two feet above my head, was a small trap door in the floor. This I made several ineffectual attempts to raise. I labored under great disadvantage, since I could only reach the top by springing upward and striking it with my hand. The solid concussion led me to believe that the trap was weighted down.

I was indeed a prisoner without hope of escape. Sinking down at last in one corner of the narrow cellar, I meditated long and seriously upon the situation. I had been basely deceived by those slippery villains who pretended to be members of the bar; that they were not what they professed to be was now a self-evident fact. If I ever made my escape I would revenge myself on the smooth-tongued scoundrels, I inwardly vowed.

Hours passed. Time after time I essayed to break from the bondage of that accursed cellar, to no purpose. With each renewal of effort came added weakness, and as my strength failed me, a feeling of despair entered my heart. Was it possible that these demons in Johnson's employ would leave me here to starve?

While thinking upon this, a sound fell on my ear that startled me as nothing had ever done in my life before.

I listened, then sprang to the middle of the cellar, with a shudder of horror, while beads of perspiration oozed forth from every pore of my body.

I listened. The sound was not repeated, but on gazing back at the spot I had lately occupied, I caught the gleam of two bloody eyes. Then a glitter of shining scales, and I knew that I was face to face with a horrible death. Starvation would have been terrible, but to die under the fangs of a venomous serpent was more so.

The heavy eyes held a horrible gleam as the head rose and pushed itself forward over the edge of the wall into the cellar. Instinctively I glanced about for some weapon of defense; nothing, not even a pebble was in sight—only my loose hands to contend with the wrath of a rattlesnake.

Reader, put yourself in my place at that moment, and imagine if you can the horrible nature of my feelings. You can not do it, nor approximate to it. I dared not move or utter a cry. There we were, face to face, the rattlesnake and I. I never want again to pass through such an experience. I kept my eye fixed on the serpent, not daring to look away, until it seemed as though I was fascinated, as I had read of birds becoming, under the gaze of a serpent.

The eyes of the serpent grew into monstrous size—great round orbs, full of mingled colors and scintillating gleams. The yellow and green predominated, filled the whole atmosphere in fact. Dizziness, and a strange ringing filled my brain. Gradually I yielded to that horrible fascination, and began to move toward the serpent—going to my doom.

Would nothing break the spell?

Something did break it. At the moment when all my senses seemed lost in a terrible fascination, a sharp report filled the outer air, followed by a scurrying around, and a slender animal darted under the floor, and the next instant fell to the damp floor of the cellar in the coils of the rattlesnake. With a shudder and a gasp I came to myself. My presence of mind returned to me, and I glanced at the struggling objects on the floor—a rabbit in the embrace of a rattlesnake. The poison of the serpent would soon finish the poor hare; but I realized that this was my opportunity, and I at once proceeded to improve it.

I soon succeeded in getting my heel upon the head of the serpent, crushing it into the gravelly soil. I breathed easier when the venomous reptile ceased to squirm.

"Dad blast the luck, anyhow?"

I was interrupted in my work of destroying the serpent by the sound of a voice, and glancing at the little opening above the cellar wall I caught the gleam of a pair of eyes—human eyes this time—and the glow of an honest face.

"Ther rabbit darted under here. Go in, Brisk, an' fetch 'im out."

The face disappeared, and on the instant the sharp yell of a dog greeted my ear. The four-footed brute thrust his nose into the aperture and barked, but did not venture to molest me. I lifted up my voice then and made my presence known.

"Dad blast it, who's in thar?"

"I'm in the cellar," I shouted, "and can't get out. Will you help me?"

"Come, Brisk."

Dog and man disappeared, but after the lapse of a minute I heard welcome steps above. The crash of falling boards greeted my ears, and then the trap opened and two faces peered down upon me—one a man's, the other a dog's.

"Goodness gracious! What you down here for?" exclaimed the young hunter.

"Help me out and I will explain," I answered, quickly.

The fellow thrust a plank down, by the aid of which I gained the floor above, to find myself in a large log shanty, which proved to be one that had been long since deserted by the loggers. I found my rescuer a stout young woodsman, possessed of considerable intelligence. He listened to my story with his chin resting on the open muzzle of his long rifle. When I had finished he expressed his feelings in a short ejaculation.

"Well, I'll be doggoned!"

The rabbit and rattlesnake were left in the cellar, the trap closed, and together we sought the open air.

"It's six mile to Pine Creek," explained Sam Orton, "but if you feel strong enough we'll git there inside of two hours. I reckin 'twill be most night then. Lucky I was out huntin', wasn't it, old man?"

I admitted the truth of the fellow's conclusions, and expressed a wish to go at once to Pine Creek.

It was a tedious journey, and when just at nightfall we entered the village, I was well-nigh exhausted. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour court was in session, and I at once repaired thither.

"Thank heaven you have come!" was the fervent ejaculation of Mr. Jones, as he grasped my hand, on my entering the room. "May it please your honor, our witness has arrived."

My appearance was a consternation to the Johnson side of the house. I glanced over the faces assembled near the bar, but failed to see either of the distinguished "members" who had so interested themselves in me on the previous evening.

Consternation prevailed in the enemy's camp when I took my place on the stand. The story I had to tell was a startling one, and my lawyer was not slow to connect the late villainy with Johnson and his friends. A revulsion of feeling took place, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Williams & Jones.

"You came just in time," said Mr. Jones, late that night, as he grasped my hand. "It was a villainous trick on the part of Johnson, and came near proving successful. From your description of the 'two members of the bar,' I believe I know them. I have put an officer on the track, and hope to have them in limbo before morning. I expected you yesterday, and was disappointed at your non-appearance. That Johnson is a clever scoundrel, and doubtless paid these fellows a goodly sum to dispose of my chief witness until after the trial."

I quite agreed with Mr. Jones.

"I believe they would have permitted me to die in that infernal cellar," I said.

"Anyhow, the rattlesnake would have fixed me had it not been for Sam Orton, who drove that rabbit under the shanty."

"True, and he shall be rewarded."

Contrary to the expectations of Mr. Jones, the two "members of the bar" and their teamster were not captured. They put distance between Pine Creek and their precious carcasses the moment my presence was known in the village. It was impossible to prove Johnson or his attorney guilty of detaining a witness, so no one was punished.

"It was all a joke," Johnson said, but I did not believe it. The landlord of Cottage Inn protested that he knew nothing of the intentions of the visitors at his tavern, so I did not get satisfaction out of him. I never recall my night adventure with members of the bar without a shudder.

Busy People.

The world is lined four layers deep with people who are always saying they are too busy to attend to this or that, whichever they may be happened to be called upon to do, outside of their regular duties. They always bring to my mind the hen with one chicken. All of you know how that hen is busier than one which has a dozen, and in addition has a whole barn-yard full of other duties to perform. I sometimes think these "too busy" people are lazy, except in the one direction, and unless some powerful incentive is presented they never do but the one thing. I know women with three or four children, one servant and a house of ten rooms, who never have a moment's time to devote to anything but their households. Then I know others with twice as many children, four times as many servants and twice as big a house, not only attending well to their homes, but finding time to read and to do much work outside. Nor have they any more strength physically or mentally than their "too busy" sisters. Now why is it? Isn't it because the first mentioned woman is so busy that she is lazy? Among men it is the same. You see it comes out strongest where anything is to be done of a public character. One man, with just as much work to be done as his neighbor, can meet the other demand and render valuable assistance, while his "too busy" neighbor says he can't leave his office, and does nothing. If this isn't laziness it is selfishness, and the latter is even less commendable than the former. No man knows what he can do until he tries, and the most never find out because they never try.—*Mrs. Brown, in Merchant Traveler.*

A Great University.

The University of Strasburg is a splendid educational institution. It was founded in 1537 and reorganized in 1871. Since the reorganization over $3,500,000 has been expended for new buildings, etc., and there is a yearly appropriation of nearly $250,000 for its support. Its new edifices are a series of magnificent palaces, and its library contains 560,000 volumes. No other institution in Europe has so rich a provision for higher education. There are seventy-three ordinary and nineteen special professors. The students last year numbered 858.

THE TRUNK MURDERER,

Preller's Alleged Slayer in Jail at St. Louis—He Refuses to Talk About the Case.

[St. Louis special.]

Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, alias T. C. D'Anghier, alias Hugh M. Brooks, the supposed murderer of C. Arthur Preller at the Southern Hotel in this city on the 5th of last April, arrived here on Sunday from San Francisco in charge of Detective Tracy and Officer Badger, of the St. Louis police force. A crowd of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, women, and children were at the depot when the train arrived, and there was a great scramble among them to get a view of the prisoner, but good order was preserved.

The accounts of reporters who rode in from Halstead, Kan., on the train with Maxwell, and had free access to him and to the officers in charge of him, are to the effect that he absolutely refused to talk about his case and positively asserted that he has at no time or place made any statement in regard to it, or in any way acknowledged that he had anything to do with Preller, or knew anything about it. He says all stories to the contrary are wholly untrue. Detective Tracy thinks that further developments will show Maxwell to be a weak man, mentally, but that he has got the one idea wedged into his mind that his safety depends on his silence, and that he will startle nobody with a romantic defense. Tracy thinks he killed Preller for money; that the few admissions he has made point in that direction; that his voyage from St. Louis to Auckland was a money-spending debauch, and not a well-planned escape from justice, and that it was the luck that takes care of drunkards and fools that stood him in stead, and not any good management of his own.

Maxwell was in Chief Harrigan's office an hour or so this afternoon, and a large number of callers were introduced to him, but nothing regarding his case or what line of defense he will pursue was obtained from him. Charles Bleger, the trunk-maker, recognized Maxwell as the man to whom he sold the trunk in which Preller's body was found, and a porter at the Southern Hotel recognized him as having been a guest at that house in April last. Maxwell will be turned over by the police authorities to-morrow to the Sheriff and will be placed in jail. What other, if any, legal action will be taken, has not yet been determined.

GRANT'S TOMB.

A Vast Throng at Riverside Park on Sunday.

[New York telegram.]

It is estimated that at least 40,000 people filed past the tomb of Gen. Grant last Sunday. It was the greatest crowd that has visited Claremont since the funeral. The visitors came by every road leading to the park, and began arriving early in the morning. All the surface roads leading anywhere near the park were crowded, and the elevated lines ran extra trains. There were a number of extra police as well as many detectives in civil clothing, but there was not the slightest disorder, and there was no occasion for their services at any point in the neighborhood of the tomb. By noon the crowd had so increased that it was necessary to form the people in line. The stream stretched over the hill for a quarter of a mile, and the visitors filed slowly past the entrance to the vault three or four abreast. That Claremont has a charm of its own aside from its being the resting-place of General Grant was shown to-day by the numbers who lingered there after passing the tomb. Thousands walked to the top of the knoll beyond, and then spread over the lawn above the bluff which commands the magnificent view of the Hudson. Some of the paths of entrance and exit about One Hundred and Thirtieth street are steep and dangerous, and it became necessary to-day to close them. The people take a great interest in the camp of the regular soldiers on guard, and come as near to the tents as the guards will allow. To-day a double guard was on duty, and only friends and families of the soldiers were admitted. One of the visitors to Capt. Fessenden was Lieutenant Brownell, who killed the man who killed Ellsworth at Alexandria.

G. A. R.

The Proposed National Monument to Grant.

[Washington dispatch.

General S. S. Burdett, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., has returned here from the G. A. R. encampments at Gettysburg and Springfield. To a reporter Gen. Burdett to-day said that at each of these places he spoke to the veterans regarding the erection of a monument to Gen. Grant, and they were unanimously in favor of its location in Washington. "It would have done you good," said he "to see the enthusiasm that was awakened at the chance given the boys to honor their dead commander. The Grand Army proposes to subscribe 10 cents from every member, and there are 300,000 of them throughout this country. They mean to erect a monument to Gen. Grant in Washington, and I don't think the day is far distant when Gen. Grant's remains will be placed for final rest in Washington. In reply to Gen. R. B. Hayes' letter suggesting that the authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic encourage their comrades to contribute to the building of a monument over the grave of Gen. Grant, Gen. Burdett says: "I have been unable to bring my mind into accord with yours on that point. I hold to the opinion that the Grand Army will desire first of all to erect its own distinctive monument to our comrade, not at a great cost, but for that purpose raising only such sum as, composed of the equal contribution of each individual comrade, shall be within the reach and the glad gift of the poorest. The national monument to be erected to General Grant should be of such proportions and cost as to be beyond the reach of private benevolence, and of right and propriety ought to be ordered by the Congress of the United States and paid for out of the National Treasury, and that consequently the Grand Army should not be called upon for the effort you indicate."

ONLY three Pullman sleepers have ever been seen in Columbus, Ga., two on Mardi-Gras excursion trains, and one occupied by Janauschek.

A Drummer's Yarn.

My friend, whom I will call Norvell, is not a drummer in a professional way, but frequently makes a trip for the benefit of his own establishment. He is a versatile genius and his travels are generally productive of both lucre and knowledge. I met him recently and his salutation was:

"Do I look like a countryman?" I replied that I failed to discover anything in his make-up that would indicate a recent arrival from the country.

"Well, sir, let me tell you," said he, "that for the first time in my life I have been put down for a greenhorn. Yes, sir, a veritable greenhorn and no mistake."

"Well," said I, "did you succeed in removing that impression?"

"Well, now, I should relax my classical features."

And under promise of "no chestnuts" he proceeded:

"Quite recently I had occasion to run over to Boston, partly on business and partly for pleasure. The pleasure I expected to derive from attending a dinner given by an old army friend of mine. We had a jolly time, and I started the next afternoon for New York, but afterward concluded to stop in New London. I was sitting on the deck of the boat which runs between Providence and New London, smoking a cigar and trying to amuse myself with my thoughts and occasionally with viewing my surroundings. I noticed that nearly opposite where I was so comfortably sitting there sat an individual who was evidently sizing me up. There was nothing very striking in the fellow's appearance excepting, perhaps, a huge diamond in his necktie. On our arrival at New London this individual kept quite close to me, and as I was registering at the hotel some one tapped me on the shoulder. On turning about, I recognized my diamond-studed fellow-traveler. Said he: 'I beg pardon, sir; are you not Mr. D., of Brooklyn?' 'No,' I replied, 'I am Mr. So-and-so,' giving him some fictitious name.

"Ah, then, I have made a mistake. Mr. D. is a drummer for a house in Brooklyn, and having reason to believe that you were he, I took the liberty of approaching you. Hope there's no offense. By the way, 'sposo we take a drink?"

"Feeling pretty certain that my newfound acquaintance was one of Hungry Joe's disciples, I determined to make his experiment on me as interesting and expensive as possible. I accepted his invitation, ordered the best brandy and a bottle of soda, after which we smoked the choicest brands afforded at the hotel, all at his expense. After more affability on his part, during which I discovered that his object was to have me change my quarters and accompany him to his hotel—which proposition I of course declined—we had something more at his expense, and then excusing myself I retired to my room.

"After supper, while I was loitering about, along came my friend again, and he opened up with a proposition to wine me. I had no desire for the wine, but hated to lose an opportunity to make him spend his money, so I acquiesced and we drank the wine and we smoked—at his expense. Then we strolled about, talking of nothing in particular and everything in general. Finally he exclaimed, with something like exasperation, 'Say, if you want an evening's amusement, come with me down to my hotel. There's a lot of us drummers down there and we are going to have a little game.'

"As I saw no prospect of ridding myself of his company, I agreed to go; so we started, but I was revolving in my mind how I should get rid of him, when, as we were walking along, he said quietly, 'Do you know, my dear sir, that I am the oldest drummer on this road?' 'What, you,' I said, 'the oldest drummer; why, sir, it is impossible. I attended a dinner in Boston last evening given by a man who has been on the road over fifty years.'

"I remembered that my Boston friend, while gesticulating, had revealed the loss of two fingers from his right hand, during the war, and what is more, said I, 'it is a remarkable fact that this old drummer has but two fingers on his right hand.' 'Well,' said my confidential companion,' what has that to do with it?'

"'Why,' said I, 'he wore off the other two carrying samples. He is also tongue-tied from talking off the skin gamblers that tried to take him into camp. You should see his tongue. He has had it photographed.' A cannibal would relish that tongue pickled or smoked. All swelled up from bluffing off New London skins and smoking too many cigars at their expense. He is a physical wreck, I regret to state, in every respect, from having turned himself into a walking beer vat, all at the expense of these funny little New England skins who——'

"But my fiction had done its work. I was suddenly left without an auditor. The poker sharp, with one amusing glance, compounded of fright, surprise, disgust and sheepishness, had recognized his blunder and fled. I stole through the moonlight back to my hotel, and aided by the somnolent effects of the bunko sharp's brandy, champagne and Reina-Victorias, slept the sleep of the just."

Brooklyn was ahead.—*Brooklyn Times.*

"I HEAR you have bought a horse, Mr. Flaherty?" "Yes, I have; an' a foine baste he is, too." "Trotter?" "The bist in the alley, sor." "Ah! Has he a record?" "Murtherin' Moses! sure he has the bist record of any horse I iver saw." "Indeed! What is it?" "For ating oats, sor."

Helpless Upon a Friendless Seal

Who, in taking passage in a great transatlantic steamer, does not feel a thrill of exultation over her magnificent power. Against her the Storm King may hurl his elemental forces, nor pierce her armor, nor stop her onward course.

But let me describe a scene when, one morning in mid-ocean, there came an alarm from the pilot house followed by a cry: "The ship's rudder is lost!" From the confident expression, consternation came to every face. The wheelman being helpless to direct her course, the vessel was at the mercy of wind and wave.

The captain had been negligent—the hangings of the rudder were allowed to wear weak, and suddenly it had dropped deep into the sea!

Strong in intellect, in physical vigor, in energy and in ambition, man confronts, undaunted, gigantic tasks and commands applause for his magnificent achievements. But, all unexpectedly, an alarm comes—the rudder of his constitution is gone. He has been careless of its preservation: mental strain, nervous excitement, irregular habits, overwork, have destroyed the action of his kidneys and liver. This would not occur were Warner's safe cure used to maintain vigor. And even now it may restore vitality to those organs and give back to the man that which will lead him to the haven of his ambition.—*The Traveler.*

How to Steal.

"You ask me to tell you how a man reconciles his judgment with a life of systematic stealing. Well, that is answered easily enough. They don't do it." The speaker was Col. A. G. Sharp, the Chief of the Postoffice Inspectors, who has, in one capacity or another, spent many years of a life not yet passed the middle line in tracking down and bringing to justice that class of criminals who violate trusts reposed in them.

"Take the case of Bruggoman," continued the Colonel. "He was an honest man and an upright citizen; his great ambition in life apparently was to get together enough money to complete the payment on his house, and thus secure a home for his family, in whose society he found his chief happiness. When he saw this opportunity of making money his judgment undoubtedly condemned it. It told him that it was wrong, and that in the event of discovery he would be ruined for life. But the desire for sudden acquisition, for the rapid accumulation of money, overcame his judgment. He had not the moral courage to resist the temptation; and so fell. It was not because his judgment had proved defective, that his reason had failed him, but because this desire for money overpowered them and became the dominant influence of his life. I can well understand his state of mind when in court, as the sentence was about to be imposed, he had nothing to say but blame for himself.

"I used to be an Assistant Warden in a Penitentiary," went on the speaker, after a brief pause, "and in that capacity came in contact with a great many criminals. I have been told by thieves that when they first began to steal they were troubled in their minds to such an extent that they could not sleep, and would be afraid to meet most people in the streets. The second theft did not disturb them so much, and finally reached a state of mind that they would steal with the same unconcern as they would eat their meals. Their conscience, their moral nature was deadened, and they no longer were disturbed by thoughts which at first made them start at shadows. But this is the ordinary experience."—*Washington Star.*

Ways of Sleeping.

"Men have different ways of sleeping," said the proprietor of a downtown 15-cent lodging-house. "Some can't sleep unless their heads are turned in a certain direction. I reserve one of my beds every Saturday night for a man who comes in from the country. It heads northwest and southeast, and he says that is the only way he can sleep. But most of my customers are poor men, and so tired that they are glad to throw themselves down and sleep any way.

"Some bury themselves in the bedclothing until you would think that they would surely smother. Others lie on their backs, and this is the kind that snore. See these linen strips! When a man snores so loudly as to disturb the others, I tie up his chin so softly as not to awaken him. He don't snore any more after that. I have to keep awake all night on the lookout for sleepwalkers, who might injure themselves if not cared for".—*New York Sun.*

Wanted.

As good health on Sunday as during the rest of the week; the same ability to attend religious meetings as to engage in the usual active duties of life.

As great care in listening to religious instructions as is given to scrutinizing each new dress, cloak, bonnet, etc., worn by those in attendance.

As great ability in learning our own faults as those of our neighbors. With the supply of this want the world will soon be renovated, society much improved, and all made happier.

Weather to suit all, or, better still, people who are disposed to be suited with the weather.—*City and Country.*

Supremely Delightful

To the emaciated and debilitated invalid is the sense of returning health and strength produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When that promoter of vigor is tested by persons in feeble health, its restorative and vitalizing potency soon evinces itself in improved appetite, digestion, and nightly repose, the sole conditions under which strength and nerve quietude is vouchsafed to the human system. A gain in flesh of course ensues upon the restoration of digestion and assimilation. As surely as winter follows the fall of the leaf does disease shadow the footsteps of declining strength, when the premature decadence of vitality is not arrested. Marasmus, consumption, and other wasting maladies are prompt to fasten upon the enfeebled. Avert disease, therefore, with this grand enabling tonic, which not only renews failing strength, but mitigates and counteracts the infirmities of age and those of the gentler sex. Rheumatism, malaria, liver and kidney troubles yield to it.

THE distinguished U. S. Senator from Indiana, Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, certifies that in a case of rheumatism in the back, he obtained instantaneous relief from St. Jacobs Oil. He says it is a remarkable remedy.

How Champagne Is Made.

In France the making of champagne is a process requiring extreme care and attention at every stage for at least two years. The grapes are picked with especial pains to keep any of them from falling or receiving bruises. Only the juice of the first pressing is made into high-class wine, and the quantity of this that shall be drawn is regulated by weight. Four hundred kilogrammes are allowed for every forty gallons of wine, and when the desired quantity has been obtained the pressing is stopped. The protruding edges of the mass which have escaped the heavier pressure are cut off and subjected to a second pressure, the juice from which is called the first *taille*. A third pressure gives the second *taille*, and a fourth the *redeche*, juices that are considered fit only for the workmen. When the scum has risen in the wine-tubs it is taken off, and the casks are filled and fumigated with sulphur and put away, not quite full, in the cellar, for fermentation. The wine is racked off into other casks when the fermentation has subsided, and becomes quite clear by the time the December frosts set in. It is then mixed, by bringing together thirty or forty casks of the same growth, and blended. Tannin is added to neutralize grease and deposits, and as much alcohol as is required. At a later stage a masque or deposit forms on the side of the bottle, the removal of which requires much care and skill and manipulation for several weeks. Afterward a syrup of sugar and alcohol is added, in proportions varying according to the country to which the wine is to be sent. Finally, the bottles are corked, wired and set on end.

Longfellow's Birthday Book

is a beautiful present to give any lady. But there is a little book published in pamphlet form, with no pretensions to literary merit, that would be as appropriate, and might be the means of saving a life. It is called Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on diseases of women, for whose peculiar troubles the "Favorite Prescription" is especially designed. It is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, and will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"MATSUNKEE" is Japanese for daisy. You can call your girl or another man's wife a "matsunkee" now with impunity.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

WHEN are sportsmen like fashionable tailors? When they make good "bags."

The houses we live in—in other words, our bodies—are held on repairing leases. We must prop and sustain them when they exhibit signs of weakness and decay, or they will inevitably break down. Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the debilitated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the consumptive, will find the most genial tonic and restorative ever offered to the suffering invalid. It contains nordeohol, and therefore leaves no sting behind.

WHY are troubles like dogs? Because the smaller they are the more they annoy you.

Gen. Grant's Book.

The American Publishing Co., of Hartford, Conn., made the claim that the publishers of Gen. Grant's book exhibit bad taste in assuming as original for that work some of the features advertised as new therein. The Hartford people say that several of the important features were original with a biography of Grant published by them before the General thought of writing his book, and that the title, "A Personal History of U. S. Grant," was used on the biography published by them on their first edition, and has always remained the same, but has been almost identically appropriated for the General's book. Among the features found in the latter, but claimed as original in their book, are the famous "Fort Donelson Surrender" letter, the portrait of Grant when a Lieutenant, at 21 years of age, and the celebrated horse-buying story.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

The Akron Sewer Pipe is the best in the world. See advertisement in this paper.

ONE greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it.

RED STAR

TRADE RED STAR MARK

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE.

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it, for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

An Inventor's Advice.

George Stevenson, when advising young men how to get on, would finish by saying, "Do as I have done—persevere." For fifteen years he plodded and worked before giving the finishing touches to his locomotive. In as many days those persevering in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," have experienced great relief and found themselves on the high road to health. Liver complaints, impure blood, chronic lung diseases and many others yield to its healing influences never to return. All druggists.

I HAVE always noticed that drug store patrons who take whisky as a "medicine only," always have the reddest noses.

IF you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

IT is easier for a saloon-keeper in Iowa to get rich than for a Congressman to refuse a drink.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

FOR SICK HEADACHE — TAKE — FOR SOUR STOMACH

HOPS & MALT BITTERS,

If you wish to be relieved of those terrible **Sick Headaches** and that miserable **Sour Stomach.** It will, when taken according to directions, **cure any case of Sick Headache** or **Sour Stomach.** It cleans the lining of **stomach** and **bowels,** promotes healthy action and **sweet** secretions. It makes **pure blood** and gives it free **flow,** thus sending **nutriment** to every part. It is the **safest, speediest** and **surest Vegetable** Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the **stomach** and **liver.**

J. M. Moore, of Farmington, Mich., says: My **suffering** from **Sick Headache** and **Sour Stomach** was terrible. **One** bottle of Hops and Malt Bitters cured me.

Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

DO NOT FORGET

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any other form of Bowel Disease in Children or Adults, it is almost a certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the deadly CHOLERA of this country, and in Asia, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, it is considered by natives, as well as by European residents, A SURE REMEDY.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

VINEGAR BITTERS — PURE — WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters, a purgative and tonic, purifies the blood, strengthens the liver and kidneys, builds up the nervous system, and will restore health, however lost.

Vinegar Bitters is the best remedy yet discovered for promoting digestion, curing headache, and increasing the vital powers. Try it.

BEST CURE for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Nervousness. Sent for $1. Sure, safe. DR. W. RANOR, Box 7, GRAND ISLAND, NEB

LIFE OF GRANT. Fastest selling book published. Agents wanted. A. E. DAVIS & CO., 162 Washington St., Chicago.

TELEGRAPHY taught here and we guarantee good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

FREE HOW TO RAISE WHEAT. How to Prevent Winter Killing. Write for *free* pamphlet. Address THE SEED DRILL REGULATOR CO., LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

OPIUM MORPHINE and CHLORAL HABITS EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

CLIMAX — Unrivalled — GRADE

R. U. AWARE THAT **Lorillard's Climax Plug** bearing a *red tin tag;* that Lorillard's **Rose Leaf** fine cut; that Lorillard's **Navy Clippings,** and that Lorillard's **Snuffs,** are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

COUNTERFEITERS BEWARE.

A Michigan Concern Enjoined.

[From the Rochester Morning Herald.]

The following injunction has been obtained by the Hop Bitters Company, of Rochester, N. Y., against Collatinus D. Warner, of Reading, Michigan, prohibiting him from manufacturing or selling "*German Hop Bitters:*"

The President of the United States of America to Collatinus D. Warner, of Reading, Mich., his servants, workmen, salesmen, and agents, and each and every of them:

Whereas, it has been represented unto the Justices of our Circuit Court, the Hon. Stanley Matthews, and the Hon. Henry B. Brown, at Detroit, within and for said District, sitting as a Court of Chancery, that you, Collatinus D. Warner, are manufacturing and selling a medicine named German Hop Bitters, in *fraudulent imitation* of the *Hop Bitters* made and sold by complainant; your said medicine being *devised, calculated, and intended to mislead* the public into purchasing such *counterfeit* goods as the manufacture of the complainant.

We, therefore, in consideration of the premises, do strictly *enjoin* you, the said Collatinus D. Warner, and all and every the persons before named, *from using the words "Hop Bitters"* on any fluids contained in bottles so as to induce the belief that such fluids are made by complainant; and further, from manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale any bitters or other fluids in the bottles and with the labels, and in the general form in which you were manufacturing and selling the bitters called by you German Hop Bitters, on the filing of the bill; or in any other bottles, or with any other labels contrived or designed to represent or induce the belief that the bitters or fluids sold by you are the goods of the complainant, until the further order of the Court. * * *

Witness,
THE HONORABLE MORRISON R. WAITE,
Chief Justice of the United States.
At Detroit, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1885.
[L. S.] Walter S. Harsha, Clerk.

Prosecute the Swindlers.

If when you call for Hop Bitters the Druggist hands out anything but "*Hop Bitters*" with a green cluster of Hops on white label, shun that Druggist as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for a bogus stuff, indict him for the fraud and use him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.

See U. S. Court injunction against C. D. Warner, Reading, Mich., and all his salesmen, agents, druggists, and other imitators.

SEWER PIPE The Best in the World is the **AKRON**

Send to the undersigned for it, as also for Drain Tile, Cement, Fire Clay, Ground Brick, Chimney Tops, Chimney Flue Linings, Plaster, Fire Sand, etc.

N. A. WILLIAMS, 219 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. **Fire Brick**

$165 CASH FOR 30 DAYS ONLY! Will buy a New Upright or Square **PIANO!** Boxed and on cars. Stool and cover 16 extra. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State St., Chicago.

Agents Wanted for Life and Deeds of **GEN'L GRANT** By COLONEL F. A. BURR.

It contains a full history of his noble and eventful life. Introduction written by Grant's Pastor, Rev. Dr. Newman. Col. Burr's work is indorsed by Grant's most intimate friends. Send for extra terms to agents. Address National Publishing Co., CHICAGO, Ill.

THE MAN WHO MAKES **5 Ton Wagon Scales,** Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Steam Box, for **$60** and JONES he pays the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

We Want 5,000 More BooK Agents to Sell The Personal History of **U. S. GRANT.**

40,000 Copies Already Sold. Secure Territory at Once.

The book embraces the General's entire military, civil service, and private career, and is the most complete and reliable history of his extant. A large handsome octavo volume, superbly illustrated. We want one agent in every Grand Army Post and in every township. Send for full particulars and SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS, or secure agency at once by sending 50cts. for outfit. (Mention this paper.) Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

Established 1864.

PENSION Claims PROSECUTED WITHOUT FEE Unless successful. Milo B. Stevens & Co. OFFICES: Washington, D. C. Cleveland, O. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's **Celebrated Eye WateR**

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.,* TROY, N. Y.

C. N. U. No. 34-85

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

Around the County.

Clarion.

The frame for Watkins' mammoth windmill was raised last Saturday.

A lawsuit before Justice McRae last Saturday.

Clay E. Call, of Petoskey, was in Clarion last week on legal business.

So much rain is interfering with harvesting.

Messrs. Darrah, Wheeler, and Sutliff are shipping large quantities of bark from this place to the Petoskey tannery.

Blood Bros. continue to make improvements in their mill. They are putting in turning lathes and build a long tramway. They talk of moving their machinery entire from Petoskey to this place. We hope they will.

The bowl factory of A. K. Smith & Co. continues to receive large orders for bowls. At present they are not running for want of blocks.

A Sunday school picnic at the foot of Bear lake the 27th inst. A good time expected.

Indian camp meeting four miles north of Clarion on the G. R. & I. R. R., commencing Wednesday, 26th inst., and continuing over Sunday. Ample facilities will be provided for taking care of all who wish to attend.

Vansaw wants to sell all his chickens, as he wants to try raising geese—believing them to be more remunerative.

The board of health of Melrose township has purchased two acres of land of John E. Darrah, adjoining the village, for a cemetery. This fills a long felt want and a finer location could not be found.

W. C. Niles is having his residence painted.

Ironton.

Times are booming in Ironton.

The Lawrence came in Sunday night.

The Ralph Campbell is loading with bark at the company's dock.

Mrs. E. Franklin, of Old Mission, was the guest of her brother, A. B. Noyes, on Sunday last.

Mr. L. B. Davidson, of Acme, is home on a visit.

The M. E. Church dedication will take place on the 5th and 6th of September; also their quarterly meeting.

There is to be an ice-cream social held at the church next Wednesday. The proceeds will be used to finish paying the church debt.

Thomas Mackey has returned home from Mancelona. He and his family will move to Newberry soon.

I. G. Waldron returned home from Newberry last Saturday.

The Sentinel correspondent got badly left on Sunday on account of scarcity of saddles in this place. This accounts for his hasty visit to Charlevoix on Monday.

Marion.

The late rains have delayed the harvest, and farmers will have to watch their chances, in order to save the grain in proper shape. No class of men work harder for what they have than do farmers, and no class in society to-day are less prepared to take advantage of their position. Every profession in society, except the farmer, has its union or combination to protect its interests, but the easy, plodding farmer does not see the benefit of union, because he does not realize its meaning. He does not realize the fact that the margin of all profits is based upon the produce of the land. In other words, agriculture is the basis of civilization.

The pastures begin to improve, giving more and better feed to stock, and every indication of a good supply of the needful, thus better enabling us to stand another seige of winter.

A valuable lesson may be drawn from the recent experience of Plymouth, Pa., where an epidemic of fever nearly decimated the population. The fate of that town should be a warning to every community, that the laws of health cannot be infringed with impunity.

A Card.

The relatives and friends of the late William Gibson and Edward Gallagher, take this means of expressing their gratitude for the quick and generous sympathy of the citizens of Charlevoix. It is one of the chief consolations of their bereavement that such kind hands and tender hearts as yours were found so ready to render such needed services to the poor remains of their unfortunate dead. They will always bear with them the sense of having received one of life's tenderest ministries at your willings hands.

The citizens of Beaver Harbor, and Island, join with the relatives and friends in their testimony of gratitude, as the feeling here is one of devout admiration for your noble, thoughtful, and tenderly considerate service. Such messages of good will bind our community to yours with the strong bond of an affectionate regard. Your kindness will surely be remembered here by the people of this generation with the highest esteem and heartiest devotion.

The prayer of all is that you may never need such a service as you have rendered, but you will find none to minister, in your time of need, more true hearted than you have been in this sad calamity.

Beaver Harbor, Aug. 18th, 1885.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

A Strong Temptation.

A young man, or rather a boy, for he was not seventeen years of age, was a clerk in one of the great mercantile houses in New York. An orphan and poor, he must rise, if he rose at all, by his own exertions. His handsome, honest face, and free, cordial manner won for him the friendship of all his fellow-laborers, and many were the invitations he received to join them in the club room, in the theatre, and even in the barroom. But Alfred Harris had the pure teachings of a christian mother to withhold him from rushing headlong into dissipation and vice, and all the persuasions of his comrades could not induce him to join them in scenes like this. He feared the consequences.

One evening one of his fellow-clerks, George Warren, the most high toned and moral among them, invited Alfred to go home with him to supper and make the acquaintance of his family. The boy gladly assented for he spent many lonely evenings with only his books and his thoughts for company.

He found his friend's family very social and entertaining. Mrs. Warren the mother, was a pleasant, winning, I might almost say fascinating, woman—one of the kind whose every little speech seems of consequence, and whose every act praiseworthy. Mr. Warren was a cheery, social gentleman, fond of telling stories and amusing young people. And George's sister Jessie a girl about Alfred's own age, gave an additional charm to this happy family.

After supper wine was brought in. Mrs. Warren poured it out herself, and with a winning smile passed a glass of the sparkling liquid to the guest. Alfred took it with some hesitation, but did not raise it to his lips. Each of the family held a glass waiting to pledge their visitor. But Alfred feared to drink. He set the goblet on the table, while a burning blush overspread his face.

"What! do not drink wine?" asked Mrs. Warren, in her pleasant tones.

"I have been taught not to drink it," said Alfred.

"You have had a good teaching, I doubt not," said the lady, "and I honor you for respecting it; but I think it makes a difference where and in what company you take it. I should not be willing for George to go into barroom company with dissipated young men, and call for wine, but at home in a family circle it is different. A moderate use of wine never hurts anyone. It is only when carried to excess that it is injurious. You had better drink yours. So little as that will never hurt."

Jessie was sitting by Alfred. She took up the glass he had set upon the table and gave it to him with a charming smile.

Again he took the goblet in his hand. The glowing wine was tempting but the faces around him were more tempting still. He raised it toward his lips. But at that moment there arose up before him a pale, sweet face, with pleading eyes—the sweet face of his mother in heaven. The boy set down the glass with a firm hand and with a firm tone said:

"I cannot drink it. It was my mother's dying request that I should never taste of wine, and if I disregard it now I fear greater temptation will follow. You must pardon my seeming discourtesy, but I can not drink it."

A silence fell upon the little circle. No one spoke for several minutes. Then Mr. Warren said in a voice choked with emotion: "Forgive me, my boy, for tempting you to violate your conscience. Would that all young men would show as high sense of duty."

Every one of the family put down their wine untasted.

"The boy is right," said Mr. Warren. "Drinking wine leads to deeper potations. We have done wrong in setting such an example before our children. Here Ellen," he called to the servant, "take away this decanter."

And as the table was cleared of the wine and glasses, Mr. Warren said, solemnly, "Now here in the presence of all, I make a solemn vow never to have any more wine on my table, or to drink it myself as a beverage; and may my influence and precepts be as binding on my children as the request of this boy's mother to him."

And Mrs. Warren softly responded, "Amen."

Mr. Warren turned to Alfred. "We are not drunkards nor wine bibbers here, my boy. I have always preached temperance to my children, but I have never realized before how an occasional glass of wine, if partaken of in good society, could injure. I see it now. If a person can drink one glass, he can drink another and yet another, and it is hard to know just where to draw the line. I thank you for this lesson. I will show that I have as much manliness as a mere boy. My children will follow my example and pledge to abstain totally from wine as a beverage."

"We will, father," was the response.

The pledge was never broken by any of the family and never did Alfred Harris have cause to regret that he resisted the temptation to drink one glass of wine. Years afterward, when he was a prosperous and worthy merchant and sweet Jessie Warren was his wife, they often spoke of the consequences which might have followed had he yielded to that one temptation, and Jessie tries to impress as firm principles upon the minds of her children as her husband's mother instilled into the heart of her boy.—School World.

TEN CENTS.

Advertisements not exceeding three lines will be inserted in this column for ten cents per week. Each additional line three cents. Displayed cards fifty cents per inch per month.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

FARM FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Prices low; terms easy. For further particulars inquire at this office.

Boats to Rent.

Fine Row and Sail Boats to Rent by the Hour, Day, or Week. Boats built and repairing done; also Boats, Oars, and Fixtures for sale.

RED BOAT HOUSE,
Near Charlevoix Summer Resort.
F. W. WILCOX.

Blacksmithing.

I have leased the blacksmith shop in connection with Washburn & Ackert's machine shop, and am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line. Horseshoeing promptly attended to.

Heavy Blacksmithing a Specialty

GEORGE PAPPIN.

FOR SALE.

The place known as
THE BEATTIE FARM
Near McGeagh's Mill.
For particulars inquire at the office of
J. MILO EATON.

MRS. R. TOULOUSE,
Manufacturer and dealer in
ICE CREAM
Fruits, Confectionery,
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, ROOT BEER, ETC.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Hodge & Litzau, harness makers, is dissolved by mutual consent. Our accounts and co-partnership property are in the hands of E. H. Green, of Charlevoix, Mich., who is authorized to collect all debts due us, and pay all claims against us.

Dated August 10, 1885. E. B. HODGE.
JOHN LITZAU.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Upright & Hurlbut Addition,
Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Hanger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for Sale

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PARTS OF CHARLEVOIX.

WILD LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

Abstracts of Title Furnished on Short Notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

Ironton, Mich.,

Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOROMEW & CO.

HURRAH for GOOD TIMES

Everything Booming

AT E. M. CLARK'S

Where he has a Lively Trade in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c.

When you get the blues, just call around and see with what dispatch everything is done, where Pork, Eggs, Butter, &c., is taken in exchange for Goods.

E. M. Clark

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,
Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

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J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLEVOIX ROUGH AND READY FIRE COMPANY meet every Saturday night, at the town hall. B. F. BISBEE, *Secretary.*

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D. Office at the Dogleside.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 227, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Beard.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, E. Cooper, Geo. W. Cromer, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Grand Rapids
Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

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BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.
This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

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D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
W. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor,
Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.
Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

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RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
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Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PINE LAKE HOUSE,
A. J. HALL, Proprietor.
Boyne City, Michigan.
This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

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A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
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Every convenience for the traveling public.

Money to Loan
On sums of $100 and upwards, at reasonable rates of interest, on approved real estate security.
H. C. Miley,
65-tf Boyne City.

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Made to Order.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MOULDINGS
To Select From.
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JOHN SHRIER
Charlevoix, Mich.,
Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

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Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

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DEALER IN
MILLINERY
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Fancy Goods.
Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.
Special attention given to
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We would call the attention of the Ladies to our STAMPING DEPARTMENT.
We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

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Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.
Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.
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CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43
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Has a large stock of
New Jewelry and Silverware
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Pins, Charms, and Chains,
In all the latest styles.
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John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Better Times at Hand.

The interviews with Chicago business men published in the Herald yesterday covered a large portion of the mercantile field, and almost without exception their tenor was hopeful. It is an old saying that when things become as bad as they can be, any change must be for the better, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that business is now in about that situation. During the last four years of depression, stocks have run pretty low, unsound traders have been shaken out, economy on the part of the people has produced its inevitable results of depleted supplies and heavier pocketbooks, and at present, with a fairly bountiful yield of nearly all agricultural products, the growing confidence of merchants and others in returning prosperity cannot be said to be without some substantial basis.

This element of confidence, not only on the part of capitalists and business men generally, but on the part of the people in every walk of life, is of supreme importance. It comes and goes without much reason, and is contagious to a degree which would be laughable if at times its effects were not so lamentable. One croaker about hard times in a neighborhood will produce others, and if business actually is unsatisfactory for the time being the panic which seizes on people in such emergencies speedily makes it a great deal worse. In thousands of instances men whose incomes during the past four years have been as large as they ever were have been the loudest in their complaints. The Herald has no intention of being understood as saying that good and bad times so-called are the result simply of popular caprice, but that that element does enter into the problem to a greater or less extent cannot be denied. The people are led like sheep one way and the other, with hundreds of thousands of them all the while unable to explain by any actual financial experience of their own why they have joined the laughing or the weeping throng, as the case may be. In this phase of business may be seen a powerful argument against every thing in the nature of governmental subsidies for the creation of artificial prosperity. It is the hot house plant which first yields to the frost, and so in business it is the illegitimate, government-pampered enterprise which first collapses when even a faint chill is thrown on the financial operations of the people. The more completely all such businesses can be weeded out of our society the less danger will legitimate industry of every kind be exposed to.

The cheerfulness of Chicago merchants, who are proverbially clear-headed and enterprising, is but a reflection of the more hopeful feeling prevailing among the people of all the vast section of which this city is the commercial metropolis. It is plain that, while there are yet croakers abroad, the preponderating public sentiment is much less despondent than it has been, and this feeling is bound to find expression in more liberal purchases in all lines of trade. A dollar is a dollar nowadays, but low prices appear to have found a way of coaxing it out of the people's pockets. On the nimbleness with which it circulates will depend the course of trade.—Chicago Herald.

Results from Sanitary Work.

Sanitary authorities have claimed that the sanitary work which they have recommended to be done as a preparation for cholera,—such as preventing and abating nuisances; attending to drains, sewers, privies, and cesspools; cleaning up generally, and unusual carefulness in regard to foods and drinks,—would reduce the sickness and deaths from other diseases, even if cholera did not come. The weekly reports for July, 1885, to the Michigan state board of health, by physicians in different parts of the state, indicate that this claim is being realized in Michigan, so far as relates to the lessened sickness, it having been lessened from nearly every disease, and greatly lessened from fevers and from diarrheal and other diseases believed to be especially influenced by sanitary conditions; and this is true notwithstanding the meteorological conditions in that month were rather more than usually unfavorable to health. It is proper to state, however, that the sickness in any month is influenced by the meteorological conditions in the preceding month, and that the meteorological conditions in June, 1885, were favorable to health.

Observations in Michigan for many years have shown that in July the meteorological conditions especially unfavorable to health are high temperature, excessive humidity of the atmosphere, and deficiency of ozone.

The bulletin of health in Michigan, July, 1885, says: "For the month of July, 1885, compared with the average of corresponding months for the seven years, 1879-1885, the temperature was slightly higher, the absolute and the relative humidity were more, and the day and the night ozone were less."

"Compared with the average for the month of July in the seven years, 1879-1885, remittent fever, intermittent fever, dysentery, consumption of lungs, cholera infantum, diarrhea, cholera morbus, measles, and whooping-cough were less prevalent in July 1885."

A large part of this decrease in sickness has undoubtedly been due to the medical and sanitary journals and the newspapers, which have constantly kept before the people the necessity for sanitary work and the facts as to the spread of cholera in Europe.

It remains to be seen to what extent efforts for the exclusion of cholera from this country, and the general preparation for cholera by boards of health and the people, shall prove effectual, but even if cholera shall not be entirely prevented, there will remain the belief that the measures which have so greatly decreased the sickness from other diseases cannot but have had their influence in decreasing it, and if cholera does not occur in this country it seems quite probable that, by reason of the suffering else where, there may be as many cases of serious sickness prevented in this country as there have been cases of cholera in Europe. But this may not continue without continued vigilance and effort.

HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, Lansing, Michigan, August, 1885.

The only constant and certain outlet for idle labor is the idle land,—that is tersely stating the whole case. When men who are anxious to labor cannot get work they can always find land lying idle and suffering for the want of the work which they are longing to do. These idle workmen have families to support. They must provide for them a house to live in, food to eat, and clothes to wear. They must do it by their labor or by their wits, or else somebody must do it for them. If they are anxious to work, and expect to provide for their families by labor, it is natural to suppose that they are willing to follow any honorable line of labor that will give them health for themselves and comfort for their families. Every idle laboring man of this city may feel sure that there are forty acres of idle land in this county waiting for his labor. That this forty acres of idle land holds a home and all the necessities of life for his family within its bosom, and is only awaiting his industry to bestow it on his family. Go through the country and see what the settlers have done, and they will testify that settlers now have a better chance to start than they ever had.

The Union has frequently, and often forcibly admonished young men, sons of farmers, and all others not afraid of hard work, to seek and purchase the uncleared lands to be found in this state as one of the safest investments which can possibly be made for the future. Every year lands are harder to obtain, and every year our population is increasing; with nothing to do in cities and villages idle men will be driven to agriculture. Remember, young men, and old men too for that matter, the richest men this state will possess in the years to come will be the men who own free and clear, the land they till. Get homes, boys—get homes everybody while there is a chance.—[Ovid Union.

President Cleveland shows his practical, good common sense in everything he does. Instead of going to Long Branch, Newport or some other fashionable summer resort for his summer vacation, and being bored to death with fashionable idiots and irrepressible office seekers, he takes himself to the woods, as far removed from the world as possible, where he can hunt and fish with one or two congenial friends, do as he pleases and enjoy himself, free of restraint. He will go back to the capital with restored energies and be ready again for business, whereas, if he had gone to a fashionable resort, he would have had but little, if any rest.—[Gazette.

Charles Edmond of Otsego left a butternut table-leaf lying on the open stoop on the south side of the house. In the morning there was distinctly traced on the top of this board the picture of a leafless limb of a tree with many branches, making a picture 16x17 inches. It looks as if burnt or seared in by a hot iron. Now to solve the mystery Chas. looked around him. One of the trees in front of his house has a dead limb with branches of which the picture on the board is a small copy. Edmonds thinks the lightning photographed the dead limb on this board.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A naval lieutenant on the flag-ship Tennessee, at Bar Harbor, Maine, who spoke disparagingly of Gen. Grant in the presence of a New York politician, was challenged by the latter to a duel. The lieutenant accepted the challenge, but the Admiral refused to permit him to go ashore, and the duel is "off" for the present.

Boston papers publish an interview with Dr. Dewey, of that city, in which he says that Maxwell, or Brooks, the supposed murderer of Preller, when in Boston asked him to get him a human body, and that before he left the city he came to the Doctor and told him confidentially that he had gotten one. Dr. Dewey says that Maxwell seemed to be possessed with the idea of getting hold of a "stiff," but gave no hint why he wanted one. The Doctor told him that it was impossible in that city. Maxwell then left town for a few weeks, and on his return surprised the Doctor on the street one day by saying that he had gotten a body and wished him to come to his room and inspect it. Dr. Dewey says that he did not accept the invitation, but in view of the developments in St. Louis he now wishes that he had done so. The invitation to see the body was given only two or three days prior to Maxwell's departure for the West.

The annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress will be opened in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Forty thousand tons of steel rails were contracted for at Pittsburgh last week. The weekly production at present is 15,000 tons, and the capacity 25,000.

Ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, dropped dead in the office of the First National Bank of Jamestown, N. Y. He was 66 years old.

A resident of Philadelphia asserts positively that he met and conversed with C. Arthur Preller in that city since the date of latter's alleged murder in St. Louis.

Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen, son of the late Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State in President Arthur's Cabinet, and Miss Alice Coates, daughter of James Coates, of the firm of J. & P. Coates, Scotland, were married at Newport, R. I.

A sea turtle eight feet long and weighing nearly nine hundred pounds was landed near Boston the other day.

A Vermont sportsman who was accidentally caught in a bear-trap was rescued at the end of thirty-six hours in a perishing condition, having existed during his imprisonment without water, with but little air, and no food except the raw meat with which the trap was baited.

WESTERN.

Leonard Gardner had been arrested at Springfield, Ill., for beating his wife. He was released on bail, procured two revolvers, and started on a hunt for the two policemen who had arrested him—Officers William I. Camp and Fred Gall. Gardner waylaid the officers and shot Gall in the groin and Camp in the head, fatally wounding the latter, but before his death he shot Gardner four times, killing him instantly. A negro woman was also wounded by a stray shot. Camp leaves a wife and five small children almost destitute.

Life-saving stations will be established at Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis., and Pentwater, Frankfort, White River, and South Haven, Mich.

Severe frosts have occurred in the extreme Northwest on the night of Aug. 24. At Minnedosa, Northwest Territory, the temperature fell to twenty-five degrees. The cold weather has hastened the exodus from the Northern lake resorts.

Adjuant General Drum received a dispatch from the officer commanding in New Mexico, saying the Southern Utes were starving, and that unless food was immediately procured for them they would go on the warpath.

Frank P. Cass and A. P. Goodykountz, wealthy white citizens of the Cherokee Nation, were murdered while asleep in camp near the Sac and Fox agency, in Indian Territory. Plunder was the incentive to the crime.

Minnesota's population, according to the census just completed, is 1,118,456, an increase of 317,713 in five years.

The Appraiser's office in San Francisco is to be investigated, as it has been discovered, as alleged, that under its former administration large quantities of opium and other valuable merchandise have been stolen from the stores by officials. A special investigation of the customs and Chinese certificate business will also be made.

Many depredations have recently been committed by Apache Indians in Arizona and Sonora. At Bassachuea three Americans, and eight Mexicans have been murdered. A party of armed citizens has left Tombstone for the Mexican border to attack the hostiles.

Freeman S. Cargan and wife were, nine years ago, in Saginaw County, Michigan, sentenced to life terms in the Jackson and Ionia Prisons, respectively, for the murder of Charles Smith. They were convicted on the testimony of Smith's widow, who was herself condemned to ten years' imprisonment as an accessory. Just before her death, which occurred recently in the Detroit House of Correction, Mrs. Smith confessed that her testimony against the Cargans was a pure invention. Mrs. Cargan's sentence was commuted, and it is expected that her husband will soon receive a pardon.

Policeman Fred Gall, of Springfield, Ill., is dead, making the third victim of the recent tragedy in that city.

A Nebraska man claims to have discovered a process by means of which the human soul can be made visible at the moment when the body which it has inhabited dies.

Missouri coal miners met in secret session at Sedalia for the purpose of forming a State organization to be under the jurisdiction of the Knights of Labor. The Western Nail Association, in session at Pittsburgh, resolved to make no change in the present card of prices, and to continue feeders in the nailers' places.

Lucien White was arrested in St. Louis for counterfeiting Brazilian bank notes, partly finished bills aggregating $320,000 having been discovered. August Gast & Co. were doing the printing, the paper presumably to be used as cigar-box labels, but becoming suspicious, informed the United States detectives. New York and Chicago lithographing firms refused to undertake the job. White, who lived in Brazil for a number of years, states that a Texan named Lano is the originator of the scheme.

At Sturgis, D. T., Corporal Ross Hollis, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who assassinated Dr. H. P. Lynch, was hanged by the citizens.

SOUTHERN.

Secretary of State Bayard has applied to the President of Mexico for the extradition of Aufdemorte, the embezzling clerk of the New Orleans Sub-Treasury, now under arrest at Monterey.

Jacob Graup, owner of a mill near Morgantown, W. Va., was returning home from camp-meeting in a carriage, in which were also his wife and two grandchildren, when the horses ran away, dashing the vehicle to pieces, and all four of the occupants were seriously injured.

The real estate of the late John Nichols, at Fort Worth, Texas, has been levied upon to cover his defalcation to the City National Bank, of which he was Vice President. The condition of the bank is not as bad as had been anticipated. Nichols' defalcation is $40,000.

A cyclone swept over Charleston, S. C., which unroofed one-fourth of the houses in the city and did much damage to the shipping. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. Great havoc was also caused along the entire Southern Atlantic coast.

Charleston (S. C.) dispatches state that the recent storm proved the most disastrous that ever visited that city. Within comparatively a few minutes the injury to property was very large in the aggregate, though individual losses were comparatively small; chiefly to roofs and fences. Some of the wholesale dealers, however, lose heavily by damage to stock. The heaviest losses were along the water front. Following is an estimate of the losses:

Wharf property	$350,000
Private property	300,000
Cotton presses	80,000
Churches	30,000
City property	35,000
Railroads	50,000
Ashley River bridge	8,000
Shipping	100,000
Lumber mills	20,000
Miscellaneous	100,000
Total	$1,123,000

WASHINGTON.

Architect Bell of the Kansas City Postoffice building, is charged with illegally expending $18,600 of the public funds in placing a marble wainscoting in the Postoffice for which there was no warrant in the appropriation.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion that disbursing officers in the payment of interest on United States coupon bonds must accept court records of administration, execution, etc., when verified according to the law of the State where the records are filed.

There have been filed at the Interior Department since March 4 3,000 applications for appointments—more than during eleven years preceding. The applications embrace one cranky petition for the position of Secretary and applications for every subordinate grade down to charwoman.

At Washington, John Brooks, the Philadelphia champion, rode a twenty-mile bicycle race in 1:02:41, beating the best American record by five minutes and two seconds.

On learning of the deplorable condition of the Southern Utes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs made arrangements for supplying the half-starved savages with 10,000 pounds of beef and 3,000 pounds of flour weekly.

A ruling made by the First Comptroller of the Treasury is to the effect that the employment of twenty-four persons borne on the pay-roll of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims is without authority of law. Among the individuals who will be deprived of a sinecure under this ruling is Mr. Walker Blaine.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total value of exports of beef and pork products for nine months ended July 31, 1885, at $67,706,092; dairy products for three months ended July 31, 1885, $4,031,716. The total value of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States for the seven months ended July 31, 1885, was $55,558,952.

POLITICAL.

Erastus J. Shepherd has been arrested at Laredo, Tex., charged with complicity with Aufdemorte in the thefts from the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans. Thirty-seven hundred dollars of the stolen money was found on his person.

The official returns give Tate, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer of Kentucky, 67,597 majority. This is the tenth time he has been elected.

The New York State Republican Convention will be held September 22, at Saratoga.

General Butler denies that he has written a letter indorsing the administration, and claims to be entirely out of politics.

The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists met in convention at Harrisburg, and nominated Barr Spangler, of Mariotta, for State Treasurer by acclamation. Over three hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance. Ex-Governor St. John addressed the convention.

A report is telegraphed from Saratoga, N. Y., to the effect that Postmaster General Vilas will be given the Austrian mission, and that Postmaster Pearson, of New York, will succeed him in the Cabinet. The statement lacks the element of plausibility.

Conrad B. Day, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Treasurer of State by the Pennsylvania Democrats at Harrisburg. The speeches and resolutions were severely denunciatory of the deal between Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The platform indorses the administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Pattison, favors a revision of the tariff, and condemns sumptuary legislation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The apple crop in the New England and Middle States will fall below 75 per cent. of that of an average-bearing year. The yield in England will fall below the needs of that country.

The steamship Etruria made the run from Queenstown to New York in six days five hours and thirty-one minutes. This is the fastest time on record.

The Scotch steam-dredge Beaufort, with a crew of twelve persons, was lost in a recent hurricane off the Bermudas. Officers and men are said to have been drunk.

President Cardenas, of Nicaragua, denounces as a calumny the published charge that he has been subsidized by M. de Lesseps' company to prevent the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

Boston railroads and their Western connections have been extensively swindled through the use of defective tickets which had been sold as waste paper. One Patrick Fitzgerald, an employe of a paper house, has been disposing of these damaged tickets for a long period, and in large quantities, the railroad officials failing to discover the worthlessness of the cardboards. Fitzgerald has disappeared.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of science was held at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Western Nail Association, at its meeting at Pittsburgh, affirmed the card rate, and resolved to resist the nailers' demands. The outlook was reported as encouraging for an early resumption by the mills.

Light frosts are reported from various points of Wisconsin and Iowa, the damage to crops being inconsiderable. The weather has been exceptionally cold for the season throughout the West. A dispatch from Brainerd, Minn., says: "This morning uncovered a frost for nearly the entire region of Northern Minnesota, which is repeated again to-night for a considerable area. The damage so far is undoubtedly severe to corn, and in particularly exposed places the destruction is complete. None of the crop was far enough advanced to escape injury, and the very latest planting is well nigh ruined, except in regions protected by woods, as is the case in the timber districts in the rear counties. Ice is forming to-night." At Harvey's Lake, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., snow fell at intervals during Wednesday, Aug. 25. In sections of New England the mercury fell as low as 45.

Gen. John A. Logan and wife and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Marsh, who are summering among the Thousand Islands, while posing in a boat for the benefit of an itinerant photographer, were capsized, but escaped with no other damage than a thorough wetting. Curiously the negative of the sitters was secured at the precise instant when they "took a header," and when the victims of the accident had "bobbed up serenely" and secured footing on dry land, they loaded the lucky artist down with orders for photographic mementos of the affair.

FOREIGN.

Russia has instructed its representative at Constantinople to carefully watch the negotiations of England's envoy, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.

The Czar of Russia arrived at Kremsier on the 25th of August. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria met him at the station. There was a grand ball in the evening.

The village of Shinot, 140 miles north of Suakim, on the Red Sea, has been attacked and destroyed by the British and their native allies. Many hostile Arabs were killed, and a large quantity of cloth and grain captured.

One hundred persons were drowned by the wrecking of a vessel in the Gulf of Aden.

The cholera panic is increasing at Marseilles, and all who can get away are leaving the city. The pestilence has extended to many towns and villages in the Department of the Rhone, and has broken out on board the French squadron near Toulon. There is no improvement in the situation in Spain.

Prince Bismarck, at the request of France, has ordered the removal of the German flag recently hoisted over a French island in the South Pacific.

A profound sensation has been created in England by the action of the Nationalist conference at Dublin, and Mr. Parnell's utterances are savagely denounced by the London press.

The Caroline Islands episode has caused the Madrid papers to assume a warlike tone, and it is boasted that in the event of trouble the Spanish navy could blockade all Germany's ports and sweep German commerce from the seas.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

An armed party is reported to have sailed from Cuba for the Florida Keys for the purpose of organizing a filibustering expedition to overthrow the Cuban Government.

Memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant were held in the hall of Congress at the City of Mexico on the 27th of August, under the auspices of the municipal government, and were attended by all the leading dignitaries and society people.

Eight men were injured by a collision on the Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Corning, Iowa.

In Lawrence, Mass., Henry R. Goodwin shot and killed Albert D. Swan, a prominent banker. The murderer asserts that in matters affecting the telephone business Swan had cheated him out of all his possessions. Goodwin telephoned for officers to come and arrest him.

Agrarian outrages are increasing in County Kerry, Ireland. The Earl of Levon offers to sell his tenants their holdings under the provisions of the land-purchase bill.

During the recent visit to Kremsier the Czar was accompanied by his famous mastiff, which has been carefully trained as a body-guard. His Majesty looked pale and careworn, and evinced much anxiety for his personal safety. The Grand Duke George, his second son, was appointed a lieutenant in the Imperial Austrian Uhlans by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

King Alfonso, according to the cable reports, has sent an autograph letter to the Crown Prince Frederick William, asking him to mediate in order that friendship between Spain and Germany may be maintained. It is also rumored that King Leopold of Belgium and Emperor Francis Joseph have been asked to act as arbitrators. Prince Bismarck, it is stated, favors the latter, and desires a decision in favor of Spain in order to escape from the difficulty. The war feeling at Madrid continues, and the press and military bitterly denounce the pacific attitude of the Government.

The Iowa State Republican Convention assembled at Des Moines and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, the Hon. W. M. Larrabee, of Fayette County; Lieutenant Governor, Capt. James A. T. Hull, of Polk County; Judge of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Joseph M. Beck, present incumbent; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John W. Akers, present incumbent. The platform, which is very lengthy, protests "against the Union soldier having one vote and the rebel soldier having two;" denounces President Cleveland for the character of his diplomatic appointments; opposes the Democratic policy of a "tariff for revenue only;" indorses civil-service reform, and favors the creation by Congress of a national commission for the supervision and regulation of interstate commerce. As to the liquor question, the platform simply declares for a fair and thorough trial of the existing law, and alleges that "the Republican party of Iowa has never made support of prohibition a test of party fealty."

The pension laws provide that soldiers who have lost a leg at the hip-joint or an arm at the shoulder-joint in the service of the country shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of $37.50 per month. It has been the custom of the Pension Department to construe this law strictly. There are less than a dozen cases on the pension-rolls in which the amputation has taken place exactly through the joints mentioned. Commissioner Black, in ruling upon two test cases brought before him, declines to hold to the strict letter of the law and allows the full amount of pension, though the amputation did not take place at the joints. He holds that if the amputation is so near the hip or shoulder as to render the stump unserviceable the pensioner is entitled to the same compensation as if no stump were left. This rule will apply to a considerable number of pensioners who have been receiving pay at a lower rate.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$5.00	@	6.75
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.89	@	.91
No. 2 Red	.91	@	.92
CORN—No. 2	.54	@	.55
OATS—White	.37	@	.42
PORK—Mess	10.25	@	10.75

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@	6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@	5.50
Common	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS	4.25	@	5.00
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex	5.00	@	5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	3.75	@	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.79	@	.80
CORN—No. 2	.43	@	.45
OATS—No. 2	.26	@	.26½
RYE—No. 2	.56	@	.57
BARLEY—No. 2	.68	@	.72
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.18	@	.20
Fine Dairy	.13	@	.16
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.08½	@	.09
Light Skimmed	.03	@	.04
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@	.12
POTATOES—New, per bri	1.00	@	1.15
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	.79	@	.80
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.45
OATS—No. 2	.26	@	.26½
RYE—No. 1	.56	@	.57
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@	.87
CORN—No. 2	.45	@	.46
OATS—No. 2	.26	@	.27

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89	@	.90
CORN—Mixed	.41	@	.42
OATS—Mixed	.22½	@	.23
PORK—Mess	9.00	@	9.50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89	@	.91
CORN—No. 2	.47	@	.48
OATS—Mixed	.25½	@	.26
RYE—No. 2	.57	@	.59
PORK—Mess	9.00	@	9.50

DETROIT.

FLOUR	5.50	@	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.84	@	.85
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.46
OATS—No. 2 White	.37	@	.38
PORK—Mess	10.25	@	10.50

INDIANAPOLIS.

BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@	.89
CORN—Mixed	.40	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.22	@	.24

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	5.50	@	6.50
Fair	5.00	@	5.50
Common	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
SHEEP	4.00	@	4.75

BUFFALO.

CATTLE	5.00	@	6.00
HOGS	4.25	@	5.00
SHEEP	4.25	@	4.75

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

An Harmonious State Convention—Gov. Hoadly Renominated by Acclamation.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring the Regulation of the Liquor Traffic by Graded Licenses.

[Columbus special to Chicago Herald.]

The Democratic State ticket nominated here to-day is: For Governor, George Hoadly, present incumbent; Lieutenant Governor, John G. Warwick; Supreme Judge, long to m, C. D. Martin; Supreme Judge, to fill vacancy caused by the death of John W. Okey, Gibson Atherton; Treasurer, Peter Brady; Attorney General, James Lawrence; member of the Board of Public Works, Henry Weibie.

The convention was called to order by T. J. Cogan. By the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, John Follett, of Cincinnati, was made Chairman, and George W. Hull Secretary. In returning his thanks, the Chairman was loudly applauded when he said this was a Democratic State Convention under a National Democratic administration which was grand and pure.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Congressman George W. Geddes offered the name of Gov. Hoadly in quite a lengthy speech, recounting his brilliant record as Governor, and also paying a high compliment to A. G. Thurman, and announcing that he would not allow the use of his name before the convention. Geddes closed his eloquent peroration by moving a suspension of the rules and the nomination of Hoadly by acclamation. This was received with long applause, and no word of objection was heard to the motion.

Gen. Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, followed, seconding the motion, and defended the Governor at length against the charges that he had made mistakes. When the motion was put the voice was unanimous and enthusiastic, with the exception of a few voices from the Hamilton County delegation.

After a committee had been appointed to wait on Gov. Hoadly and bring him before the convention, W. V. Marquis, of Logan County, in a short speech, presented the name of John G. Warwick, of Massillon, for renomination for Lieutenant Governor. The motion was immediately put and carried unanimously, amid great applause.

At this juncture the nominee for Governor was brought to the platform amid a shower of hats and a roar of human applause. Thanking the convention for renewed confidence, he said he dodged no issues, and there was not a fence in Ohio which he would straddle. He was against prohibition, and every one knew it. He asserted that he was for American liberty, irrespective of color. He voted for Grover Cleveland, and thanked God for it. He was and would continue to be loyal to Mr. Cleveland's administration. He explained why he had not been an outspoken candidate for the nomination. The party had brought him through before in an ambulance without much effort on his part, and he thought he had no right to claim a renomination under the rules of precedent. The convention being free to act without asking, he could not help responding to the call, and with better health he would hope even better results. In the discharge of his trusts he demanded the most searching criticism in all his official acts. He indorsed the work of the last Legislature, saying nothing had been done by it which Judge Foraker would have dared to veto if he had power. He thought that Foraker, instead of finding fault with the present administration, should be defending the memory of Rutherford B. Hayes and the Legislature which robbed Cincinnati of local self-government. Gov. Hoadly defined himself as against prohibition, and did not believe regulation and taxation was eternal. Taxation was odious to him. After the Governor had concluded his speech, on motion of the Hamilton County contingent, which had objected to his renomination, three cheers were given.

The other nominations followed as above given, no opposition being manifest save in the nominations for candidates for the Supreme Bench. Martin had an opponent in Judge Gilmore, and Atherton in George B. Okey, son of the late incumbent.

The platform as read by W. W. Armstrong consists of fourteen sections, and the following is a synopsis of the whole: It congratulates the country on the election of a Democratic President and the revival of prosperity under Democratic rule, and indorses the administration; approves the measures of a Democratic Congress for preventing the acquisition of unearned lands by railroad corporations. It reaffirms the national platform of principles adopted at Chicago last year; commends Hoadly's administration as wise and economical; denounces the Republicans for defeating measures for licensing the liquor traffic; favors a judicious and properly graded license system; pledges the party to be the enemy of monopoly, the friend of labor, and favors arbitration as the best means for settling differences between labor and its employers. It commends the steps taken in prison reform, favors the preservation of the canals, the establishment of an intermediate penitentiary for the reform of prisoners not belonging to the criminal classes, and the changing of the date of State elections to November. It pays a tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant, and mourns the death of Judge John W. Okey.

This was rapturously adopted, and the convention adjourned, the utmost harmony prevailing.

The ticket is regarded as an unusually strong one, and has the prestige of past success. The platform promulgated by the convention is the subject of some comment. The Republicans were in hopes the Democrats would insert in the creed of the party a plank declaring open war on prohibition. This, however, the Democrats did not do in a very direct way, much to the discomfort of the Republicans. On the other hand, Judge Hoadly, in his speech of acceptance avowed himself an open enemy to prohibition and a friend of the license theory. The Republicans are by no means pleased with the present attitude of their old-time allies, the Prohibitionists, and are not to any appreciable degree satisfied with the provisions of their own platform on the topic. The nominations of the day practically open the campaign of the year, and it is not improbable that Messrs. Hoadly and Foraker will meet in joint debate during the fall. If there is any undercurrent of venom and spite among the Democrats, it is confined to very few of the party, and will not amount to very much.

Gov. Hoadly, John F. Follett, and other prominent Democrats of the Buckeye State addressed a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting in the State House grounds to-night. About 5,000 persons were present.

The new Democratic State Central Committee organized this afternoon by retaining Mr. Cogan, of Hamilton County, as Chairman. T. C. Layton, of Auglaize, was selected Vice Chairman, and J. C. Tobias, of Crawford, Secretary. The work of the campaign was informally discussed, but no definite course of action was determined upon. The committee-rooms will be opened Monday next, and the campaign will at once be inaugurated.

The Feeling at Washington.

[Washington telegram.]

The renomination of Gov. Hoadly and the hearty indorsement of the administration by the Ohio Democratic Convention is a source of great satisfaction to the officials of the various departments, who express confidence in the ability of the Democracy to carry the State at the gubernatorial election. They were not prepared, however, to predict at this moment what influence Gov. Hoadly's declared opposition to prohibition might by indirection exert in strengthening the Republican ticket, but if entire harmony shall prevail among the various factions of the Ohio Democracy they apprehend but little danger on this account. A prominent Ohio Democrat, holding office at Washington, said that had the convention failed to properly indorse the administration the Republicans would have swept the State. He believed the action of the Ohio Democracy would teach a wholesome lesson to marplots and malcontents all over the country.

Delighted Democrats.

[Dayton (Ohio) dispatch.]

Democrats here are delighted with the work of the convention at Columbus, and feel confident that the old ticket will lead them to victory, as it did two years ago. The news of Gov. Hoadly's nomination was received here with booming of cannon. All agree that Hoadly has made an excellent State executive; that he was entitled to a renomination; and that he will be re-elected this fall.

AN ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

Extraordinary Movement Among the Mohammedans of the Nigritian Regions in Africa.

A Mandingo Named Samudu Engaged in Suppressing Paganism and Killing Off Bad People.

[Washington telegram.]

Secretary of State Bayard is in receipt of a dispatch from Sierra Leone, West Africa, giving accounts of the movements of an army of 100,000 men in the interior of Africa. The dispatch is dated July 14 last and was sent by United States Consul Lewis. Mr. Lewis says:

"I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department of State the fact of an extraordinary movement among the Mohammedans of the Nigritian regions, extending from Timbuctoo to the West Coast. It appears that in 1880 a Mandingo named Samudu, of extraordinary intelligence and energy, conceived the idea that he was called of God to wage a war for the suppression of paganism and for the opening of the roads to the coast, which in certain districts have been for generations subjected to excessive blackmail and to the plundering of vagabond tribes. During the last five years he has collected an army consisting of foot and horse of about 100,000. Mohammedan youth, wherever he goes, flock to his standard, anxious not only to secure the reward in the hereafter promised to those who fight for their religion, but to carry off the rich spoils which these expeditions that battle for the faith are sure to win.

"It is said that Samudu's army is divided into three portions. One is operating near the headwaters of the Niger. This portion recently drove certain French troops from the gold regions of Boossa, of which they had taken possession. Boossa is a large town, the capital of a province of the same name west of Soudan, on an island in the Niger, about latitude 10 deg. 14 min. north, longitude 5 deg. 20 min. east, and at one time had a population of 20,000 souls. Here Mungo Park met his death. Samudu's followers are now besieging Bammakkoo, a large town on the Niger, in the State of Pambarra, occupied about three years by the French, who have erected fortifications there.

"Another portion of the army is operating in the regions east of Liberia, and, by suppressing the disturbing elements, unfettering trade and introducing a knowledge of religion and letters, is in one sense opening the country for negro immigrants of intelligence and energy from America to push out from the African-American republic to the healthy and fertile regions of the interior. In another sense it is forestalling the whole region for Mohammedanism, and making it difficult, if, indeed, it is desirable, to convert that country to the faith imported from America by the immigrants.

"The third portion of the army is approaching the coast a few miles northwest of Sierra Leone. It has secured the submission by force or by voluntary surrender of all the tribes on the way for 500 miles back.

"The largest and most important pagan kingdom on this side of the Niger was Soolima, of which Tnlaba, a large commercial city, was the capital. For the last sixty years the Fulah Mohammedans have been trying by diplomacy and by arms to subdue this city to the faith, but it has always successfully resisted both diplomat and warrior. Last year Samudu's army in overwhelming numbers surrounded it and called upon the king to surrender and profess Islam. This he refused to do. The town was then invested and after a terrible siege of five months the king assembled the royal family and principal chiefs in his powder-house and informed them that he could hold out no longer; as his resources were exhausted; but having for more than two hundred years belonged to the ruling element, he was determined for himself and family to die rather than come under Mohammedan rule. He gave the chiefs their choice, either to die with him or go out of the town and give themselves up to the enemy. They decided to die with him. He then set fire to the powder and they were all blown up. This ended the Soolima power, which for more than seven generations had influenced the trade and politics of extensive districts, and had commanded the principal highways to the coast.

"Another very important achievement of this army is the destruction of the Hooboo power, an irresponsible organization, which for thirty years has been a source of annoyance and loss to caravans passing from the interior to the coast. Samudu gave orders to attack them in their mountain strongholds, which until then had proved inaccessible to the neighboring forces. They were surprised, their chief, Abal, was captured and decapitated, and his arms and legs, severed from the trunk, were sent to the various countries whose inhabitants had suffered from his predatory and murderous proceedings. The Hooboos are described as renegade Fulahs in rebellion against the King of Timboo. The roads have now been cleared of these thieves and murderers, so that an unprotected child or female may travel in safety all through that district.

"These operations will not be without a salutary effect upon American commerce, for there is in that country an increasing demand for American productions, and many of the articles produced by the people are valuable in American trade. Samudu's army is now only a few miles from the coast northwest of Sierra Leone. It is said to be their purpose, when dealing with the Timneh and Sherbro tribes, who by constant wars keep the maritime regions in such a state of ferment that often the caravans have struggled through obstructions for hundreds of miles. They find that their greatest difficulty is among the coast tribes and often fall victims to the latter."

SPLINTERS.

SARAH BERNHARDT is 45 years old.

CARL SCHURZ is writing a life of Henry Clay.

SIR MOSAS MONTEFIORE bequeathed his horses to his coachman.

CAHMI, Ill., boasts of a sprightly colored widow 113 years of age.

HENRY IRVING says Edwin Booth is a master of the art of elocution.

THOUSANDS PERISH.

The Most Disastrous Flood in Thirty Years Visits Canton and Vicinity.

Entire Villages Engulfed, and Over Ten Thousand People Lose Their Homes.

[Washington dispatch.]

Details of the destruction in Canton, China, and vicinity by the recent great rain-storm there have been received by private persons in this city. The flood was the most serious which has visited Canton in thirty years. More than 10,000 persons lost their lives, and a far greater number are starving. Entire villages were engulfed, and the rice and silk crops in the vicinity were almost ruined. The price of rice has been raised eighteen per cent. in consequence of the loss of the crop. Rain fell the latter part of June, filling and overflowing many of the rivers. The streets of Canton were flooded for over a week. At Sez Ni City the water broke through the city wall. It is reported that several thousand people were drowned in that place. The embankments of the river were broken in numerous places, and the water swept across the surrounding country, carrying everything before it.

A foreigner, who was an eye-witness of the scenes of devastation, reports that one night the boat he occupied anchored near a bamboo grove. By morning the water had risen to the tops of the bamboos. At other points it rose as high as forty feet during the night time. The inhabitants fled from the villages and camped on the hillsides. At Munm, a market place, situated near an embankment of one of the streams connected with the river which brings water from the north and west rivers, the majority of the inhabitants were drowned by the water breaking through the embankment. Some escaped to a piece of rising ground in the neighborhood, but the water continued to rise and gradually overtopped the elevation, drowning those who stood upon it. Seventeen Chinese graduates in Canton, hearing of the distress and suffering prevalent in their native villages, took passages on a boat with a view to proceeding home to render what assistance they could. On the way the boat was capsized and all who were in it were drowned. In some places the parents tied their children on the high branches of trees, while they took measures for the general safety. The trees were washed up by the roots and the heartrending cries of the children were silenced in the surging water.

The body of a bride dressed in her bridal robes was found floating in the river at Canton. A large tub was also seen; it was picked up and found to contain a boy and a girl. With them was found a paper, stating their names, the day and hour of their birth. The parents had taken this means to save the lives of their offspring. The writer adds that the sufferings which thousands are enduring are heartrending; parents replying, with tears in their eyes, to their children's requests for food, that they have none. The people are obliged to use the filthiest water, and this, added to the diseases which will ensue upon the subsidence of the water will greatly increase the horrors of the situation. Meantime, all that is being done by the inhabitants to abate their misery is the beating of gongs, burning of incense, and howling of prayers to idols.

HE KILLED FIVE PEOPLE.

The Appalling Crimes of One Al Lackey, a Farmer of Blanco County, Texas.

[Austin (Tex.) special.]

The quintuple tragedy in Blanco County is confirmed by a stage-driver who has just arrived from that locality. The driver brought a letter to a gentleman in this city which gives particulars. The letter says: "There is considerable excitement in this county just now, caused by a terrible tragedy which occurred in the neighborhood of Johnson City, in which five persons were killed outright, three dangerously wounded, and one man is yet missing, who is probably killed. There had been some bad reports concerning Al Lackey and his daughter, who is about 13 or 14 years of age. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Lackey, with his rifle in hand, mounted his horse and rode to the house of Berry Lackey, his brother. He fired upon the family, instantly killing Mrs. Berry Lackey, whereupon Berry Lackey fled, pursued by Al, and when about one hundred yards from the house Berry fell and Al ran up to him and, while he was lying prostrate, shot him through the head. A son of Berry, who ran away when his mother was killed, said he saw his father fall and heard him plead piteously for mercy, but his Uncle Al fired and killed him. Having killed his brother and sister-in-law, Al Lackey hurriedly mounted again and rode to the house of J. C. Stokes, who lived but a short distance from the scene of the first murder, and opened fire, killing first Mrs. Stokes, then Stokes, and finally their daughter, Mrs. Charlie Lackey. This made five victims. The infuriated monster then turned and rode home, and fired the last ball in his rifle into the body of the daughter. The girl is still alive, but can not possibly recover. Turning upon his wife, Lackey, with knife in hand, pursued her across a field, but she saved herself by flight. He then returned to his house and drew the knife across his own throat, inflicting a dangerous but not necessarily fatal wound. Just after cutting his own throat he saw Tom Burdick riding toward the house, when, inspired with the strength of a fiend, he again mounted his horse and rode toward Burdick. As he met the latter he offered him his left hand to shake, meantime holding his right hand over his bleeding throat, also holding the knife in his hand. As Burdick shook hands with him, Lackey suddenly plunged the dagger into Burdick's side, inflicting a wound which physicians say is fatal."

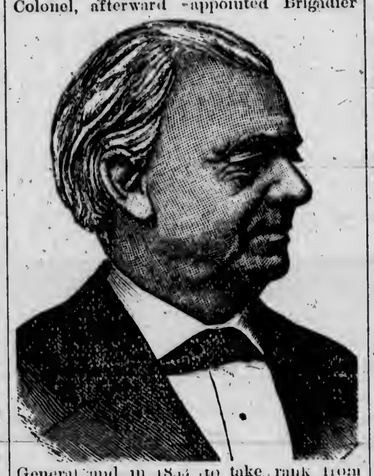
The Sheriff was notified and immediately went to Johnson City, where Lackey had gone, and, accompany with two deputies, placed Lackey in an ambulance and brought him to jail, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

With the exception, perhaps, of the murder and cremation of the Lynch family near Hempstead some years ago this is the most horrible set of crimes ever committed in this State. Possibly the United States, in all its category of crimes, has no parallel to this.

WESTERN GOVERNORS.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois.

Richard J. Oglesby was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, July 25, 1824; settled in Illinois, at Decatur, in 1836; received less than a common school education; was a carpenter for two years; studied law in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1845; served one year in the Mexican war; worked two years in the mines in California; was elected to the State Senate of Illinois in 1860; served one session, and resigned to enter the volunteer service in 1861, at the commencement of the war for the suppression of the rebellion; was chosen Colonel, afterward appointed Brigadier



General, and in 1865 (to take rank from November, 1862) a Major General; resigned in 1861, and was elected that year Governor of Illinois for the term which expired in January, 1869; was re-elected Governor of Illinois in November, 1872, entered upon the duties of his office January 13, 1873, and on the 21st of the same month was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Lyman Trumbull, Liberal. In 1884 he was again nominated for Governor by the Republicans and elected, defeating Carter H. Harrison. He was inaugurated in January, 1885, and his term will expire in 1889.

Gov. Sherman, of Iowa.

Buren R. Sherman, Governor of Iowa, was born in Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., in 1836. In 1855 the family removed to Iowa and settled in Tama County. In 1860 young Sherman removed to Vinton, and entered upon the practice of law. Upon the breaking out of the civil war Mr. Sherman enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and was sent to the front. While at Jefferson City, Mo., he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Shiloh Lieut. Sherman was dangerously wounded, and his life despaired of—but after severe illness, during which he was commissioned Captain, he recovered sufficiently to return

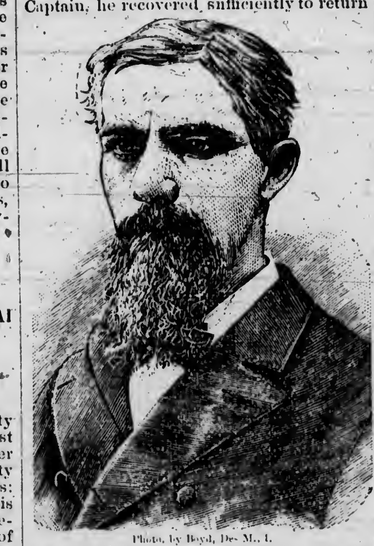


Photo. by Boyd, Des M., I.

to his company, although still compelled to use crutches in traveling. He remained with the command, doing what service he was able, until the late summer of 1863, when his wounds having broken out afresh, and threatening fatal result, he was obliged to resign the service. He has never fully recovered, and yet carries his cane, a constant reminder of his part in the great war.

He returned to his former home in Vinton, and was afterward elected County Judge, and then for four successive terms elected Clerk of the District Court, which position he resigned on his election in 1874 to the office of Auditor of State, to which he was twice re-elected.

In 1881 he was elected Governor of Iowa, and on the expiration of the term in 1883 was re-elected to that high office.

Gov. Sherman was married Aug. 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, a lady of rare accomplishments, who has done much toward the very successful career of her husband.

Proverbs.

It is easier to tell a lie than it is to catch a fish.

A woman's bonnet must be orthodox, before her prayer-book is.

Winter sets in when poverty comes.

Principles, not pulpits, make a church.

The knife that cuts a custard pie may also cut a throat.

The best fitting coat is one that is paid for.

God makes the roses, and the devil puts the thorns on.

The hand opens when the heart does.

The sculptured face on a gold coin may be beautiful, but neither tears nor smiles ever break its monotony.

Hearts build religion, for brains to tear down.

Girls think men are all soul; women know they are all stomach.

The preacher turns young love's dream into a nightmare.

Fortune feeds soup to most men with a fork.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A ROGUE being indicted for stealing a man's hat off his head, confessed the fact; but insisted that the hat was not the property of the person who wore it, according to the maxim "the things above us are nothing to us."

THE DEADLY REVOLVER.

A Terrible Triple Tragedy in the Streets of the Illinois State Capital.

Two Policemen Shot Down by a Ruffian, Who Is Killed by a Return Shot.

Springfield (Ill.) special.

A double tragedy occurred here this morning, horrible in its details, resulting in the almost instant death of two men, one a policeman, and the other a citizen, and the wounding of another policeman and a negro woman.

A man named Leonard Gardner, owner of a candy store and a restaurant, was arrested last night on a peace warrant for beating his wife, and lodged in the city prison by Officers William J. Camp and Fred Gall. Early this morning Gardner procured bail and was released.

He proceeded at once to a store and purchased two forty-four caliber bulldog revolvers, saying that he proposed to kill the two policemen on sight that arrested him. To several persons during the day he made a similar assertion, saying as he flourished the revolvers that he guessed the police would not arrest him now.

About seven o'clock this evening Gardner took his position in a hallway on Washington street, between Sixth and Seventh, and as Camp and Gall came up he stepped out and fired at Gall, who received the ball in his groin and fell, but was unable to get his revolver.

Gardner then fired a fatal shot at Camp, the ball taking effect near the heart, but the plucky officer returned the fire after he was shot, emptying four chambers of his forty-four-caliber Remington into Gardner's body before he (Camp) fell and expired in the arms of Officer Jones.

Each of Camp's shots took effect in Gardner's body—one in the arm and three in the region of the heart—and he expired on the spot.

A stray shot fired by Gardner struck a negro woman who was passing in the calf of the leg, it is reported, severing an artery.

Gall was taken to the Leland Hotel, where he could have surgical attendance, and an examination showed that the ball took a downward course through the right groin and lodged, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The bodies of the two dead men were conveyed to police headquarters, where a heartrending scene occurred when Officer Camp's wife entered and threw herself on the inanimate form of her husband. Camp leaves a wife and five small children in almost destitute circumstances, who have the sympathy of the hundreds that have congregated to talk of the horrible affair, but not a regret is expressed for Gardner.

Such a tragedy was never before known in Springfield, and never before has a policeman been killed while on duty. Camp and Gall were considered two of the best men on the force.

DEADLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Fatal Wreck Near Louisville, Ky., in Which Three Men Were Killed.

[Louisville (Ky.) special.]

A fatal wreck occurred on the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad last night, near Pleasure Ridge Park, about twenty-five miles from this city, which resulted in the death of three men. A severe storm had been raging in the vicinity early in the afternoon, and a large tree was blown across the track at the foot of a steep grade. About 6:30 o'clock the local freight coming toward this city reached that point. The train was traveling at a rapid rate of speed at the time, and as it was getting dark the engineer, Tom Sherrill, did not see the tree until he was too close to stop. He reversed the engine, but it struck the obstacle with great force and was thrown from the track, seven cars piling up on top of it. The front brakeman and fireman were in the engine with Sherrill at the time, and all three were killed almost instantly. The engine and cars were smashed to pieces and the track torn up. The names of the killed are as follows: Tom Sherrill, engineer; Ben J. Peak, brakeman; Tom Filburn, fireman—all of Louisville. T. A. Goodman, the conductor, was injured internally and his back severely strained. All the men were terribly scalded about the head and face, and terribly mangled in the wreck.

A DRUNKEN MADMAN'S CRIME.

After Shooting Four People, One Probably Fatally, He Blows Out His Brains.

[Salem (Ind.) telegram.]

A terrible case of drunken madness occurred to-day. Fred Berkey, Jr., a son of one of the leading citizens of this place, while intoxicated, appeared in the streets and began an indiscriminate fusillade. He fired nine shots, aiming at whoever happened to be in range. Laura Kleiner received two balls, one in the wrist and one in the shoulder. William McClanhan was shot through the hand. W. S. Percise sustained a flesh wound in the thigh. Jordan Payne received a ball through the body just below the breast, and will probably die. Payne when shot was in a buggy with a companion. Dragging Payne from the buggy, Berkey compelled the other man to drive on, and attempted to escape. Finding this impossible, he placed a pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect, and the young man died in fifteen minutes.

No cause is known for the bloody work, except that Berkey was completely maddened by the liquor he had swallowed.

COLORADO.

The First State to Report Her Interdecennial Census.

[Washington dispatch.]

Secretary Lamar received an iron box today containing the census returns of Colorado. The law requires that States that expect Government aid in the taking of the interdecennial census must send in their returns before Sept 1. Colorado is the first to report. The population of Colorado has increased from 194,327 in 1880 to 243,910 in 1885, a gain of 49,583. The number of farmers in the State is nearly doubled, there being 8,474 to 4,506 in 1880. The 559 manufacturing establishments in 1880 have multiplied to 1,004.

FIERCE AND FURIOUS.

Charleston and Other Southern Points Devastated by a Cyclonic Visitor.

Wharves and Other Buildings Wrecked, and Church Spires Blown Down.

[Charleston (S. C.) dispatch.]

Charleston was struck by a cyclone this morning, and one-fourth of the houses in the city are unroofed. Parts of the spires of St. Michael's and St. Matthew's Churches were blown down, and the spire of the Citadel Square Baptist Church is demolished. The wharves and warehouses are badly damaged. At Sullivan's Island two steamers are aground, and the New Ashley River bridge now constructing is swept away. Four vessels which arrived yesterday are wrecked. The telegraph wires are down and there are no cars running.

The loss is still estimated at $1,000,000, including wharves and churches. Merchants are already rebuilding. The phosphate works near the city are but little injured, except the Atlantic, which loses its acid chambers. The Norwegian bark Medbor, from Liverpool, was dismasted in the storm, and the German bark H. Peters was driven ashore. The German brig Freiheit was sunk in collision. The dry-dock schooner William E. Lee was blown ashore and the Norwegian bark Veritas and the Italian brig San Prisco are ashore at Castle Pinckney, with a three-masted schooner, name unknown. No lives were lost.

A number of houses on Sullivan's Island were blown away. The New Brighton Hotel had over a hundred guests, and great fears were entertained for their safety. At 9 o'clock this morning the storm reached its greatest velocity. At that hour, while the hotel people were at breakfast, the Casino fell with a great crash. Fortunately, all the rooms in that building had been vacated. There were grave apprehensions that the dining-room and main building would soon succumb to the violence of the storm. At 9 o'clock the wind changed from the southeast and the storm increased from the southwest. When the Casino fell it is thought that the maximum of the storm was from sixty-five to seventy miles an hour. The main building of the hotel is intact, having stood the storm without very serious damage. At 1 o'clock it was entirely over. The loss to the New Brighton will be $30,000. There has been very general destruction of property on the island. The island was in the main submerged, but when the wind changed the waters receded.

In the vicinity of Savannah, Ga., the storm was very severe. At Tybee a dwelling house was blown down, but no one was injured. The Caroline Chalmers went ashore on the knoll inside of Tybee, and the bark N. Mosher on the north beach, half a mile south of Tybee light.

At Mayport, Fla., the Atlantic House was blown down, and Mrs. Gilbert Hunter severely injured. All the guests of the house, about thirty women and children, were exposed for hours to the furious, driving wind and rain. News from Fernandina shows great damage done to buildings, boats, and shipping, and the guests at the Strathmore House, on the beach, were driven into town for refuge. No lives were lost there.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Ruling That Will Embarrass the Court of Commissioners for Some Time.

[Washington telegram.]

The First Comptroller of the Treasury to-day made a ruling that is likely to embarrass the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for some time to come. It is in effect that the employment of twenty-four persons borne on the rolls of the court is entirely without warrant of law, and that no payments can legally be made from the Treasury on their account in the future. Mr. Andrew H. Allen, disbursing agent of the court, recently made requisitions on the Secretary of the Treasury for $9,000 to meet the current expenses of the court. In the usual course of business the requisitions came before the First Comptroller, and he decided to make an investigation of the affairs of the court before authorizing the issue of the necessary warrants. His conclusions are summarized in the following statement, prepared by him for publication:

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims was created in 1874, to hear proof of claims to be paid out of the $15,000,000 awarded by the Geneva Commission, and was continued by various acts until Dec. 31, 1877. It was constituted of five Judges, with an annual salary of $6,000 each; a clerk at $3,000, a stenographer at $2,500, and an attorney to represent the United States at $8,000. Provision was also made for rent of court-room, furniture, stationery, fuel, and other necessary incidental expenses, all of which was to be paid out of said fund before judgments were paid. The court was reorganized in 1882, with the same officers and salaries as before, except that the number of Judges was reduced to three. The Comptroller, in investigating the case, found that outside of the above-named officials there were on the pay-rolls the names of assistant counsel for the United States, clerk to said counsel, experts, clerks to experts, messengers, watchmen, etc., whose aggregate salaries amounted to about $34,500 per year. He also found in the quarterly returns that there has been paid to other assistant counsel over $8,000 for the quarter ending December 31, 1884, and about $7,000 for the quarter ending March 31, 1885, besides other alleged illegal payments. He says he finds no law authorizing said payments, and after consulting with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury and with the Solicitor of the Treasury, he has decided to stop all future payments of the same.

EXPLORING ALASKA.

Progress Made by the Party Under Charge of Lieut. Stoney—A New Volcano.

[San Francisco dispatch.]

Lieut. Purcell, who went with Lieut. Stoney to Alaska to explore the Great Putnam River, returned here yesterday on the whaling tender Thomas Pope. Purcell reports that before proceeding up the river the party visited the newly found Bogoslar volcano. They noticed little change in it, except less smoke and a sand-spit was forming to the westward of it. July 8 Stoney reached Hothum Inlet, into which the Putnam River empties. He intended to ascend the river as far as his large steam-launch would carry him and then go into winter quarters. The party would then go into sledging parties for the purpose of exploring Northern Alaska as soon as navigation reopens. He intended to come down the Putnam River and explore Nutak River, which empties into an inlet south of Putnam. Purcell reports the party all well at the time he left. The expedition intends returning here next fall.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

Petoskey is agitating electric light.

St. Ignace had a $20,000 fire last week.

Elk Rapids wants a steam fire engine.

The Elk Rapids Iron Co. have an order for iron from England.

Senator Sherman opened the republican campaign in Ohio, by another shake of the "bloody shirt."

An insane man made a hole through the floor of Traverse City's $23,000 jail last week, but was captured before he escaped.

The democratic state convention of Pennsylvania last Wednesday gave a hearty endorsement of the present administration.

The farming community is the broad and substantial foundation on which the prosperity of any country is built, and only as this is thoroughly laid, can all prosper.

It is said that Cadillac is to have a democratic paper, and a stock company with a capital of $7,000 has been organized under the statute. Judge S. S. Faliass, L. G. Law, Mr. Bishop, and other well-known democrats are among the stockholders.

Plums will be a fair crop in Grand Traverse county this year. Both Judge Ramsdell and Mr. Rousho report well from their orchards. Pears will also be plenty in a short time. Peninsula fruit growers will soon begin to put them on the market, and say they are above the average.—Traverse Herald.

Clippings.

The long vacation days are drawing to a close and visions of close school rooms, long lessons, short recesses, dog-eared grammars, arithmetics and spelling books begin to haunt the slumbers of the youngsters who have for nearly three months revelled in unlimited play and freedom.

"And over is justice done" is proven once in the collapse of the Buffalo papers which published the Cleveland-Halpin scandal. Poetic justice is satisfied by the success of the News (Cleveland's defender), which purchased the Telegraph, closing its disastrous career.—Detroit Democrat.

"Buffalo Bum" is the chaste epithet applied by the chairman of the Iowa republican convention to the president of the United States. That man is a disreputable rebel. He has slandered the government and should be tried and hung for treason—or being a blackguard. Mr. Cleveland is now the government and the man who slanders the government is a rebel.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

John Sherman tells the Ohio voters that under a democratic administration the business depression is increasing. Last week the business failures numbered 154; in the corresponding week of last year, when John Sherman and his party were looking hopefully forward to the election of Blaine, the failures numbered 183. Facts and John Sherman can never agree.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Daniel Webster once said "that the freest government cannot long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the mass of the people poor and dependent." On the ground of the greatest good to the greatest number, that is as good an argument against protective taxation as was ever compressed into a single sentence.

Reports from the west tell us that the country is full to overflowing with so called, professional men; every little hamlet has its half dozen or more doctors and lawyers, struggling for a livelihood. Men will be born of necessity in the future as in the past, and every commodity, whether wheat or brains, will be obliged to market itself according to that business principle, from which it is impossible to flee—supply and demand.—[Ovid Union.

Despite the fact that many of the farms in the country are mortgaged, there is greater prosperity to-day among the prudential farming classes than is to be found among any class of business men that may be named, excepting perhaps the pine barons who own the lumber forests and mills of the state. Village property and even farm lands never prove half as valuable as farming lands, despite the hard work or the low prices.—[Ovid Union.

The mass of people do not buy foreign goods in preference to American goods on account of any silly whim of fashion, if they can get them at the higher price is because they consider them to be better. In many lines American goods are clearly the best; but it is not these, as a rule, that accumulate a surplus here under the stimulation of tariff bounties, while our people pay out millions to foreign manufacturers. If all our manufacturers were under the constraint of fair competition to make as good articles as foreign producers it would be better for them and better for the consumers.—[Boston Herald.

On the day that John Sherman delivered his opening speech in Ohio charging that the reform administration had found absolutely nothing to reform, the newspapers of both parties in Cincinnati and Cleveland contained these headlines: "Great frauds unearthed in the pension bureau," "Stopping the salaries of a score of illegal employes of the Alabama claims court." John you are a regular old black republican fraud.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

It is rumored at Washington that the charges of extravagance against the court of commissioners of Alabama claims will soon be followed by others of a more serious character, which if sustained, will compel the summary removal of at least one of the judges. It is also stated that the accounting officers of the treasury have discovered extravagant and illegal expenditures by the fish commission, the geological survey, the signal service bureau, and in the general postoffice.

A New Steel Company.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 25.—The secretary of state to-day issued a license of incorporation to the Riverside steel casting company at Chicago; capital stock $250,000; incorporators, C. N. Pierce, Arthur H. Pierce and William S. Brewster.

THE LAND OF THE BLACKS.

Incidents of Travel Among Wild Tribes in Africa—White Men Invited to Marry Native Women.

When an African chief travels he takes the whole or a part of his household with him. The simple aborigines, therefore, are apt to look upon the solitary white traveler who wanders through their country without a single wife in his train a suspicious character. They are quite sure he needs close watching to prevent his running off with some of the females of the tribe. Dr. Barth, the explorer, said, after living five years in Africa, that it would be better for a traveler in those regions to take his wife with him, if possible. He said the natives would respect him more, and he would get along better. "They had nothing to object to me," he wrote, "except my being a bachelor." If the traveler has no wife the native chiefs, as a rule, are not backward about offering to supply the deficiency. Nearly all the explorers have had some annoying experiences with kings who were anxious to have them settle down, marry into the royal family, and grow up with the country. Some travelers have felt compelled to leave very abruptly in order to escape the attentions of women who determined to detain them as their husbands.

Dr. Buchner, the German traveler, who lived for six months at the capital of the muata yanva, about five years ago, was very much distressed by the deep interest with which he had unwittingly inspired the sister of that central African potentate. He describes her as a middle-aged and remarkably unprepossessing person of great avoirdupois. She insisted that Buchner take her for his wife and settle down comfortably as the joint proprietor of her extensive herds and fields. She importuned him so frequently that he was glad to escape her at last by quitting the country.

One of the daughters of the king of the Ambuellas, near the Zambes river, fell desperately in love with Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, who returned to Africa a few months ago. Her elder sister, who ably abetted her matrimonial designs, was very indignant when Pinto refused to marry the young girl. She wanted to know, in the shrillest of tones, if there were any prettier women in the country he came from, and what sort of a man he was anyhow. The sharp-witted wife of one of Pinto's porters heard the row and entered the hut. Assuming an air of great indignation, she told their royal highnesses that Pinto was her husband, and they had better let him alone. She bundled them out of the hut, and Pinto and his party left early next morning to avoid any further complications. In the picture Pinto's book contains of the infatuated young woman she appears to be quite a fine specimen of an African beauty.

Explorers have learned by experience that it is best to permit their porters to take their women along with them, even if their journey is to be thousands of miles in length. When a carrier has his wife with him he is not likely to run away. Besides, the women carry burdens nearly as heavy as those of the men. They wash and cook better than the men, endure fatigue better, carry their burdens more cheerfully, and work for less pay. African women have proved valuable adjuncts of nearly every expedition that has penetrated the continent in the past ten years.

Mr. Hore, a missionary on the great Lake Tanganyika, found near the southern coast three years ago a flourishing tribe, whose ruler was a woman. She was a good-looking negress, nearly 40 years old, and she was attended everywhere she went by a train of fifty ladies in waiting. Mr. Hore was the first white man Queen Mwema had seen, and she thought she would like to have the pale-faced stranger permanently near her residence. She begged him to live in her town, and when he insisted that he could not she did not let him go until he had promised to send some of his brethren to reside in her district. The queen said she would give them houses and plenty of land. At last accounts a mission station was about to be established in Queen Mwema's town.

The late King Mtesa, whose subjects inhabit the beautiful shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, made a unique response when a missionary applied to him for food supplies two or three years ago. He listened in silence to the good man's petition, and then sent an attendant out into the streets of Rubaga with instructions that the missionary did not hear. Presently the attendant returned with a dozen damsels of Uganda in his wake. Then his majesty informed the poor missionary that he was tired of supplying him with food. He had concluded to present him with these women as his wives. They would plant his garden, prepare his dinner, and support him very handsomely, and he musn't come bothering around the place any more. Mtesa was very angry when the missionary declined to accept this wholesale matrimonial offer. He told him to shift for himself, and the poor fellow and his comrades would doubtless have had to flee from the country if Mtesa's envoys to England hadn't opportunely returned with such wonderful stories what they had seen that the politic despot thought it best to keep on good terms with the whites. He restored the missionaries to favor. Last year all his daughters were permitted to receive religious instruction, and one of them, who was converted, now occupies as king's sister a position of large importance and influence among the Waganda.

On the great interior plateaus of Africa, whose inhabitants are generally much superior in mental and moral development to the coast negroes, the men exhibit a good deal of affection for their women. Livingstone, who usually speaks of the African women as "ladies," makes many allusions to this fact, and so do Schweinfurth, Burton, and other explorers. The red-skinned Nyam Nyams are as noted as the Zulus for their intelligence and bravery, but if any of their women are captured by an enemy they will make any sacrifice and incur any disgrace to get them back again. The degraded coast negro, however, appears to know neither love nor jealousy. Mr. J. Monteiro, who has lived for years on the west coast, says that he never saw a negro there manifest the least tenderness toward a negress, or give or receive any caress that would indicate the slightest loving regard on either side.

It is to the credit of the natives that the white women who have entered the depths of Africa with their missionary husbands have almost invariably received kind treatment. If they could endure the climate they had nothing to fear from the aborigines. Mme. Tinne is perhaps the only white female traveler in Africa who has been killed. She wandered in safety among the blacks of the upper Nile, but fell a victim at last to Mohammedan fanaticism. Travelers say they would often be unable to make any progress whatever among the most savage tribes if they were not able to convince the natives that they possessed supernatural powers. A few conjurers' tricks will often open the way among the savages, who would fight the explorer if they did not think he could bewitch them all. Young Thomson, who recently came back from the Masai country, traveled far on his reputation as a man who could take his teeth out of his mouth and put them back again. He had two false teeth on a plate. When argument and entreaty availed nothing he had only to do the teeth act to get about everything he wanted. A chief south of Lake Nyassa, who had never seen glass, became the warm friend of a missionary whose watch he was examining. He could see the hands right before him, but he couldn't put his fingers on them, and he thought the white man by some occult power kept him from touching them.

Some petty chiefs have been in the habit of appearing before explorers and personating their sovereign the Big King for the purpose of getting a handsome present. The explorers have found a means of exposing these frauds. As a rule, none but the great chiefs are allowed to possess gaudy or highly colored cloths. If such goods are offered to a sub-chief who pretends to be the king he refuses to receive them, and stands revealed as a fraud. Consul Elton carried a quantity of red velvet with him in his travels through east Africa. He says he reserved the velvet for great chiefs or impostors, and that in both cases it answered admirably.—*New York Sun.*

No Chance for Social Intimacy.

A mild-looking man, who had been riding on the platform of a Third avenue horse-car, motioned to the conductor to stop at Bleecker street last night. He looked back at the conductor as he got off and limped up the street.

"Confound you," muttered the conductor. "You have ridden up and down this road often enough to be able to get off without stopping the car."

The conductor looked wrathy, yet his face betokened uneasiness.

"That fellow is a counter," he said, shaking his head ominously. "I knew he was when he got on. His face gave him away. He's been counting my fares from Sixty-fifth street," he continued, ringing up several fares absentmindedly. "Hang it, if they'd only keep a man long enough to let us get acquainted with him, it would give a fellow a show."—*New York Sun.*

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.40, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.35, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.35, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 00am	3 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 45pm	2 50pm	1 20am	4 45am
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	4 20	1 30	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
Grd Rapids, ar	9 30	9 50	7 00	4 10
Grd Rapids, lv	10 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M C R'ds	11 15	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City	12 55pm	12 21am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids	1 47	1 11	9 10	7 11
Reed City, ar	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv	2 42	.....	.....	7 55
Cadillac, ar	3 52	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 56	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Maneelona	6 21	4 55	1 25	.....
Bogie Falls	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar	7 47	6 15	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	6 30pm	8 10am	.....	1 00pm
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 45	9 25	.....	2 22
Bogie Falls	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Maneelona	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv	.....	2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City	4 10	3 37	8 56	9 08
D G H & M C R'ds	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
Grd Rapids, ar	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
Grd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 10pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar	12 10pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	5 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

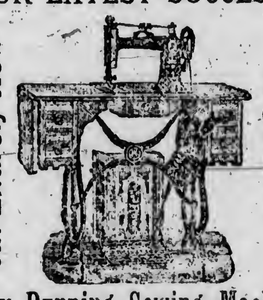
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.



An Entirely New High Arm,

Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS

The Most Room under the Arm.
The Best Self-Setting Needle.
The Largest Bobbin.
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread.
The Most Perfect Tension.
The Most Reliable Feed.
The Most Perfect Take-up.
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of

Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix.

Photographs!

I have rented my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDEPROEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., September 3, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT, EMREY & Co. general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $6.00, and $6.40.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.60.
HAY, per ton, $8@11.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 50c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 8@10c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

CORRECTED BY G. W. JEFFERIES.

BEEF—Steak 12½@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@8c.
PORK—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@15c.
LAMB 15@18c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞The price of "BRICK" POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the JOURNAL for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

☞Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright, Emrey & Co. have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞Just received,—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright, Emrey & Co.'s.

☞The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

☞Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright, Emrey & Co.

☞Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

September opens cold and rainy.

Mrs. H. Wood is seriously ill this week.

See notice, "I. O. G. T. Excursion," on last page.

J. Milo Eaton is taking the school census this week.

A. D. Cruickshank is in Mancelona on legal business.

L. E. Allen is putting a new tin roof on his pile driver.

Charlevoix ships over 3,000 pounds of fresh fish per day.

John Burns is down with typhoid fever, but gaining slowly.

W. W. Fuller of Boyne made us a brief call Monday morning.

Go and see the "resorter" in F. G. Hines & Co.'s show window.

C. J. Grier and wife returned home from Eaton county last Saturday.

Polo at the rink last Thursday evening. Petoskey 2, Charlevoix 8.

The Grand Rapids gave an excursion to Traverse City last Saturday.

A. L. Kanagy is visiting with his brother the doctor at Banks this week.

Harry Tooker, formerly of Charlevoix, is at work on the Oskaloosa Times.

Usual services at the M. E. church by the pastor, Sunday morning and evening.

The contract for building the new flouring mill has been let to John T. Kirkpatrick.

Amos Fox's old barn opposite the Fountain City house is being torn down this week.

Last Saturday morning, S. M. See lost the thumb and fore finger of his right hand, while ripping lumber.

Jos. Beauvais has just completed another boat house for the accommodation of the Chicago resort people.

The annual school meeting will be held at the school house next Monday night, Sept. 7th, at 7:30 o'clock.

The engine for the steam agate works is being built by Washburn & Ackert, and the boiler by Henry Barth.

While digging a well on E. M. Clark's lot last week, a log was found 26 feet below the surface, about ten inches in diameter, and in a good state of preservation. The query is, How did it get there?

The scow Upright commenced on Monday morning to draw stone for the foundation of the new flouring mill.

Geo. Wise, of Petoskey, is in Rosenthal & Son's store a short time. Alick Rosenthal having gone home sick.

From the apparent feeling now, next year will be the liveliest and most prosperous in the history of Charlevoix.

Dr. Graves was in town this week, to get his baby which was left in the care of Mrs. Papineau after the death of Mrs. Graves.

The season just closed at the Chicago resort has been the most prosperous of any in the history of the association.

Sherman Wilson, of Grand Rapids, and Dee Allen, of Kalamazoo, contest in a three mile race for a purse of $15 at the rink to night.

W. A. Atchison left at this office last Friday a fine mess of summer squashes, a sample of what he is raising for this market.

Dr. G. W. Crouter is in Detroit this week, attending a meeting of the executive committee of the state pharmaceutical association.

The I. O. G. T. and K. of L. will give an excursion to Horton's Bay, next Sunday on the Gazelle. Boat leaves dock at 7:00 a. m.

Dave Bradbeer is home again and can be found at his place of business, ready to meet all who want anything in the line of photographic work.

Miss Isabella Field of Eaton Rapids returned home Tuesday, accompanied by her aunt and cousin Mrs. Ruth Bedford and Mrs. Minnie Bedford.

C. S. McCausland has bought a little schooner, the Walter Smith, of South Haven, to engage in the wood and bark carrying trade between here and Milwaukee.

A. D. Bradbeer arrived yesterday. Sherman Wilson, who has been in the gallery during Dave's absence, will return to his home in the south part of the state.

We are favored this week with a communication from Eastport, which we trust will be followed with others, and become a permanent feature of our page of county news.

Horton & Budd have leased the building formerly occupied by Hodge & Litzau's harness shop, and will occupy it in a few days with steam agate works and furniture repair shop.

B. Burns paid a year's subscription this week with some of the finest apples we have seen this year. We would like to accommodate some others in the same way. Bring along the produce.

At the donation supper at the M. E. church last evening the attendance was large and the receipts netted over sixty dollars. The ladies who managed it naturally feel much elated over the success of the evening.

The colored poster in the JOURNAL office window, offering the Detroit Weekly Free Press four months for 25 cents, attracts considerable attention. Like the paper it advertises, it is a first-class job.

The village schools will open on Monday, Sept. 14, with the following corps of teachers: Principal, Prof. H. M. Enos; intermediate, Miss Anna Cooper; second primary, Miss Flora Nelson; first primary, Miss Alice Cochran.

The new pier light was lighted for the first time on Tuesday night, by Capt. J. J. Bennett, who will have the care of it until the permanent keeper is appointed. The first passenger steamer to use the light was the T. S. Faxton.

An effort has been made to force into circulation the millons of dollars of silver piled up in the treasuries of the United States, but the people refuse to take it in large quantities, and demand paper money on account of its convenience.

The schooner Fleetwing was launched Tuesday afternoon. She has been thoroughly rebuilt, the cabin and decks being entirely new, and no old planks or timbers have been left in the frame which would in any manner weaken the capacity or seaworthiness of the vessel. Practically she is as good as new, and Capt. Bennett naturally takes a pride in showing her to the inquisitive visitor.

Business promises to be lively at the Chicago resort this fall and next spring, before the time for opening. Several new cottages are to be built if no changes are made from present plans. This means work for Charlevoix mechanics.

W. A. Brown will soon commence the erection of a substantial residence on the Fox addition, on the lot adjoining A. D. Cruickshank's. It is safe to presume that the row of residences on this lake front, of which Cruickshank's and Brown's are but the begining, will be among the most substantial and comfortable in town.

Wm. Miller is surveying a tract of land on the lake front, north side, for Amos Fox, which will be sold for residence lots, and probably platted as an addition to the village in the near future. To those able to build strong, substantial, warm houses, these lots will be as attractive as any in the village.

In the window of F. G. Hines & Co. is a blue heron, which was shot on the beach of Pine lake, near the Charlevoix resort, by Wm. Mahon, and mounted by Wm. Straw. It stands nearly four feet high. In the same window is a red-headed woodpecker, mounted on a piece of hemlock bark, which is as natural as life.

A dozen resort girls in a sav-dust dump-cart was one of the attractions on Bridge street yesterday.—Charlevoix Journal. The "resorters," old and young, leave all formality at home, and go out for freedom and pleasure—for health-giving exercise with boats or carts; with ox-teams or what ever else turns up. Don't the Billy?—Eaton Rapids Journal.

As soon as the canvass of this county, for Grant's Memoirs is completed, F. W. Craine will visit Grand Rapids, and afterwards take a postion in a leading dry goods store in Cadillac. During the year and over that he has been in Geo. Miller's clothing house, Frank has made many riends who will be sorry to lose him from our midst. We hope he will find it to his interests to return again next year,—for the season, if not permanently.

Our Summer Guests.

We give below a summary of the number of arrivals at each of the hotels and principal boarding houses which bid for what is known as the resort trade. Add to these the number who have stopped at the smaller boarding houses or in private families where they could have perfect quiet, and the total number will easily reach 5,000 strangers who have visited Charlevoix during the season from June 1 to Sept. 1. A large part of those on the resorts remained a month or longer, some of them the entire season.

HOTELS.

Fountain City House	1,908
Bridge Street House	1,645
Belvedere House	708
Chicago Club House	431

BOARDING HOUSES.

C. Y. Cook	100
F. Shamond	50
S. Parker (rooms only)	40
A. R. Upright	30
Total	4,912

Episcopal Church.

Mrs. D. C. Loveday and Mrs. Anna Brown have purchased and will hold in trust for the Episcopal society, lots 2 and 3, block 18 village of Charlevoix, on which they expect soon to commence the erection of a cottage chapel for the services of the society. A large number of people visit Charlevoix every year, who are members of the church in other cities, and who will no doubt gladly assist this society in building the chapel, and a church later on, when needed to accommodate the congregations. Bishop Gillespie has purchased a lot of the Charlevoix resort, and will erect a cottage in the near future, which will insure his presence among the people here a portion of each summer. The society here is composed of vigorous, determined people, and there is no doubt of the early completion of both chapel and church.

ALMOST MARVELOUS.

The way *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* works upon the human system. It is such a thorough Purifier, it strikes at the root of the disease and by its perfect workings effects a cure almost before the patient is aware. It seizes upon every particle of poisonous matter in the system, expells it and instills new health and vigor through the entire body. $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ALL PREPARED FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We have just placed upon our counters a choice assortment of

Dress Goods, Woollens, Suitings, Etc., Etc.,

for fall wear, at very tempting prices.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TEAS.

Spring Crop, from Japan.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 29,

We will offer FOR CASH ONLY, 25 Chests new sun-cured Japan at **35 Cents,** by the pound or chest. We guarantee this to be equal if not superior to any fifty-cent Tea.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

All the Latest Popular

SHEET MUSIC

May be obtained of

F. G. HINES & CO., Druggists and Stationers.

Shipments.

The following are the clearances from the port of Charlevoix as reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Aug. 26—Schr. Hercules, 105 cords bark, A. Fox, to Milwaukee.
27—Schr. Mary Hattie, 130,000 feet hardwood lumber, Stoepel Lumber Co., to Detroit.
29—Schr. Advance, 150 cords bark, French & Sutton to Chicago.
29—Schr. Lapetite, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.
31—Schr. Dan Mahee, 170 cords wood, Geo. Barnham & Son, to Milwaukee.
31—Schr. John C. Bauer, 130 cords wood, John Wright, to Milwaukee.
31—Schr. Jennie Muller, 150,000 feet hardwood lumber, Barker, to Chicago.
31—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co., to Milwaukee.
31—Schr. Bert Barnes, 120 cords wood, W. S. Stripp, to Milwaukee.
Sept. 2—Schr. Starkey, 175 cords bark and 70 wood, O. Anderson, to Milwaukee.

Name Him, Please.

A young man was recently married at Charlevoix, whose older brother had to buy him a clean shirt.—Enterprise.

ONE OF THE INVALIDS.

E. M. PARMELEE, Dear Sir:—I have been taking your *Dyspepsia, Diabetes, and Liver Cure* for some time past and have received more benefit from it than from all of the $500 worth of Doctor's medicines that I have used in the last few years. Before taking the cure I was weak and tired all the time but now I can work all day without fatigue. Would not be without it in the house. Believe it is one of the best medicines in the world.

Yours, ROBERT A. LOUGHSIKYE, JR.,
Somers Lane, Pa.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

Must not only be effective but so compounded that no harm will result from the use. Such a preparation for worms (to which almost every child is subject) is *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies*, which are made from the best drugs, particularly adapted to this use. They work quickly, surely and harmlessly, passing off the worms after they are dissolved. Do not neglect the children even though they do not complain. Worms are almost always present. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

QUICK RELIEF.

Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure is not only a valuable internal remedy for all stomach and bowel difficulties such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps and Colic, but cannot be excelled for an outward application in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Side and Backache and Strains in any part of the body. Used freely with warmth and rubbing it gives quick relief. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92 tf

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Besanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss.—Probate Court for said County. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the probate office, in the Township of South Arm, on Thursday the 20th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five. Present, James A. Keat, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ISAAC STAFFORD, an incompetent person.

Henry H. Vanmorman, guardian of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such guardian. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the township of South Arm in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Henry H. Vanmorman give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. JAMES A. KEAT,
Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated the 24th day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Lydia Bisant, executrix of the estate of Franklin Bisant deceased, is complainant and Isaac N. Inskeep, Cynthia E. Inskeep, John T. Collins and Jane Roy are defendants.

Notice is Lereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal, interest and costs of this cause, of the following described parcel of land to wit: The north west quarter (¼) of the south east quarter (¼) of section thirty six (36), in township thirty three (33) north, range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the survey thereof, being in the township of Evangeline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated July 27th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition,
Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Hanger,
And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

MRS. R. TOULOUSE,

Manufacturer and dealer in

ICE CREAM

Fruits, Confectionery,
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, ROOT BEER, ETC.
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

FOR SALE.

The place known as
THE BEATTIE FARM
Near McGeagh's Mill.
For particulars inquire at the office of
J. MILO EATON.

Boats to Rent.

Fine Row and Sail Boats to Rent by the Hour, Day, or Week. Boats built and repairing done also Boats, Oars, and Fixtures for sale.

RED BOAT HOUSE,
Near Charlevoix Summer Resort.
F. W. WILCOX.

"MY TOAST."

BY A. M. HEATHCOTE.

"Give us," they cried, "a toast!"
All were in merry trim;
Each, except me, could boast
One who had smiled on him.
Dora we'd toasted, Kate,
Margery, Etheldred;
Now it was getting late,
It was my turn, they said.

"She that you love the most,
Give us the name!" they cried.
Forced to propose a toast,
"Lillian!" I replied.
"Lillian" sounded well.
Blushing eighteen, no more;
Was I then bound to tell
That she had passed three score?

"Has she blue eyes—your queen—
Hazel or black?" said they,
"Kindly and clear and keen,
And of a tender gray."
Why was I forced to add,
"Spectacles large and blue,
Now that her sight is bad,
Shelters their gaze so true."

"Golden or brown her hair?"
"Soft," I replied, "and light."
This I conceived was fair,
Since it is nearly white.
"What is her voice in tone?"
"Gentle and soft and low."
Was I obliged to own
Sorrows have made it so.

"And do you love her best
Under the whole blue sky?
And for her lightest best
Would you be glad to die?
Would you that for her good,
Sorrows should fall on you?"
"Gladly," I said, "I would."
That at the least was true.

Then as their glasses rang,
Dancing with flashes red,
"Lillian!" out they sang:
"Here's to her health," they said,
"Grey-eyed and blonde—a belle—
Blushing eighteen—no more!"
Lillian sounded well,
Why should I tell them more?

Temple Bar.

ONE BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

BY KENRIDGE.

The studio looked unusually dull and dreary, with its dirty, paint-bedaubed easel and the one solitary broken old chair that did duty for artist and visitor alike. But then there were never any visitors, so George Ellison did not trouble himself much on that score. He would even have liked to risk a little mortification for the sake of seeing some one else besides the scrub-woman and janitor enter that dingy room.

It was a square, box-like room—quite unlike any ideal one would form of an artist's studio. Of course there were pictures lying around, and the collection was increasing only too rapidly, for he worked assiduously day after day.

"I've got enough to stock the whole Exposition," he muttered, moodily, as he stood contemplating the last picture on his easel—a landscape which showed some fair traces of genius. "Fact is," he went on, as his careful eye noted its defects, "that tree-painting is not my forte. If I could only sell a few of these and hire a model—the kind of a model I want—why, then I'd get on a good deal faster than I'm doing now."

He was a young fellow of only twenty-tree who had worked his way to Chicago from a country town, where he had gained the rudiments of the art to which he intended to devote his life. The old artist who had instructed him had so dazzled his mind with visions of the wealth and reputation to be made in a large city, that he had come to Chicago with any amount of hope, which, however, was beginning to wane, as the weeks passed by and he still remained unnoticed and unknown.

He began to think that the people of Chicago had no appreciation of the fine arts; that it was true what envious Eastern cities said of them—that they cared more for stocks and pork-packing than for the refinements of civilized life.

One day, feeling more than usually discouraged, he stopped work quite early, and sauntered forth to get what fresh air he could on the crowded thoroughfare on which the window of his studio opened.

As he came down the east stairway to the entrance, two ladies were just emerging from the jewelry store at its side. He did not see them, but they noticed him, and the younger one gazed at him with a curiosity that was not altogether unfriendly.

"I wonder who he is, Nell," she whispered, nudging her companion's elbow. "His clothes certainly didn't come from Ely's. From the fit of them he's evidently made them himself, one would think, for such fearfully baggy pantaloons I never saw, not even on the poorest beggar."

"Don't talk so loudly—he might hear you. It's no business of ours—the fit of his clothes. Is that a Cottage Grove car coming?"

The object of this conversation was still standing in the doorway, looking dreamily upon the moving mass before him.

"And if I could afford to hire a model," the two heard him mutter, "where on earth would I get one? Not in this city. Chicago has some fine-looking women, but I've yet to see one beautiful woman."

Mrs. Colby gave her sister's arm a gentle tap with her parasol.

"There—Ethel, listen, and do not waste your sympathy on him any more. He deserves to wear baggy pantaloons all his life long, just for that miserable tirade against Chicago women."

"Alas, that I am not endowed with sufficient beauty to prove his terrible mistake to him," murmured Ethel, as she signaled the car-driver.

"No one with a pug nose could hope to do that, even if she has got good eyes and a decent sort of a mouth," said her sister cruelly, and the conversation dropped at that point.

But Ethel Harbridge did not forget that pathetic figure standing in the doorway by Matson's; and in a few days he resolved to go past the place again. There was not the slightest chance of seeing him, she kept repeating to herself as she neared her destination, and laughed at the absurd whim which had brought her. But she came across him, nevertheless, standing her opinion of the contrary, and, strange to say, was not at all disappointed at the failure of her prediction.

He was just going up the stairway with a small bundle under one arm, through the end of which she saw a palette and some brushes sticking out.

"Just as I thought, the poor fellow is an artist, and a Chicago one at that. No wonder his clothes are ill-fitting, and his face is pinched—yes, actually pinched."

By this time he had gained the top of one stairway, and was lost to view on the second. Ethel opened her purse and glanced at its contents.

"Just eleven dollars and five cents. Now, the nickel will be enough to carry me home, and if I thought he'd have any real cheap pictures I'd follow him up and invest the rest, for he seems decidedly poor."

She did not pause long. It was the day of the week on which the artists in that building received an admiring but not very generously disposed public—she would avail herself of this opportunity and boldly ascend the stairway after him. She stopped on the second landing and went into several rooms, but rightly conjecturing that his would be one of the smallest and poorest, she soon wended her way to the top.

Sure enough, in a dingy little room, that rented for a mere song, she found him.

He was sitting at his easel, with a piece of clear canvas before him, mechanically fumbling with his brushes, and pouring tiny drops of paint upon the palette he had just brought in. He turned with a start as he heard a light knock on the half-open door.

Could it be——. No; the janitor always gave a knock like that; the man was a negro, with those little pretensions to politeness which all true sons of Africa possess. So he meekly said, "Come in," and did not raise his head until the subtle odor of a delicate perfume floated about him, and he looked up in surprise, and saw a visitor at last!

It was a woman, and a lovely one—his eyes could tell that at their first glance. He got up in a dazed sort of a way and offered her the solitary chair.

"No—many thanks. I did not come to stay, only to see if—if you have anything very small. A bit of print to fill up a corner, you know."—

She glanced around as she spoke, and George's eyes followed hers.

No, there was nothing very small in the room. He inwardly cursed himself for having wasted so many days on large canvases when something small would have filled the bill completely.

She noted his perplexity and hastened to relieve it.

"After seeing that pretty trout brook"—pointing to a fairly good picture in the window—"I think it would be difficult to suit me with anything else, though I am not provided to-day with the sum at which you doubtless value it."

"I have had no sales, and I do not value it at all," he said, a little bitterly. "It can go for whatever one would choose to give."

"Well, you see"—with a confidential air that was very charming—"I am all out of funds to-day, but if you would save it for me, or if you would take a payment now and the rest to-morrow, I should be very grateful, for my heart is set on that picture, and I must have it."

She opened her purse and showed its contents to him. He could not tell whether his eyes were playing him false or not, yet surely those were crisp, new notes, the like of which he had not seen for many a day.

"Just eleven dollars, and the nickel," she continued, laughing. "Now if you would trust me for the rest——"

"The picture is not worth more than ten dollars; you have more than enough for it," he said, with a little smile of joy at this unexpected piece of fortune.

Ethel looked at him pityingly.

"Don't think I am telling you this simply to get the picture for so little," she said, coloring.

"By no means; I believe you. Do not think so badly of me as to—only—only, you see, I have never sold one since I've been here, and this sale is a godsend to me."

His voice trembled for a moment, but he soon controlled it and went on. "And I am so ill-bred as to bore you with my troubles. Pray forgive me. If you will let me know the address I'll have it sent this afternoon."

Ethel hesitated for an instant. She did not like to take the picture at that price, yet he insisted, and she saw that it would pain him to offer more. So she gave him the address and went away, promising to call again.

The next morning, quite early, a gentleman called at the studio, a stout, burly person, with iron-gray whiskers and mustache. He had not the appearance of a connoisseur, but one or two remarks which he made concerning the merits and demerits of the pictures gave the young artist a new veneration for the judgment and taste of Chicago merchants.

"My daughter wants something in this line—yes, that birch grove's just the thing. Good color, and shadows not too deep. What's the price?"

George had the courage to place its true value upon it. The old gentleman eyed him keenly, nodded acquiescence, drew forth his pocketbook and counted out the money, all the while murmuring inwardly:

"Why, that's five times as much as Ethel paid, and the picture's no bigger, either. Talk of artists not being sharp business men; why, they'd stick a Jew any day."

With the firm conviction that he had been "stuck," Mr. Harbridge carried the landscape home, and delivered it to Ethel.

"You know I am only too glad to help the worthy poor," he said; "but I guess we've done our duty in this case, Ethel. We won't buy any more pictures for a while, so don't hunt up any more poor artists."

As Mr. Harbridge could not be prevailed upon to purchase again, Ethel interested some of her friends in Ellison. The consequence was that the dingy studio gradually began to brighten with little comforts and luxuries which he had never been able to afford before. George himself began to have a fresher less pinched appearance, and worked away with greater energy than ever. One day he was bold enough to say:

"I would not care to paint landscapes forever; but a portraint painter, you know, finds it very difficult to get a start; and if one paints ideal heads and faces, one must have a model."

Ethel laughed aloud.

"Do you know," she said, confidentially, "that Mrs. Colby once remarked in a joke that—that if I hadn't anything better to do I might make my living by loaning out my head—you know the hair is the color Titian used to paint."

"If you would only give me one or two sittings," he pleaded, "I should be so grateful. But I should not ask—it would be too much."

"No, it wouldn't," she answered, determinedly; so after a little discussion it was arranged that she should come there the next day and pose for a Madonna, or whatever he chose to make of her.

Mrs Colby protested against the sitting, but to no purpose, and then interviewed Mr. Harbridge on the subject.

"I tol you what, Ellen," said her father, with a wisdom that nineteen years, aquaintance with Ethel had imbued him with, "if we run contrary to her wishes in this direction, sure as fate she'l run against mine from sheer obstinacy by falling in love with and marrying this Ellison."

"And that's the very thing I'm afraid will happen."

"Oh, never you fear about that. It takes opposition to make people marry poor artist, and Ethel hasn't been crossed in this whim yet."

Nothing further was said, but Mrs. Colby's fears were by no means allayed.

The sittings went on, and the Madonna progresed rapidly. At length it was finished. The artist, though far from being egotistical, could see for himself how immensely superior it was to his landscapes.

He was standing beside Ethel at a little distance from it, silently noting its wonderful beauty.

"I could not have painted it so well had it not been for your kindness," he said, at last, in reply to a compliment which she hesitatingly gave. "But my opportunities are over. You are going away, and even if you were not I could not trespass on your patience for sittings for another picture."

"But there are plenty of models to be had," she said, with a gleam of mischief in her eye.

"Not—" he began, and stopped abruptly.

"Not in Chicago," laughed Ethel. "Go on and finish, Mr. Ellison; I can anticipate the rest, for I overheard a remark which you one made about the lack of female beauty in this city."

He flushed hotly; but a glance at her face reassured him. Something in her manner, also, gave him a desperate courage, at which he himself was much amazed when he recollected afterward all the occurrences of that afternoon.

"But you have shown me my mistake," he said, coming a little closer. "There is one beautiful woman here; but only one. What would I not give to possess her?"

"Well, what would you?" she asked, coquettishly, with a smile that showed him what the answer would be to the question, should he ask it. But it never came.

There was only a little cry of joy, some smothered exclamation, the sound which has always been supposed to be peculiar to turtle doves, but which has been infringed and improved upon by the human species, and then the Madonna on the handsome easel looked complacently down and saw her living prototype gathered into the artist's arms.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Dining in Persia.

Persian dinners are always preceded by pipes (hubble-bubbles), while tea and sweets are handed around. Then servants bring in a long leathern sheet and place it on the ground; the guests take their seats around it, squatting on the ground. A flat loaf of bread is placed before each man. Music plays. The dinner is brought in on trays and placed on the ground on the leathern sheet; the covers are removed; the host says "Bismillah" ("in the name of God"), and in silence all fall to with their fingers.

A Secret of the Sanctum.

The New York *Graphic* has begun a religious department. The swearing of the religious editor when he can't make out the writing of the clerical correspondents is so horrible that the sporting editor, who occupies the next room, threatens to resign.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is better to ride on an ass that carries you than a horse that throws you.

MICHIGAN IN CONGRESS.

Senator Palmer.

Thomas Wetherell Palmer was born in the city of Detroit, January 25, 1830. He remained there until the age of twelve, when he entered Mr. Thompson's Academy at St. Clair. He afterward spent a year and a half at the University at Ann Arbor. His eyesight failing, he, with five others, left for a voyage to Spain in the fall of 1848. He landed at Cadiz, and for two months traveled on foot through the country, visiting the Alhambra at Granada and other points. He then took ship for South America, landing at Rio Janeiro in 1849. After remaining three months in South America, he returned home via New Orleans, spending two months in the Southern States. In 1850 he went to Wisconsin, and spent one year as agent of a transportation company on the river. In

1851 he went into the mercantile business at Appleton, Wis., where he was burned out and financially ruined. Returning to Detroit in 1853, he engaged in the real-estate business. In 1855 he embarked in the lumber trade, which, with the purchase and sale of pine lands, has been his vocation since.

Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Lizzie P., daughter of Charles P. Merrill, in 1855. He has been an active member of the Republican party since the date of its organization. He was nominated by acclamation for State Senator in 1878, and elected by a handsome majority. The Legislature of 1883, after a protracted struggle, elected him United States Senator, to succeed Hon. Thomas W. Ferry.

Representative Burrows.

Hon. Julius C. Burrows, who represents the Fourth Congressional District (which includes Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties), was born at North East, Erie County, Pa., Jan. 9, 1837. When seventeen years of age he taught school and read law. In 1859 he came to Michigan and taught for a year or

more. In 1861 he commenced the practice of law in Kalamazoo. In 1862 he went into the Union army as a Captain, in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry. In 1866 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Kalamazoo County, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the Forty-third Congress. He was renominated but defeated in 1874. Running again in 1878, he was elected Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress. He was re-elected in 1880 to the Forty-seventh Congress, but was again defeated in 1882, by George L. Yaple, whom he in turn defeated in 1884, by a vote of 18,564, to 18,212, for Yaple, Fusionist, and 1,232 for Ahaz N. Alcott, Prohibitionist. Mr. Burrows has been an active Republican campaign orator for many years, and is known far and wide as an eloquent speaker.

Representative O'Donnell.

Hon. James O'Donnell, Representative in Congress from the Third District (embracing the counties of Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton and Jackson), was born in Norwalk, Ct., March 25, 1840. He removed with his parents to Michigan in 1848, and has resided in Jackson since 1849. He did not enjoy early educational advantages, but made up this deficiency by study after working hours. He commenced to learn the printer's trade in 1856, and has

followed the profession nearly ever since. At the breaking out of the war he entered as a private in the First Michigan Infantry and served his time, participating in the battle of Bull Run. In 1863—1866 he was elected Recorder of the city of Jackson, as a Republican, though it was a strong Democratic city. In 1872 he was chosen Presidental Elector, and was designated by the State Electoral College to take the vote of Michigan to Washington. He served as Secretary of the State Electoral College. In 1876 he was elected Mayor of Jackson, being the only Republican successful at the election. He was re-elected in 1877. His administration was marked by thoroughness, economy, and prompt meeting of the obligations of the municipality. In 1878 he was appointed by Gov. Croswell as a member of his staff, with the rank of Colonel and Aid-de-Camp. He was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress in November, 1884, receiving 20,438 votes to 19,210 for Henry F. Pennington, Fusionist, and 2,531 for Michael J. Fanning, Prohibitionist. At this election Mr. O'Donnell carried the city of Jackson by nearly 300 plurality, while the Fusion ticket generally had over 300 plurality. The Third District was one of the most hotly contested in the State, but Mr. O'Donnell was successful and led the electoral ticket. Mr. O'Donnell has been the editor and proprietor of the Jackson Daily *Citizen* since 1864, and is also engaged in the manufacture of paper, and banking.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Michigan Central employs 230 men in all the departments.

—Edwin Prichard, a prominent logging jobber of Lake City, was shot and instantly killed by Thomas Goodrow.

—Romeo young men are preparing to defend their country in the hour of need by organizing a military company.

—Abner Meeker, of Millbrook, the oldest citizen of Mecosta County, is dead, aged 100 years 2 months and 2 days.

—An Ann Arbor printer's devil, Willie Jamieson, aged eleven years, set eight thousand ems of type in eight consecutive hours, one day recently.

—Big Rapids expects to have all the water she wants from a well which, at 100 feet deep, from an inch pipe, flows at the rate of 1,000 gallons per day.

—George L. Alexander has been elected School Examiner for Roscommon County for three years, W. Johnson for two years, and Frank Converse for one year.

—Tourists were so thick at Petoskey, one night recently, that a number of latecomers were compelled to remain in sleeping-cars over night on a side-track.

—Brighton Village has guaranteed $10,000 to the new railroad, and now the farmers of the surrounding country are being urged to make up the remaining $6,000 required as a bonus.

—For the special accommodation of its largely increased Chicago and Detroit travel the Michigan Central will add to its equipment two new and splendid Wagner sleeping cars—the Marmion and the Lochinvar.

—C. I. Brown, of Detroit, traveling agent for a tobacco house, deliberately crawled under a tram on the Flint and Pere Marquette Road at East Saginaw, as the cars were starting, and was crushed to death by the wheels.

—Louis Walter, a white barber, 30 years old, committed suicide at Detroit by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. He was a sober, industrious man. He leaves a widow. The cause of the suicide was despondency on account of the death of his 3-months-old child.

—Mrs. Horace Whitney, of Toledo, Ohio, who owns a valuable dairy farm near the Michigan State line, has a valuable herd of blooded cattle, among which a fatal splenic fever has broken out, and thus far twelve have died, Dr. Newton, a local veterinarian, regards the disease as non-contagious.

—A basin, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons of water, situated northwest of Ann Arbor, is completed, and work will immediately begin on a large reservoir located on the heights about a mile from the city. Nearly all the streets have been laid with pipe, and everything points to an early use of the water-works.

—The band and quite a number of citizens met the boys who were arrested for disturbing the Salvation Army at Mason as they were returning from Lansing, where they had been on trial for the assault, making the boys feel like heroes. The jury in their case was only seven minutes before deciding that there was no cause for action.

—An express package addressed to Miss Florence E. Beardsley arrived in this city a few days ago. It was found to contain a pocketbook with $14 in it, which the lady whose maiden name it bore, and who is now married and a resident of Saginaw, Mich., lost in 1876. The contents had not been disturbed, even to some of the small coins, which had changed color through mildew. No explanation accompanied the return of the book, which appears to be a pure case of conscience.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) News.*

—A telegram from Negaunee says: "J. W. Shadt, agent of the Manganese mine, on the outskirts of this city, told his men yesterday morning that their services were no longer required, and that they could go home, as he was about to close down the mine. The miners said that they would go, but would first like to see the color of his money, for they had not been paid for two months. The agent replied that it distressed him greatly to make known the fact that he had no money, and that they must do without for the present." The miners grumbled and threatened, but went home without a riot. The mine was a small one, and only thirty men were employed at the time. It was the intention to take out from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of ore this season, but barely 2,000 tons were got out."

Mary Stuart's Sins and Prayers.

If Mary, who was born in Scotland, wished to live there, she could not enjoy her wish—for out of the 44 years that she lived she scarcely spent a dozen in her native country, to which she much preferred France, the country of her mother, who was a daughter of the Duke of Guise. In her marriage-treaty with Francis II. she made Scotland a province of France, and she allowed herself also to be proclamed heir to the throne of England. This claim, which Elizabeth acknowledged by selecting Mary's son as her successor, was very offensive to the masses of the English people, and was the occasion of many political troubles for Mary. But she was her own worst enemy when she undertook to govern Scotland after the death of her French husband, in 1561—Elizabeth then being firmly established as the English queen. To the long list of works published for and against Mary, a British Jesuit, Rev. Joseph Stevenson, has now added a curious one, "The History of Mary Stuart, by Claude Nau, her Secretary." This title does not very well describy the book, since the part written be Nau, and discovered by this editor in Sir Robert Cotton's collections, makes but 100 pages or so, while the introduction and appendix are more than 500. There are matters of some importance in the fragmentary papers of the French secretary, and others quite as valuable in a series of reports from Catholic priests found among the archives in the Vatican. The editor is bound, as a good Catholic, to defend the Catholic Mary as well as he can against the heretic Elizabeth—and he takes the ground that she had nothing to do with the murder of Darnley, although Bothwell, whom she so disgracefully married, was the murderer. Nau's account, by hypotheses, was derived from Mary herself, and she discoursed with her secretary in the English castle, where she was imprisoned; if so, we have Mary's own version of some events in her strange career. Nau says that the Scotch lords, particularly Moray, Morton and Maitland of Lethington, "after having used Bothwell to rid themselves of the King (Darnley), designed to make him their instrument to ruin the Queen. Their plan was to persuade her to marry the Earl of Bothwell, so that they might charge her with being in the plot against her late husband, and a consenting party to his death."

This theory of Darnley's murder is a very extreme one, and carries with it, if accepted, an entire rejection of the casket letters from Mary to Bothwell, which Buchanan published in 1571, since these letters show great love from Mary to Bothwell before Darnley's murder. One strange circumstance is reported by Nau on the authority of Mary, that she was seriously ill at Lochleven in July, 1567, "the result of miscarriage of twins, her issue by Bothwell," to whom she had only been married on May 15, of that year, while Darnley had been killed by Bothwell February 9. This fact, if it be one, strengthens the opinion that Mary was guilty with Bothwell before Darnley's death, as the casket letters imply. Father Stevenson does not dwell much on these letters, but evidently believes them forgeries, as Mr. Meline treats them in his spirited vindication of Mary against Froude. But after all, Mary is the worst of all witnesses against herself—for her whole connection with Bothwell, apart from the letters, is inconsistent with any theory of her innocence, unless she were a fool—of which, except in love matters, no one accuses her. She was one of the most acute and subtle of women, and must be presumed to have known very well what she was doing. It is impossible equally to believe Mary innocent and not to compassionate her—a creature of so many "graces and virtues," as she described herself in one of her prayers during her extreme illness at Jedburgh before the death of Darnley. This prayer is attached to a will made by her—or rather a letter of dying request—at the end of which is the long prayer. Father Stevenson prints it from the original at Edinburgh, where it was first printed by Mr. Small, the University librarian, in 1881. Mary says therein:

O my God, of Thy infinite goodness Thou hast appointed me (albeit I be unworthy) to rule and govern the people, which has been committed to my charge, and to be unto them a lantern and light of good life, and for this purpose hast endued me with divers graces and virtues, the which, nevertheless, I have not used as my duty required. O my most merciful Creator, I confess that I have not used Thy gifts to the advancement of Thy glory and honor, and good example of life to my people that has been committed under my charge, as I ought to have done, but rather I have offended Thy majesty, not using my eyes as my duty required, for the which cause presently Thou most worthily hast taken from me the power of them.

(This last word was said because Mary was then suffering from temporary blindness.) It was not until many years afterward—more than twenty—that she suffered death by the executioner, as did her grandson, Charles I., sixty-two years after her.

The Real Tragedy of It.

Two circus employes, while "showing" in a Michigan town, deliberately shot and killed each other. The saddest part of the affair is the fact that neither combatant was a clown.—*Chicago Rambler.*

PROFESSOR LANGLEY claims in *Science* that the sun is in reality blue. Every man who happens to have a note due at bank, without the wherewithall to meet it in sight, will readily agree with him.

A Campaign Secret Given Away.

In the campaign of 1881 the two candidates for Governor in a "pivotal" Western State arranged for a series of joint discussions. Both men were popular, both of fine appearance, and were so well matched in mental force and as orators that the contest between them promised to be a magnificent one. For several weeks the scales balanced evenly.

But one day the brilliant Republican candidate came up ailing. He seemed overcome, and spoke laboredly. The next day he was even less effective. Later he was compelled to ask his opponent for a postponement of certain appointments, which was granted. Before the campaign ended he had abandoned the field altogether.

Meantime the Democratic candidate continued his canvass, seeming to grow stronger, cheerier, and more effective with each succeeding week. He was elected. One evening in December while entertaining several gentlemen he said:

"I will tell you a campaign secret—which gave me the election. With the opening of my campaign I began caring for my liver. I knew that a disordered or torpid liver meant dullness and possible sickness. I took something every day. When my opponent began failing I knew his trouble to be his liver and felt like prescribing for him, but feared if I did so he might beat me! I grew stronger as the campaign progressed, often making two speeches a day. Even my voice, to my surprise, did not fail me once. All because Warner's safe cure kept me in A 1 trim." Ex-Gov. Jacob, of Kentucky, also made a campaign tour under precisely similar circumstances, and says he kept up under the exhausting strain by use of the same means.—*Rochester Union.*

Reminiscences of Lincoln.

A correspondent in North Carolina says: "I heard Mr. Lincoln's last two speeches. One, extemporaneous, on Monday evening, April 10, from the historic middle front window in the second story of the White House. He had just returned from City Point, and the people thronging around the White House would have a speech. For a good while he did not appear, and seemed to be reluctant to speak without a manuscript, lest at that critical juncture some injurious impression should be made by an accidental word or sentence.

"However, the crowd persisted to call till he appeared. It was my first sight of the man. He appeared somewhat younger and more off-hand and vigorous than I should have expected. His bright, knowing, somewhat humorous look reminded me of a well practiced country physician who had read men through till he understood them well. There was the humorous kindness of a good-natured doctor who had seen his patients through a most awful siege of sickness, till they were now fairly and fully convalescent, and who was disposed to let the past, whatever it had cost him or them, go by for the time, and have a little cheerful congratulation. His gestures and expression of countenance had something of the harmless satisfaction of a young politician at a ratification meeting after his first election to the Legislature. He was happy, and glad to see others happy, and willing to accept the congratulation of his friends for his own part in the general victory.

"His last speech, on Wednesday, April 12, 1865, was read from separate sheets, by a flaring light, as he stood at the same window. He wore glasses, and as the successive pages were read passed them to a friend who stood near. It was perhaps eight o'clock in the evening; Mrs. Lincoln and several lady friends stood at a side window. There was some talking and diversion during the reading. The reading was in a reading tone, but business-like and good, and the paper not long. It was intended to show the disposition of the administration toward the seceded States, and forshadow the principles proposed for reconstruction. His manner was unpretentious but dignified, manly, kindly, and vigorous."

The same friendly observer sends other Lincolniana:

"'That rent,' said a soldier in the hospital at City Point, pointing up to the torn tissue-paper—an embellishment which, I believe, the ladies of the Christian Commission had fixed on the ceiling above—'that was torn by Mr. Lincoln's hat as he passed through here on his way from Richmond, and shook hands with every man, loyal or rebel, in the whole hospital.' He stood, like Saul, above the people from the shoulders upward, and his hat made havoc with decorations overhead. Stepping outside, and seeing an ax by a log, his old rail-splitter spirit came over him. In a moment his long arms were putting home that ax toward the heart of the fallen tree. The boys in blue gathered those chips to take home as mementos of the backwoodsman who became President and the emancipator of a race."

An old soldier at the Soldiers' Home near Washington said, "He used to walk all about in these paths; he was very kind and familiar with us all."

To a poor woman who desired his signature to a paper, he said, "My name will do you no more good than pigs' tracks in the mud."

A soldier stopped him in the road, against the Columbia Hospital, and presented some letters, desiring a furlong. He obtained it.—*Harper's Magazine.*

"One Nail Drives Out Another,"

is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease, for instance, will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipiency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the great organs of the body.

THE African has an eager look in the vicinity of a hen roost. A sort of "a neager and a nipping air."

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send ten cents in stamps for large treatise giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY is a dishonest bankrupt like an honest man? Because both fail to get rich.

The Famous Notre Dame.

On the 30th of last January, the Sisters of the most noted Catholic ladies' seminary in the United States, the famous Notre Dame, at Govanstown, near Baltimore, Md., made public a card, certifying to the beneficial results attending the use of Red Star Cough Cure in that institution. They state that they found it efficacious alike for relieving coughs, oppressions on the chest, and irritation of the throat. Officials of the Boards of Health of Brooklyn, Baltimore, and other cities have likewise publicly proclaimed the virtues of this new discovery, which is entirely free from opiates, poisons, and other objections.

A Complicated Case.

Larry Rafferty—Judge, Oi wants the arrist av me nixt door naybor; he licked me turrible this doy mornin'——

Judge (interrupting)—On, what grounds?

"Phwat ground is oit? Me own back yard, to be sure, and——"

"Hold on," said the Judge. "I mean, what is your reason for wanting him arrested?"

"Me rayson? Oi didn't hev anny afther the foist blow, far he knocked me insinsible an' me rayson lift me, so oit did, an'——"

"Sh, sh, stop! That is not what I mean. What I want to know is, why, and for what, you wish to bring suit?"

"Oi doidn't broing anny; thase aur awl the clothes Oi hev; luk at thim! awl tored, entoirely ruined by——"

"Tut, tut, quit, hold on! Ah, here comes the City Attorney; you can give him your complaint."

"The divil a complaynt Oi hev; Oi'm az hilthy a mon az——"

The Judge made a break for the door, thoroughly disgusted, went down stairs to a convenient saloon and seriously reflected, over a schooner of beer, about the ignorance of a portion of the human race.—*Stockton Maverick.*

Full of Peril

Are those disorders which, beginning with an apparently trival inactivity of the kidneys or bladder, terminate in Bright's disease, diabetes and cystitis. The first two not only interrupt the functions of the tend organs, but destroy their structure with as much certainty as tubercular consumption does that of the lungs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an excellent diuretic, promoting the activity of these organs without over exciting them, thus averting the deadly maladies in which their inaction is so prone to culminate. The removal from the blood of impurities which the kidneys should, but do not, when inactive, secrete, is another beneficent effect of this incomparable medicated stimulant and depurent. The Bitters is, in all cases, too, a fine restorative of vigor and aid to digestion, remedies malarial disease, and banishes liver complaint and constipation.

Kerosene in Cold Weather.

An oil inspector offers this explanation of why kerosene oil lamps do not give as good light in cold weather as at other times: "Wisconsin test prime light oils will thicken with the cold at temperatures varying from zero to 20 degrees above. Freezing separates the particles of paraffine from the remainder of the oil. They are attracted by the wick and fill the pores, destroying its capillary power and increasing its tendency to incrust and char in burning. The best kerosene oils for burning in cold weather are water white—colorless—oils of light gravity."—*Scientific Exchange.*

WE may always learn and know more, if we choose, by working on; but the pleasure is, I think, to humble people, to know that the journey is endless, the treasure inexhaustible, in watching the cloud still march before them with its summitless pillar, and being sure that to the end of time and to the length of eternity the mysteries of its infinity will still open farther and farther, their dimness being the sign and necessary adjunct of their inexhaustibleness.—*Ruskin.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cabs, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

WHEN an owner of a sailing vessel grows wealthy, would it be proper to say that he has munst a fertune?

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The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

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The funniest paper in America. Have you ever read it? If not, send a postal card for a sample copy, which will be mailed you free. Address Geo. L. Lord, business manager, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Hay fever is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists or by mail. Send for circular. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

For several years I have suffered greatly from periodical returns of Hay Fever. At the suggestion of COVERT & CHEEVER, Druggists, I obtained Ely's Cream Balm and used a portion of it during a severe attack. I can cheerfully testify as to the immediate and continued relief obtained by its use. I heartily recommend it to those suffering from this or kindred complaints.

(Rev.) H. A. SMITH, Clinton, Wis.

Your Friends Will Never Tell You,

but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself but to society, to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will heal the diseased mucous membrane, will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

WHY is a new-born baby like a gale of wind? Because it begins with a squall.

Blessings brighten as they take their flight. The chief of blessings is good health, without which nothing is worth the having; it is always appreciated at its true value after it is lost, but, too often, not before. Live properly, and correct ailments before they become seated. For diseases of the liver, kidneys, skin, stomach, and all arising from impure, feeble blood, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are a sure and speedy remedy. It has never yet failed in a single instance.

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A Specialist for Eleven Years Past.

Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms begin to disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse, regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Send for 10 days' treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy fits positively cured.

If order trial, send 7 cents in stamps to pay postage.

H. H. GREEN, M. D.,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Mention this paper.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

Around the County.

East Jordan.

Dan Jerrue, of the popular Commercial house, East Jordan, is building a livery and boarding stable, which will be 46x100 feet, three stories high; in capacity said to be the largest in this part of the state. Dan never does things by halves.

A. E. Pickerd, of East Jordan, proposes to gather in all the surplus eggs in this part of the country. With his facilities for handling he can fill orders on short notice.

"The Jordan river has done more to advertise and build up this part of northern Michigan, than any other one thing."—[A. B. Turner.

From the Enterprise.

John L. Allen has retired from the East Jordan Iron Works, and Messrs. R. W. Rounds and W. E. Malpass will continue the business, they resuming business this morning.

Mrs. G. W. Fast has one of the finest wax begonias that it has ever been our good fortune to see. It stands 6 feet and 7 inches high, and has been in bloom since it was about ½ inch in height.

A meeting was held in the Jordan River house office last evening for the purpose of making preparations to hold a county fair at this place some time in October, and organizing a county agricultural society. Another meeting will be held Saturday evening.

Louis Bashaw, of this township, brought to our office last Monday evening, 18 heads of white Russian wheat averaging 6½ inches in one of which there were 106 grains, the rest varying from 100 upwards. The kernals were solid and well filled. We have taken pains to show the sample to a large number of callers, who pronounce it to be the finest and best sample of grain they have seen in a number of years.

Eastport.

We wish to introduce ourselves in the JOURNAL by giving a brief description of our village and surroundings.

Eastport is situated at the head of Torch Lake, (one of the most beautiful inland lakes on the globe,) 18 miles from Charlevoix. and the same from Elk Rapids. We have water communications by the way of Torch Lake and also by Grand Traverse Bay, the nearest dock being 2½ miles distant. We have a daily mail north and south, and semi-weekly mail east on Wednesday and Saturday. Our village consists of three general stores, a hardware and a drug store; one millinery store and another building now being erected by Mrs. Pate to be used for the same purpose. We have a grist mill, saw mill, hoop factory, three blacksmith shops, and one hotel, the Gidley House. We have a G. A. R. post and Congregational church. Some of the finest farms in Antrim county can be found in our vicinity.

Mrs. J. S. Campbell has gone to Kingsley, Grand Traverse county, to visit friends.

Miss Jessie Sharp and sister Millie returned to their home near Newaygo, having been the guests of their grand father, Mr. L. G. Evans.

We hear the canal question discussed on our streets again and the prospects look fair for an opening from Torch lake to Traverse Bay.

Farmers are complaining considerable about wet weather, but they should drive away that frown from their faces as they have been bountifully supplied with good crops and a fair yield of fruit.

Burgess.

A R. Struthers' oxen ran against a a fence and threw him off, the wagon wheel passing over his head, hurting him badly.

A dance at Hamlin's last Friday evening. An enjoyable time reported. Another at Jack Saunby's next Friday evening.

Some of Jenks's constituents are quarreling among themselves as to who he will take when he fills his offer, of week before last.

A logging bee at Cook's retreat, next Thursday.

Mose Cooper is making his place look much better by picking up the stones on it and drawing them off. He has taken off over 100 cords and the end is not yet.

Plenty of rain and some mud about these days.

State Teachers' Institute.

At the State teachers institute at Boyne City last week 54 teachers were enrolled,—more than last year. On Monday evening Prof. Goodison gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Alps and their Glaciers," to a full house and illustrated it by drawings on the black-board. On Thursday evening the teachers had a conference meeting at the schoolhouse. The institute has been a decided success and the teachers appear to have profited greatly by it.

Marion.

The wet weather delays the harvest, and late grains will be somewhat injured.

We have no notables in our town, whose movements, in other places, are closely watched and noted.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Anken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Unbelief.

There is no unbelief:
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the cold,
He trusts in God.

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart; light breaketh by-and-by,"
Trusts the Most high.

Whoever sees, 'neath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says, "To-morrow," "The Unknown,"
"The Future," trusts the power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when the eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief;
And day by day, and night, unconsciously,
The heart lives by the faith the lips deny—
God knoweth why.

Edward Bulwer Lytton.

Home and Intemperance.

Out from a dark ravine in a certain county in northern Pennsylvania there issues a stream which, flowing eastward, empties into a certain river. I am told that years ago upon the north side of this stream rattlesnakes could be met with in considerable numbers, while on the south side of the stream none could be found. The stream is not impassable because of its width, but on the other hand it is quite narrow and in time past as now in many places, uprooted trees, driftwood and trash of various sorts formed temporary bridges, making the question of transit from one side to the other a matter not in the least difficult.

The supposed reason why rattlesnakes could not be met with on the south side of stream is this: That there grew in great quantities a plant or shrub (name unknown to me) the presence and perfume of which were displeasing, if not destructive to his snakeship and therefore because of the existence of this botanical St. Patrick on the south side of the stream he made the north side his continual and permanent habitat.

I have never given this legend the test of rigid examination. The flavor of it has been so peculiarly interesting that it seemed to me to be in a sense unkind, impracticable and unpoetic to destroy it in the crucible of scientific investigation. In its present untouched, legendary nature it answers a purpose, in that it reminds me of a story, somewhat similar in character, that I read of or heard about many years ago.

Upon a beautiful day in the leafy month of June a traveler on horseback was slowly wending his way along an unfrequented bridle path through a defile of the mountains. The settlement was already far to the rear and the sounds of civilization were exchanged for the singing of wild birds, the chattering of the squirrels, the drumming of the pheasants and the thousands of voices peculiar to the wakeful forests. Suddenly his attention was arrested by a sound, peculiar even amid these many peculiar. It issued from up the mountain side and seemed to him to be the voice of birds, indicating fear and distress. Resolved to investigate this matter, he tied his horse to the limb of a tree and made his way through the underbrush as best he could in the direction indicated. Without any special difficulty he found the object of his search. Upon a small tree about four fifths the distance between root and topmost branch he saw a nest—a bird's nest. Above and around this nest fluttered and screamed the parent birds, full of distress and fear. Below the nest winding around the trunk of the tree, he saw a huge black snake slowly but surely approaching the nest. Unable to render assistance in this unequal conflict, he proposed to be a deeply interested observer and impatiently to await the result. Presently one of the birds flew away a little distance and soon returned carrying in its beak a green leaf which it carefully laid upon the nest. this act was immediately imitated by its mate. Then both birds flew rapidly thither and back again, bringing the green leaves and covering the nest carefully and completely so the birdlings underneath ceased their chirpings and went to sleep. In the meantime the serpent adding coil to coil around the trunk of tree, shortened the distance between himself and prey until at length, proudly arching his glistening neck over the limb upon which the nest was built, he thrust forward his forked tongue to do its work of death; when lo! there is a magic power in the leaves, a shudder is observable throughout his entire length, his coils, his body sways, he drops from branch to branch down upon the rocky ground, then glides away reluctantly to his hated den.

The nest is home! The serpent is intemperance! The parent birds are correct public sentiment and legal power! That covering of leaves, prohibition!—H. C. Moyer.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 125

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

TEN CENTS.

Advertisements not exceeding three lines will be inserted in this column for ten cents per week. Each additional line three cents. Displayed cards fifty cents per inch per month.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

I. O. G. T. EXCURSION.

An Excursion to Horton's Bay for a Grand Picnic Dinner, is planned for next Sunday, Sept. 6. All are invited that can be accommodated Tickets for the round trip, at 50 cents for adults, and half price for children, can be had of the committee, or at the boat. The Gazelle will be chartered for the occasion.

B. F. BISBEE, Chairman,
W. A. ATCHISON,
W. S. JOHNSON,
CORNELIUS BUDD,
Committee.

Charlevoix, Sept. 2.

FARM FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Prices low; terms easy. For further particulars inquire at this office.

Blacksmithing.

I have leased the blacksmith shop in connection with Washburn & Ackert's machine shop, and am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line. Horseshoeing promptly attended to.

Heavy Blacksmithing a Specialty

GEORGE PAPPIN.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your 44 as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Link, Hudson. N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for Sale

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PARTS OF CHARLEVOIX.

WILD LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

Abstracts of Title Furnished on Short Notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

Ironton, Mich.,

Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery. Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOROMEW & CO.

HURRAH for GOOD TIMES

Everything Booming

AT E. M. CLARK'S

Where he has a Lively Trade in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c.

When you get the blues, just call around and see with what dispatch everything is done, where Pork, Eggs, Butter, &c., is taken in exchange for Goods.

E. M. Clark

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of post-office, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

H. A. JERSEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Lake st., Boyne, Mich.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARRUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLEVOIX ROUGH AND READY FIRE COMPANY meet every Saturday night, at the town hall. B. F. BISBEE, *Secretary.*

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D.
Office at the Ingleside.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. G. T.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 927, meets every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Odd Fellows' hall.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, R. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Grand Rapids

Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S

BAKING POWDER

Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

Price 40 Cents per Pound

Manufactured and Sold only by

Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,

ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michgan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,

W. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.

Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,

THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.

East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PINE LAKE HOUSE,

A. J. HALL, Proprietor.

Boyne City, Michigan.

This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

PIONEER HOUSE,

A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.

Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

Money to Loan

On sums of $100 and upwards, at reasonable rates of interest, on approved real estate security.

H. C. Miley,
65-tf Boyne City.

Picture Frames

Made to Order.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MOULDINGS
To Select From.

O. I. WHEAT,
Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Well-Digging.

JOHN SHRIER
Charlevoix, Mich.,

Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

WOOD WANTED.

Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

MISS L. SPAULDING,
DEALER IN

MILLINERY

AND

Fancy Goods.

Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.
Special attention given to
CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

We would call the attention of the Ladies to our STAMPING DEPARTMENT.

We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

McCABE'S

Livery and Hack Line

DRAYING TO ORDER.

Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.

AT

McCabe's Livery Barn,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

C. R. BELLINGER

Has a large stock of

New Jewelry and Silverware

(SOLID AND PLATED)

Pins, Charms, and Chains,

In all the latest styles.

Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods.

New Style of Monogram Pin just received. Sewing Machine Oil kept in stock.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

The Republican Party and the South.

From the Detroit Free Press.

John Sherman's declaration at Mount Gilead that "the republican party was certainly liberal and just to the rebels lately in arms against the country," has called out a response from the Louisville Courier Journal. The truthfulness and fairness of the answer is a sufficient excuse for entering into a controversy with Sherman over dead issues. Premising that Sherman's statement is "not merely the appeal of a demagogue to sectional prejudice but a perversion of history," the Journal says:

The republican party, as a party, was not "liberal and just" to the south. The terms made by General Grant were generous to the confederate soldiers, and Grant had to force their acceptance by the government. Then Andrew Johnson had to strain the full power of the executive to keep the republican party in congress from putting the south practically in irons, from establishing a military despotism over all the people of the south, little and big, white and black, and from such an overthrow of the constitution as would, if they had succeeded, have completely revolutionized our democratic system. Even as it was the republican leaders carried over Johnson's head a measure of reconstruction, as they called it, which made the southern states, while it lasted, a hell on earth. It broke down of its own infamy and wickedness, no thanks to those who created it for their own selfish and malign purposes. It broke down, and was succeeded by a return of methods more consistent with the instincts and traditions of our people, because the good sense of the north was appalled by the progress of radicalism, and the good feeling of the north shrank from inflicting upon great masses of American born and English-speaking men and women such penalties as the republican party had imposed and was trying to perpetuate. Ever since the mad career of the radical leaders was checked, the condition of affairs at the south has been continuously mending, and, all things considered, the harmonious adaptation of the two races to the new conditions is one of the wonders of the world, and will challenge the admiration of future generations.

The present effort to stir up strife upon the old lines is malevolent and short-sighted. It is based upon the falsehood that the people of the south love violence for its own sake, and fraud for its own sake, and can not be trusted to administer their domestic affairs either wisely or fairly. The reverse is true. The people of Mississippi are as much concerned for good government as the people of Ohio. They love law and order as well. At the last election more outrage was perpetrated in the single city of Cincinnati than in all of the states of the south combined. All parties, as parties, are bad enough where they have the chance to take advantages, and not worse south than north. These things, left to themselves, are likely to balance themselves, and our real safety lies in leaving them to the honor and virtue of the several states of the union, relying upon the people directly interested to righten wrongs that happen, sure that, in the long run, each community will set its house in order.

A Sectional Appeal.

Mr. John Sherman has opened the republican campaign in Ohio with a carefully prepared speech. As the Evening Post, which is a supporter of President Cleveland's administration, advocates the defeat of Gov. Hoadly and the democratic party in the approaching Ohio election, and return of Mr. John Sherman for another six years to the United States senate, the utterances of that leader on national questions become of interest and importance.

Mr. Sherman plunges headlong in to the mire of sectional hate. He raves against the return to "high office" of those who "waged war against the Union and were the cause of the loss of half a million of lives and thousands of millions of treasure." He heaps vituperation upon the "solid south," in which, he says, "the negro is deprived of all his political rights by open violence or by frauds as mean as any that have been committed by penitentiary convicts, and as openly and boldly done as highway robbery." He declares it to be the hope of "the men who led in the civil war" and who are now "the chief officers of the government" to "reverse all the results of the war." And he professes to regard it as "vital and necessary to appeal to the northern states to *unite again* against this evil, not so open and arrogant as slavery, but *more dangerous* and equally unjust."

The people of New York have recently draped their city in mourning to mark their grief at the death of Gen. Grant. Perhaps no action of his life endeared him more closely to their hearts than did the noble words his hand traced in his last hours, when speech had failed him, congratulating the country on the restoration of fraternal feelings between the sections and on the renewed devotion of the south to the Union.

In the letter which he kept from his family until his death, knowing that what would be a solace to them after the final blow had fallen would cause them pain while he still lived, the dying hero wrote: "As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and *in a much greater degree thankful, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict.*"

What a contrast between these nobly, patriotic words and the malignant ravings of the partisan who for political purposes would foster suspicion, jealousy and hatred between the citizens of the northern and southern states! How can the people of New York view this attempt of senator Sherman to destroy the fraternal bonds cemented at the grave of Gen. Grant? How can we ever hope for a restored, peaceful and powerful Union if a legacy of sectional hate is to be handed down to our children's children?—N. Y. World.

Rotten Rhode Island Speaketh.

Some time ago Secretary Manning issued a circular addressed to manufacturers and business men asking them to convey to the department their ideas concerning tariff revision. Nearly every intelligent business man in the country, whether free trader or protectionists, believes that a tariff levied during war time for war purposes, and notoriously full of monopoly privileges, injustices, and contradictions, should be revised; it is as to the degree of that revision about which there is a difference of opinion. But in Rhode Island, a contemptable little satrapy ruled by a few mill lords and falsely pretending to be a free state like the other thirty-seven, there is said to be a unanimous sentiment to the effect that the tariff is a sacred institution which must not be touched at all.

In response to Mr. Manning's circular more than one thousand members of the ruling class met at Providence the other day, and, after viewing with alarm any proposition to amend the tariff laws, declared by resolution that an attempt in that direction would be disastrous to business and that they therefore protested against the reopening of the question by the present congress. The men who subscribed to this ridiculous manifesto are the money barons who have made of Rhode Island the only state in the Union in which a man is not a citizen. It is the protectionists' paradise. Wealth has all the laws in its favor. It is protected by state and national enactments at the expense of labor. It has a monopoly of the field, and it perpetuates its grip on the producer and consumer who does not happen to belong to the guild by disfranchising him unless he can show that he is worth a certain amount of money. Only about one half or the male residents of Rhode Island over twenty-one years of age are voters. The ruling class is the moneyed class, and all others are condemned by circumstances over which they can rarely hope to gain any control to life-long servitude and penury.

The solemn announcements by these purse-proud robbers and half-baked aristocrats, that a decent revision of the tariff for the purpose of eliminating some of the unjust features of that iniquitous system will be disastrous to business, is one of the coolest exhibitions of cheek that this generation has witnessed since Boss Tweed's day. No legitimate business would suffer if every protective feature of the tariff should be repealed at once, and the Rhode Island leeches know it. While maintaining their own sorrowful communities of semi-pauper laborers they have for twenty-five years grown rich by the taxation of western consumers. They are the lazzaroni of America. Grinding their unhappy employes down by a mereiless tyranny unknown elsewhere on this continent, and paying them starvation wages, they are all the time, through the workings of the tariff, levying toll on the rest of the people. When Rhode Island is unanimously in favor of any policy it is time for other states to be unanimously opposed to it.—Chicago Herald.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A sensation was caused in Wilkesbarre, Pa., by a report that Preller, the supposed victim of the St. Louis murder by Maxwell had been seen there.

Ten thousand ex-soldiers and sailors of New York State have joined the G. A. R. since the death of General Grant. The membership of the order in the Empire State is now about 50,000.

The recent explosion of the steamer S. M. Felton at Philadelphia has been traced to the agency of a man named Adriance Spears, who carried a line of accident insurance which would have yielded him $150 per week if he had been seriously injured. Spears, however, was killed, and the payment of his life policies, which call for $35,000, will be resisted. The deceased is said to have bled the accident insurance companies handsomely during the last fifteen years.

Victimized depositors in the defunct German Savings Bank at Erie, Pa., have forced the stockholders of that institution to sign a paper acknowledging their legal liability and agreeing to make a settlement.

A New York druggist who carelessly substituted morphine for quinine in filling a prescription, causing the death of two young ladies, has disappeared.

The statue of Daniel Webster, presented to the State of New Hampshire by the Hon. P. B. Cheney, will be dedicated at Concord June 17, 1886.

By an explosion of natural gas in a bakery at Pittsburgh, five persons were terribly burned, two of them fatally. The proprietors had recently introduced the natural gas into their ovens.

Tom Davis, a well known sporting character, was shot and killed in his dingy office at New York by a Texan who gives his name as James T. Holland, who asserts that he was justified in killing Davis.

The total exports of produce from New York during the week were valued at $6,147,141.

Trains on the New York elevated roads are to be run by electricity. A trial trip has been made on the Ninth avenue line with an electric motor, the experiment proving a complete success.

A mass of loose rock fell from the shaft of a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and, striking a cage filled with workmen, killed four of them and wounded six others.

WESTERN.

ARAPAHOE Indians are committing depredations on the cattle ranges in the Big Horn Basin and elsewhere in that section.

Twelve thousand people witnessed the sparring mates between Sullivan and McCaffrey at Chester Park, Cincinnati. Six rounds were fought. The referee gave the fight to Sullivan on the claim of a foul. Sullivan offers to fight McCaffrey to the finish, with or without gloves, within three weeks, and bet $5,000 to $3,000 that he wins.

The *Current* Publishing Company, of Chicago, has made an assignment. The periodical will be continued without interruption.

There were 238 deaths in Chicago last week, against 270 for the corresponding week of last year.

Dakota's population, according to the census just taken, is 416,000.

The cattlemen are evacuating Indian Territory pursuant to the President's order. The forty days' limit expired Sept. 1.

The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the facts in connection with the death of ex-Mayor Walkup at Emporia, Kan., returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was poisoned with arsenic by his wife.

As the result of an unhappy marriage, W. E. Booth attempted to kill his mother-in-law and his wife's half-sister at Texas Hollow, Ohio, but only wounded the latter woman slightly. After running a short distance in the direction of his father's house, Booth stopped and blew out his own brains.

The body of Daniel Church, a farmer of Mohawk Valley, Lane County, Oregon, was found in the road near his house, with a bullet-hole in his back. Shortly after his wife was found back of the house, with her face mashed in, as if by a heavy club or a blunt instrument. The hat of Andrew Boggs, a neighbor, was found near Mrs. Church, and a party, on going to Boggs' ranch, found him hanging to the rafters of the barn, having committed suicide. He had probably murdered Mr. and Mrs. Church, though no motive for the crime can be attributed.

More than 100,000 cattle have been driven out of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations since the President issued his proclamation. The number remaining is estimated at from 60,000 to 75,000. It is believed that the reservations will be entirely cleared of foreign stock within a few weeks.

Chinese miners who had been imported by the Union Pacific Railway Company were driven from the pits at Rock Springs, Wyoming, by a force of armed white men, the Chinese fleeing to the hills for safety. Seven of the fugitives were shot dead by the mob, and many wounded. The Chinese quarters were then set on fire, thirty-nine houses being destroyed, and several old and helpless Mongolians, it is believed, perished in the flames.

Four masked men entered the passenger-car of a Chicago and Alton train at Blue Springs, Mo., and with drawn revolvers secured from the occupants small amounts. They then ordered the train stopped, and decamped. Blue Springs is near Glendale and Blue Cut, the scene of former robberies by the James gang.

A ferry-boat capsized in the Fox River at Oshkosh, Wis., and six of the eleven occupants were drowned. Four of the victims were young women employed in a match factory at Oshkosh.

A fight with four-ounce gloves at Neche, Dakota, between McKeoun, of Winnipeg, and Lennox, of South Boston, backed as an "unknown," was awarded to the latter in the fifth round on a claim of foul.

Between trains, John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, took breakfast at an oyster-house at Cleveland, but before eating his meal threw $20 on the counter and ordered the barkeeper to give everybody in the room a drink. Sullivan, who was perfectly sober, spoke contemptuously of McCaffrey's fighting tactics.

The Ohio Live-Stock Association, through its veterinarian, Dr. Butler, denies the report that pleuro-pneumonia exists in Montgomery County, Ohio. Texas fever has broken out among domestic milch cows near the stock-yards at Detroit, Mich., but butchers are trying to keep the matter a secret.

SOUTHERN.

Dr. D. H. Gregg, of King William County, Virginia, who was found dead in bed at a Richmond hotel, left charitable bequests to the amount of $50,000.

Al Lockie, who murdered six persons recently, including his daughter, brother, sister-in-law, and another relative, was taken from jail at Runco, Tex., and hanged. Lockie confessed his crimes, and said that he intended to kill all the members of three or four families, but his cartridges gave out.

The mysterious epidemic in Clay County, West Virginia, is increasing. The symptoms very strongly resemble those of cholera.

Outlaws operating in the vicinity of Calhoun, Ga., after robbing a store, blew it up with gunpowder, destroying the postoffice and other buildings. Seven men have been arrested.

The American schooner Gustie Wilson foundered off Cape Hatteras in the recent gale. All on board were lost except Captain Crapo and two seamen, who were rescued from a capsized life-boat by a passing vessel, and landed at Savannah, Ga. Captain Crapo is the man who crossed the Atlantic with his wife in a dory of thirteen-feet keel in 1877.

The strike of the glassblowers at Baltimore, which began last winter, has been amicably settled. Union men will be employed in the various factories.

The Maryland cotton mills are preparing to run on full time.

The corner-stone of the new Georgia Capitol was laid with imposing ceremonies at Atlanta. General Lawton made the principal address.

The official statement of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for the month of July shows a decrease in net earnings of nearly $75,000.

WASHINGTON.

Serious charges have been filed here against some of the Alaska judiciary. They involve drunkenness and various abuses.

A. Wilson Norris, late Pension Agent at Philadelphia, has not, it is charged, yet rendered his accounts to the Treasury Department, though frequent demands have been made upon him. The department officials are in a quandary as to what steps should be taken in the matter. No charges are made against the ex-official's integrity.

Washington gossip has it that Treasurer Jordan has carried his economy to the extent of giving up his room and sleeping in his office.

Commissioner Atkins issued an order for the removal of settlers from Crow Creek Reservation, in Dakota.

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, says a Washington special, has prepared and will introduce into the Senate a bill to create another Cabinet officer. It is not the old bill which has been so repeatedly introduced to make the chief of the Agricultural Bureau a Cabinet officer. Senator Kenna does not regard that bureau of sufficient importance alone to warrant its chief's elevation to a position in the Cabinet. What he desires and what his bill calls for is a Department of Industries. It would include the Agricultural Bureau, the Bureau of Statistics, the Geological Survey, and the Census Office.

It is claimed that the efforts of the Treasury Department to secure a better circulation of silver are meeting with gratifying success.

The Indian Bureau has been informed by Gen. Crook that the hostile Apaches are now in Mexico, about twenty-five miles south of the boundary line, and are still moving southward.

General Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., estimates that an appropriation of about $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 will be required to continue the work of river and harbor improvements during the next fiscal year.

—The total collections of internal revenue during the month of July last were $8,832,314, or $581,214 less than for the same period of 1884. There was a decrease of $893,675 in the collections for spirits, and a decrease of $10,479 from miscellaneous sources. There was an increase of $134,418 on collections for tobacco, and an increase of $188,501 on fermented liquors.

POLITICAL.

Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, has been challenged by Dr. Leonard, the Prohibition candidate, to a joint discussion of the license question during the campaign. The Governor signifies his willingness to engage in a series of debates with the Prohibition standard-bearer if Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate for Governor will also participate.

A call for a Prohibitionist political meeting in a Methodist Church at Youngstown, Ohio, has stirred up the members, who protest against the use of the structure for political purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A special from Upper Saranac Lake, New York, says:

President Cleveland's party has broken camp and returned to the Prospect House, much to the delight of the few remaining summer boarders. The President is looking remarkably well. He is much tanned by exposure to sun and wind during his camp life. Every day, with a guide, he goes out on the lake fishing, and returns at night with a big catch of bass and trout. During the long evenings the President plays whist with Dr. Ward and any other two of the guests of the hotel who happen to be players. This gives an idea of the every-day life of Mr. Cleveland in the mountains, and when he gets back to Washington, which will probably be not before the middle of September, he will be well prepared for the work that awaits him. All rumors of his ill health are laughed at by the President and stormed at by Dr. Ward, and his appearance justifies all that. Variety is lent to the hotel life by the visitors who come in from the woods and shake hands with the President. Sportsmen wonder at his declaration that he would not give a cent to shoot all the deer in the Adirondacks, and fishermen admire him because he says that he came to fish and carries out the programme so thoroughly. Many of the latter who know how much a pocket-flask can do to make things pleasant when rain falls or fish will not bite will want to know whether the President sticks to the good old habit of carrying a swallow with him. All that could be learned was from a guide. He said that once, in crossing a "carry," the President called out, "Doc, are you sure you've got the bottle?" and smiled and looked happier when the Doctor winked. That guide was snowy-haired, and too old to be untruthful.

Ean Claire (Wis.) dispatch: "Postmaster General Vilas reached here this evening, and will remain a day or two, a guest of L. M. Vilas, his brother. He is much improved in health and in excellent spirits since his trip to the Superior regions." Little Rock (Ark.) dispatch: "Attorney General Garland arrived here rather unexpectedly Sunday morning. He will return to Washington, September 15 or thereabout. He leaves for Horning Hill, his country manor, eighteen or twenty miles from town, to-morrow. The place is almost inaccessible, the surrounding country being thinly settled and hunting and fishing excellent. Mr. Garland has no opinion to express concerning politics."

According to the figures of the New York Produce Exchange the visible supply of wheat is 41,670,459 bushels, and of corn 6,821,886 bushels.

A new commercial treaty has been agreed on between Spain and the United States which will work numerous reforms in the Cuban customs laws.

Three hundred deaths from smallpox have occurred in Montreal during the past fortnight. The municipal health board has applied to the provincial authorities for assistance in fighting the epidemic, which is attributed mainly to the filthy condition of the French-Canadian quarter of the city. Small-pox is prevailing in a violent form at Valparaiso, Chili.

Before adjourning its convention at Ann Arbor, the American Association for the Advancement of Science elected Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., President for the ensuing year, and chose Buffalo as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

Of the 2,332 Presidential postmasters in the United States, 524 have been appointed since March 4, and of the 48,421 fourth-class postmasters, 6,309 have been appointed during the same period.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse R. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris have sailed for Europe.

The Allan Line mail steamer Hanoverian went ashore off the Newfoundland coast and is a total loss.

At its session in Baltimore the National Masonic Lodge of Relief elected Martin Collins, of St. Louis, President, and decided to hold their next meeting in the latter city. N. J. Higgins, of Wisconsin, was elected a member of the Advisory Board.

FOREIGN.

Cummings, a professional, was defeated by George, heretofore the champion amateur sprinter of the world, in a one-mile race at London. The winner's time was 4:17½.

Advices from Herat state that the Czar will visit Merv in 1886, and in the autumn of that year will be crowned Emperor of Central Asia.

A terrific thunder-storm visited Pisa, Italy, causing great destruction. Several church towers were shattered, but the famous leaning tower escaped uninjured.

Spain has forwarded to Germany a document showing that the native chiefs of the Caroline Islands acknowledge the sovereignty of the former power.

During a Nationalist torchlight procession in Galway, Ireland, the marchers attacked a detachment of Yorkshire soldiers and a fight ensued, lasting four hours, in which many persons were injured.

All Russian and Austrian Poles have been ordered to quit Danzig before October 1, except settlers prior to 1843, temporary sojourners, and those who have served, or whose sons have served, in the German army.

The Governor of Herat has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him by the British Boundary Commission.

Mr. Gladstone says, regarding his physical condition, that he is extremely well, although still a little hoarse.

Ship yards at Barrow-in-Furness, England, burned, causing a loss of $1,000,000, and depriving 2,000 men of employment.

The fifteenth anniversary of the German victory over the French at Sedan was celebrated at Berlin by a grand military display. The Emperor and Empress drove ahead of the troops in the procession.

Mrs. Jarrett has been arrested at London on the charge of inducting the Armstrong girl, who was the "Lily" of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* revelations. Several other persons have been summoned to appear for trial as confederates of Mrs. Jarrett, including Mr. Stead, editor of the *Gazette*, who will return at once from Switzerland to answer the charge.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Judge George W. McIlvane, of the Ohio Supreme Bench, has declined the Republican nomination for a re-election on account of ill-health, and the State committee will fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Oil has been struck at Zaleski, Ohio, at a depth of over 2,100 feet.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road for July show a decrease as compared with the same month last year of $58,000.

Ex-Senator Gwin, of California, died in the New York Hotel, at New York. He was 80 years old.

John Lohrum, a wealthy farmer, having been accused of swindling his niece out of a small amount of money, hanged himself to a tree near Pittsburgh.

An entire square at Albany, N. Y., mostly occupied by frame structures, was burned, thirty families being rendered homeless. The loss is in excess of $50,000. Nicholas Webber's large morocco factory at Lynn, Mass., was burned, entailing a loss of $110,000.

Germany has intimated to the English Foreign Office its readiness to refer the Carolines dispute to the arbitration of a friendly power.

The French authorities have prohibited anti-German demonstrations by Spanish residents in France.

Mr. Gladstone, commenting on Mr. Parnell's statement that Scotland lost her nationality by her union with England, remarked that the Irish leader never said a sillier thing.

Claims for losses during the rebellion in the Northwest Territory will exceed $2,000,000, and for the first eight months of the year at $65,500,000.

Pedro Prestan, the leader of the revolutionists of Panama, who several months ago fired and destroyed the city of Colon, has been executed for the offense.

It is stated that large amounts of money are lying idle in Canadian banks, and that the Bank of Montreal alone has between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 which it finds difficult to place.

A band of Indians from Sonora is reported to be committing serious depredations in the northern part of Chihuahua. The Mexican troops stationed in that department are ragged and poorly armed, and reliance for protection is placed solely in scouts employed by the United States.

The recent anti-Chinese riot at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, was a much more serious affair than at first reported. Later advices from there report that "the bodies of fifteen Chinamen have been discovered, and as many more are supposed to be concealed beneath the ruins of their burned cabins. The surviving Chinamen, many of whom were wounded, are yet in the hills, without food and afraid to venture out. Fifty houses belonging to the railroad company and as many more owned by Chinamen were destroyed. Gov. Warren has arrived at Rock Springs, and Gen. Howard has been appealed to for military assistance." An Omaha dispatch gives some additional particulars of the riot:

The mining camp was made up of two elements, whites and Chinese, the first numbering some 400 men and the latter about 500. The two elements have lived apart, and beating a coolly for fun has been the favorite sport of every sprecing miner. This volcanic condition of affairs needed but little encouragement to reach an eruptive pitch, and urged perhaps by the arrival of some fifty new coolies the day previous, the whites determined to rout the whole nest. Shotguns and pistols were obtained, and late in the afternoon a preconcerted assault was made on the Chinese quarters. The men ran into the streets, firing right and left, but in the air, and shouting commands to fly as the thoroughly frightened and defenseless Mongolians. The torch was applied to every house, and in a few minutes the whole of Chinatown was in flames. The inhabitants fled for the hills, pursued by the miners, who discharged their firearms and raised terrorizing yells at the heels of the fugitives. The whites then retreated to the town, picketed their lines, and bivouacked amid the ashes of the ruined town. Every Chinaman—as stated, 500 in number—had been driven out of town.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$4.50	@	6.50
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	@	.92
No. 2 Red	.93	@	.93½
CORN—No 2	.54	@	.56
OATS—White	.37	@	.42
PORK—Mess	10.50	@	11.01
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@	6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@	5.50
Common	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS	4.00	@	4.75
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex	5.00	@	5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	3.75	@	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78½	@	.79½
CORN—No. 2	.43	@	.44
OATS—No. 2	.24	@	.25
RYE—No. 2	.55	@	.57
BARLEY—No. 2	.67	@	.68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.19	@	.22
Fine Dairy	.14	@	.18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09	@	.10
Light Skimmed	.04	@	.04
EGGS—Fresh	.13	@	.14
POTATOES—New, per bri	1.00	@	1.25
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	@	.80
CORN—No. 2	.43	@	.44
OATS—No. 2	.24	@	.25
RYE—No. 1	.56	@	.57
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	@	.86
CORN—No. 2	.45	@	.46
OATS—No. 2	.25	@	.26
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@	.89
CORN—Mixed	.41	@	.42
OATS—Mixed	.22	@	.23
PORK—Mess	9.50	@	10.00
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@	.90
CORN—No 2	.46	@	.47
OATS—Mixed	.26	@	.27
RYE—No. 2	.57	@	.59
PORK—Mess	9.25	@	9.75
DETROIT.			
FLOUR	5.50	@	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88	@	.90
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.46
OATS—No. 2 White	.26	@	.27
PORK—Mess	10.25	@	10.75
INDIANAPOLIS.			
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@	5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@	.88
CORN—Mixed	.41	@	.43
OATS—No. 2	.24	@	.25
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	5.75	@	6.25
Fair	5.00	@	5.50
Common	4.00	@	4.75
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@	4.50
BUFFALO.			
CATTLE	5.00	@	6.00
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@	3.50

MADE A MISTAKE.

Tom Davis, the Notorious "Boodle" Man, Plays a Texan for a Sucker,

And, as a Very Natural Consequence, Receives a Bullet Through His Heart.

[New York special.]

Thomas Davis, a notorious sporting-man and swindler, was killed to-day in his trick establishment on the third floor of No. 113 Reade street, this city, by James T. Holland, a Texan, who had paid him $500 for what he supposed was $10,000 in counterfeit money, and who discovered at the moment the transaction was consummated that he was cheated. As a swindler he is known in the rogues' vernacular as a "boodle" man, a "faker," a "sawdust" operator, and a first-class "skin." His transaction with Holland was in the "boodle" line, in which the victim believes that he has received genuine or counterfeit money, and discovers too late that bundles of paper, lead pipe wrapped up so as to resemble rolls of coin, or bricks carefully packed in paper, have been substituted. Davis had about half a dozen offices in this city fitted up in various ways for swindling the unwary. James T. Holland is a real-estate dealer in Abilene, Taylor County, Tex. One of Davis' circulars or advertisements of counterfeit money had come to the notice of Holland, and he had come to New York with John T. Hill, or John P. Johnson, City Marshal of Colorado, Mitchell County, Tex. Each is tall, spare, keen-eyed, and active.

The two men from Texas came here last Wednesday and immediately opened negotiations with Davis. It was finally agreed that he should sell $10,000 worth of "green goods" to Holland for $500. On a letter from one of them Davis met them at the Merchants' Hotel at noon yesterday, and from there Holland went to Davis' room. Everything was ready, Davis said, and Holland said he had his "end" of the transaction—meaning the money to pay for the expected counterfeits—in order. Davis had provided $10,000 in genuine money to show. His confederate in the plot was his brother Theodore, who glued his eye to a knot-hole in the partition and listened eagerly to what was said. Holland counted out his money which Tom pocketed and then Tom produced the supposed counterfeits, in reality the genuine money, and the bills were counted into a black satchel which was on the desk near the aperture into the confederate's room. When the count had been made the satchel was closed, and Davis attempted to distract the Texan's attention. Theodore, through the aperture, took the genuine money from the satchel and had just pushed it, with three bundles of blank paper substituted for the bills, through the dummy back, when Holland, despite Davis' efforts, saw it move, and instantly became suspicious. Opening the satchel, he detected the substitution, drew a revolver on Davis, and demanded his money.

Tom exclaimed: "You wouldn't shoot me? I am unarmed," and lifted the skirts of his coat to show that he had no pistol.

Holland at once fired, the bullet striking Davis in the left shoulder and passing downward and through the body. Davis fell to the floor and did not speak or move afterward. Theodore immediately sprang to the door with the $10,000 in his possession, and went down stairs to put the money in a place of safety, which he would not afterward reveal. As he went along the corridor Holland fired two more shots—one went through the desk and dummy partition, and the other could not be traced. Holland went down stairs into the street, and, as he started to walk away, Theodore, who was waiting for him, pointed him out to a policeman, and said: "Arrest him. He has just shot a man."

Holland appeared cool and unconcerned, and admitted that he had shot Davis because the dead man and Theodore had tried to rob him. Holland was taken back to Davis' room by the policemen and subsequently was locked up in the police station. Theodore was detained as a witness. Hill, or Johnston, was arrested at the Merchants' Hotel. About $1,500 in bills was found on his person. He was locked up to await developments.

THEY ARE GOING.

Cattlemen Removing Their Herds from Indian Territory---The Fences Must Come Down.

[Washington special.]

All the official information received at Washington indicates that the cattlemen have done all in their power to get out of the Indian Territory during the forty days ending Sept. 1. Unofficial advices intimate that the larger lease-holders have not pursued this course, but have, on the contrary, prepared to stubbornly resist the enforcement of the President's proclamation. The latter statements are not credited. It is thought at the Interior and War Departments that the cattlemen are fully aware of the determination and ability of the Government to execute its orders. Whatever contest may be made in the courts they say will have to follow the evacuation. No legal proceedings will stay the troops if called upon to eject the herds and their attendants. Col. Lee has not informed the War Department of any necessity for military interference; but Gen. Miles has fully prepared to render whatever aid is required.

The fence question cannot reach so prompt a solution. The cases of obstructions are now being individually investigated and reported upon and the offenders notified. The next step will probably be an Executive order directing the military authorities to act under the direction of the Interior Department in removing whatever fences the latter department may designate.

It is not the intention of the Secretary of the Interior to issue any general order in regard to the removal of fences from the public lands, but it has been determined to deal with cases of violation of the law specifically. It is believed better results will be thus obtained than from the general order, which would be looked upon as a proclamation binding upon no one in particular. The special agents of the Land Office are under instructions to report to the department all cases of illegal fencing, and instructions looking to the removal of the fences are promptly furnished for their guidance in each case. Where an agent is able to effect the removal he is directed to do so, and when necessary the United States Marshals can be called upon through the Attorney General.

LEAVES BAD COMPANY.

A Prominent Ohio Republican Deserts His Party and Joins the Democratic Ranks,

Because the Republican Party Leaders Are Trying to Maintain a Barrier of Sectional Hate.

[Toledo (Ohio) special to Detroit Free Press.]

The political sensation here is the publication of an authorized interview with Capt. P. H. Dowling, in which he renounces allegiance to the Republican party and anchors himself safely in the Democratic ranks. Capt. Dowling has always been one of the leading Republicans of the State, was Postmaster under Grant, revenue agent under Hayes, again Postmaster under Arthur, and one of the leaders of the larger faction of the Republican party in the State. Last June a *Post* reporter interviewed the Captain just after the Republican State Convention, with this result. He said:

"The platform is made up of a bundle of inconsistencies. The attempt to force a false issue by raising the cry that the rebels have taken charge of the administration of the affairs of the Government exhibits a degree of demagogism unparalleled in the history of the nation."

To-day he was shown this paragraph by a *Blade* reporter and asked if it was correct. After reading it he said:

"Yes, that is substantially correct."

"The platform of the Republican party then is not in harmony with your views?"

"No, it is not."

"Will you vote for the Republican candidate on the State ticket?"

"No; I decided at that time not to do so, because such action would be an indorsement of sentiments not in harmony with my conviction of duty, and subsequent events have only strengthened me in the belief that it is not only unwise, but unjust and unpatriotic, to co-operate with a party whose acknowledged leaders are attempting to carry an election by appealing to the passions and prejudices of people residing in one locality with a view to create bitterness and hostility against those in another locality in the same country. The brave and patriotic men who were instrumental in organizing the Republican party, and who were the exponents of the principles of that party and controlled its actions during the days of its purity and usefulness, do not now and never did share in this feeling, but the men who are now assuming the leadership of that once honored and useful party announce to all who march under its banner that the first test of a good Republican is to assist in building up a barrier of sectional hate between the States of the North and those of the South. The Republican party in Ohio this year is seeking success at the polls upon the assumption that more than one-half of all our American citizens are enemies of the Government awaiting a favorable opportunity to overthrow it. The cry that Democrats, because they are Democrats, are dangerous citizens, should be rebuked by all patriotic citizens. The cry raised by the Republican leaders in the Springfield Convention that the administration of the affairs of the Government has fallen into the hands of its enemies demonstrates that the leaders and managers of that convention, in their zeal to promote party interests, disregarded every rule of rectitude and honor."

"I do not understand your reference."

"Well, to make myself clear, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I will say that the Republican party of Ohio, for some years past, has been slowly drifting into the hands of men who have been using it to advance their own ends. Gen. Grant expressed my meaning when he said that the men who did not get enough of fighting during the war are doing the fighting now. Why, just look for a moment at the course of some of those men. The very fellows who were undermining General Grant, when he was doing all in his power to carry out the reconstruction policy and secure a lasting settlement of affairs, are the men who have been the most rampant for a fight whenever they saw their own personal advancement depended upon it. But these are not the days when men are driven like cattle or led around with hooks in their noses, and the intelligent voters of Ohio are not going to be deceived into believing that another rebellion is brewing when the very air is vocal with a jubilee of peace and good-will."

"But, Captain, is there not a good deal of emotional sentiment in all this?"

"No, sir. The men who fought great battles, both North and South, are heartily in accord in desiring that the issues that have so long divided the country be forever settled. Trade and commerce, the development of a mighty country, all combine in asking for living legislation and a grand advance movement. For many years the platforms of the Republican party, both State and national, have rung out for economy and purity of the public service, and yet when a man has been found who, like President Cleveland, makes vital the very principles that they have been maintaining they turn around and denounce him as an enemy of the Government. The truth of it is that in one of those strange evolutions of American politics the Democratic party has swapped principles with the Republican party, and a Democratic President is doing for the country to-day what would have been accomplished years ago had the professed principles of the Republican platforms been adhered to. It was just so after the revolutionary war when the Federalists and the Tories changed places entirely. The fact of it is, this is a democratic government, as Lincoln said, 'of the the people, by the people, and for the people,' and if one set of men fail another set will be found to do the work."

"Captain, do you think there has been any real change? Has there not been a show of doing much, but in reality doing little?"

"I believe much has been done. President Cleveland's course as Governor of New York is simply being repeated on a grander scale as President. Every branch of the public service has profited by the reforms inaugurated, and the result will be the saving of millions of dollars to the people and a better civil service than has ever been seen in the country."

"Do you think the Republicans should have indorsed this administration? That seems to be the drift of your conversation,"

"I most certainly think the Republicans should have given President Cleveland full credit for the good work he has done. It has been for the best interests of the country as a whole, and not for any particular clique, faction or even the Democratic party as a separate organization. President Cleveland deserves the support of every thinking American citizen, irrespective of party, in what he's doing. Those who denounce him are recreant to the commonest principles of patriotic duty, and are not fit to be intrusted with official place or power. Holding the views I do, I most emphatically decline to march in the so-called Republican procession this fall. I cannot obey the commands of such leaders, and shall strenuously resist every effort they may put forth to subvert good government and exalt themselves at the expense of a reunited country."

Keeping His Pledges.

The New York *Tribune* now howls over the removal of Pinchbeck and the other Republican officials at New Orleans, alleging that the removals were "in defiance of the President's civil-service reform pledges." The trouble with the *Tribune* is that it does not know what civil-service reform is. It imagines that it is a device to keep men in office, be they good, bad, or indifferent.

Since the close of the war the Federal offices at New York have been in the hands of Republican officials, and the defalcations foot up over $2,000,000. Since President Cleveland has been at the head of affairs a new theft of $25,000 in the sub-treasury has just been discovered, and it would seem that the interests of reform in the civil service demanded a change in the manner of conducting the Federal business at that point. The speediest and safest way to accomplish the desired end was by a change of officials, and the President went about it unhesitatingly.

The way to encompass civil-service reform is to sweep dishonest officials out of office. An honest journal would find no fault at the President's course under existing circumstances. Instead of acting "in defiance of his civil-service reform pledges" he is living up to the letter of them.—*Omaha Herald.*

William C. Whitney.

Charles A. Dana returns the Republican fire on Secretary Whitney with the following statement of what the country may be sure of in naval affairs:

If the Chicago, Atlanta, and Boston are completed under the supervision of Secretary Whitney, and by men selected by him to do the work, the people of the United States may be sure of three things:

The ships will be honestly built from this time out.

The Government will make the best of what promised to be a very bad bargain.

Mr. Roach will be fairly and justly treated in the matter.

Such are the good results of having an honest, intelligent, and incorruptible man at the head of the Navy Department.

"Honest, intelligent, and incorruptible man," and as able a man as there is in the Cabinet.

THE Buffalo *Telegraph*, the cheap and nasty little sheet that first printed the Halpin scandal in the last campaign, has suspended publication. Its sensation was a boomerang that killed it. Some of the other papers that polluted their columns with the vile calumnies, and thereby outraged the sanctity of decent homes, are not feeling very well either.

BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, one of the most stalwart of stalwart Republicans, says that President Cleveland "has made a favorable impression on the people, which extends beyond his own party." Boutwell is a notable deserter from the violent and irreconcilable partisans who see nothing but evil in this administration.

THESE Democrats who are "all torn up with dissension" are awfully sly about giving the fact away to anybody but Republican reporters. In their conventions in Iowa, Mississippi, and Ohio they unite in cordial commendation of President Cleveland and his administration.

THE really important issue in Ohio this year, so far as the rest of the country is concerned, is whether John Sherman shall continue in the Senate or be superseded by a Democrat. The struggle, so far as it bears on this question, will be watched with a great deal of interest.

MICHIGAN CONGRESSMEN.

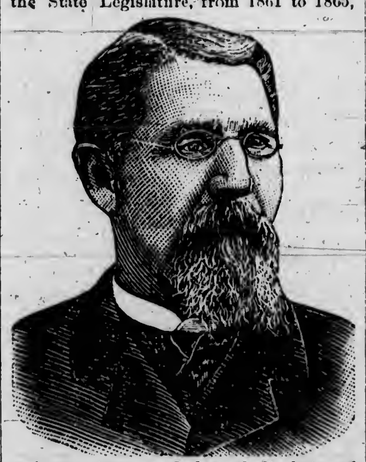
Charles C. Comstock.

Charles Carter Comstock, of Grand Rapids, represents the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Allegan, Ionia, Kent, and Ottawa. He was born at Sullivan, Cheshire County, N. H., March 5, 1818, and has been a resident of Michigan thirty-one years. He was formerly a manufacturer of lumber, furniture, and wooden ware, but is now a lumberman and farmer. He was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids in 1863, and re-elected in 1864. He was a candidate for Governor of the State on the

National Greenback ticket in 1870, and was a candidate for Representative in Congress in 1872 and 1878, but was defeated in each case. In 1884 he was elected Representative in Congress on the Fusion ticket, over John C. Fitzgerald, by a vote of 20,406 to 20,050 for Fitzgerald, Republican; and 2,449 for Wilson C. Edsell, Prohibitionist.

E. B. Winans.

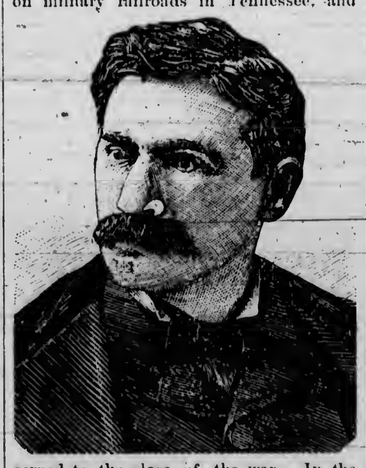
Edwin B. Winans, of Hamburg, Livingston County, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, comprising the counties of Clinton, Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, and Oakland, was born at Avon, N. Y., May 16, 1826, and removed with his parents to Michigan in 1834. He received his education in district schools and at Albion College. In the spring of 1850 he made the overland trip to California, where he engaged in gold mining until 1858, when he returned and settled on the farm where he now lives. He has served two terms in the State Legislature, from 1861 to 1865,



and one term as Judge of Probate of Livingston County. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He was elected Representative in the Forty-eighth Congress in 1882 on the Fusion ticket, by a vote of 18,516, to 18,484 for his Republican opponent, Oliver L. Spaulding, and 148 for the Prohibition ticket. In 1884 he was re-elected by a vote of 19,857 to 18,377 for James C. Wilson, Republican, and 2,445 for Leander C. Smith, Prohibitionist.

T. E. Tarsney.

The Eighth Congressional District of Michigan, embracing the counties of Gratiot, Isabella, Midland, Montcalm, Saginaw, and Shiawassee, is represented by Timothy E. Tarsney, who was born at Ransom, Hillsdale County, Michigan, Feb. 4th, 1849; his father was a blacksmith and farmer. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools in Hillsdale County until 12 years of age; he was the youngest of five brothers, the four eldest were soldiers in the Union army. In February, 1864, he went into the Government service on military railroads in Tennessee, and



served to the close of the war. In the spring of 1873 he was elected Justice of the Peace, being the only candidate elected upon the Democratic ticket. He served as Justice until 1874, when he abandoned the business and engaged in the practice of law, which occupation he has been engaged in ever since; he is a member of the law firm of Tarsney & Weadock. He was appointed City Attorney of the city of East Saginaw in 1875, 1876, 1877, which position he resigned on account of increased private business. In 1880 he was nominated and run for Congress in the Eighth District of Michigan, against Roswell G. Horr, running over 2,000 ahead of the electoral ticket, but was defeated; in 1882 he was nominated for Attorney General of the State. In 1884 he was unanimously chosen as first delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention, and later was nominated for Congress and elected by a plurality of 1,022.

"GIVE US YOUR MONEY!"

Passengers on an Alton Train Robbed by Four Half-Frightened Missouri Bandits.

But Small Sums Taken, the Desperadoes Apparently Being Very Much Hurried.

[Kansas City dispatch.]

A bold train-robbery occurred on the Chicago and Alton Railroad to-night, but owing to the sudden flight of the robbers but little booty was secured. As the westbound train on the way to the city left Blue Springs, twenty miles from here, about 9 o'clock to-night, four masked men appeared at the smoking-car and were about to board it. A number of men, however, were standing on the platform, and the robbers passed to the next car in line, the day-car. Three of them climbed upon the forward platform and the fourth got on at the rear. A man then mounted guard at each end of the car, while the other two entered, and, with drawn revolvers, commanded the passengers to give up their money. A number of them handed out small amounts of change, while one man, in his excitement, passed out his purse, containing $23. The robbers took whatever was offered without searching the passengers, and made no attempt to rob them of jewelry. When the pair had reached the middle of the car they became suddenly alarmed, and, pulling the bell-rope, the four robbers sprang off when the train slackened speed, and disappeared in the darkness. The train passed on, and the conductor, James Boggs, reported the affair to the officials of the road from the next telegraph station. The train then proceeded on its way to this city. The passengers on the other cars knew nothing of this matter until it was all over. Then there was excitement among the timid, and many hastened to secrete their valuables and prepare for a return of the robbers, even though all danger had passed. The passengers of the car that was robbed had scarcely time to realize what had occurred before the robbers had disappeared.

The booty secured amounted to about $30 in money, nothing else being taken. The robbers are described as appearing awkward and nervous, and evidently unused to such work. They were roughly dressed and looked like farm-hands. Each wore a black mask.

J. H. Andrews, a business man of this city, who was on the platform of the smoker, relates that when the men approached the car he thought they were tramps. They boarded the second car as the train was pulling out from the station, and a moment after he started for the rear of the train. At the rear door of the smoker he was met by the guard, who pointed a revolver and called upon him to stand still. He obeyed, and from the doorway watched the proceedings in the other car. The whole transaction, he thought, did not occupy over five minutes before the robbers commanded a brakeman to pull the bell-rope and stop the train.

Blue Springs is a small station in a thickly wooded district, situated near Glendale and Blue Cut, the scenes of former robberies in the days of the James gang. The train, which was due here at 9:30 p. m., was nearly an hour late, and on its arrival preparations were made to send a special train from here with a posse to search for the miscreants. Every effort will be made to apprehend them.

The robbers started northward from the railroad, and a posse from the town was soon in pursuit. The men were seen about the station before the train arrived. One was dressed in a brown coat, black pantaloons, and hat, and had black hair and mustache. His weight is about 150 pounds. The other men were not noticed closely enough for a description to be obtained.

CHINAMEN BUTCHERED

Coal-Miners in Wyoming Displaced by Celestials Take Bloody Revenge.

Seven Men Slain and Their Homes Burned —Ailing and Aged Chinamen Cremated.

[Rawlins (Wyoming) special]

The largest coal mines in the entire Union Pacific system are at Rock Springs, 120 miles west of Rawlins. The road has recently been importing large numbers of Chinese to fill the places of white men. This afternoon the entire force of white miners, numbering about 150 strong, organized, and, armed with shot-guns, marched to that portion of the town occupied by the Celestials, and after firing a volley into the air, reloaded and ordered the "pig-tails" to leave. The order was obeyed at once, the Chinamen fleeing to the hills like a drove of sheep, closely pursued by the miners. Several volleys were fired at the fugitives with fatal effect. The Chinese quarters were then set on fire, and thirty-nine houses owned by the company were destroyed with their contents.

The miners next visited the various mines in the camp, unearthed all the Chinamen at work therein, and bade them flee for their lives. They flew.

Of some four hundred Chinamen who made Rock Springs their home this morning, not one remains. All are in the hills heading for Green River, thirteen miles further west. Seven were killed outright by the shots fired by miners, and many are wounded. It is said also that several feeble and helpless from disease perished in the flames at Chinatown. Sheriff Young arrived at the scene from Green River by a special train this evening with a posse of deputies, but too late to prevent the mob from carrying out its plans. The miners quietly dispersed after making sure of the departure of the Celestials, and all is quiet. The Union Pacific officials appealed to Gov. Warren for protection, and Asst. Gen. Supt. Dickinson and Supt. Wurtele are en route for the scene of trouble by a special train. Both of these men are popular with the miners, and will probably be able to quell any disturbance likely to arise now. The Chinese have now been run out of Rawlins, Carbon, Laramie, and other points in Wyoming.

DOWN TO DEATH.

Four Girls and Two Men Drowned in the Fox River at Oshkosh, Wis.

A Frail Boat Suddenly Capsized by the Swell of a Passing Tug.

[Oshkosh (Wis.) special.]

The most melancholy case of drowning chronicled in the history of this city occurred at an early hour this morning near the draw of the Milwaukee and St. Paul bridge, which crosses the Fox River. A dozen operatives in the Diamond Match Company's works, principally young girls, were being rowed across the stream in a frail boat, and being caught in the swell of a passing tug, the craft was upset and six of the party drowned. When the boat began to rock in the waves several of the girls became seized with terror, and in their apparent madness rose from their seats, and, rushing to one side, caused the terrible accident. A young man named Wolff, who was of the party, reached a landing-place first, and though somewhat exhausted saved one or two lives with great difficulty. The other persons were saved by a young man named Starbeck, who pushed out from shore after witnessing the accident. Those rescued were in an exhausted condition. As the news of the accident spread hundreds of people were attracted to the spot, and among them relatives of the lost ones. The scene during the search for the bodies was painful to witness, and tears and lamentations rent the air. In three hours from the upsetting of the boat all the bodies were recovered and taken to their desolated homes. The names of the drowned are: Johanna Matschie, aged 20; Augusta Wiese, aged 15; Emma Buuer, aged 18; Lena Maidle, aged 12; Philip Berry, aged 18; Louis Dicht, aged 25.

With the exception of Berry, the dead men were members of the poorer class of laboring people and assisted in supporting their parents. Berry, who was night watchman at the bridge, was under a contract with the girls to carry them across the river for so much per week. It is said that he was careless in the management of the boat, and intensified the fright of the girls when the boat first began to feel the effect of the waves. The place where the accident occurred is one of the deepest points in the river, the water being thirty feet in depth. The water was chilly, and those who were thrown into it were so numbed that they could not assist themselves. Their cries were heartrending when they fell into the water. The accident causes universal sorrow.

There are various rumors concerning the cause of the accident. It is asserted that the watchman, who is among the dead, rocked the boat on purpose to frighten its occupants, and that this was the starting point of the accident. After the waves struck the boat, they claim, all were so terrified that they lost their heads and looked only for safety. The people of the neighborhood where the dead resided are greatly incensed and threaten to do bodily injury to the day watchman at the bridge, who had also made a practice of carrying passengers across the river, but there is no reasonable cause for this, as the persons were satisfied to have the men ferry them, because the distance by the regular avenues of traffic was two or three miles longer than by this route. The watchman, it seems, conducted the ferry without having obtained the consent of the agents of the road here, and the railroad men do not hold themselves liable for the accident.

MINERS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Four Men Killed and Six Badly Injured While Descending a Wilkesbarre Shaft.

[Wilkesbarre special.]

At the Oakwood shaft, just outside the city limits, the property of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the men employed in the mine were going down the shaft on the carriage, as usual, to their work, at 7 o'clock this morning. The shaft is eight hundred feet deep and ten men are let down at a time. A cage load was descending, and had almost reached the foot of the shaft, when a rattling sound was heard overhead, and immediately after a large rock crashed through the sheet-iron covering of the carriage, killing three of the men outright and so fearfully injuring another that he died shortly after being taken to the hospital. Several others were slightly injured. The names of the killed are: John J. Martin, a miner, aged about 35, unmarried, and living with his widowed mother in this city. James Kearney, a laborer, aged about 25, unmarried. John Peterson, a miner, aged about 26, married, and living at Parsons. Thomas Jenkins, a laborer, about 28 years old, single, and living at Miners' Mills.

Those injured are: Patrick Smith, bruised inside and on the back; Patrick Pursell, slightly cut in the back; Patrick Kearney, slightly bruised in the hip and on the right leg below the knee. The last-named gives the following description of the accident: "Going down the shaft, I was standing almost precisely upon the place where the hole was broken through the roof of the cage by the piece of rock, but when I heard the noise of the rock coming down against the side of the shaft above, and the smaller pieces striking the roof, I somehow stepped to the center and under the cross-beam which supports the roof. The others were running back and forth to find a place of safety, and all knew what the sound meant. The position saved me, as pieces of the rock struck the roof and crushed down through on the other side. My lamp was put out, and as the carriage struck bottom I made a step and went into the hole that had been broken in the floor. One of the smaller pieces of the stone hit my hip. I got out of the place and half fell off it to the gangway. My presence of mind had not deserted me, and my first thought was for my brother Jim. I called to him but there was no answer. Then we searched the wreck, found the bodies of the others all mangled and bleeding, and finally Jim, his feet on the edge of the carriage and his body and head lying over the edge in the water of the sump, dead."

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

$131,150.00.

That is the Amount of Building Done in Charlevoix in Two Years.

Two years ago the JOURNAL gave a report of the new buildings for that year, and the intention was to follow it up each year about the same month. Failing last year, we kept the report, and present to-day the combined report of the two years. The report includes all buildings begun since Sept. 10, 1883, except those then reported.

In addition to the residences, F. J. Meech has the foundation complete for a very large house on the Upright addition. He is not certain that he will build this fall, consequently the estimate is not included.

In the matter of additions and improvements, no items of less than $100 are given, and it is possible that not all of this class have been noted. There were a great number of items between $50 and $100, and we think the total of miscellaneous improvements is low at $10,000. This year has been unusually quiet everywhere, but Charlevoix has maintained a healthy and very satisfactory growth. Next year will witness an increase of new buildings far ahead of anything in the past history of Charlevoix.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS	
H. V. Rifenburg & Co., flour mill	$20,000
Charlevoix Manufacturing Co.	10,000
Geo. A. Leonard & Co., brush handles	3,500
Henry Barth, boiler works	1,200
O. W. Smith, lapidary	300
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.	
City Hall	$7,000
Roller Skating Rink	1,800
BUSINESS HOUSES.	
Brown & Co., bank	$3,000
E. H. Green, store	2,500
Fox & Miller, boots and shoes	2,000
W. S. Johnson, boarding house	1,500
J. Milo Eaton, office	1,000
Wm. Ferguson, boarding house	1,000
Mrs. Litney, millinery	1,000
G. W. Jefferies, meat market	700
O. I. Wheat, picture frames, etc.	300
NEW RESIDENCES.	
C. Y. Cook	$3,000
A. D. Cruickshank	2,500
De. Chamberlin	2,500
J. S. Smithson, cottage	2,500
D. Sherwood	2,000
Mrs. S. Spilsbary	1,500
Dr. Carlstein	1,500
P. Polson	900
C. Peaslie	900
H. A. Emrey	900
Geo. Wrisley	800
Ed Bedford	700
Ed Preston	700
A. Irwin	600
G. W. Cook	600
J. A. Voght	600
Jos. Hyland	600
Geo. Bates	600
E. S. Hawkes	600
Thos. Nowlan	500
Geo. Nowlan	500
Henry Cunningham	500
D. H. Frances	500
Gurley Boak	500
John Shrier	500
D. C. Bacon	500
Lake Hallett	400
Miss Ackery	400
M. P. Cook, tenement	350
CHARLEVOIX RESORT.	
Geo. Barnett, cottage	$1,500
J. L. Sebring, cottage	1,500
Dining Hall	1,200
C. E. Bardeen, cottage	1,200
J. H. King, cottage	1,200
J. T. R. McKay, cottage	1,200
D. Bondeman, cottage	800
W. H. Holden, cottage	700
Miss Green, cottage	500
Z. C. Moore, improvements	500
Jas. Heaton, improvement	400
R. S. Abbott, improvements	150
Miscellaneous improvements	2,000
CHICAGO RESORT.	
J. P. Wilson, cottage	$1,200
H. H. Blatchford, cottage	1,200
R. G. Bogue, cottage	1,000
A. B. Mead, cottage	1,100
Miscellaneous improvments	1,500
ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.	
Mrs. Clifford, wing	$300
G. W. Cronter, tenement	400
R. W. Kane, improvements	350
H. G. Edwards, wing	300
Miss Pope, wing	300
E. B. Hodge, improvements	200
A. J. McLeod, wing	200
A. R. Upright, tenement	200
Mrs. French, tenements	200
O. I. Wheat, improvements	150
N. Ainslie, wing	100
J. Papineau, wing	100
WAREHOUSES AND DOCKS.	
Davis & Co., ice and fish-packing house	600
Jos. Beauvais, three boat houses	300
L. D. Bartholomew, hardware warehouse	300
Greening & Geiken, dock improvements	200
Ed Bedford, fish dock and ice house	100
BARNS.	
A. R. Upright	$800
John McCabe	250
W. J. Stevenson	200
Louis Gebo	100
RECAPITULATION.	
Manufacturing establishments	$35,000
Public Buildings	8,800
Business houses	13,000
Residences	28,650
Charlevoix resort	12,850
Chicago resort	6,000
Additions and improvements	3,000
Warehouses and docks	1,500
Barns	1,350
Government work	11,000
Miscellaneous improvements	10,000
	$131,150

Notes and News.

A Grand Rapids woman gave bith to triplets three times in succession, and all boys.

The postmaster general gets around to Michigan occasionally. On Monday 23 fourth-class appointments were made.

President Cleveland returned to Washington on Monday, very much refreshed from his camp life in the Adirondacks.

The Tradesman states that P. T Barnum originated and carried to success, thirty years ago, what is now commonly known as "boycotting."

Dr. James D. Munson, assistant superintendent of the Pontiac asylum has been selected as superintendent of the northern asylum at Traverse City.

Circulars No. 91, 92, and 93, relative to the prevention of communicable and contagious diseases, have been received from the state board of health.

The Elk Rapids iron company have received an order for 400 tons of charcoal iron to be shipped to England, probably the first iron of western manufacturing ever shipped from this country.

A. P. Swineford, governor of Alaska, writes a very interesting four col umn letter to the Mining Journal, from Victoria, B. C. The governor and his party missed the boat, and were compelled to wait two weeks for the next.

The Lake Superior Sentinel, published at L'Anse, Mich., comes to hand enlarged to a six column folio, and presents a clean face. It is printed on a new Allen press, and the copy before us is a good advertisement for the press.

On the occasion of its second anniversary, Sept. 2d, the Detroit Journal issued an eight page paper, and for a supplement a fac simile of the Detroit Gazette, the first paper printed and published in Detroit and dated July 25, 1817. Under present management the Journal appears to be as prosperous a paper as any in the state.

Mrs. David Brown, wife of a business man of Petoskey, died in a dental chair about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Perry, the dentist, administered a moderate amount of chloral, which, combined with predisposition to heart trouble, produced death. He had pulled 11 of her teeth, and she seemed to be recovering when she gasped suddenly, lay back and died. She was 27 years of age and leaves one child.

It is worthy of note that the contract for blankets for the asylum, about 700 pairs, has been awarded to Hamilton & Milliken, of Traverse City, and that these blankets are made at the mill of Buller Bros., at Acme, in this county, from wool sheared from sheep owned in Grand Traverse county. There were eleven samples from different firms in different parts of the country. These samples were subjected to a severe test, being washed thoroughly four different times. The sample from the Acme Mills, offered by Hamilton & Milliken, proved to be far superior to any of the others, and the contract was awarded accordingly.—[Traverse Herald.

Political Reform.

Great reforms are demanded in our politics, notably the complete reform of the civil service. There is good prospect of the success of some of these measures, if only decent men of both parties will stand up for decency and praise it whenever they see it, demanding and commending the thorough enforcement of the laws, whichever party is in power. If these reforms fail, the blame will lie at the doors of those otherwise highly moral and reputable citizens who prefer the success of their party to the welfare of their country.—*The Century for June.*

It is indeed rather melancholy to be told that at the election for school trustee at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, last Wednesday, the woman voters of that wealthy and intellectual suburb actually threw their support to a saloon keeper and elevated him to the coveted position of trustee over a lawyer. The lawyer did not happen to be distasteful to the ladies for the reason that he had spoken disrespectfully of woman suffrage. Nothing of the kind. The saloon keeper was elected because the wives and sisters of the people who believe in saloons turned out and voted for their man with a vim. When the advocates of woman suffrage were in Albany framing and advocating the law under which women are permitted to vote for school trustees, it was urged by them that the introduction of this element would improve the tone and character of the school boards of the state. Some of the aristocratic people at Throg's Neck are inclined to doubt this now.—World.

Improvements and additions recently made to Judge Ramsdell's already fine barn make it altogether the largest and most complete in all its appointments of any building of its kind in northern Michigan, if not in the state. As it now stands, its length is 125 feet, and breadth 56 feet. One-half of it is three stories. The base ment alone is larger than most barns. To build it required 56 cords of stone. The main cellar is 52x34 feet, the canned fruit cellar 14x14, the hen house 14x36, the stable 50x56. Among other compartments of the building are a milk room through which flows constantly pure water from the hill springs, a large fruit packing room, a carpenter's shop, etc. Water from the springs is also conveyed to the stables, hen house, etc. A fire place in the main cellar furnishes facilities for cooking feed, or any other purpose required. A visit to this establishment will repay any one at all interested in farm matters.—Traverse Herald.

Posting the books goes on bravely, in accordance with the pledge of the democratic party. We heard considerably about the count of the cash in the treasury being all right to a cent—republican organs made all they could out of it. But they are very mum on the question of posting the books. The investigations instituted by Cleveland's administration have developed fraud, embezzlement, extravagance, recklessness or profligacy in the most of the departments. The interior, navy, treasury and pen sion departments needed the thorough overhauling they have and are receiving. Scarcely a day passes but some scheme to rob the public is unearthed. And to the reform instituted by the democracy the people say, Amen. —Big Rapids Herald.

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Probate Court for said County. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the probate office, in the Township of South Arm, on Thursday the 20th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five. Present, James A. Keat, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ISAAC STAFFORD, an incompetent person.

Henry H. Vannorman, guardian of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such guardian. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the township of South Arm in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Henry H. Vannorman give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. JAMES A. KEAT. Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated the 24th day of February A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Lydia Bisant, executrix of the estate of Franklin Bisant deceased, is complainant and Isaac N. Inskeep, Cynthia E. Inskeep, John T. Collins and Jane Roy are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal, interest and costs of this cause, of the following described parcel of land to wit: The north west quarter (¼) of the south east quarter (¼) of section twenty six (26), in township thirty three (33) north, range six (6) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, according to the survey thereof, being in the township of Evangeline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated July 27th, A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG, Circuit Court Commissioner, for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Solicitors for Complainant, Charlevoix, Mich.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 4.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv.	.....	4 20	1 30	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	9 30	9 50	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cros.	11 44	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids	1 47	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv	2 42	.....	.....	7 55
Cadillac, ar	3 52	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 56	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Mancelona	6 21	4 55	1 27	.....
Boyne Falls	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar	7 47	6 19	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	1 00pm
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Mancelona	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv		2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City	4 10	3 37	9 06	9 08
D G H & M cros.	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 40am	5 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.

An Entirely New High Arm,

Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS

The Most Room under the Arm.
The Best Self-Setting Needle.
The Largest Bobbin.
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread.
The Most Perfect Tension.
The Most Reliable Feed.
The Most Perfect Take-up.
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of

Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER, Charlevoix, Mich.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., September 10, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO. general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@45c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 8@10c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 12½@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@8c.
PORK—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@15c.
LAMB 15@18c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

JOHN—"Father, school commences Monday, and I want a Third Reader, Arithmetic, Geography, Slate, and one of those new Copy Books."

FATHER—"All right, John; go to Hines & Co.'s for them, as they are head quarters for school supplies."

A handsome chromo given with every purchase of Boots or Shoes to the amount of five dollars, and a fine boquet picture for three dollars. Call and see the rare collections of pictures. D. Sherwood & Co.

All who are afflicted with corns, bunions, warts and ingrowing nails can be relieved without pain by calling on Profs. L. and Wm. Denny, Manicures, at Fountain City House.

Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright, Emrey & Co. have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

Just received.—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright, Emrey & Co.'s.

Buy the genuine "Round Oak" Heating Stoves. L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright, Emrey & Co.

Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

School next Monday.

Read E. M. Clark's new ad.

County fair at East Jordan, Oct. 1 and 2.

C. G. Lewis, of Boyne, made us a call on Monday.

P. Karlskin, of Advance, was among our callers on Monday.

A large crew of men are crowding matters at the new mill.

A. D. Cruickshank's new house is being plastered this week.

Brown & Co. are moving their safe to the new building to-day.

Dr. Crouter received several large boxes of stationery this week.

J. P. Hart and wife returned to their home in Ionia last Tuesday.

The new mill gives employment to a large force of Charlevoix mechanics.

Miss Flora Nelson returned home from her vacation at Elk Rapids last Friday.

J. T. Kirkpatrick has contracted for the erection of two cottages on the Chicago resort this fall.

Young people's services at M. E. church next Sunday, at 6 o'clock sharp, led by Joseph Goss.

Mr. C. G. Townsend, state editor of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, made us a brief call on Wednesday.

Social hop at the opera house tomorrow evening. Tickets 50 cents. Music by Wheat's orchestra.

If another furnace will warm the school building, the children will not suffer next winter as they did last.

Al. Draper whiles away the lonely hours during his wife's absence trying to master the dizzy flights of a bicycle.

The hard finish of the walls of Brown's bank building was completed this week, and the wood work is progressing.

F. G. Hines & Co. announce a full line of school books and supplies. Keep this in mind next Monday, when starting for school.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will preach his last sermon for this year at Black's school house next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

At the two mile race at the rink last Thursday night, Sherman Wilson won easily by four laps, the race occupying 8¼ minutes.

Those who receive statements this week and next are requested to give them prompt attention. We need every dollar asked for.

Geo. W. Miller's tables and shelves were replenished this week with a lot of new winter clothing. He has a fine lay-out of overcoats.

The irregular row of piles on the south side of the upper channel have been cut down to a height uniform with the government work.

The village taxes this year are payable at the office of Geo. W. Miller, village treasurer. To save extra percent, they must be paid this month.

C. W. Horne, publisher of the Dealer, Plain City, O., made us a call on Monday. He is a hay fever victim, and finds relief at our northern resorts.

W. C. Graves, of the Democrat reportorial staff, and W. H. Gay, of Berkey & Gay furniture company, Grand Rapids, made us a call on Monday.

Mr. W. H. Harris writes from Muskegon that he will have a run of feed stones ready to set up and start just as soon as there is a place ready to put them.

Capt. Chas. E. Linzee, assistant quartermaster of the military staff of Orchard Lake Academy, made us a brief call, with Dar. Meech, last Thursday afternoon.

If anyone wants to know why Frank Wood's clothes fit so tight this week, we will answer that it is on account of that bouncing boy which arrived at his house Monday night.

To overcome the action of the marl on the foundation wall of the new mill, two tiers of heavy plank are put into the bottom of the trench,—one tier crosswise, and the other lengthwise.

Jos. Swails received word from his brother Tuesday, from South Haven, that John Swails was struck by the boom, knocked overboard from their little hooker, and drowned, last Saturday. The body was not recovered.

The last quarterly meeting of this conference year will be held next Saturday and Sunday, at the M. E. Church. Preaching Saturday evening, at 7.30. Usual quarterly services on Sunday.

Resorters do make a town lively, both financially and socially. We believe it has made at least $3,000 difference in the trade this summer by not having the usual large crowd here.—[Progress.

Mr. J. A. Mitchell, assistant engineer, has commenced the work of repairing the north pier by leveling up the crib work, adding one tier of new timber, and filling with stone. L. E. Allen has the contract for furnishing stone.

Tuesday morning we were shown a well matured peach, above the average size, and fine flavored, which grew in Charlevoix, notwithstanding the extreme cold which everybody complained of last winter. No especial pains were taken to protect the tree, which grew in an ordinarily exposed place.

No sensible man should get angry because a newspaper man duns him for money.—[Sturgis Democrat. And sensible men do not, good brother. It's only those who by some strange provision of Providence have just sense enough to keep out of an insane asylum, that get mad when dunned in a business way.—[Kalamazoo Telegraph.

A dispatch from Charlevoix to the Grand Rapids Democrat, dated Sept. 5, says: A corked bottle was picked up in the north port of the city a few days ago containing a piece of paper on which was written the following: "July 27, 1885. Collided. The schooner Hattie Fisher went down off Point Betsey; the crew is in the boat this night; don't expect to get shore." Inquiry among vessel men shows that the Hattie Fisher, a Beaver island craft, has not been seen here or heard from for some time. LATER—Yesterday's Evening News says the story is "an antiquated guy. The Hattie Fisher is safe in Milwaukee."

Friends of Jos. Beauvais on the Charlevoix resort have secured for him a most desirable lot, adjoining the resort on the west, on which he will build in the near future a large boat-house for the accommodation of people on that side of the lake. This will give Joe the "inside track" all around, for which his many friends will rejoice.

Ed. F. Parmelee, of the Sentinel, and Miss Essie Butters were married this morning at ten o'clock, by Rev. E. B. Fairfield at the residence of the bride's father, Lieutenant-governor Buttars, in the presence of numerous friends. They departed on the Grand Rapids at noon for a trip to eastern cities. A host of friends unite in wishing them a prosperous and happy life.

Mr. Chas. Shepard, of Boyne, and Miss Minnie Edwards, of Charlevoix, were married by Rev. J. T. Iddings, at the residence of Oscar Upright last Thursday afternoon. Mr. Shepard is a member of the firm of Shepard Bros., hardware merchants, of Boyne, and the young couple start out with fair promises of a successful future. The best wishes of Charlevoix society will follow Minnie to her new home.

Mrs. G. T. Smith, of New York, has on exhibition in Hines & Co.'s window a fine collection of paintings. The scenes are from life, some of them made during a recent visit to Florida and Georgia. Other scenes represent northern landscapes and flowers; they must be seen to be appreciated. Mrs. Smith intends to organize a class in this work, if enough interest is manifested. No one should fail to see the exhibit. Mrs. Smith is stopping with B. W. Miller on State street.

Last Thursday, Sept. 3, closed the Daily Resorter for this season. Mr. Hampton has made a paper that would be a credit, in quantity and variety of news, to any city of 10,000 inhabitants. He has made a far better paper than the patronage and circumstances would warrant. He has done this work almost without profit, though almost every business enterprise in this region will receive a percent of gain as a result of his advertising. From the tone of his valedictory, we understand that it is to be revived next season, at which time we hope he may get the balance of those "large elegant dollars" which he dropped in the enterprise two years ago.

Annual School Meeting.

The attendance at the annual school meeting at the school house Monday evening was very light, there being nothing of special interest to draw the people out.

The director made his annual report, which was accepted and adopted.

O. S. Washburn was re elected assessor for the ensuing three years.

The matter of heating the building was discussed. The furnace placed in the building last year failed to do the work, and had not been paid for. The company will give it another trial, adding another (smaller) furnace to be used if necessary on extreme cold days.

Nine months school was voted for the ensuing year. A motion was made to have but eight months, allowing the extra month in the winter vacation, when the weather is too severe for small children attend. This was voted down.

The school census just completed by the director shows 350 children of school age in the district.

The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Money on hand Sept. 1, 1884	$301 19
Received from one mill tax	390 00
Received from primary school interest fund	417 88
Received from tuition of non-resident pupils	18 37
Received from district taxes for all purposes	1,220 00
Received from all other sources	64 33
Total	$2,321 77

EXPENDITURES.

Paid male teachers	$800 00
Paid female teachers	865 00
Paid for building or reparing school-houses	265 92
Paid for all other purposes	345 14
Amount on hand Sept. 7, 1885	100 14
Total	$2,324 77

Estimates for the coming year were made and amounts voted as follows:

For teachers wages	$1,300 00
For wood	100 00
For janitors' wages	100 00
For incidental expenses	150 00
Total	$1,650 00

In voting the estimates, an attempt was made to increase the amount so as to provide a surplus to carry the schools over from the close of the fiscal year to the time for receiving the next year's tax, but this was voted down, as it was the previous two meetings. It is not to the credit of Charlevoix that her school orders for teachers' wages be hawked about wherever anyone can be found to advance money on them. If the officers are honest, (and this has not been questioned), it will not cost any more to run the schools by providing enough cash to pay every bill until next year's taxes are received, than it does on the present plan, and the financial credit of the district would be stronger by doing so.

ALL PREPARED FOR

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We have just placed upon our counters a choice assortment of

Dress Goods, Woollens, Suitings, Etc., Etc.,

For fall wear, at very tempting prices.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TEAS.

Spring Crop, from Japan.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 29,

We will offer, FOR CASH ONLY, 25 Chests new sun-cured Japan at 35 Cents, by the pound or chest. We guarantee this to be equal if not superior to any fifty-cent Tea.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Shipments.

The following are the clearances from the port of Charlevoix as reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Sept. 3—Schr. M. Capron, 140 cords wood, W. S. Strip, to Milwaukee.
3—Schr. Arrow, 25 cords wood, Wm. Tooley, to Milwaukee.
3—Schr. Walter Smith, 54 cords wood, W. S. Strip, to Milwaukee.
4—John Raber, 131,000 feet hardwood lumber and 160 cords bark, Upright, Emrey & Co., to Chicago.
4—Schr. E. R. Blake, 240 cords bark, Upright, Emrey & Co., to Chicago.
5—Schr. Sea Gem, 70 cords wood, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.
5—Schr. Radical, 40 cords wood and 165 cords bark, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.
5—Schr. Lapetite, 150 cords wood, P. Thorp to Milwaukee.
5—Schr. Mockingbird, 2,000 ties, 1,000 posts and 300,000 shingles, Upright, Emrey & Co. to Chicago.
5—Schr. Evening Star, 100 cords wood and 100 cords bark, D. Buchanan, to Sheboygan, Wis.
7—Schr. Morning Star, 212 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.
8—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 200 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.
8—Schr. Walleen, 50,000 feet hartwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan, Wis.

ONE OF THE INVALIDS.

E. M. PARMELEE, Dear Sir:—I have been taking your *Dyspepsia, Diabetes, and Liver Cure* for some time past and have received more benefit from it than from all of the $500 worth of Doctor's medicines that I have used in the last few years. Before taking the cure I was weak and tired all the time but now I can work all day without fatigue. Would not be without it in the house. Believe it is one of the best medicines in the world.

Yours, ROBERT A. LOUGHSIKYE, JR.,
Somers Lane, Pa.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

Must not only be effective but so compounded that no harm will result from the use. Such a preparation for worms (to which almost every child is subject) is *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies*, which are made from the best drugs, particularly adapted to this use. They work quickly, surely and harmlessly, passing off the worms after they are dissolved. Do not neglect the children even though they do not complain. Worms are almost always present. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-113

QUICK RELIEF.

Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure is not only a valuable internal remedy for all stomach and bowel difficulties such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps and Colic, but cannot be excelled for an outward application in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Side and Backache and Strains in any part of the body. Used freely with warmth and rubbing it gives quick relief. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

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Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, dizziness, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household. economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 3

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croups and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

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The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

NOTHING IS CHANGED.

BY ALMA M'KEE.

From Oxford at length I returned,
With head full of Blackstone and Coke;
My valet I met on the way,
With a smile and a well-meaning joke.
"And the folks,
How are they?"
Said I, as we entered the lane.
"Any change to speak of?" Quoth he:
"Sir, everything here is the same."

"But why is my pet crow not here?"
I queried with chagrin, I must own.
"He was ever the first one to greet,
The moment I lande I at ——"
"My dear sir,
Jim is dead!
Pardon the interruption, I pray."
"Oh, who could have shot him? The knave!
I swear he shall answer this day!"

"Alas! 'twas no shot killed the crow;
But when the old mare died, you see,
He ate too much of ——" "Great Scott!
My good old mare Meg, it can't be!"
"Yes, the same!
Sir, she's gone!
While her bones are now whitening yon moor;
She hauled so much water, you know
When the old house burned down, to be sure."

"So the old homestead's gone, did you say?
Zounds! How did it happen? do tell!"
"Why, Bill, he was careless, you s e,
The night Master fell in the well."
"Master fell
In the well!
Not my father? Most assuredly, not he!
Speak, idiot! Whom do you mean
By master? It's puzzling to me."

"Yes, your father, dear sir; but don't fly.
I swear to you I'm not to blame!
You see, he's been out of his mind
Ever since Mistress died of the shame!"
"Heavens above!
Mother dead?
Speak, man! What shame was't broke her heart?"
"Why, your sister, you know, had eloped,
And then for New Orleans did start."

"Oh, would I had died ere this day!
So nothing has happened, you said?
My sire harmless in body and mind,
While mother this three months is dead;
And the mare!
And Jim Crow?
While my sister, for all is to blame!
And nothing has happened, you say?"
"Sir, everything here is the same."

GOING A-FISHING.

BY LIGE BROWN.

Some people would rather stay at home and handle money than go fishing, but I am not so constructed. Money, of course, has occasional attractions, even to a man who lives mainly on moonshine; but there frequently comes a time when I am overcome with a desire to go where pellucid waters gurgle, and for a day or two relapse into barbarism and eat with my fingers. As Sam Jones says, I am down on piscatorial diversions, but, brethren, I do love to fish. I never baited a hook in my life, if we rule out the pin-hook period of existence; but for all that, I love to lie in the shade on a hot day, and watch somebody else having good luck and a splendid time.

Any man who has the use of a brain that is always on the go, like a young chicken in quest of bugs, will find that nothing so lulls it into the holy calm of perfect repose, so necessary at occasional intervals to robust mental health, as reclining in a hammock in the breezy shade on a hot day and watching somebody trying to catch fish. The eyes may remain open, and the body wide awake, but the soul will slumber, and when aroused to duty afterward it will spring up refreshed.

One of the ways to get all the enjoyment of the circus, without the crowd and bad breath you are obliged to endure in order to harvest hilarity under canvas, is to make up a little party of friends, and go forth in picnic style to spend a day killing mosquitoes and eating pickles and jelly on the bank of some placid stream, where it meanders through a forest which drapes the earth in cooling shadows so intense that ants on the biscuit are not observed.

I have in mind an excursion of that kind which occurred this season. A small party of kindred spirits was made up, and a day appointed for the picnic. It was agreed that everybody should take something, so I took a camp cot and a fan, in addition to a fly lemonade before starting. Others, more keen-sighted, took substantials that came handy in the course of the day, but nobody had the foresight to think of bait. Bait is the allurement placed on the hook to beguile the fish to its ruin, and is a matter of some consequence, if you expect to have good luck and catch many fish, though some are foolish enough to bite at the bare hook, as you sometimes see people do in real life. My wife took a freezer of ice cream, a jug of milk, and every precaution to get her refreshments to the rendezvous in safety. She also took a lady guest from the city who was afraid of snakes and something of a gusher on poetry. It might also be remarked that she had a good mouth for pie and abhorred a pig.

We started early. My costume was cool but impressive. It consisted largely of blue cotton pantaloons, straw hat, and a shirt without a collar. I also wore a cigar the greater part of the time, in addition to the blue goggles which are my constant stay and comfort in hot weather. The women were dressed with scrupulous care in Mother Hubbards, wide-brimmed hats, and full-grown umbrellas. Our coupe for the time was a lumbering spring wagon, drawn by a horse who resembled myself in one marked particular. He was fond of the shade, and narrowly escaped upsetting the wagon several times in his frantic efforts to get to it when we passed a tree by the roadside.

Immediately on leaving home my wife began to enjoy herself and add to the pleasure of the company—which was myself and the woman who abhorred snakes—by worrying about the cream and its chance of getting there in anything short of a sloppy condition. It is a peculiarity of this good woman to take an interest in everything she has anything to do with. Her interest in that cream was continuous and full of solicitude. The journey was about six miles, and from notches cut on the wagon-box by way of memoranda—for I like to be accurate about such matters for the sake of argument afterward—I discover that I was obliged to stop, alight, and overhaul the tub in which the freezer and jug of milk were packed in the fragments of an iceberg of no insignificant size, fifty-three consecutive times, in response to the calls of that woman's abnormal zeal toward promoting the pleasure of the party in the sizzling hours of the day. About the time I would get back into the wagon and become comfortably fixed in my seat, she would begin to brood on terrible consequences sure to happen a little farther along, and it wouldn't be a minute until she would be about ready to break down with a presentiment that the cork had already come out of the jug. So I would have to climb down again, and prove by personal observation that she was wrong, as is generally the case in the clash of intellect between man and wife. But it was not until we finally drove into camp, and she had satisfied herself by overhauling the cooling apparatus in person that my numerously repeated statements were correct as usual, that anything like tranquillity of mind or placidity of demeanor was possible to the woman who had such an important responsibility resting on her delicate shoulders.

Most of the party were equipped with poles and lines, and expected to dip a hook for the fun of the thing, but two men had come to fish in the literal meaning of the term, and after spending an hour in scouring the country in search of bait, they secured a limited supply, and, finding a place where the sun could pour down on them without hindrance, they spit on their hooks and commenced business in scientific earnest.

I took a position on my cot in the thickest shade I could find, and prepared to enjoy myself without unnecessary fatigue. In fifteen minutes the camp was thrown into most intense excitement. The red-headed man had a bite! Everybody held his breath and stood on tiptoe to wait the result. It weighed three pounds, according to a rumor that diffused itself through the community next day, but if you insist on scriptural accuracy in such matters, divide by three and let it go at that. Of course the lucky man was not troubled with solitude for some time afterward. Everybody else brought his pole and got as close to him as possible. His society was in demand from that moment, but he lost his luck and his jaw dropped until the solemn-faced man's cork began to bob. The crowd then went over to him in a body, and his hopes were blasted. The man with the flaming ringlets pulled out another bass, and the crowd stampeded back to him. The sad-faced man readjusted his bait, spit on his hook, tossed it back into the water, and sat motionless for two hours.

Just as I was beginning to feel myself borne by angel hands to the land of dreams, a new diversion aroused me. It was a female shriek of most robust amplitude and unmistakable earnestness, followed by a rush of air near me, and a resounding splash in the water that threw a cloud of spray several feet above the river's bank. A female shriek is something to which I generally pay more or less attention, depending somewhat as to whom the shriekist may happen to be. When it happens to be the companion of my woes, as it generally is, I never excite myself with precipitate rashness. I take things cool and look around for something on which to base a conjecture before sweating myself without urgent cause. When a man has had his blood brought to a standstill more times than a six-year-old can count, by a wail from the wife of his bosom over nothing more terrible than the unexpected appearance of a spider, or at most a mouse, he will learn to keep his coat on and wait for developments of a more dreadful nature. When the screamer is young and fair, and has taffy-colored hair banged in both hemispheres, it alters the case, and I go to the rescue at once, without caring a noodle for particulars.

When the aforesaid shriek struck me my first impression was that the partner of my triumphs had made the awful discovery that the cream jug was corkless in spite of all my efforts in its behalf, but a moment later I saw that I was mistaken. The gusher from the city had sat down on a log and was trying to compose a poem to nature when she espied a small snake, and at once became so demoralized with fear that she instantly become as crazy as her own poetry, and jumped into the river for want of knowing what else to do. Being the only man in the party at leisure at that moment, of course I had to jump in and pull her out. The complexion of the poetess and my own raiment were a good deal the worse for the ducking, but it took all the nonsense out of her for the remainder of the day, and I had reason to feel grateful to the serpent who had slaughtered the muse, for the misguised woman had somehow become impressed with the delusion that the greatest pleasure I could know was in listening to the reading of her own sad, sweet melodies.

By this time the solemn-faced man came into camp, looked at a dinner basket and sighed. Whether this signal had been previously agreed upon or not, I don't know, but at all events the women took the hint and began to spread out the dinner, having some time before commenced the preparation of coffee on a small coal-oil stove in a very large boiler. The stove had seemed discouraged from the start at the size of the job, and took its own time to bring the water to the boiling point. Everybody stood around watching the coffee and wondering why it didn't boil. I suggested that matters might be hurried a little by hanging the boiler on the limb of a tree and getting the red-haired man to stand under it, but he didn't seem to take kindly to the proposition and it was not adopted. When it was discovered that the light in the stove had died out probably an hour before and somebody had put a chunk of ice in the boiler, the wisdom of my view was at once apparent. It was also strengthened in due course of investigation by the revelation that the stove was like the lamp of a foolish virgin, and no one had thought to bring a cruse of oil for its encouragement. An old-fashioned fire was then set going by the sad-eyed man, who had served in the army and knew more about cooking than his own mother or anybody else's wife, and in a very little while the odor of good cheer pervaded the camp. The table was spread on the ground, and we squatted about it in Oriental fashion.

If you don't believe that man is still a savage at every favorable opportunity, go with him to a picnic and watch him eat. The bottled-up instincts of a thousand generations of life in cave and forest break out in him then, and for the time the polish of education is observed. He don't care a fly for appearances, and has no use for a knife and fork. He dives in with both hands, and keeps his mouth too full to talk until everything in reach has disappeared, and then he begins to forage on adjacent territory, and steals pie from the near-sighted woman at his elbow. If my gifts were of the kind that find expression in marble, and I wanted to picture famine in permanent form, I would sculp the solemn-faced man as he looked with a roast chicken in one hand, a little of everything else in the other, and a good deal of miscellaneous nutriment piled up in front of him, as he sat with a stony stare straight ahead, and jaws going it like a quartz-crusher in a busy season. The picture will long occupy a well-lighted nook in memory as about the most energetic tableau of earnestness I ever stumbled against. I very much doubt whether the sad-eyed man would have quit eating chicken at that minute to listen to good preaching.

The red-haired man was also busy, but his face contained rather too much of sunlight to make him available for allegorical purposes of a dreadful character. Though he probably managed to conceal from view more provender than any one else in the party, there was nothing so very depressing in the sight of him as he did it. He looked as if he enjoyed the feast, and didn't act as though he was doing it on a bet, but managed somehow to keep his conversational works and laughing machinery going at the same time his masticating apparatus was in most hurried operation. If you want to have a good time at a picnic, you will miss it if you don't take a sorrel-top along.

A woman is always a woman, but more especially so at a picnic dinner. In the unequal race of life the fragile creature may not be able to hold her own at all times, but she does it at meal time, no matter where she is or who is present. I don't mean to say that she gets her full share of the eatables, in the strict sense of the word, but she maintains the characteristics of her sex, and never for one instant forgets that she is dressed in petticoats. When a man gets beyond the restraints of a drawing-room he ceases to be a human being, and gnaws a bone with as much delight as a jackal; but on the other side of the house it is different. A woman never forgets that she has a complexion that should be guarded or a tongue that can gallop unbridled wherever it will. Instead of grabbing everything that comes handy, and putting it out of sight as soon as possible, without any regard to whether her face is frescoed with jelly, her nose blossoming with jam, or her cheeks glowing through butter, she minces a morsel of this, breaks off a piece of that, takes a mere taste of the other, and tries just the smallest fragment of something else, saying all the while how dreadfully soggy her own cake is, as she knew it would be, and told Henry so a dozen times before they started, and how deliciously good everybody else's provender is, and what a shame it is she should have spoiled the feast by bringing a lot of trash nobody will eat; but then she might have known it, for she never did have any luck with this, that, or the other when she was hurried.

And so it goes. Every woman runs down her own truck as the vilest of the vile, and lauds that of everybody else to the highest pinnacle of perfection. And did anybody ever see such heavenly this, or such ecstatic that, and for mercy's sake did anybody ever see anything so grand as something else, and how in this world was it ever made—so splendid every way; do tell, Mrs. Topnotch, for goodness' sake? And pshaw! you don't say! that's exactly the way she made it herself; but did anybody ever see such a scandalous difference? And while all the feminine tongues are rattling in their strategic efforts to pull in compliments, the men eat up everything in sight except the custard pie Claybank's baby fell into face down, and every woman on the ground goes home hungry that night, and one of these days will most likely tell somebody in confidence there wasn't a thing fit to eat except what she took herself, and of course that was eaten up at once by those wretched men before she could get a taste.—*Chicago Ledger.*

He who suffers keenly has great capacity for enjoyment. There is no keen sense of delight except to one who has a keen sense of sorrow.

A VICTIM OF BUNKO.

An Aged Philadelphian Beaten Out of $9,500 at Atlantic City, N. J., by a Sharper.

[Atlantic City (N. J.) special.

Charles Field, Sr., who is over 85 years of age, and who has been in business in Philadelphia for over fifty years, was victimized out of $9,500 by a brace of bunko men in Atlantic City. Mr. Field has spent much of his time here during August, and is a familiar figure. In the afternoon he took a stroll after dinner, and met a young man of good address, who, after a courteous hand-shaking, stated that he was an old friend of the Philadelphian, alleging that he had been a clerk in the Penn National Bank, and since his resignation had been abroad. He had brought several fine pictures from Europe, which he would be pleased to have Mr. Field inspect. Mr. Field, having nothing else to do, went with the young man, who entertained him with stories of the sights he saw across the water. They were kindly received by a stout woman, and were ushered into the office—the art emporium, as his friend called it. Here he was introduced to a game played on a board with numbers on it, and with a spinning arrow, presumably a sweat-board. Two other gentlemen were introduced, and they played the little game, each winning over $100. Mr. Field was invited to join them, and he lost over $100, but continued to play. During the progress of the game the young men kept Mr. Field interested by talking over the affairs of the bank and its earnings and investments. After playing some time the bunko men coolly asked the old gentleman for his check for $9,500, drawn to himself; as the collateral for a grand prize he had drawn on the sweat-board. Thinking that the bunko man was really an old friend he told him to fill out the check and he would sign it, which he did. The check was on the Pennsylvania National Bank, where Mr. Field has been a depositor for over fifty years. On leaving Mr. Field the bunko steerer took the first train for Philadelphia, presented the check at the bank, and, after being identified, received the money.

THE NEW EXPOSITION.

The North, Central, and South American Exposition at New Orleans, Opening Nov. 10, 1885.

New Orleans correspondence: A mistaken notion prevails that the great Exposition is simply a reopening or continuation of the Cotton Centennial Exposition of last year. The only thing it has in common with that Exposition is that it will be in the same buildings.

One of its leading objects is to secure closer relations between the three Americas. For the first time in the history of the new world the representative men from Minnesota to Chili will come together to get acquainted, to inspect and study the natural resources and the products of human labor and ingenuity gathered together for that purpose from the whole hemisphere.

The present annual imports of Mexico, Central America, and South America are valued at five hundred millions of dollars, and their exports have about the same value. The United States take only 35 per cent. of these exports, and furnish only 16 per cent. of the imports. It is believed that these imports could easily be doubled, and every business man sees the necessity for an earnest effort to deflect the greater portion of this vast and increasing trade to our ports. The new Exposition will be the most important agency in producing this result.

The annual value of our manufactures is now six thousand millions of dollars, and we export only 2 per cent. of this vast product. Mexico, Central America, and South America are naturally our markets. At the new Exposition the natural as well as the manufactured products of this hemisphere will be displayed in such variety and profusion as will strongly attract the attention of the world. Each State of our country will present a rich exhibit of its resources and advantages. Visitors from Europe, as well as from American countries, will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing and studying the wonderful collections gathered at New Orleans. These collections will not only exhibit the resources of American countries, but will show, as they have never been shown before, the marvelous possibilities of the new world. During the coming fifty years human activity must center largely in these countries, and they have already become the study of the profoundest thinkers and political economists of the age. The new Exposition, which will open November 10, 1885, and close March 31, 1886, furnishes the opportunity for that acquaintance between American countries which can only result in great advantages to all.

THE DEMENTED TRAGEDIAN.

Poor John McCullough Listlessly Awaiting the Coming of His Fate.

[New York special.]

Reports have recently multiplied to the effect that John McCullough was rapidly sinking in his home in the Bloomingdale asylum, and that his death was but a question of a few months. Dr. Nichols, the medical superintendent of the asylum, was questioned yesterday as to the truth of these reports. "They are about correct," said the Doctor. "As nearly so, at all events, as laymen can make reports that should be technical. Mr. McCullough is generally paralyzed and quite weak. He will walk a quarter of a mile or so at a time with an attendant at hand, but he moves about like an old man, sitting down and getting up with a good deal of difficulty. Mr. McCullough's physical condition is not greatly changed since he came here. He will not live years, he may not live many months. He is much quieter and happier than when he first came, and seems quite contented to be here. He looks back sometimes on his stage life and recalls the coming on of his disease with much feeling. His case is, of course, hopeless, and I never held out to his friends the slightest hope of his recovery."

Mr. McCullough is very regular in his habits at Bloomingdale, but follows no cast-iron routine in disposing of his time. The patients are expected to rise at a certain hour and take their meals at specified times. These rules are not rigid, however, and are relaxed when necessary. So far as his physical powers will allow, Mr. McCullough endeavors to follow them, rising and taking his meals with the other patients. He passes his time otherwise as he chooses.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

A Summary of the Monthly Public Debt Statement for August.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st instant (new form):

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,600.00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,733,400.00
Bonds at 3 per cent	194,199,500.00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	229,500.00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000.00
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,627,512.00
Principal	1,260,776,912.00
Interest	10,719,853.03
Total	$1,271,496,765.03
Debt bearing no interest—	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,916.00
Certificates of deposit	30,865,000.00
Gold certificates	123,885,490.00
Silver certificates	96,079,296.00
Fractional currency (less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,961,162.88
Principal	$604,529,864.88
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal	$3,921,765.26
Interest	223,780.81
Total	$4,145,546.07
To at debt—	
Principal	$1,869,228,512.14
Interest	10,943,633.84
Total	$1,880,172,175.98
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$256,763,295.77
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000.00
Total	$356,763,295.77
Total debt less available cash items	$1,523,408,880 21
Net cash in the Treasury	49,716,572.69
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1885	$1,473,692,307.52
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Aug. 1, 1885	1,476,571,939.69
Decrease of debt during the month as shown by this statement	$2,879,052.17
Cash in the Treasury available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$123,885,490.00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	96,079,296.00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	30,865,000.00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	5,931,435.06
Fractional currency	2,074.71
Total available for reduction of the debt	$256,763,295.77
Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, act July 12, 1882	100,000,000.00
Un available for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$24,724,287.43
Minor coin	847,053.86
Total	$25,571,341.29
Certificates held as cash issued, but not outstanding	60,014,120.00
Net cash balance on hand	49,716,572.69
Total cash in Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	$492,065,329.75

UNDER THE KNIFE.

A Wonderful Surgical Operation in New York.

[New York special.]

A remarkable operation was performed at the Charity Hospital in this city to-day. Mrs. Ann Curry, who is fifty years of age, has suffered for two years with malignant cancer of the abdomen. She was induced to enter the Charity Hospital recently, where she was visited by Dr. Thomas H. Allen. When told that an operation from the effects of which no patient has ever recovered—and only three left the operating-table alive—was her only chance of life, Mrs. Curry announced her willingness to take the risk rather than live longer in such misery. The operation was performed this afternoon, in the presence of several well-known New York surgeons. The patient was placed under the influence of ether, and Dr. Allen made a long, straight incision into the abdomen, from the pit of the stomach downward, and the assistants tied the arteries. A spray atomizer was used to sprinkle an antiseptic fluid upon the wound. Dr. Allen removed the abdominal organs, while his assistants tied one artery after another. It was discovered that the bladder and several surrounding organs had been attacked by the germs of the disease, and these had to be scraped until all the traces of cancer were gone. The work was finished in a few minutes, and the opening in the stomach was drawn together and sewed up with a fine silver wire. These stitches were afterward supplemented with others of catgut. The cancer weighed nearly twelve ounces. Mrs. Curry was taken to her room in safety, and all danger of a primary shock was removed. Dr. Allen said that it was hardly possible for the patient to recover, but he had great hopes that the operation would prove successful.

THE OFFICES.

Postoffice Appointments Made by the Administration Since It Came Into Power.

[Washington telegram.]

The Appointment Clerk of the Postoffice Department has made a complete and accurate schedule by States of the Presidential and fourth-class appointments made by Mr. Cleveland. It is as follows:

	Presidential.	4th class.		Presidential.	4th class.
Alabama	13	121	Missouri	20	361
Alaska		1	Montana	1	16
Arizona		7	Nebraska	9	68
Arkansas	8	171	Nevada	1	11
California	6	39	N Hampshire	8	101
Colorado	9	32	New Jersey	7	78
Connecticut	12	28	New Mexico	1	8
Dakota	8	41	New York	40	558
Delaware	1	21	N. Carolina	14	271
Florida	3	30	Ohio	23	618
Georgia	10	131	Oregon		23
Idaho	3	28	Pennsylvania	34	415
Illinois	31	329	Rhode Island		6
Indiana	43	465	S. Carolina	9	78
Indian Ter.	1	12	Tennessee	6	148
Iowa	40	168	Texas	12	127
Kansas	23	151	Utah		1
Kentucky	7	184	Vermont	10	116
Louisiana	3	73	Virginia	16	439
Maine	7	60	Wash Ter	1	13
Maryland	2	110	W Virginia	1	145
Mass	8	28	Wisconsin	23	147
Michigan	22	141	Wyoming	3	1
Minnesota	10	46			
Mississippi	9	108	Total	524	6,709

As the total number of postoffices which the President has the sole power of filling is 2,342, it will be seen that nearly one-fourth of the incumbents have been changed and over one-eighth of the fourth-class offices have been doled out.

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them."

Peck's Sun: A few months since a half dozen newspaper men were sitting in the cosy rooms of the Chicago Press Club, talking of things connected with their business, and changes that had taken place in the last decade, when one of the editors turned to a middle-aged man whose hair was originally red, but who had not much left to show, and said:

"But the greatest change of all has come over this dude, boys. Ten or a dozen years ago he was one of the red-hottest writers in the West, always warming it to a political enemy or anybody who was prominent. The paper he edited was a chronic grumbler, never could see any good in anybody, and to-day he is publishing a successful paper which is full of the greatest kindness to all the people, and never says a thing that could offend the most fastidious. I have often wondered what made the change. Speak out, old man, and tell us."

The rest of the crowd insisted on knowing what had caused the change, so the warm-haired editor said, after lighting a cigar:

"Well, boys, if you insist on it, here goes. Heretofore, when anybody has asked me what has caused the change in my style of writing, I have said that I found the new way had the most money in it. That is true, but that is not the cause of the change. As you well know, my early editorial experience was of a sensational nature. I was employed by those who seemed to delight in making enemies by saying mean things, and when I went in business for myself the habit followed me. I knew I could write as mean things as anybody in the business, and my greatest delight was to have some other newspaper pitch into me. I had a chip on my shoulder constantly, to speak figuratively, and was aching for some one to knock it off, or tread on the tail of my editorial coat. To think of it now, I must have been one of these smart Alecks we read about. It was not safe for an editor to allude to me in his paper, for I would say something mean or sarcastic that would make him my enemy. I gloried in quarrels, and when I went to an editorial convention half the editors were not on speaking terms with me. In the town I was living in the editors were all by the ears and wouldn't recognize each other on the streets. It was a constant fight, and 'the idiot who runs the opposition sheet over the way,' or 'the feeble-minded lunatic who, in his sane moments, contracts to pay his board, and stands off his landlady when in his normal condition,' etc. Life was one continued round of newspaper quarrels, and I don't believe I had a friend in the profession, unless it was somebody I had not got around to in my general abuse. One day my little 18-months-old baby was taken very sick, and for a week I was constantly at his bedside, and those I would naturally have abused got a rest. Finally death took the little one away, and I was completely broken down. During the interval between the death and the funeral I thought over my course, and how mean I had been to everybody, and I would have given the world if I could have recalled some of the mean things I had said of my neighbors, and I forgave everything that had been said about me. The next evening I picked up a paper published by one of my rivals, and there was such a touching notice of the death of my baby that I could have hugged 'the idiot who ran the opposition sheet.' Not a word in the article but would convey the impression that the editor was my dear brother, and there was a wealth of sorrow and condolence expressed for those who mourned. Other papers, whose editors I had abused, spoke in even more kindly terms, and when the funeral occurred there were three of the men to whom I had been the meanest, acting as pall-bearers, and tenderly conveying the body of my baby to the dust. At the close of the exercises they all shook hands with me, and there were genuine tears in their eyes as they saw my agony. As I pressed their hands harder than I ever pressed men's hands before or since, they knew better than I could have told them that all animosity had entirely passed out of my heart, and that I was their friend forever after. When I could do so without breaking down completely, I called upon them, and though nothing was said about the past, they knew and I know that my work as a newspaper fiend was over. From that day, gentlemen, I have tried never to write an article that would cause pain to any man, woman or child on the face of God's green earth. I have made many persons happy in the years that have passed since the day that my journalistic enemies lowered the body of my baby into the grave, have written much that would amuse, but never a word that would harm, or cause a heart-ache, or make any person sorry it was written. Now, instead of enemies everywhere who would do me an injury, I have friends among all the people that I know, from little children to the gray-haired fathers and mothers, and that kind of literature pays, because it has brought not only friends but money in plenty. Now, there are no persons I am prouder to meet and greet than the 'idiots and demented fiends who published alleged papers over the way.' That is the cause of the change in my style; the death of my baby, and the kindness I received at the hands of those I had abused." And the red-haired man lit his cigar, which had gone out, and went out onto Clark street, thinking deeply, leaving the other editors with tears in their eyes, also thinking deeply.

If the legs are not hollow, why is it they get drunk so easily?

The Epidemic of Crime.

Whence comes this epidemic of suicides and murders? Recent discussions have named several causes. Hon. C. H. Reeve, of Indiana, charges it to infidel teachings—holding that hopelessness of a future state cripples fortitude for bearing life's ills. Another declares suffering from the universal business depression the cause. A third writer attributes it to increasing insanity. A physician thinks much of the tendency is inherited, while temperance advocates lay the responsibility upon strong drink.

Free-thinkers have committed suicide, but so have orthodox churchmen. Financial straits have beset many, but the wealthy have also taken their life.

Insanity and dissipation have preceded suicides and family murders.

One feature common to almost every such crime challenges attention. Well-nigh every report of suicide and family murder mentions the perpetrator as having "for some time been subject to melancholy." Whence comes this? All recognized medical authorities tell us that the fire which consumes the brain is always kindled by derangements of digestion; that good digestion is impossible without pure blood, and pure blood is never known when the liver and kidneys are out of order. Under such circumstances, a preventive should be sought, and for this Warner's Safe Cure is sovereign—a fact conceded by the best authorities in the land, and it is especially commended by the celebrated Dr. Dio Lewis.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The City of Seoul, Corea.

This place looms up before you with high towers in Chinese style pierced by cannon, and the city is surrounded by a wall twenty-five feet in height, and built of solid stone. You may think you are about to enter some grand city with stately abodes, but on passing through the gate you find only thatched cottages, very wide streets, and scarcely any trees; and you are surprised that so grand a wall should be thought necessary to protect so insignificant a town. But there are throngs of people there, and bullocks and ponies laden with merchandise are passing you constantly. In the broad, open spaces called market places are groups of donkeys laden with vegetables, and bulls almost covered out of sight with loads of brushwood to be used as fuel. Along the little brooks which run through the city are washer-women with their clothes-lines. The Coreans build their houses by erecting four pillars or posts at the corners, and filling in the walls with mud. The better houses of the wealthy are faced with stone, pointed with cement. Though these are better in quality than those of the poor, they are much the same style. You enter a house through a sliding door or window about three feet high, consisting of a light wooden frame work papered over to exclude the air and admit the light. There is on good houses a veranda upon which the shoes of the inmates and visitors are left while they enter. In this tidy custom the Coreans resemble the Japanese; but the hollow space under the floor of the house, which is filled in winter with warm air, reminds you of the Chinese.

Grant and Stephens.

The following story is credited to Gen. Grant: He said that when the famous Peace Commission called on him and President Lincoln, in Virginia, he saw Alexander H. Stephens for the first time. He had often heard much of the Southern statesman, and had supposed him to be a very little man; but on seeing him in company with the other Commissioners he thought him astonishingly big. Stephens wore a huge overcoat, made of some rude material—coarser, the General said, than any Canadian cloth he had ever seen. The collar was more comprehensive than any he had come across, the tails touched the ground, and the circumference was in keeping with the rest of the ample proportions. In Grant's headquarters Stephens took off the coat and revealed himself the slender and in every way diminutive man he had been represented to be. It was the garment that had afforded bulk. The Peace Commission went up on the York River to see Lincoln, and a few days later the President came down to meet Grant.

"Did you see Stephens?" Lincoln asked.

"Yes, sir," replied Grant.

"See him in his overcoat?"

"Yes, sir."

"See him take it off?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," and Lincoln roared with laughter, "ain't that the littlest ear out of the biggest shuck you ever saw in your life?"

Grant told the story with gusto, and seemed to especially recall Lincoln's quick sense of the ludicrous.

A Newly Discovered Metal.

Norwegium is the name of a newly discovered malleable metal of white color, with a tinge of brown. It presents when pure a metallic luster, but specific gravity is 9.4441. At 350 deg. C. on exposure to the atmosphere becomes coated with a tin film of oxide; its hardness is about that of copper, and it melts. It was found while examining a piece of nickel ore from Kragero, Norway.

A real King Charles dog weighs, when in good condition, about eight pounds, has a small, round head, a full, round hazel eye of great brightness and expression, a very short nose, fine dropping ears with black silky hair on them that almost touches the ground; a soft, long, black coat; delicate limbs fringed down behind each leg with hair of a rich tan; a graceful tail; tan at the side of the mouth and sometimes under the chin and on the eyebrows. There must be no white except a "tick" on the breast.

"Sir," said an old lawyer to a client that he thought was not telling him the truth, "never deceive a lawyer by lying to him about your case when he takes it in hand. He can attend to that branch of the business himself a great deal more efficiently than you can."

As if by magic one's pains vanish if he be a sufferer from rheumatism or neuralgia and applies St. Jacobs Oil, the pain-banisher.

For Coughs and Colds Red Star Cough Cure is a safe, pleasant, sure remedy.

Diplomacy and Chinaware.

M. Renan, in introducing De Lesseps to the French Academy, told a little story illustrative of the childish jealousy of the barbarian against which the wise diplomat has so carefully to guard. It was of Said Pasha and the Suez Canal matter that Renan was speaking: "The barbarian is always a child, and this friendship might have been broken like a goblet. This you knew; and in the whole relationship your rich and supple readiness appears. It is only the strongest natures which know how to deal with barbarians. Said had in this journey a service of Sevres china, and you had another. In spite of all precautions, the service of the Viceroy was broken to atoms, while yours was complete. This would never answer, and so, one day, the well-trained camel who carried your equipments was replaced by one almost wild, and specially lively. Nor did you care to change back again. It was but a few minutes before your Sevres service also flew in pieces. The Viceroy broke out into laughter, and the enterprise of the Isthmus was saved."

The Clanger of an Alarm-Bell

Close by, in the stillness of the night, could scarcely startle the ordinary individual more than do trifling noises the nervous invalid. But once the nerves are braced and the system invigorated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, this abnormal sensitiveness is succeeded by a tranquillity not to be disturbed by trivial causes. Impaired digestion is a fertile cause of nerve weakness and unnatural mental gloom, and a vigorous renewal of the action of the stomach is one of the surest means of invigorating and quieting the nerves. Insomnia, or sleeplessness, a form of nervous disease, is unquestionably benefited by sedatives, when it is prolonged, or of frequent occurrence, but its permanent removal is more effectually achieved with the Bitters. This medicine is also signally efficacious for malaria, rheumatism, constipation, liver complaint, and torpidity of the kidneys and bladder.

Obscure Men Happiest in Wedlock.

No woman will love a man better for being renowned or prominent. Though he be the first among men, she will be prouder, not fonder; as is often the case, she will not even be proud. But give her love, appreciation, kindness, and there is no sacrifice she would not make for his content and comfort. The man who loves her well is her hero and king. No less a hero to her, though he is not to any other; no less a king, though his only kingdom is her heart and home. If is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is a very exceptionable woman who will not be all she can to an attentive husband; and a very exceptionable one who will not be very disagreeable if she finds herself willfully neglected.—*Alabama Baptist.*

"I have sold hundreds, I might almost say thousands, of lots to Germans," said a Buffalo real-estate man, "and have noted one significant fact: The moment a German takes to whisky he's gone. He may swallow beer, ale, wine, and cider enough to float a ship and yet pull through and pay for his lot, but old rye will lay him out. When a whisky-drinking German wants to deal with me I say 'No' with an emphasis that makes his teeth rattle."

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

The new Government building in Philadelphia is settling. Too heavy contracts on it, probably.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and *purifies the blood.* By druggists.

Ode to bald-headed men—There'll be no parting there.—*The Judge.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

A Shaker community—where the ague prevails.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

A hundred diseases may proceed from one source—a diseased or debilitated stomach. No human being can be healthy when digestion is disordered. Tone the stomach and liver, and regulate the bowels with Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, and the work of assimilation and excretion will go bravely on. By producing perfect digestion and a proper flow of bile, it insures pure blood, a vigorous circulation, and a prompt discharge of all waste matter from the system.

Straws show which way the mint-julep goes.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

Hoyt & Gates, Proprietors.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

The Frazer Axle Grease is better and cheaper than any other at double the price.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

For colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks, as well as for cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, or bloody flux, colic, or cramps in stomach, use Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart Weed, composed of best Grape Brandy, Smart Weed, or Water Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, and Camphor Water.

Members of Congress have a frank way about them.—*Texas Siftings.*

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A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*
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Vinegar Bitters is the best remedy yet discovered for promoting digestion, curing headache, and increasing the vital powers. Try it.

HAY-FEVER.
I have been a great sufferer from Hay-Fever for 15 years. I read of the wondrous cures by Ely's Cream Balm, and thought I would try once more. After one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it, and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery known.—Daniel Clark, Farmer, Lee, Mass.
CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.
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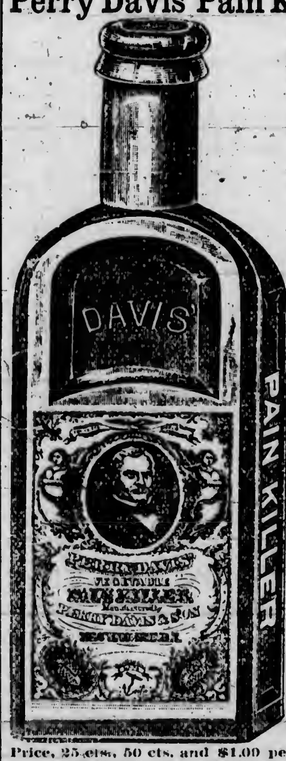

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HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

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A Clear Skin is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Around the County.

Ironton.

J. B. Cater has nearly completed the alterations and improvements about his boarding house, and transformed it into a very comfortable hotel. It is a three story building, 62 feet front, with rooms on first and second floor for forty guests. The third floor is not yet finished. The office is in the corner and the ladies' parlor and sample room front the street. From the porch one has an unobstructed view of a large portion of Pine Lake, and from the roof can be seen the whole of Ironton, Holy Island, and Dwight's Landing, up the Arm; Undine, Oyster Bay, and part of Charlevoix. Mr. Cater thinks he will call it the Lakeview House.

The iron company are putting in a new hoist this week. At the company's store numerous changes and improvements have been inaugurated, among them being a meat market, with two refrigerators, one for fresh meat, and the other for butter, etc. The balance of the stock of summer goods is being disposed of to accommodate a large stock of winter goods which is expected in the near future.

Crouter & Harris are doing a lively business in drugs and groceries, competing with Charlevoix prices in all their goods. They also are buying wood and bark, and everything about their store presents a lively appearance.

Special Correspondence.

The furnace has been shut down to put in a double elevator.

The dedication of the M. E. church took place on Sunday last. Enough money was raised to remove the debt and to insure the house.

The annual school meeting occurred Monday night. There will be nine months of school,—five this winter and four next summer.

Miss Katie Schoffen of this place who has been in Chicago for the past year, is home on a visit.

Mrs. Frank Shaubut was in town on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of this place, was hurt quite badly on Saturday last, between two coal buggies.

Rev. A. M. Parmenter gave a temperance lecture in the church Friday evening.

Boyne City.

Newville & White, proprietors of the Boyne City mill, will do an extensive lumbering business this winter.

Boyne City claims the honor of possessing the only organized boat club in Northern Michigan. The members do their rowing in a four oared gig.

J. R. Kramer, the well-known Cadillac clothier, has leased the building of A. E. Hosmer and will remove his stock to this place September 21.

George Slater aged five years narrowly escaped drowning Thursday. He had to undergo a process of resuscitation before he could be induced to breathe. He fell through Schaub's dock.

The Sheboygan manufacturing company is one of most extensive chair manufactories in the world, and the lumber which is converted into chairs by them at their factories in Sheboygan, Wis., is cut from our forests, manufactured into lumber at their mill in Boyne City and transported to Sheboygan in vessels. This winter they will get out 5,000,000 feet of logs.

Boyne City is now indulging in a substantial building boom. George Gibson, of South Haven, will erect a brick block and will commence work thereon in about two weeks. It will be occupied by Shepard Bros., hardware dealers. Several places are now in process of erection and A. E. Hosmer will erect a building 20x50 which will be occupied by the Statesman printing office and postoffice.

Burgess.

We learn that McConnell's steam thresher frightened Hamlin's colt last week so that it ran into a barbed wire fence and was cut up pretty badly.

W. C. Arnold has threshed over 300 bushels of wheat this year.

A big crowd and good time is reported from the dance at Jack Saunby's last Friday evening. Another at the residence of Thos. Murray next Friday evening.

Isaac Stauffer had a steam thresher at his place last Saturday.

The Hamlin boys will soon start out with their threshing machine.

A little more rain about these days "to lay the dust."

At the annual school meeting at Maple Grove, it was voted to have seven months school, and to secure the services of Mrs. E. Gibson, who has so successfully conducted the school for the past season.

A large number of relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Morell Long, surprised them at their residence Sept. 7th, it being the first anniversary of their wedded life. The presents were numerous and useful.

Mrs. Gregory and child, of Cross Village, are visiting her father, Wm. Baker.

Mrs. Henry Baker, who has been seriously ill, is recovering.

Mrs. Wade who has been visiting her father, Wm. Baker, started for her home in Fremont, Mich., last Tuesday.

Rev. John R. Robinson preached his farewell sermon at Murray school house last Sunday.

East Jordan.

At a meeting at East Jordan last week, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, the organization was completed by the election of officers and adopting constitution and by laws. The intention is to hold the fair on Oct. 1st and 2d, on grounds about half a mile north and east of the village. The following are the officers: President, J. B. Palmeter; secretary, J. H. Stone; treasurer, H. P. Barbour; trustees, three years—W. H. Healey, W. F. Empey, and J. C. Glenn; two years—H. B. Hipp, O. Blair, and M. Hodkins; one year—Robt. Trimble, N. L. Cash, and J. S. Dixon.

The premium list is not yet fully made out, but we are assured that it will offer a generous array of prizes for a new county and entirely new organization. All that is necessary to ensure highly satisfactory results from the coming fair, therefore, is the hearty co-operation of all our people in the efforts put forth by the officers of the society. Those who intend bringing articles to the fair should begin to prepare at once to do their share toward making the display one that will show Charlevoix county's resources to the best possible advantage.

The Wilson Hoop Co. have commenced to build at South Arm.

The new hoop factory at East Jordan will use about 2,000,000 feet of elm annually and give employment to 30 men and boys.—Evening News.

From the Enterprise.

The school board have engaged Prof. A. B. Nicholas as principal of our schools the coming year.

In the case of Meech vs. Munro, replevin before Justice Stone yesterday a verdict was rendered in favor of the complainant.

We understand that S. G. Isaman sold to the Wilson Hoop Co., yesterday, a little over an acre in South Arm for $1,000.

Wm. H. Healey expects to burn an 80,000 kiln of brick in about two weeks. He says that he cannot manufacture them fast enough for the demand.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. R. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Sutfield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

A monument in honor of Father Matthew the Irish temperance apostle, is to be erected in Central Park, New York city, by the Father Matthew societies of the country.

A Chicago woman who has taken in sewing for a couple of years to support her drunken and lazy husband says it is surprising that the Board of Health has not had her indicted for "maintaining a nuisance."

Georgia has secured such prohibition in some of her counties, that the jail stands open night and day—notably at Jonesboro, where the whole institution has been offered for sale, and the conscientious sheriff is forced to think of resigning for lack of something to do.

Inebrity among American women is undoubtedly becoming more pronounced every year. Its increase is apparent in the great demand for narcotics, and the sale of wine and beer by grocers; also in the divisions of saloons into general and family entrances, with separate rooms for each.—Exchange.

We need nothing now in this country, to obtain entire emancipation from the horrors of the liquor curse, but a little fidelity on the part of the church to christian duty. The liquor traffic is the one great obstacle in the way of the progress of the gospel, and it seems to me the church should help with all its might to remove it.—Neal Dow.

A New York woman has made a practice of bringing suits for damages against saloon keepers of whom her husband obtained his drink, alleging that his capabilities for earning wages had been reduced by his drunkenness from $30 per week to $3 or $4. and stating the damages at $2,000. In a recent case the jury gave her a verdict for $200.

In Brazil where the inhabitants take coffee many times a day alcoholism is unknown. Immigrants gradually contract a fondness for coffee, and their children fall into the habit and never contract a love for liquors that are so fatal in other countries. The number of cafes in the large cities is enormous, while the drinking saloons are very few.

A tavern-keeper who had abandoned traffic in alcohol after being engaged in the business a number of years, was asked the reason. He took down an account book, and, opening it, said: Here are forty-four names upon this book. They were my customers. Of these thirty-two are in drunkards' graves, ten are professional topers, and I know not the where-abouts of the other two."

Liquor Made Him What He Is.

A gray haired man, whose muscles in every part of his body twitched and started convulsively, and whose face and manners indicated excessive dissipation, appeared before Justice Foote yesterday morning on the charge of being a troublesome drunkard. He gave his name as Charles A. Palmer, and the complainant was Mrs. E. Palmer. "I was divorced from him three years ago," she said, "because of his drunkenness. Every time he is intoxicated he comes to my house and raises a disturbance. When he's drunk he's crazy. I don't object to his coming around when he's sober, but when drunk something must be done with him."

"When I found him," said Officer Mahoney, "he was in Mrs. Palmer's house lying on a bed, kicking and screaming and threatening to kill everybody who came near him, with a revolver which he had in a bureau-drawer."

"Judge, I guess something must be done with me; liquor has made me what I am; but I can't help it. I guess I'm a wreck; but suppose we let this matter rest for a few days; it'll come all right. All's well that ends well, you know."

He was fined fifty dollars and costs and sent to the Washingtonian home.—Chicago Tribune.

ALMOST MARVELOUS.

The way *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* works upon the human system. It is such a thorough Purifier, it strikes at the root of the disease and by its perfect workings effects a cure almost before the patient is aware. It seizes upon every particle of poisonous matter in the system, expells it and instills new health and vigor through the entire body. $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

TEN CENTS.

Advertisements not exceeding three lines will be inserted in this column for ten cents per week. Each additional line three cents. Displayed cards fifty cents per inch per month.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

FREE—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

NOTICE—Members of I. O. G. T. Lodge No. 927, are requested to be present at next meeting. Sept. 11, 1885. Important business.
W. A. ATCHISON, W. S.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041f

Blacksmithing.

I have leased the blacksmith shop in connection with Washburn & Ackert's machine shop, and am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line. Horseshoeing promptly attended to.

Heavy Blacksmithing a Specialty

GEORGE PAPPIN.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our *Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for Sale

IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PARTS OF CHARLEVOIX.

WILD LANDS AND IMPROVED FARMS

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

Abstracts of Title Furnished on Short Notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

E. M. Clark

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

Ironton, Mich.,

Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash. PAINTS Oils. Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers. Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOROMEW & CO.

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX MICH.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
J. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

H. A. JERSEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Lake st., Boyne, Mich.

L. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D. Office at the Ingleside.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.
President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.
Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.
To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.
At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Hanger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

FREE—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.
This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
W. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.
Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.
Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PINE LAKE HOUSE,
A. J. HALL, Proprietor,
Boyne City, Michigan.
This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.
Every convenience for the traveling public.

Money to Loan
On sums of $100 and upwards, at reasonable rates of interest, on approved real estate security.
H. C. Miley,
65-tf Boyne City.

Picture Frames
Made to Order.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MOULDINGS
To Select From.
O. I. WHEAT,
Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Well-Digging.
JOHN SHRIER
Charlevoix, Mich.,
Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

WOOD WANTED.
Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

MISS L. SPAULDING,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.
Special attention given to
CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
We would call the attention of the Ladies to our STAMPING DEPARTMENT.
We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

McCABE'S
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.
Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.
AT
McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

C. R. BELLINGER
Has a large stock of
New Jewelry and Silverware
(SOLID AND PLATED)
Pins, Charms, and Chains,
In all the latest styles.
Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods.
New Style of Monogram Pin just received. Sewing Machine Oil kept in stock.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Double Anniversary.

One of the most enjoyable events of the summer occurred at the residence of W. P. Brown, on Mason street, last Friday evening, being the thirtieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brown, and the second anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown.

It was the original intention to get the new residence on the corner of Bridge and Clinton streets done in time to make the event a grand dedication of the home, but the wet weather of the past two weeks interfered with drying the plaster and putting on the finishing touches. It is estimated that nearly 200 people were present to join in wishing both couples many returns of the day. Two hours were spent in social chat, when refreshments were served,—a feast of good things, requiring another hour to discuss, and a good deal longer time to digest.

The following rich and appropriate presents were received.

French opera glass, in pearl and gold.
One dozen silver table knives, pearl handles.
Gold pen and case, pearl holder.
Pocket knife, pearl handle.
Pair of shells, pearl.
Case nut-picks and cracker, silver plate.
Glass fruit dish.
Hanging lamp, hammered brass, decorated.
Family bible, old and and new version, pictorial.
Frossart's Chronicles.
Two Burns' poems, illustrated, library edition.
Byron's poems, illustrated library edition.
Cowper's poems, illustrated, library edition.
Milton's poems, illustrated, library edition.
Gems of Great Authors, illustrated.
Souvenir, Jesus lover of my Soul, Illuminated.
Poe's Raven, illuminated.
Rock of Ages, illuminated.
Two papeteries, plush and satin.
One dozen stereoscopic views.
Four paper pails, one filled with flowers.
Game of Go Bang.
Music Rack.
Two packs of cards.
Package of paper.
Paper collar, (size-27.)
Three panel pictures.

A CARD OF THANKS,

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. and W. A. Brown desire to express their great satisfaction and delight resulting from the celebration of their wedding anniversaries, on Friday, the 11 inst. The attendance was very large and all seemed happy. The gifts were rare and numerous beyond their thought or expectation. The gratitude they feel to all for their presence and gifts, and to many of their dear friends from far and near; who so lovingly expressed their joy with regrets; is second only to that felt for the spirit which prompted them, and which is recognized as that of "the Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift."

They sincerely hope to do for each, some act of kindness that will afford as much happiness as was their's on that occasion.

Death of L. W. Skinner.

Our people were much surprised and grieved last Monday by the receipt of a letter from Claremont, Va., to H. Wood, stating that L. W. Skinner had died of fever after an illness of but a few days, and was buried. The surprise was greater, perhaps, because when Mr. Skinner was at home this summer he was in most excellent health and spirits.

He had located there intending to remain permanently, and his wife and daughter were almost ready to remove the household goods,—intending to start next Monday. Concerning his sickness, death, and burial, the Claremont Herald of last Thursday contains the following:

SUDDEN DEATH.

Our people could not have been subjected to a greater or more painful shock than that occasioned by the announcement last evening of the death of L. W. Skinner, who, less than a week ago, was seen and known as one of the most active, energetic, and healthful men in Claremont. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Skinner had occasion to go up on the A. & D. line to Leavelles, from which place he proceeded on foot several miles to examine some timber. The day was warm and he over exerted himself. He returned to Claremont on Thursday, and on his arrival complained of feeling ill and retired to his bed. Delirium and other symptoms of brain fever followed. Two days ago, Tuesday, he felt well enough to leave his bed, but was worse in the evening, and again went to bed from which he never again arose. At ten o'clock last evening he passed peacefully away, being entirely unconscious of everything about him. Congestion of the brain caused by undue exposure to the sun, was the cause of his death.

Deceased came to Claremont from Charlevoix, Mich., about two or three months ago, purchased a farm and was building thereon preparatory to bringing his family here. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and leaves many warm friends in his new home. Mr. Skinner was about fifty-five years of age and leaves a family in Charlevoix, to whom we extend sincere sympathy. Everything was done to make him comfortable during his illness. Mr. E. S. Hawkes, his son in law who came on with him, being constantly by his bedside. Funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Virginia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which fraternity deceased was a member, will be present.

RESOLUTIONS OF BAXTER POST G. A. R.

HEADQUARTERS BAXTER POST,
No. 119, G. A. R.
Charlevoix, Mich., Sept. 14, 1885.

WHEREAS, The sad intelligence has reached this Post that our comrade L. W. Skinner has fallen before that dread enemy of all being, and his remains now lie buried in the far off soil of Virginia, a soil that was consecrated by the blood of thousands of his former comrades who there fell in the defense of their country; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our comrade we recognize the fact that we have lost one of our most worthy comrades, and society a genial and obliging neighbor, the family a kind and devoted husband and father; that we hereby tender to the bereaved family and friends our heartfelt condolence in this sad hour of affliction; that the hall of the Post be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased comrade; that copies also be furnished each of the papers for publication.

ROBERT MILLER,
W. A. ATCHINSON,
S. M. SEE,
Committee.

"Terrace Farm."

Messrs. J. R. & J. S. Dixon are doing their full proportion toward developing the resources and showing up the advantages of this community. What they have accomplished is no more than anyone can do with the same energy and economy. Like all pioneers, they have worked hard, early and late, during all the long years since they established themselves, and like a few others they have a competency in their declining years.

The farm at present comprises about 120 acres, and is cultivated under a system of rotation calculated to improve the fertility of the land each year instead of diminishing its capacity for producing a crop. And the fine crops which they harvest from year to year is sufficient proof of the excellence of the system.

The farm is stocked at present with 25 head of cattle, besides swine and poultry. They are now milking 17 cows. A portion of the milk is sold in town, the balance used for making butter.

They are seeking to improve their stock by introducing Holstein blood. A vigorous young bull is kept on the place, and the intention is to devote considerable attention to raising thoroughbred stock. They have a Holstein heifer 1½ years old, equal in size and weight to most two-year-olds and many fullgrown cows of common stock.

Four acres of the farm are devoted to a market garden, from which a large number of families receive their daily supply of fresh vegetables.

They are experimenting with celery this year, and if fully satisfied, may undertake to supply the home market in the near future.

In their orchards are 300 apple trees and some smalls fruits, but this year apples are a short crop.

In the yards about the house are an almost endless variety of flowers.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Forty thousand persons visited Gen. Grant's tomb last Sunday. Subscriptions to the Grant monument fund in New York have dropped to an average of about $200 a day, and the hopelessness of raising by popular subscription the amount originally intended is now admitted, even by the committee having the enterprise in charge. It is said that not ten per cent. of the committee have yet even visited the rooms.

The yachts Puritan and Genesta started in the international race at New York, on the 7th instant, but, no wind blowing, the boats failed to cover the course in the specified seven hours, with the result that "no race" was declared. Throughout the contest, however, the Puritan led the English craft, and opinions were freely expressed that the Puritan would win the series, and keep the America's cup on this side of the Atlantic. Hanlan easily won the boat race at Sheepshead Bay, Lee defeating Ross ten lengths for second place. Hanlan gets $600, Lee $400, and Ross $200.

Vice Chancellor George W. Clinton, son of Dewitt Clinton, died suddenly in a cemetery near Albany. He was 78 years old, and a man of marked literary and scientific attainments.

The National Retail Druggists' Association convened in annual session at Pittsburgh, with a small attendance. The President reported slow progress the past year, many of the members failing to pay their dues.

The Hon. Edward A. Rollins, President of the Centennial Bank of Philadelphia, and formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died at Hanover, N. H.

Increased activity is reported in the iron and steel trade at Pittsburgh. Orders are coming in freely, and prices generally are advancing.

Sebastian Boughner, who fought at Lundy's Lane and at the capture of Fort Erie, died at Sunbury, Pa., aged 90.

A rock which had fallen upon the track overturned the locomotive, baggage, and smoking cars of the Montreal Express near Whitehall, N. Y., the engineer being killed instantly, and five others severely injured.

WESTERN.

Clingstone and Harry Wilkes will trot at Detroit, Sept. 26, for a purse of $2,500, after which the latter will be matched against the stallion Phallas for a race at Cleveland.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad earned nearly $100,000 more during August than in the corresponding month last year.

The census of Wisconsin, just completed, shows a total of 1,563,430, the gain over 1880 reaching 248,450. There are 23,784 surviving Union soldiers and sailors of the late war.

Bloomingburg and Washington Court House, Ohio, were swept by a cyclone on the night of the 8th inst., the former town being laid in ruins, resulting in the loss of a number of lives. Property of all descriptions was greatly damaged. A cyclone demolished three barns and a residence near Adrian, Mich. One man was fatally and two others slightly injured.

A shocking tragedy is reported in the southern part of Vermillion County, Illinois, where Perry Whitlock, a farmer, shot his wife, inflicting fatal injuries, after which he shot her two sisters and himself. Whitlock had not lived with his wife for several months.

The schooner Advance, owned by Captain David Dail, of Chicago, capsized off Sheboygan, Wis., and her crew, with the exception of Jacob Rann, were drowned while attempting to reach the shore in a small boat.

The safe in the County Treasurer's office in Linn Creek, Camden County, Mo., was robbed of $7,000. Several stores in the place were also visited by the burglars, none of whom have been arrested.

The wheat crop of Ohio is estimated at 21,707,763 bushels, or 53 per cent. of the average for the past five years. The yield of oats will be the largest on record, and that of corn will probably surpass that of any former year except 1878. The damage to corn, buckwheat, and other growing products in Northern Minnesota by the recent frosts proves to have been very great. Wet weather in Iowa has seriously impaired the prospects of the next flax crop.

A dispatch from Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, says: "Seven hundred Chinamen have returned here, under escort of four companies of troops. The miners threaten to destroy the company's buildings, all of which are under strong guard tonight. Serious trouble is sure to ensue as soon as the miners think they have an opportunity to carry out their threat."

The three sisters shot by Perry Whitlock in Vermilion County, Illinois, will recover from their wounds, but his infant child will die.

The storm which visited Washington Court House, Ohio, almost demolished the town. Every public building and business house in the place, and about two hundred residences, were destroyed. Ten persons are known to have been killed, and over a hundred wounded, several of them fatally. In Lancaster County, Ohio, the storm was severe, ten persons being injured, and many buildings wrecked. At Troy, Upper Sandusky, and other Ohio towns, the damage was extensive. Near Adrian, Mich., $100,000 worth of property is reported to have been destroyed by the elements, and at Dublin, Ind., twenty buildings collapsed. Reports of serious losses from wind and lightning come from other points in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The damage to lake shipping was also very heavy, and several lives were lost.

The schooner Erie Wave capsized off Long Point, Lake Erie, the female cook and a passenger being drowned. The schooner Advance was wrecked off Sheboygan, Wis. Two vessels, with their crews, were lost off Two Rivers, Wis.

Capt. Bradbury, Deputy Warden of the Missouri Penitentiary, was dangerously stabbed in the back of the neck by a prisoner named George Patten.

Reports from Minneapolis say there is more demand for flour, both for export and domestic consumption, but that the millers are not selling at all freely, as the offers are mostly below the price they wish.

SOUTHERN.

Charles Williams, a drunken negro, at Chattanooga, Tenn., shot and instantly killed a street-car driver named Polk Mitchell. At night an infuriated mob forced their way into the iron-clad jail with sledge hammers and chisels, and battered down the door of Williams' cell. He was dragged to the third story of the jail by four of the leaders of the mob and a rope placed around his neck. The assassin maintained a stolid indifference, and did not utter a word. He was not given time to pray. After he had been securely tied the rope was placed around a beam, and he was suspended between heaven and earth.

A dispatch from Washington, Ark., says that "a mob visited Pike County Jail at Murfreesboro, and made an attempt to shoot the two Polk boys, but not being able to get within range the mob hauled a load of wood to the jail, piled it around the iron cell, saturated the wood with coal oil, and roasted both prisoners alive, nothing standing but the brick walls of the jail. The Polks murdered a peddler last year, and have had several trials. This was the third effort by mobs to kill the men."

The cotton crop in the Memphis district has been seriously injured by drought, but will probably exceed that of last year.

Great destruction was wrought in the Sea Island cotton section by the recent cyclone on the South Carolina coast.

James B. Walton died at New Orleans aged 72 years. He commanded the Washington Artillery Battery of Louisiana during the war with Mexico and also through the entire period of the civil war, serving on the Confederate side.

John R. Shelton and Ida Maxwell eloped at Atlanta, Ga., and when the girl's father and brother found them at Shelton's mother's house a shooting bee followed, in which the three men were wounded, young Shelton and the elder Maxwell probably fatally.

WASHINGTON.

The rumor that Secretary Endicott and Gen. Sheridan were estranged is authentically denied.

The War Department reports full compliance with the President's order for the removal of cattle from the Indian Territory.

The President returned to Washington on Monday, the 7th inst., much improved in health. Miss Cleveland is expected at the White House about Oct. 1. A brilliant social season is contemplated. The President has purchased, for $5,000, a fine span of Hambletonian horses.

Washington telegram: It is stated at the Treasury Department that the only significance of the recent cancellation of silver certificates to the amount of about $15,000,000 lies in the fact, as shown by experience, that the certificates of large denomination are practically worthless as a circulating medium. The notes destroyed were $5,000 and $10,000 certificates, and it is proposed in case they shall be required to replace them with $10, $20, $50, and $100 certificates, as the latter are much better adapted for general circulation.

Admiral Jouett has written a letter to the Second Controller protesting against the disallowance of $400 in his accounts for contingent expenses incurred in the entertainment of certain dignitaries at New Orleans. He says it has always been the custom to allow the expenditures, and that it was certainly known to Congress that the custom existed, and that the contingent appropriation was to cover expenses of this sort. He protests most vigorously against having the money deducted from his pay as an officer of the navy.

It is intimated in diplomatic circles at Washington that the United States may be called upon to arbitrate between Spain and Germany with reference to the Carolines.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made an agreement with an express company for the delivery at Washington of a large amount of gold and silver coin, which is lying idle at distant points, and which may be needed at commercial centers.

POLITICAL.

Thomas C. McRae, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Third Arkansas District, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of James K. Jones, promoted to the Senate.

President Cleveland has appointed Mrs. M. A. Mulligan to be Pension Agent at Chicago, vice Miss Ada C. Sweet, resigned. Mrs. Mulligan is the widow of Col. James A. Mulligan, who died of wounds received near Winchester, Va., July 26, 1861. Col. Mulligan was brevetted Brigadier General for gallantry and bravery only three days before his death. He commanded the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment.

"The National Anti-Monopoly party of the State of New York," in convention in New York City, resolved to call itself by the above name, and appointed a committee to confer with other political bodies regarding the nomination of a State ticket. H. Clay Bascom, of Troy, was nominated for Governor by the New York Prohibitionists at Syracuse, and a lengthy platform was adopted demanding the suppression of the liquor traffic by the National Government and denouncing both the old parties for subserviency to the whisky interests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lawrence Brainerd, formerly President of the St. Albans (Vermont) Bank, who decamped two years ago with a large amount of its funds, has been abducted from Winnipeg by detectives and carried across the line into the States.

Comparison of August railroad earnings with those of the corresponding month last year are as follows: Illinois Central, decrease $9,951, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, increase $249; Oregon Railway and Navigation, increase $122,000; Denver and Rio Grande, increase $98,305; Louisville and Nashville, decrease $40,117.

According to New York reports the visible supply of wheat in this country is over 42,120,000 bushels, and of corn about 7,700,000 bushels.

Speaking of strikes, Mr. T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, in an interview at Cincinnati, said: "General strikes bring to the front a class of preying men who live off labor troubles and who commit acts for which the knights are blamed. We don't want any more such strikes. Better take very little and avoid them."

The National Convention of coal miners met at Indianapolis, with delegates in attendance from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, West Virginia, and Iowa. The convention was called to order by John McBride, of Ohio. Daniel McLaughlin, of Illinois, was chosen Permanent Chairman; J. D. Fleming, of West Virginia, was elected Secretary, and J. J. Sullivan, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary. The reports of delegates on the condition of the miners in the section which they represented indicated that in the mines of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, the miners were in a deplorable condition, the prices for work being lower than ever before known. The flint-glass workers of the seven idle factories opposite Wheeling, met in convention in Bellaire, Ohio, and accepted the terms of compromise previously drawn up by a committee of manufacturers and workingmen. This virtually ends the strike, which has lasted for nine months, and puts about twelve hundred men to work.

A new national organization for the conduct of economic research was formed at Saratoga, with Professor Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, as temporary Chairman. The Rev. Washington Gladden and Hon. Andrew White are also officers.

The sentence in the case of Louis Riel, the Northwestern Territory rebel, was confirmed by the Judges of the Manitoba court, at Winnipeg, on the 9th inst.

There is no abatement of the smallpox epidemic at Montreal. Cases of the disease which are supposed to have originated in the city have appeared in Ottawa, Ontario, and at Sutton, Quebec, near the Vermont line.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company recommend the payment of a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the 15th of October, the transfer books to close September 19. The annual meeting will be held October 14.

FOREIGN.

Intense excitement prevailed throughout Spain over the landing of German sailors on Yap, 24th ultimo. In Madrid a mob attacked the German Embassy, hurling down the cost of arms and burning it amidst jeers of derision. The mob visited and cheered the French Embassy, after which it was dispersed by the military, many of the rioters being arrested. King Alfonso and his Ministers have been in conference regarding the situation, which is conceded to be critical in the extreme. The commanders of the Spanish war-ships stationed at Yap have been dismissed the service for their failure to anticipate the Germans in securing possession of the island. A German squadron has sailed for the Carolines, and a collision with the Spanish men-of-war in those waters is apprehended. At a meeting of liberal leaders in Madrid it was resolved that the German seizure of Yap ought to be considered tantamount to a declaration of war. The Spanish Government has peremptorily declined to submit its claim to the Carolina Islands to arbitration. The Spanish Government has requested Germany to evacuate the Caroline Islands. Spain in the meantime will refrain from a material occupation of the islands, and thus afford a basis for further parleying.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed commander of the British troops in Ireland.

A number of white employes of the African Association are reported to have been roasted and eaten by Congo cannibals.

In the settlement of the Afghan boundary question, Russia abandons her claim to the whole of Zulfikar Pass proper, and to Meruchak. The frontier commission will define the boundary question in detail.

In a speech at Warrington, England, Joseph Chamberlain said that the Radical programme contemplated, among other things, a moderate scheme of domestic government for Ireland, land reform, and a revision of the taxation and game laws. The Radicals, he declared, comprised a large majority of the Liberal party, and were opposed to Mr. Parnell's home-rule policy, which, if adopted, would mean the destruction of the British Empire. Most of the London journals praise Mr. Chamberlain for his treatment of the Irish question.

The entente cordiale between Turkey and England seems to be firmly established. The Prince of Wales will shortly visit the Sultan, and the latter promises to send 5,000 troops to Egypt whenever so requested by England.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

President Adams, of the Union Pacific Railroad, says the floating debt of the company has been provided for, but declines to publish the terms of the agreement. It is rumored at New York that the company has sold a certain amount of bonds for cash, and placed another block of its securities as collateral for a loan.

Soon after the assembling of Congress, Representative Mills, of Texas, will offer a bill, now in course of preparation, providing for large reductions in tariff taxes.

Thomas J. Lathrop, of Taunton, has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Prohibitionists of that State on a platform declaring "uncompromising opposition to the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

When official intelligence of General Grant's death was received at Lima, flags on the Government buildings were placed at half-mast.

Lester & Allen, who have John L. Sullivan under engagement, having refused to sanction his pending fight with Ryan, the contest has been declared off.

In accordance with the request of the United States postal authorities, all mails from Montreal destined for the United States will be fumigated prior to dispatch.

The statistics of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, 69,156,902 gallons of distilled spirits were placed on the home market, and tax was paid on 19,185,953 barrels of malt liquors. The people of the country in a twelvemonth also consumed 20,508,345 gallons of wine.

According to returns received by the Department of Agriculture the wheat crop this year will be below, and the corn crop above, the average. The harvest in Great Britain will not vary materially in yield from that of last year. The September cotton report of the Department of Agriculture shows the prevalence of hot and dry weather during August, except in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. The shedding of bolls and the decrease of vitality have resulted quite generally. Drought has been serious in Texas and Arkansas, and quite general in Western Tennessee, Southern Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. The caterpillar has caused much damage in Southern Texas, Arkansas, and in Central and Southern Alabama, its prevalence is noted throughout Central and Southern Georgia, with small effect as yet. The boll worm is causing much damage in the black belt of Alabama, and in Arkansas and Texas. Condition has declined in every State. The average is 85, against 96½ in August. Last year it was 82 in September and 87 in August. The present is two points above the September average of ten years.

Christian Cooper of the Town of Livingston, Columbia County, New York, died last week aged 111 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Mr. Anthony M. Keiley was for the thirteenth time elected and installed as President of the Catholic Union at New York. The next convention of the association will be held at Lancaster, Pa.

Joel D. Harvey has been suspended as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois District, and ex-Alderman Rensselaer Stone, a well-known Chicago business man, appointed as his successor.

Iowa Greenbackers who are opposed to fusion will meet at Marshalltown Oct. 1, to nominate a State ticket.

A Little Rock dispatch says that official and unofficial returns from the Third Arkansas District give McRae, Democrat, for Congress, about 5,000 majority—about double the majority given the Democratic candidate last November.

Letters from China state that France lost 15,000 men in the Tonquin campaign, while the Chinese loss was 100,000.

Floods have destroyed the crops in Bengal. The Calcutta district is submerged.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.89	@ .91
No. 2 Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.50	@ .52
OATS—White	.38	@ .43
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@ .78½
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25
RYE—No. 2	.55	@ .56½
BARLEY—No. 2	.66	@ .68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .22
Fine Dairy	.14	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@ .10
Light Skimmed	.03	@ .01
EGGS—Fresh	.14	@ .15
POTATOES—New, per brl	1.00	@ 1.25
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.55	@ .57
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84½	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@ .87
CORN—Mixed	.41	@ .42
OATS—Mixed	.23	@ .24
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .89
CORN—No 2	.46	@ .46½
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .59
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No 1 White	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .47
OATS—No. 2 White	.31	@ .32
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	@ .85
CORN—Mixed	.41	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.23	@ .24
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.75	@ 6.25
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.00
HOGS	4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.50

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Hillsdale has sixteen doctors, and still they come.

—The village of Kalkaska boasts of having six base-ball clubs.

—Houghton will have the Mining School provided by the last Legislature.

—Houghton County French Catholics have organized a St. Jean Baptiste Society.

—The excursion steamer Island Belle, valued at $12,000, was burned to the water's edge at Detroit.

—The vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Marquette have decided to complete the unfinished spire at once.

—The first annual reunion of the Northeastern Soldiers and Sailors' Association takes place at Flint, September 22, 23, and 24.

—Rogers City offers a bonus of $5,000 and free dockage for a year for the establishment of furniture or woodenware manufactories.

—Missaukee County lumbermen report an advance in the wages of woodsmen of 15 to 20 per cent. over last year. Good men now command fair wages.

—The editor of the Holly *Advertiser* finds fault because the editor of the Linden *Record* wears a straw hat, after raising 20,000 silkworms this season.

—Says the *Free Press:* With Toledo holding two and Port Huron a third Detroit burglar in custody our evil-doers may yet be fitly punished, even if they do get off free at home.

—Lake County Supervisors have refused the offer of $6,000 from Luther for a county building, provided it be erected at Luther. They have decided to expend $300 in repairing the one at Baldwin, condemned as unfit for use at the last term of court.

—The election of Professor Morse as President of the American Scientific Association will gratify many friends in Detroit, who like him for his genial personal qualities, and admire him for his eminent acquirements and achievements.—*Free Press.*

—A man, claiming to be an adept at cleaning marble, was employed by several owners of monuments and headstones in the Hudson Cemetery. He used something, it is supposed muriatic acid, which destroyed the polish and made the stones as porous as honeycomb.

—The Marquette *Mining Journal*, speaking of the gold mining boom in the Lake Superior country, says: "When an old claim, of which the title is disputed, can be sold for $10,000 there is evidently some foundation to the gold boom, and when a man like Peter White, who has the well-deserved reputation of being one of the keenest business men in the State, invests that amount in the lease of a few acres of ground the chances may be set down as decidedly on the side of a successful mine."

—The *Free Press* says: The Detroit clergyman who last Sunday preached a sermon to show that burial was preferable to cremation summed up the whole subject when he said near the close of his discourse, "After all it makes very little difference what is done with our dead bodies." That being the case, whichever process is the most healthful and in accordance with one's own feelings and those of his friends is the better of the two. In the country, as the clergyman suggested, the sanitary question is of little importance, but where cemeteries in the very hearts of large cities are crowded until there is scarcely room for another interment the affair is of great importance.

Death of Hon. Charles Upson, of Coldwater.

[Coldwater telegram.]

Hon. Charles Upson dropped dead at his residence here, at 7 o'clock, this evening. He was formerly a Representative in Congress from this district, Circuit Judge, and has been Mayor. He was one of the most prominent lawyers in Southern Michigan, and a very highly respected citizen.

Hon. Charles Upson was born at Southington, Conn., March 19, 1821. During his boyhood Judge Upson received his education in the district school; in his 13th year he attended in South ington a select school taught by Hon. Jesse Olney, author of the many text books used in those days. With the idea of fitting himself to enter college he subsequently attended the academy in Southington during two winters; and in the autumn of 1840 commenced teaching a union school in the old academy at Farmington, where he remained nearly two years. In 1844 he enrolled himself as a member of the law school at New Haven. After attending one year he removed to Constantine, Mich., where he taught district school during the winter. He taught the district school at Centerville in the winter of 1846-7, and in the vacation of next year read law in the office of Burney & Hammond. In 1847 he was appointed the deputy of the County Clerk of St. Joseph County, and in the following spring term was admitted as an attorney to the Michigan bar. In 1849 he was elected Clerk of St. Joseph County. In 1852 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county and in 1854 State Senator. In 1855 he removed to Coldwater and formed a partnership with Hon. Geo. A. Coe, then Lieutenant Governor of the State. In 1857 Judge Upson was appointed Railroad Commissioner by Gov. Bingham, and held the office four years. In 1860 he was elected Attorney General, and in 1862 was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He served on the Committees of Elections and of Unfinished Business; was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress and re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. In 1869 he became Circuit Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Michigan and remained in that office until his resignation in December, 1872. He was also State Senator in 1881-2.

ARRANT DEMAGOGY.

John Sherman's Political Hypocrisy Exposed.

[Washington special to Chicago Times.]

Senator Sherman's speech at Mount Gilead, at the opening of the Ohio campaign, has attracted considerable attention here. His endeavor to find fault with President Cleveland for appointing ex-Confederates to office naturally leads to a review of Senator Sherman's own record in that respect, and the showing is such as must convict him of arrant and unblushing hypocrisy in the judgment of any impartial person of any party. He says: "Two members of the Confederate Congress and one man who sympathized with them are at the head of great departments of the Government." This charge quite naturally recalls the fact that Judge Key, an ex-Confederate, was the head of one of the great departments in that administration of which Senator Sherman had unlimited personal control. When Sherman and Key met at a Cabinet session, Sherman did not denounce him in any such terms as he now uses against Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland. When Gen. Grant nominated a Confederate Brigadier—Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia—for a place in his Cabinet, Senator John Sherman unhesitatingly voted for his confirmation. When the Ohio Senator referred so indignantly in his Mount Gilead speech to the fact that "this country is now represented abroad by men who within twenty-five years were in arms to overthrow it," he must have forgotten that he voted to confirm James L. Orr, of South Carolina, when he was appointed Minister to Russia by Gen. Grant, and Judge Settle as Minister to Peru, as well as that he was not without personal responsibility in the cases of Longstreet and Mosby. A list of the ex-Confederates given office by Republican Presidents, and accorded the favor of Sherman's vote when before the Senate for confirmation, would fill two or three columns. Some of the names are worth recalling, however, as, for instance, William P. Canaday, whom Sherman helped to make Sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate. He was a Captain of Artillery in the Confederate army, and his force of employes includes many ex-Confederates. Judges Hughes of Virginia, Settle of North Carolina, Hough and Boarman of Louisiana, and Humphreys of Alabama; District Attorneys Northup and Lusk of North Carolina, Walton and Chandler of Mississippi, and Leonard of Louisiana; Marshals Morphis and Hunt of Mississippi, and Wharton of Louisiana; Internal Revenue Collectors Young of North Carolina, and Henderson of Mississippi, make up but a tithe of the number of prominent officials who were appointed by Republican Presidents and confirmed by Republican Senators. Senator Sherman may not have voted for all who have been named, but he never protested against the appointment of any.

The Mullen Case.

The Mullen case, in which President Cleveland released a man from the consequences of gross partisanship on the bench, is evidently to be made as much of as possible by the Ohio Republicans, just as it is by Republican critics of the President in other States. The charge that Mullen deprived 160 electors of the right to vote, which was the basis of the indictment against him, was the text of Judge Baxter's sentence; and both charge and sentence will be read from the Ohio stump in the efforts which the Republicans are making to carry that State on something beside local issues.

Apparently, however, they are not to be undisturbed in their use of this matter as campaign ammunition. The charge that colored citizens to the number of 160, or to any number, were deprived of their right to vote is stoutly denied; and the facts shown in the statement of Mullen's counsel to a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* not only sustain the denial, but show that there never was any pretense of citizenship on the part of the arrested men except as to six of them.

From this statement it appears that Mullen, acting under an order of the Mayor to arrest all suspicious strangers, went to a notorious "crap" house on the river front which was kept by a colored man and which was reported packed with strange colored men from Kentucky. He found the report true to all appearances, the bar-room being filled at 2 o'clock in the morning of election with colored men sleeping on the tables and chairs. These were the men he arrested as suspicious persons and locked up.

Mullen was indicted for conspiracy with certain other members of the police force to prevent certain citizens from voting, and in one count was charged alone with preventing such citizens from voting. The single charge alone was examined, the prosecution withdrawing the charges of conspiracy upon Mullen's agreement to plead guilty to the sole charge, which he did, his counsel affirms, to relieve from arrest the men who had acted with him and under his orders. On the examination there was proof of citizenship in the case of six persons only, and these the witnesses in the case. The proof was their own testimony in their own and each other's behalf and the testimony of the keeper of the "crap" house where they were arrested and claimed to reside. The testimony showed, however, that their "residence" consisted in sleeping on chairs or tables in the bar-room of the house; and if there had been no plea of guilty in the case it is more than likely that even a Republican jury would have refused to find that the men were citizens of Ohio. Other testimony in the case showed that numbers of the arrested men were not citizens of Ohio, but came from Kentucky to vote illegally at the election in the former State.

If these are the facts—and most of them are undisputed, especially the last given—the President did an act of simple justice in pardoning Mullen, who was evidently sentenced to gratify a partisan sentiment which the judge either entertained on his own behalf or deliberately catered to. But even if the pardon were injudicious it is not easy to see how the Republicans can use the case to advantage in their State campaign. If they should succeed even in convicting the President of pardoning an undeserving man they will certainly succeed at the same time in convicting the Republican party in Ohio of a shameless attempt against the purity of the ballot-box. Whatever a jury might be led to believe, intelligent people outside the jury box cannot be made to believe that the scores of men who claimed their residence in a low gambling den by reason of sleeping on chair, table or floor were really citizens of Cincinnati and entitled to vote there. It looks a good deal as if the Ohio Republicans were blundering in trying to make the Mullen case an issue.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WILL DELVE DEEPER.

Rich Fields for Investigation Reported in the Vicinity of the Scientific Bureau.

[Washington special.]

While the Judges of the Court of Alabama Claims are answering the charges made against them of unauthorized expenditures and general extravagance, it will be well for them to explain why some of the stinting economy they have exhibited in the employment of messengers and scrubwomen didn't strike their salary list a little higher. Mr. Fessenden, the clerk of the court, gets $4,400 a year, and possibly has been able to make considerably more besides by miscellaneous fees, as his predecessor in the place did, but the clerks of other United States courts get no more than $3,500, and turn in all their fees. Mr. Walker Blaine, the assistant counsel, has drawn $3,500 per annum, but no district attorney in the country has an assistant who does so well. While the Court of Alabama Claims was blind to this fact, it was not above hiring two messengers at $400 a year, one at $360, and one at $300, notwithstanding the lowest pay the same class of men get in any other branch of the Government service is $720 a year. Economy also came out strong with the charwomen, who have been paid $8 only a month, although everywhere else in the departments they get $15. The Alabama Claims Court was manifestly resolved to show that it could economize when it wanted to do so.

The suspension of the accounts of the coast survey and of the Court of Alabama Claims is only the forerunner of a series of startling objections to be made by the new Treasury accountants. The fish commission, although under the management of so honorable a scientist as Spencer F. Baird, is drifting into trouble. Extravagant and illegal expenditures have been alleged, and are being quietly investigated, but there is no criticism or question of the value of the work performed. The geological survey and the weather bureau have also been so conducted as to justify severe scrutiny, and there are indications that the auditing officers have found accounts sadly in need of defense at the postal department. Evidently the end is not yet.

Those who are pushing the fight against the court say that a charge of the most serious nature will be brought against the court when Mr. Cleveland returns to Washington. This charge involves the integrity of the court, and, if it is sustained, will compel the summary removal of at least one of the Judges.

"If."

If Mr. Roach would construct ships with the consummate ability with which he makes assignments he would be a great and good ship-builder.—*New York Graphic.*

Not In the Saddle.

Murat Halstead is mistaken. The South is not in the saddle. At present it is occupying a spring wagon, and is on the high road to prosperity.—*Mobile Register.*

THE speech of Senator Sherman, delivered at Mount Gilead, is not a startling production. It is, indeed, no better than Foraker's speech. It is, however, the speech of Sherman, and people will want to know what this distinguished Republican leader has to say. He says nothing new; he refuses to recognize the close of the war. He preaches a threadbare sermon about Republicans not being permitted to vote in the South. He is one of the Republican "visiting statesmen" who swarmed in New Orleans when the electoral vote of that State was stolen from the Democrats by bribery of returning boards and the throwing out of Democratic votes.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MR. JOHN SHERMAN opened the Ohio campaign with a partisan screech of the true Bourbon tone. Defeat has brought to him neither wisdom, nor moderation, nor breadth of vision, nor appreciation of the changing conditions of politics. He always was a political soap-chewer, and the only difference that we notice about him this year is the fact that he gets up a more preposterous lather with a smaller piece of soap.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A GEORGIA SHOOTING-BEE.

An Elopement Near Atlanta Followed by a Bloody Tragedy—Three Men Killed.

[Atlanta (Ga.) special.]

A bloody tragedy occurred at a late hour this afternoon on Davis street, resulting in three men being mortally wounded and two happy families broken up. John Maxwell is a prominent fresco contractor in this city. He has a son, Matthew Maxwell, who is a carriage-builder, and three handsome and attractive daughters. The second one, Miss Ida, a beautiful brunette, for some time has been engaged, against the will of the family, to John R. Shelton, a well-known young man of this city. This afternoon Matthew Maxwell learned that at 2 o'clock Shelton would be at the family residence for the purpose of taking Miss Ida away and making her his wife. To prevent this, he went home at the hour named, and upon arriving there found the house locked up. After several ineffectual attempts to get in, he broke down the door and entered. He found Miss Ida within with her hat on, as if ready to go out. Seeing that she was determined, the brother put her in a room on the second floor, locked her up, and then left to find his father, and inform him of what was going on. Returning in ten minutes he found that his sister had escaped. Young Maxwell started out to hunt his sister, and soon learned that she had been married to Shelton by the Rev. Virgil Norcross. Continuing the search, Maxwell and his father visited the residence of Shelton's mother. As they approached they saw Shelton standing just inside the doorway. Father and son in an excited manner advanced, and Shelton met them with a large claw-hammer in his hand. The old man opened the fight, and as Shelton struck at him with the hammer the son sprung in between. The hammer came down with much force upon Matthew Maxwell's head, crushing his skull fearfully. Instantly two pistol-shots were heard, and the father and Shelton fell mortally wounded on young Maxwell's bleeding form. The father was found shot in the abdomen and Shelton in the left side. While the three men were lying on the ground in a group, with the life-blood flowing rapidly from their wounds, the bride fell on them, kissing first one and then another. The attending physicians say that young Maxwell will not live an hour, while the father and Shelton may live a day or two.

THE DEADLY GAS.

An Unlooked-for Explosion in a Pottsville Colliery Causes the Death of a Boy and Fatally Injures Five Men.

[Pottsville (Pa.) special.]

A gas explosion took place this morning in the Otto Colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, one boy being killed and five men fatally injured. Eleven others were also more or less severely burned. About 450 men and boys are employed in the mine, both inside and outside. In the new level, upon which work has been prosecuted, the coal has been throwing off sulphur and this rose to the upper level, where a gang was at work. Not long before the explosion Patrick Kilrain and his son came out with naked lights, but noticed no gas. A short time afterward several men came out, and as soon as the door was opened there was a terrific explosion. John Lynn was the name of the lad killed. The fatally injured were: Thomas Lynn, 27, single; burned about the hands and face. Robert Lynn, 24; burned on breast, head, and arms. John Graham, 30, married, with wife and two children; burned about the body. Alexander Frew, 30, married, with wife and two children; badly burned on head and body. John Smith, single, 24; burned in the face and on the body. The father of the Lynn boys was killed by a fall of coal in 1876. The explosion created more than ordinary surprise, because this colliery was considered more than usually safe. Many of the men engaged were employed on new levels, and were not taking out coal. The force of the explosion was something fearful, and resembled the report of an immense quantity of gunpowder.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Circular from the General Land Office.

[Washington telegram.]

A circular has been issued by the Land Office modifying the former circular issued by that bureau prescribing the rights of railroad companies in cutting timber from public lands. The circular states that timber can be cut only during the time of construction of the railroad and immediately adjacent to the line of road under construction. No more timber must be cut than is actually required for the construction of the road-bed, bridges, culverts, etc., and such timber cannot be cut for fuel, station-houses, sheds, and other structures. The trees cut must not be less than eight inches in diameter, and none but authorized agents of railroad companies will be allowed to cut timber. Railroad companies are not authorized to sell timber so cut to other companies or individuals. The companies are prohibited from cutting timber on public mineral lands, Indian reservations, or public parks. The right of a company to cut timber within a section ceases at the expiration of five years after the definite location of the section. This circular materially modifies the old circular in limiting the territory within which timber can be cut to the immediate vicinity of the line under construction, as it has been the practice to cut the timber anywhere within the terminal limits of the road, and another important modification is the limitation of the time within which the companies may cut timber.

MURDEROUS APACHES

Pursued by Mexican Troops—Soldiers Killed.

[Tucson (Arizona) dispatch.]

Advices from Oposwia, Sonora, say that August 30 the Mexican regulars were following up the track of Apaches. Three of their soldiers strayed away and stumbled on the Apaches at Rancheria, near Sierra Blanca. Two of them were killed, but the other escaped. The Mexican troops heard the firing and went up. The Indians evacuated. It is said that sixty Indians were in the band. It is estimated by the Mexicans that there are 150 Apaches in Sonora. Col. de Gourro has 400 regulars in pursuit. Other forces of Mexican troops are moving slowly after the hostiles.

POSTMASTERS.

The Changes That Have Taken Place Throughout the Country.

[Washington special.]

Since the present administration took charge of the reins of Government no harder-worked officials have been found in Washington than those employed in the appointment branch of the Postoffice Department. During the last six months nearly one-fourth of the Postmasterships of the first, second, and third classes, whose commissions are signed by the President, have been changed, while over one-eighth of the nearly 50,000 fourth-class and cross-roads offices, the commissions for which are signed by the Postmaster General, have now a new Postmaster. The records of the department show that the following changes in Postmasters have taken place in the States and Territories named:

State.	Presidential.	Fourth class.	State.	Presidential.	Fourth class.
Alabama	13	121	Missouri	20	351
Alaska	....	1	Montana	1	16
Arizona	....	7	Nebraska	9	68
Arkansas	8	171	Nevada	1	11
California	6	58	New Hampshire	8	101
Colorado	9	32	New Jersey	5	78
Connecticut	12	28	New Mexico	1	8
Dakota	8	41	New York	40	558
Delaware	1	21	North Carolina	14	271
Florida	3	30	Ohio	23	618
Georgia	10	131	Oregon	....	28
Idaho	3	28	Pennsylvania	34	415
Illinois	31	329	Rhode Island	....	6
Indiana	43	455	South Carolina	9	78
Indian Ter	1	12	Tennessee	6	148
Iowa	40	108	Texas	10	1
Kansas	29	151	Utah	2	127
Kentucky	7	184	Vermont	10	116
Louisiana	3	73	Virginia	16	439
Maine	7	60	Washington T.	1	13
Maryland	2	140	West Virginia	1	145
Massachusetts	8	28	Wisconsin	23	147
Michigan	22	141	Wyoming	3	1
Minnesota	10	46			
Mississippi	9	108	Totals	521	6309

The number of Presidential offices in the country is 6,309, while the fourth-class offices aggregate 48,421. The table shows that the greater number of changes thus far have been made in Ohio, where the number is 641. New York comes next with 598; then Indiana with 508; Virginia with 455; and Pennsylvania with 449.

LUMBERMEN FRIGHTENED.

Some $16,000,000 Worth of Public Lands Declared Public Domain.

[Washington dispatch.]

Secretary Lamar has rendered a decision in regard to the Ontonagon land grant, which is calculated to make a commotion among a number of prominent capitalists in the West. For several years efforts have been made in one guise and another to get a confirmation by act of Congress for the title to a large amount of lands in Northern Michigan. This land was withdrawn from sale because it was granted to the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad. In spite of repeated directions from the General Land Office the land agents at the Marquette Land Office sold these lands right along to lumbermen at $1.25 per acre.

For years these purchasers have paid taxes on these lands. Settlers who could defy the purchasers went and built houses and cleared farms on the tract, trusting to time to give them title. The lumbermen claim they bought in good faith and should be given patents. The last bill before Congress proposed to confirm titles only where there was no counter-claim by settlers. The property is worth from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000, and covers a number of mines and several fine, growing villages. The question of title was argued recently by ex-Senator McDonald for the settlers, and Assistant Secretary Jenks wrote the decision which Secretary Lamar has, after careful consideration, approved. It simply upsets the cash-entry men and throws into the public domain the greater portion of the land in question.

NOT SNAKES, BUT FIRE.

A Liquor-Crazed Man Sees an Imaginary Fire and Leaps from a Window, Fatally Injuring Himself.

[Boston special.]

Peter McCary, who had been drinking, awoke about 1 o'clock this morning with the idea that the house was on fire and that it was his duty to save the lives of the inmates. After having conducted a number of imaginary persons to a window and sent them to the ground, as he imagined, by a safety chute, he decided to save himself in the same manner. His wife, by this time being awakened by the noise, was horrified to see him making preparations to dive out of the window, head first. With a bound she landed upon the floor and succeeded in grasping one of her husband's legs just as he shot out of the window. Shrieking for help, she still hung on, but before the arrival of aid her strength gave out and she was obliged to let go her hold, her husband falling to the sidewalk below, where he was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the city hospital. On account of the terrible injuries received, there are but slight hopes of his recovery.

COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Salary of the Government Counsel Stopped.

[Washington telegram.]

First Controller Durham to-day stopped a requisition to pay the salary of J. A. J. Creswell, Government counsel before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, for the month of August, until it is settled that there is any balance due him. The First Controller takes the ground that Mr. Creswell is not entitled to a fixed salary of $8,000 per annum, but that that sum is named as the limit of the fees to be allowed him for the trial of cases. He says that the law organizing the court provided that the Government counsel should receive a reasonable compensation for each case tried, and that subsequent laws limited such compensation to $8,000 per annum. The court, however, he says, neglected to fix the amount of a "reasonable compensation," and has illegally treated that item as a fixed salary.

The Base-Ball Championship.

The race for the base-ball championship is becoming interesting to the lovers of the game. The other clubs are so far in the rear that they are out of the question, and the contest has narrowed down to the New York and Chicago Clubs, with the latter slightly in the lead in games won, but with this advantage about offset by the fact that the Chicago's future games are with stronger clubs than New York has to play.

A DEADLY DESTROYER.

A Section of Ohio Devastated by a Cyclone, Many Persons Perishing.

Washington Court House and Bloomingburg Almost Wiped Out of Existence.

[Springfield (Ohio) special.]

A terrible cyclone struck Washington Court House, a city of 4,000 inhabitants, twenty-five miles from here, at 8 o'clock this evening, and almost swept it from the earth. The storm came from the northwest, and broke upon the town very suddenly, carrying everything before it. The tornado whirled up Court street, the main business thoroughfare, and ruined almost every business block in it—at least forty or fifty in all.

Hardly a private residence in the town escaped, fully four hundred buildings going down. The Baptist, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches all suffered the common fate. The Ohio Southern, Panhandle, Narrow-Gauge, and Midland Railroad stations were blown to smithereens, and every building in the vicinity was carried away, making ingress or egress almost impossible.

As every wire within a circle of two miles is down, it is utterly impossible to get accurate details of this catastrophe. The only reports that can be had are through an operator who tapped a wire two miles west of the town, and is sitting in a heavy rainstorm to work his instruments. The panic-stricken people were taken completely unawares, and fled from the tumbling buildings in every direction through the murky darkness. A mad frenzy seemed to seize them, and they hurried hither and thither in their wild distraction, little knowing whither they were fleeing. After the whirlwind, which lasted about ten minutes, a heavy rainfall set in, which still continues unabated at this writing.

As soon as a few of the cooler heads recovered their senses searching parties were organized, and the sad work of looking for the dead began. So far fifteen bodies have been recovered from the debris of various ruined buildings. It is probable as many more will be found before morning. The glimmer of lanterns procured from farm houses in the vicinity and from the few houses left standing is the only light they have to work by. Two or three bodies have been stumbled upon in the middle of the street, where they were stricken down by flying bricks or timbers. The cellars of houses and every sort of refuge were filled with shivering people, huddling together in the vain attempt to keep warm. One baby in arms has died from exposure.

Advices from Bloomingburg say that town was struck by a funnel-shaped cloud and almost entirely demolished. Three or four persons were killed.

INDIANA'S SENSATION.

Certain Trustees Issue Illegal Township Orders to the Extent of $100,000.

[Indianapolis telegram.]

The discovery that certain Township Trustees of Daviess County, this State, had issued illegal township orders to the extent of $100,000 or more, and then fled to Canada, has caused much excitement in business circles here, where many of the orders were disposed of, and there is a well-founded belief that the swindle has been extensively practiced in other parts of the State. It is already known that such spurious obligations have been issued in Posey, Fountain, Vermillion, and Shelby Counties, and at the present time it is impossible to estimate their extent, although it is probably hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Investigation made to-day develops that R. B. Pollard, until recently a resident of Indianapolis, is at the head of the scheme, which was both original and daring. He was agent of various school furnishing houses in Chicago and elsewhere, and his business was almost exclusively with township trustees. With some of these he made a conspiracy by which they were to issue to him township orders in large amounts in alleged payment for school-supplies, and these he was to sell, dividing the proceeds with them. As he stood well financially, having a constant balance in bank of from $10,000 to $20,000, and the orders bore on their face evidences of their genuineness, he had comparatively little trouble in disposing of them, especially as he sold them at from 10 to 15 per cent. discount, and they bore 8 per cent. interest. They were sold principally to Eastern capitalists, although Pollard disposed of $4,360 worth of them to a diamond and jewelry house, said to be Coon & Co., of Cincinnati, for diamonds, and $2,300 to D. Van Wee, of this city, besides unknown amounts to the Third National Bank of Greensburg, and other national banks at North Vernon. In addition to this he paid for a large consignment of school furniture to a Chicago house with them, receiving his commission for them in cash. He and his family left here last week, ostensibly for Boston, but recent advices say that he is at Linn, Ont. There is a rumor, which cannot be traced down to definite sources, that before leaving he borrowed $20,000 in cash from a city bank, putting up $35,000 of these illegal orders as collateral security. The swindle is the most extensive one known in the history of the State, and its full extent is not yet known.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

A Dove Visits a Preacher in Church and Finally Alights on His Head.

[New Haven (Conn.) special.]

A curious incident occurred while services were being held in the Congregational Church in East Haven, a village five miles from this city, yesterday. As the pastor, Rev. Mr. Clark, gave out his text a dove, which had made its way into the church unperceived, flew down from its perch in the gallery and alighted on the large Bible from which the minister was reading. The bird remained near the pulpit during the rest of the service, and at its close hovered to the pastor's head. It was afterward discovered that the bird belonged to a small boy, and for some reason or other followed its owner to the church. The preacher's text was, "I saw the spirit descending from above like a dove and it rested upon Him."

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

Traverse City claims 4,000 population.

The Grand Traverse county fair is to be held at Traverse City, Oct. 6, 7, 8, and 9.

It is gratifying to see the apparent increase of business of democratic papers throughout the state.

S. W. Fowler has sold the Manistee Standard to P. Madison. Mr. Madison will publish an independent paper.

A highly interesting serial story entitled "annual tax sales" is now running in nearly all of our republican exchanges.

The Cadillac publishing company will begin the publication of a redhot administration paper about October 1. Judge Fallass is president of the company.

The lighthouse keeper at Pelee Island is 70 years old. He has faithfully performed his duties in caring for that light since 1848 and has saved forty-nine lives.—Inland Marine.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department, Thursday for the construction of life-saving stations at the following named places: Frankfort, Mich.; Pentwater, Mich.; White River, Mich.; and South Haven, Mich. M. A. McGowan of Washington, D. C. was the lowest bidder.—Inland Marine.

A Cleveland paper says: "The people of this country are very tired of John Sherman's sniveling about alleged outrages in the south. The worst outrage ever committed in the south, was the one that John Sherman was concerned in, when the vote of Louisiana was stolen, for Hayes, in 1876."

The heavy storm this week damaged the docks at Menominee as follows: Detroit Lumber Company dock, $1,000; three docks of Kirby, Carpenter & Co., at one of which the Goodrich boats land, $3,500; Leisen & Heines' dock and ice-house, $1,500; Island Lumber Company dock, $2,500. The total damage done was but little less than $10,000.—Inland Marine.

For months past the Harbor Springs Independent has been giving their village council and fire department "particular fits" for doing nothing, and last week the council got in their revenge in great shape by appointing C. S. Hampton, editor of the Independent chief of the department. After reviewing the previous efforts to establish a department, and accepting the appointment of the council, the editor says: "There's no money and no glory in the position of chief of a volunteer fire department, and we shall not hold it more than two or three months at the most. But so long as we are chief there's going to be a *head* to the department—if it *is* a wooden head. We'll run the machine while we are at it, and will then be glad to give place to some more competent man. Inasmuch as we have given others fits for their neglect and blunders we are willing all should have a fair chance at us; and if the Republican don't do us up in good shape we offer the use of our own columns to any one who has any comments, criticisms or suggestions to make."

Improvement in Business.

The current of trade the past week gives continued assurance of the steady but no less marked improvement in the general business of the country. The New York bank statement shows there was an increase of over $4,700,000 in loans, while the falling off in deposits is evidence that capital is coming into use more freely.

The textile mills at the east seem to be making both ends meet, which for a year or two past they have not been able to do. Some of the woolen mills are too busy to accept further orders for immediate execution, and the transactions in wool are larger than ever before. The range of grain values has been lower, and farmers are reported holding their grain back in the Northwest in the pretty well grounded belief that they will soon receive better prices for their product. The lumber trade continues to improve, the advance in prices is well sustained, and there is a fair and increasing distribution in stocks.

In the south the outlook is particularly cheering. Splendid grain crops have been gathered, and the cotton crop, despite some drawbacks, promises to be a large one, affording a reasonable guarantee of a fair business for the fall and winter months.

The Chicago Tribune says there is an increased demand for best grades of foundry and forge pig iron and a decided hardening in prices, but common grades remain as they were. Bar iron is firm at former quotations and in increased demand; plate iron is firm and advancing; sheet iron is more active and prices are a shade better. Structural iron, especially for bridges, is in greater demand, and bridge builders are in receipt of many new orders. Prices are unchanged, but firm. In oil and gas pipes, especially for natural gas companies, there is great activity and prices have greatly advanced. Nails are in better demand. Steel rails have advanced from $27 in July in Pennsylvania to $29 and $30 at the close of August. We know of several thousand tons of standard sections that were sold last week by a Pennsylvania company for delivery in November and December, at $30 at the mill. The mills in Pennsylvania and in other states are well supplied with orders to December, and some of them into next year. Inquiries are numerous. To sum up, there is a revival of confidence, an increase in the consumption of nearly all manufactured products, and a strong tendency to higher prices.

In 1882 there was a cash expenditure of $350,000,000 in railroad construction, and in the five years ended Dec. 31, 1883, over fotry thousand miles of new road was built, involving a cash outlay of at least $1,200,000,000, or an average of $240,000,000 per year. Last year only about $70,000,000 was thus expended, and in the reaction from the period of unusual activity it is estimated that fully 100,000 persons were thrown out of employment in this line alone. Business depression was inevitable, and the inevitable has been fully realized. But the worst seems to be now past. There are enormous maturing crops in all sections of the country, and business is already feeling their impetus. Railroad construction is again reviving, and under this stimulus an improvement in the iron industry has set in with a suddenness which is something remarkable. From the east there is reported "improvement of the very healthiest character, viz., steady and increasing demand without any undue excitement in prices; orders are numerous, the demand for steel unprecedented, mills running to their full capacity, and their output bespoke for a year in advance." From the south come similar reports with tidings of bounteous crops and overtaxed freight facilities, the projection of new furnace plants, and the extension or completion of railroads suspended by the depression.

Chicago Daily News: The evidences of a sound and healthy business revival are multiplying on every hand, not alone in this country but abroad. In England the iron industry, which has been almost paralyzed, is aroused to a state of activity to which it has been long a stranger; men are working on full time, many furnaces are relit which have been idle for months, and it is confidently believed that the decided improvement which already marks many lines of trade is the beginning of another era of general prosperity. Our neighboring dominion of Canada shares in the improvement, and a shrewd observer notes that it was not the late Wall street boom in stocks which is now dotting the Canadian rivers with logs where there was scarcely one to be seen on the streams a year ago, while the mills are again becoming active after a lethargy of nearly eighteen months. Throughout the United States the bank clearings show a constant gain, both as compared with previous weeks and with the corresponding week of 1884. The average increase in this last comparison is over 12 per cent.

John Sherman's Fallacies.

In his recent intemperate harangue Mr. John Sherman flies in the face of acknowledged facts. He charges that the democrats, and especially the southern democrats who have been restored to power, "hope practically to reverse all the results of the war." And he regards it as "vital and necessary" that the northern states should "unite again," as they united in the days of the war, to prevent such a wrong.

While Mr. Sherman utters these incendiary appeals, the world is witnessing the practical refutation of the long continued republican slander that the democratic party was incapable of governing without destroying the business interests of the country, and that the "solid south" only desired democratic success in order to pay rebel claims, to pension rebel soldiers and to destroy the constitutional provisions resulting from the triumph of the Union cause. The best reply to the senator's sophistry is found in the improved character of the government under a democratic president; in the economy, simplicity and honesty that have taken the place of prodigality, ostentation and fraud, and in the faithful and intelligent assistance in the work of reform rendered by those members of the cabinet and other official who have been selected from the southern states.

Mr. Sherman is as unfortunate in his historical allusions as in his assaults on the "solid south." Referring to the return to government positions of confederates who were in rebellion against the government a few years ago, Mr. Sherman says: "This strange turn in events has but one example in history, and that was the restoration of Charles II. after the brilliant but brief protectorate of Cromwell, and, like that restoration, is a reproach to the civilization of the age."

In this singular statement Mr. Sherman likens the confederates to the regular English government which was temporarily suspended when Charles I was deposed, and restored when Charles II. came to the throne, and the government of the United States to the brief protectorate of Cromwell. Such a bungling comparison ought not to have been made by a person of Mr. Sherman's intelligence in a carefully prepared speech. Notwithstanding the difference in their sentiments and objects, the confederates might more properly be likened to Cromwell, who for a time disturbed the regular government of England and threatened its overthrow. Cromwell's object was to strengthen liberty. The object of the confederates was to strengthen slavery. Yet the confederates were no doubt as conscientious as the protector in their belief in the justice of their cause.—N. Y. World.

Where is the Clean Sweep?

Before President Lincoln had been in office six weeks the victors had all the spoils worth taking. Not a democratic postmaster with a salary of more than four hundred dollars was anywhere to be found, and from that day until the 4th of March last democrats have not been permitted to hold an appointive federal office. There seemed nothing extraordinary or out of course in the prediction that in the event of democratic success there would be what is called a clean sweep. Mr. Candidate Cleveland's pledge of faithfulness to the dominant idea of civil service reform, which has been making millions of converts in this country, was received in many quarters with a smile of incredulity. The new administration has been in operation six months, and there has been no clean sweep—there has been no clean sweep at all.

In the 2,323 presidential postoffices there have been but 487 changes, and a large percentage of these were appointments made to fill vacancies created by death, resignation or expiration of term. There are 48,421 post offices of fourth class, that is, offices to which the masters are appointed, not by and with the advice of the senate upon the nomination of the president, but by the postoffice department. In these there have been but 6,400 changes, many of these appointments being made to fill vacancies arising from ordinary causes.

It was supposed that an extraordinary push for places would be overwhelming; that the president would be compelled to succumb to an unprecedented rush. The record does not bear out this suggestion. The great mass of federal employments are still enjoyed by men appointed as republican. If these places were still regarded as spoils it might be said that they continue in the possession of a captured enemy, but they are not so treated. The true doctrine largely obtains. Public office is regarded not as party rewards and incentives, but as a public trust.—Chicago Herald.

Good Habits.

There are many little matters which enter into good manners, which must be so learned as to be habitual, if we practice them at all. For example, manners at table involve certain forms of eating, the disposal of hands, the observance of acts of politeness, all of which should be constantly practiced, in order to become natural. So in general society, the art of being agreeable involves great delicacy and tact. Too much or too boisterous conversation; a frigid or uninterested manner; lack of agreement in the discussion of topics, the assertion of personal peculiarities, and much else, are entirely out of order.

The whirligig of time is bringing its revenges. Geo. W. Childs has made the statement that Gen. Grant conceded the rightful election of Mr. Tilden, and promoted the electoral commission because he supposed it would insure the triumph of justice and the inauguration of Mr. Tilden. More than this the statement of Mr. Childs is credited by all of the Philadelphia papers, republican as well as democratic, where Mr. Childs has lived so long and is so well known. The Philadelphia Call, a republican organ, says that the revelation shows "that Gen. Grant was the real promoter (of the electoral commission) and that his course was taken in belief that Mr. Tilden was elected, but also from motives of the highest patriotism." The statement of Mr. Childs is an important contribution to the political literature of the times, as well as affording a striking illustration of the change in republican sentiment on the question of the legality of Hayes' election and term of office.

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

How Barrios Fell.

Theodore Pasclike, Barrios' military engineer in the expedition against the Salvadoreans, writes to friends in New York giving an account of the battle of Chalchuapa, in which Barrios was killed. The power of the ambitions leader over the Guatemalan soldiery is shown in the few concluding lines of the recital:

"The dawn of the next day found our camp all up and alive with expectant men, and all felt that the day would be somewhat 'hot,' but all were in good spirits. The artillery opened fire again, but with a little more vigor than the day before. The circle of our troops around the enemy was made more perfect, and the reserves were put into position. Between 9 and 10 a. m. an officer came into headquarters and told Barrios that a certain batallion refused to go into the fight under the leadership of their commander. Here Barrios made the great mistake of his life. He left headquarters for the purpose of making a speech to these troops. In the heat of speech-making, in a moment of enthusiasm he forgot himself, forgot his country, his great work, his cause, and asked them if they would come with him. Of course the answer was one 'hurrah' and 'Viva!' and he then and there opened the battle in person and led this battalion, took a couple of trenches, but fell a victim, pierced by two bullets. The battle opened all around, and our troops began to close in on the enemy, but as one battalion after the other learned that their 'Patron' had fallen they became demoralized, withdrew and gave up the already won battle. Two hours later, when the fact became generally known, our whole army was demoralized. Some of the best disciplined battalions kept up the fight until late in the afternoon, but ineffectually. With Barrios the whole heart and soul, as well as the head and idea, had fallen. When late in the afternoon I saw that all was lost, and that nothing could be done, I also went backward and right straight with the body of our chief to the capital, where I arrived again on April 5. What we all have lost in him I do not need to make any comments on."

Antiquity of Natural Gas.

Natural gas is as ancient as the universe. It was known to man in prehistoric times, we must suppose, for the very earliest historical reference to the Magi of Asia records them as worshiping the eternal fires which then blazed, and still blaze, in fissures of the mountain-heights overlooking the Caspian Sea. Those records appertain to a period at least 600 years before the birth of Christ; but the Magi must have lived and worshiped long anterior to that time.

Zoroaster, reputed founder of the Parsee sect, is placed contemporary with the prophet Daniel, from 2500 to 600 B. C.; and, although Daniel has been doubted, and Zoroaster may never have seen the light, the fissures of the Caucasus have been flaming since the earliest authentic records.

The Parsees (Persians) did not originally worship fire. They believed in two great powers—the Spirit of Light, or Good, and the Spirit of Darkness, or Evil. Subsequent to Zoroaster, when the Persian Empire rose to its greatest power and importance, overspreading the west to the shores of the Caspian and beyond, the tribes of the Caucasus suffered political subjugation; but the creed of the Magi, founded upon the eternal flame-altars of the mountains, proved sufficiently vigorous to transform the Parseeism of the conquerors to the fire-worship of the conquered.

About the beginning of the seventh century of the Christian era, the Grecian Emperor Heraclius overturned the fire-altars of the Magi at Baku, the chief city on the Caspian, but the fire-worshipers were not expelled from the Caucasus until the Mohammedans subjugated the Persian Empire, when they were driven into the Rangoon, on the Irrawaddy, in India, one of the most noted petroleum-producing districts of the world.—*George Wardman, in Popular Science Monthly for June.*

☞ The price of "Brick" Pomeroy's Democrat is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the Journal for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the Journal's club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription, and one year in advance in cash.

Price.		With the Journal.
$4 00	Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 60
1 00	New York Weekly World	2 00
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75	Detroit Echo, weekly	1 75
1 00	Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 00	Chicago Weekly News	2 00
1 50	The Cottage Hearth (monthly)	2 25

Sample Copies furnished on application.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., September 17, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by CUTRIGHT, EMREY & Co. general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BEAN, per cwt., 90c.
SHIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@45c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 8@10c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL.—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 12½@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@8c.
PORK—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@15c.
LAMB 15@18c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

☞ A handsome chromo given with every purchase of Boots or Shoes to the amount of five dollars, and a fine boquet picture for three dollars. Call and see the rare collections of pictures. D. Sherwood & Co.

☞ Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright, Emrey & Co. have five thous and (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞ Just received.—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright, Emrey & Co.'s.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright, Emrey & Co.

☞ Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞ Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

The Belvedere closed Sept. 15th.

Work on the north pier is progressing.

Chas. See plastered his house last week.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken arrived home Friday evening.

Mrs. Ella Smith is having her house plastered this week.

Frank Inglis, of Detroit, is visiting Dr. Crouter this week.

John Burns has recovered so as to get out on the streets again.

Special examination of teachers at Boyne City, Friday, Sept. 25th.

Rev. B. H. Whitman resumes active labor in the conference this year.

Michael Dooney was removed to the asylum at Kalamazoo last week.

Geo. Keyes, of Olivet, made us a brief call last Thursday afternoon.

Sheriff Berdan acts as jail keeper, and sleeps in the building every night.

H. W. Page is building an addition to his cottage on the Charlevoix resort.

L. E. Allen drove a lot of fender piles in front of Hurd's dock this week.

Thos. Boak is building a one-story wing on the north side of his residence.

Remember the meeting of the Improvement Association next Monday evening.

Mrs. O. I. Wheat started on Tuesday for a visit with friends in Clinton county.

Prof. Enos, of Cadillac, arrived Friday to take charge of the Charlevoix schools.

H. S. Harsha has moved his real estate and insurance office to the Buttars block.

Walter Clifford post G. A. R., had a fine day for their picnic at Boyne City yesterday.

Jack Papineau is finishing a wing on the south side of his residence on Antrim street.

H. W. Page has retired from the firm of Upright, Emrey & Co., and the "Co." is dropped.

Wm. Dougherty is still warden of the Chicago resort, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

A high rustic bridge will be built from near the Blatchford cottage to the island this winter.

Wm. Harris was on our streets last Thursday. His broken leg is making a good recovery.

R. A. Emrey's new house is about completed, and he will commence housekeeping in a few days.

Mr. J. C. Alray, wife, and two children, of Portland, are visiting the family of Chas. Kelley this week.

The Ironton people will give a reception to Rev. C. F. VanAuken, at Cater's hotel next Friday evening.

Mr. Allen P. May, of Kalamazoo, is giving music lessons in Charlevoix and vicinity, and expects to remain all winter.

N. N. Card, of Clarion, was in town calling on friends this week. He will teach the Norwood school again this winter.

We had the pleasure of a view of the lakes and resorts from the tower of Breezy Point cottage last Saturday afternoon.

John Litzau has fitted up Chaloupka's old ball alley for a harness shop, and put in a stock of new harnesses and fixtures.

L. E. Allen is building a new house on the McCausland place on the State Road, and will soon begin one on his lot on Bridge street.

John Bell harvested three acres of wheat this year which gave a yield of 101½ bushels,—an average of almost 34 bushels per acre.

Every Michigan regiment, and every state having troops in the union armies were represented at the reunion at Reed City last week.

Leonard Anderson, who was run over by a load of bark near Bacot's some weeks ago, has recovered so that he was taken home last Monday.

Attention is called to the list of improvements in Boyne City, on the last page. We hope to give a similar report of business in East Jordan next week.

Chas. Swallow has painted his house old gold, with dark brown trimmings making it stand out conspicuously among the houses on the south terrace.

W. W. Fuller, of Boyne City, is one of the "get there" class of builders. He is energetic and pushing, and his work compares favorably with the best in town.

Frank Shaubut and L. Whitmoyer were the only representatives from Baxter post in attendance at the reunion at Reed City last week. They returned home Friday morning.

The Sunday School at Black's school house, having been so successful during the three months past, it is resolved to hold it for three months more. All are invited that can come.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken will preach an anniversary sermon at the Congregational church next Sunday morning. The occasion will complete the third year of the organization of the society.

H. P. Parmelee and Chas. Kelly finished grading the bank along the government work of the upper channel this week. When the grass grows next spring, this will be one of the most attractive lots on the resort.

On inquiry since our report of new buildings was published last week, we find a large number of improvements and additions exceeding our limit of $100, which had not been reported. We shall try to give them all in the near future.

While digging down the bank in front of Breezy Point cottage last week, H. P. Parmelee found two large pieces of pre-historic pottery. That spot was evidently headquarters of some of the ancient inhabitants of this region.

Rev. J. T. Iddings closes his ministerial labors for this conference year next Sunday. During the two years just closed he has worked hard, and the number added to his charge is flattering when all the elements are considered.

The Dr. Bosanko Med. Co., whose advertisements may be found in this paper, have an advertising agent who is a hard man to contract with. One inducement offered is that the company pays the price at the time agreed upon, in New York exchange, without any quibbles or technical delays, if the printer has done his part. With the recollection of past experience still fresh, we signed the contract with some misgivings. Last Saturday we were very much surprised to receive a draft for the amount due on first quarter, over a week before the expiration of the term. Not all patent medicine houses deal this way.

J. Milo Eaton has moved back and rebuilt the foundation of the tenement occupied by W. C. Mears, on Clinton street, and has graded and fitted up the front yard, repainted the house, and made other improvements about the premises.

A sensational story of rape, and escape of the perpetrator, comes from East Jordan this week. The story of the escape as reported here is very damaging to an attorney and justice of the peace interested in the case, but we hope to know more about it later on.

Hemmings & Hogan, painters, found more work than they could do, and W. F. Orrell has been taken into the firm. They will continue to take all orders that come, and promise usual excellent work with "quick time." A sample of their work may be seen on R. A. Emrey's new house.

When Fred Smith came down town after dinner last Saturday his face contained more than the usual good-natured smile—caused by the safe arrival of a visitor at his house that morning, who will remain 21 years, more or less, and who may sometime be a bank cashier like his father.

It is estimated that there is now at Boyne City, only about two cargoes of wood, one of cedar, and one of bark, and at Advance but one of bark. These articles of produce are sold off closer this year, than before in some time, and the intention now is to get out greater quantities than ever the coming winter.

There is little satisfaction in trying to make gardens or keep clean dooryards, when cattle are allowed to run at large in the streets, breaking down fences and destroying so much property as they do now. It is a question whether enough would not be saved every year in gardens and broken fences to pay all the pasturage necessary to keep cattle out of the street.

Chas. Kelly gave such excellent satisfaction as warden of the Charlevoix resort last winter, that he has been engaged for the ensuing year. So far as we can learn, nothing was stolen or even disturbed in any of the cottages of the resort. All the work entrusted to Mr. Kelly's care received the thorough attention which it deserved, and the fact of his reappointment speaks well for his management.

The brush has been trimmed out of the fine grove of evergreens on the point in front of King's and McKay's new cottages, and the ground leveled so as to make a vast improvement in appearance. The east slope of the bank has been terraced and sodded, and the level portions will be sown with grass seed so as to make a nice lawn for next season. These two cottages, with their fine surroundings, are valuable additions to the resort property.

17sep5

These figures and letters following the name on the address label indicate that the subscription expires with the number for this week,—17th of September, 1885. The first figures indicate the day of month and the last figure the year in which the subscription expires. A little attention to this will keep the subscriber's account with the printer always before him. When a payment is made, if the proper credit does not appear on the next label, the subscriber will confer a favor by calling our attention at once, that all mistakes may be corrected.

Why Some People Fail to get their Paper.

Mr. Henry Wade called for his JOURNAL. The clerk understood the name as *Reed*, looked, and found none addressed *Henry Reed*. We happened to be present and called out the correct name, knowing that the paper ought to be there. The clerk looked for *Wade* and of course found the paper. To avoid such mistakes, call the name distinctly, and be sure that it is understood.

NOTICE.

Frank Bisbee wishes to have it understood that his name cannot, with truthfulness and propriety be used in connection with any social or political movement not provided for by law.
Charlevoix, Sept. 17, 1885.

ALL PREPARED FOR

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We have just placed upon our counters a choice assortment of

Dress Goods, Woollens, Suitings, Etc., Etc.,

For fall wear, at very tempting prices.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TEAS.

Spring Crop, from Japan.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 29,

We will offer, FOR CASH ONLY, 25 Chests new sun-cured Japan at **35 Cents,** by the pound or chest. We guarantee this to be equal if not superior to any fifty-cent Tea.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

The Official Program for the Coming Pharmaceutical Convention.

The Executive Committee of the State Pharmaceutical Association met at Detroit last week and arranged the following program for the annual convention, to be held at Detroit, October 13, 14 and 15:

TUESDAY, 2 P. M.
Meeting called to order by President Crouter.
Roll call.
Address of welcome by Mayor Grummond.
Response by ex-President Wells, of Lansing.
Reading minutes of last meeting.
Address by G. W. Crouter, of Charlevoix.
Presentation of names for membership.
TUESDAY, 7:30 P. M.
Report of Executive Committee on Applications for membership.
Election of members.
Reports of officers.
Reports of committees.
Reading of papers.
WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.
Unfinished business.
Reading of papers and discussion of same continued.
Trade interests.
WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M.
Trade interests.
WEDNESDAY, 7:30 P. M.
Association taken to Detroit Opera House.
THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
Election of officers.
Appointing of committees.
Miscellaneous and unfinished business.
Adjournment.
"Home, Sweet Home."

Shipments.

The following are the clearances from the port of Charlevoix as reported for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Sept. 10—Schr. M. B. Hale, 250 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.
11—Schr. E. M. Stanton, 200 cords bark, J. P. Ekstrom, to Chicago.
12—Schr. Fleetwing, 8 barrels fish oil and 50 cords bark, W. L. French, to Kenosha.
12—Schr. Lapetite, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.
12—Schr. Harriet Ross, 50 cords wood and 150 cords bark, W. J. O'Brien, to Chicago.
15—Schr. Dan' Mabee, 150 cords slabs, Geo. Burnham & Son, to Milwaukee.
16—Schr. J. B. Prime, 190 cords bark and 16 cords wood, O. Hanson, to Milwaukee.
16—Schr. Surprise, 160 cords wood, E. M. Clark, to Milwaukee.
16—Schr. America 205,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

Additional Improvements.

The following items were omitted from our report of new buildings last week, which should have been included:

Miss L. Spaulding, extension of store	$350
J. Milo Eaton, improvement of tenement	200
John Litzau, barn and improvements	200
Thos. Boak, wing	100
H. W. Paige, wing to cottage	150

M. E. Church.

The last services of the conference year, will be held next Sunday, preaching at 10:30 o'clock. Closing sermon at 7 o'clock. All are invited to these last appointments.

J. T. IDDINGS,
Pastor.

Episcopal Services.

Services will be held at the M. E. Church, on Friday, the 18th day of September, at 7:30 p m, by the Rev. Wm. Morrall, of Elk Rapids.

Two Charlevoix polo teams are going to East Jordan to play, Friday evening.

ONE OF THE INVALIDS.

E. M. PARMELEE, Dear Sir:—I have been taking your *Dyspepsia, Diabetes and Liver Cure* for some time past and have received more benefit from it than from all of the $500 worth of Doctor's medicines that I have used in the last few years. Before taking the cure I was weak and tired all the time but now I can work all day without fatigue. Would not be without it in the house. Believe it is one of the best medicines in the world.

Yours, ROBERT A. LOUGHSIKYE, JR.,
Somers Lane, Pa.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

Must not only be effective but so compounded that no harm will result from the use. Such a preparation for worms (to which almost every child is subject) is *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies*, which are made from the best drugs, particularly adapted to this use. They work quickly, surely and harmlessly, passing off the worms after they are dissolved. Do not neglect the children even though they do not complain. Worms are almost always present. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

QUICK RELIEF.

Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure is not only a valuable internal remedy for all stomach and bowel difficulties such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps and Colic, but cannot be excelled for an outward application in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Side and Backache and Strains in any part of the body. Used freely with warmth and rubbing it gives quick relief. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞ The Household Beacon for September is at hand. Its columns are replete with information of interest to every lady in the land. It is a paper that must be seen to be appreciated. Ladies, send your address on a postal card and you will receive a sample copy. Address the Household Beacon, South Whitley, Ind.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

☞ The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

BY H. H. NEWHALL.

Night sailed resplendent in her jeweled robes
Above the silence of the wooded knolls
And o'er the crystal sheen of forest lakes
That gracefully indent the land once trod
By the swart Sioux in homicidal bands.
The quiet seemed intense, as though, with stealth,
Again the hideous painted demons stalked
To midnight carnage. Melancholy owls
The dusky ear of even jarred with notes
Identical with those which echoed there
A hundred years before. Yet, 'twixt the marge
Of fairest lakes and sainted Anthony's
Propulsive tide, there lay, in pomp of wealth,
A city vying, with its thousand lights
Made dazzling by the alchemy of heaven,
The firmament itself.

O change sublime!
O courage rare! To bear it with puny might
All nature in her savagery intrenched,
And from the nue mal combat snatch a prize
Like this. At every step the wondering mind
Wakes to new loveliness and finds a joy
In each fresh conquest of the civil hand.
No longer Minnehaha laughs alone,
But thousands mingle merry glee with hers,
And stun the groves with echoes far less fierce
Than when the pulsing war whoop shrieked dismay.
Proud Minnetonka's verdurous shores are gemmed
With clustered habitations reared by wealth
Hard won from out the snowy piles that feed
The millions of the world.

June, 1885.

ONLY A FARMER.

"I don't like the country, and I never would have come here but for the chance of becoming Mrs. Allen Waters—that's the truth."

And Miss Ada Atherton flounced into an easy chair, and prepared for a fit of the sulks.

Her mother looked up, amused at the frankness of her youngest daughter; as for her eldest, Dora, she sank back in her seat with a pained blush on her dark cheek.

"I am sure, Ada, you need not complain. You have a far easier time living at the Hollyhocks than either mother or I," she said.

"Why everything need be so hateful, I don't see," grumbled Miss Ada, frowning under her flaxen curls. "If father hadn't died now, he might have run along for years, until Dora and I were suitably married, and kept up appearances so that we could have made good matches. Now everybody knows we are poor."

"And everybody knows we are honest!" cried Dora, who still trembled at mention of her dead father. "We settled everything as honorably as possible; and came here to live, glad of Uncle Alfred's offer—at least I was."

"And I am sure I was, my dear," said Mrs. Atherton, with a sigh. "I am thankful to have a roof over my head in my old age."

"Uncle Alfred was absorbed in floriculture, and made a pet of the place for years. It's lovely here, I think," said Dora, leaning to look out into the bright summer garden.

"I don't care for flowers," returned Ada, moodily. "I can't make myself happy with hoes and watering pots. I did think it would be better than this, with the Waters' place opposite. But Allen Waters is away, and the gates shut against us. In fact, there is nobody here."

"You calculated a great deal on the society of a man you don't know in the least," said Dora, returning to her sewing.

"I'm not in the least like you, Dora, with your notions of congeniality and similar tastes," burst forth Ada. "I've a taste for comfort and luxury, and I could love any man who would give them to me. Besides," somewhat moderating her violence, as her mother looked annoyed at her extreme statement, "you know we have always heard what a fine fellow Allen Waters was!"

Dora said no more. Her bright, dark face burned with indignation. She was ashamed of Ada, grieved, yet secretly tried to make some excuses for her sister.

Perhaps the Hollyhocks was dull beyond endurance to Ada. They had never been alike. It was wrong, perhaps, to blame her too much. Yet she still shuddered at Ada's unwomanly words.

Day by day Ada continued her complaints of the Hollyhocks. She was miserable herself, and she certainly made everybody else so. While Dora was busy as a bee, Ada moped herself almost sick.

The little old phaeton which Dora had driven in as a child was left the family, and, at her mother's suggestion, Dora hired a mild, fat Dobbin of a neighboring farmer one day and invited Ada to a drive.

"There's lovely scenery along the valley road. It will make a little change for you, Ada. Besides, I've a bit of news to liven you up."

Ada turned languidly.

"Allen Walters is coming home," said Dora, with a faintly mischievous smile.

After a moment's thought Ada rose, arrayed herself in her prettiest driving costume, and entered the carriage.

"Drive past the Waters' estate, Dora. What a fat, lazy horse! There is no fun in driving if you can't drive in style. There, now, see the Waters' place. It's all I expected it to be. There'd be some comfort in living if one could be mistress there. It's no better marriage than I ought to have made if papa had not failed."

And, with discontented lips and an arrogant toss of the head, Ada was driven past a hay-wagon in which was a man in his shirt-sleeves.

He glanced at the young ladies with frank curiosity.

"Did you bow, Dora? Impudent fellow! How he stared! Country folks!" sneered Ada.

"I bowed because he bowed to us, Ada. You would not have me repel such a mere civility. He is probably some one who knows us, though we are strangers here."

"I detest such people."

"I don't think I could detest any one who wore such white shirt-sleves, and looked so comfortable under a broad straw hat this hot day," laughed Dora, carelessly.

But the very next moment Ada was thankful for the existence of "such people," for the phaeton broke down, and, with a dismal scream, she was tipped from her seat and landed among the roadside buttercups and clover.

The mild, fat old horse instantly stopped. Dora looked anxiously about for help. No house was near. She looked appealingly up and down the road; then—oh, gladly!—she saw the hay-wagon, the straw hat, and the white shirt-sleeves drawing near.

"You have broken down," said the owner, heartily, jumping down.

"Thank you, yes. The carriage seems coming all to pieces," said Dora, still trembling from fright. "Could you do anything to help us? I should be, oh! so much obliged to you."

"Yes," said Ada, shaking the dust off her silk skirts. "We are the Misses Atherton. We will pay you, of course."

The man bent to examine the axle-tree. His side face was toward Dora, but she plainly saw him smile.

"It's not so very bad, then?" she said, anxiously.

"It might be fixed, I think, so you could get home safely; but I haven't much time. In fact, I'm in a great hurry."

"What is your time worth to you?" asked Ada, with the air she had once seen a millionaire use when speaking to some workmen he was about to employ.

"Sometimes more, sometimes less," answered the man, with the same quizzical smile.

But he had procured a cord from his pocket, and, with deft fingers, began mending the broken trace. Then he produced some nails, and with a stone pounded away vigorously beneath the carriage.

"There! by driving carefully you will be able to reach home safely," he said, at last, rising.

There was something in his composed manner and distinct enunciation which made Ada stare for an instant; but she could see little beneath the broad straw hat but a curling black beard, a tanned cheek, and two piercing eyes.

"What is to pay?"

"Nothing."

He offered a hand to help Dora into the carriage.

She seated herself and drew out a little embroidered portemonnaie.

"I beg your pardon," she said, earnestly, "but you must let me pay you. You said you were in a hurry; we have taken your time, and you have done us a great service. I have nothing but a half-sovereign. Pray take it. I am sorry it is so little," blushing, as she tendered him a shining coin.

Again the quizzical smile and the eyes—they had a world of meaning in them, those piercing dark eyes under the hat-brim. Dora felt her heart thrill strangely.

It relieved her greatly that the man extended his hand and received the money.

"Thank you," he said, quietly.

"What may your name be?" asked Ada, who had seated herself unassisted, "and your occupation? You are quite handy," patronizingly.

The man laughed outright, a low, mellow laugh.

"My name does not matter; I am a farmer. Good-day, ladies."

He stepped back, lifting his hat, smiling again at the look of consternation upon the features of the girls at the grace and the face the movement revealed.

A kingly brow shaded by close-clipped yet beautiful hair, a white forehead, eyes dauntlessly bright, with scorn and a smile in them.

The phaeton turned one way, the hay-wagon another.

"Whoever thought that he looked like that, under that old hat, in a hay-cart?" said Ada, breathlessly. "Who can it be? How provoking! He was a right down gentleman, though he said he was only a farmer."

Poor Ada! Her mortification had just begun.

That evening, with silk hat doffed from the handsome head, faultlessly arrayed, Mr. Allen Waters presented himself in the little parlor of the Hollyhocks, and, introducing himself, begged leave to inquire if the young ladies had reached home quite safely.

Ada apologized quite eagerly and tried to be sweet, but Mr. Waters seemed to have eyes only for Dora's brunette face.

He came again and again to the Hollyhocks, and at last one day boldly declared himself Dora's lover.

"You have known me but such a little while, you don't know half my faults," murmured she.

"I don't care if I don't," he laughed. "I love you, and have loved you ever since you offered me that half-sovereign so charmingly, blushing and ashamed of the small sum. Why, you little darling, do you know your appealing dark eyes kept me from meeting a man who would have paid me a hundred pounds that day?"

"And you never got it?" cried Dora, aghast.

"No; but that does not matter. I have your half-sovereign, and had rather have it."

Such an incorrigible fellow as that of course had his own way, and Dora became Mrs. Allen Waters. She loves her husband because, under all circumstances, she finds him a gentleman. And Ada is in the sulks.

TRUE quietness of heart is got by resisting our passions, not by obeying them.

"I DON'T think freckles are so very bad," said a lovely girl. "I never object to seeing them on a rival's face."

IF you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let others excel you.

HUMOR.

AN epitaph for a boatman: Life is oar.—*Budget.*

THE favorite tool of the printer is the adze.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A SLIVER in the bush is worth two in the hand.—*Whitehall Times.*

IN India it costs more to get married than to die. Nature is full of wise provisions.—*Philadelphia Call.*

WHEN a man sees double, it is evidence that his glasses are too strong for him.—*Boston Transcript.*

GATHER wisdom by open ears and eyes, and let thy mouth be an exemplar of the early closing movement.—*Barbers' Gazette.*

DR. WARREN'S theory explains the anxiety of some people to reach the pole. Who can blame man for wanting to get back to Eden?—*St. Paul Herald.*

PARIS hackmen complain that some of their passengers are rude to them. Poor things! Let them come over to this country and revenge themselves.—*Texas Siftings.*

ONE man may call another a liar with perfect freedom in Kentucky, but it will prevent litigation over his estate if he will make his will before he does it.—*Merchant Traveler.*

FOR twenty cents you can obtain liquid materials for a tremendous spree in Japan. Louisville papers who don't want their city depleted will not copy.—*Philadelphia Call.*

A BRIDGEPORT man had a "revelation" that the Lord wanted him to work for 50 cents a day less than he was receiving. His request was granted by his thoughtful employer, who is looking for more "strikes" of the same sort.—*Hartford Post.*

THE BOARDER'S MORNING SOLILOQUY.

How swift the hours of sleep glide by!
I hear the sparrows chirruping;
The mackerel peddler's screeching cry
Proclaims that day's beginning.
Once more to dress I must begin,
The sun shines out in splendor,
And I hear the thud of the rolling-pin
That makes the beefsteak tender.
—*Boston Courier.*

WHEN Philip of Macedon wrote to the Spartan ephors: "If I enter Laconia I will level Lacedæmon to the ground," he received for answer the small but significant word, "If." Telegraph rates between Macedon and Lacedæmon must have been unusually high.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"WHAT did your husband think of the play last night?" asked Mrs. Yeast of her neighbor, Mrs. Crimsonbeak, the other morning. "Oh, he thought it was very dry." "Did he say so?" "No, he didn't say so, but he went out between the acts." "Well, that's proof enough, certainly."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know why boys whistle and why men do not. Boys whistle out of inherent perversity or something of that sort; but a man soon ruins his whistle, and that is the end of it. He drowns it by too much wetting. And this is the one good thing which can be said of the tippling habit.—*Boston Transcript.*

IN consideration of the fact that the new baby of the Japanese Minister has been named after President Cleveland, a correspondent sends us the following wish for his welfare:

Ah, tootsy-wootsy little Jap,
Now lying on your mammy's lap!
Delightful bit of black-and-tan,
When home you go across the sea,
Let's hope that you may live to be
The Grover Cleveland of Japan.
—*Boston Globe.*

A WESTERN paper tells of a young woman in Idaho who "whipped four lions." Such a young woman doesn't need a "big brother" to protect her, and it is safe to wager that her father's front gate doesn't need repairing once a year. A man doesn't want a wife that can whip four lions—unless he can whip about twenty-four.—*Norristown Herald.*

Keeping Old Letters.

A plea for the keeping of old letters contains these sentiments:

"In the stilly night, ere slumber's chain doth bind, an inspiration unbidden seemingly guides the pen while those exquisite thoughts that come trooping through the brain are written, and on the moving train the white-winged messenger takes its flight, bearing to some dear friend tokens of precious remembrance, words of lig htand beauty, words that will grow brighter as years go by."

Now, a grown-up person who can recommend in such a simple style an incendiary course like that, ought to know that it would bring about a good deal of discomfort and neuralgia in the stilly night, to get up and jot down those exquisite thoughts before they trooped off down into the back yard. It won't do. The unbidden inspiration that most usually gets under way ere slumber's chain doth bind takes its precious flight in the gentle murmur: "Ouch! Keep your great, cold, clammy feet on your own side of the bed." *New York Commercial Traveler.*

A Simple-Minded Woman.

Mrs. Josiah Fender is a very simple sort of a woman. An old gentleman by the name of Ryckman and his wife moved into the vicinity of the Fender mansion on Austin avenue. Mrs. Fender, who is very neighborly, baked a nice cake and took it over to the new arrivals.

"I have brought over some cake for Mr. Ryckman's children," said Mrs. Fender.

But we have never had any children," said Mrs. Ryckman.

"Well, then, give it to your grandchildren," said Mrs. Fender; "it must make them feel sad never to have had any parents."—*Texas Siftings.*

MICHIGAN CONGRESSMEN.

B. M. Cutcheon,

Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon, of Manistee, represents the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Kalkaska, Lake, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missankee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola and Wexford. He was born in Pembroke, N. H., in 1836. At the age of 13 he entered the Pembroke Academy, taught school at the age of 17, and shortly after removed to Michigan, locating at Ypsilanti. Became principal of Birmingham Academy, in Oakland County, in 1857. Entered the University of Michigan and graduated as a member of the class of 1861, when he accepted the position of Professor of Ancient Languages, etc., in the Ypsilanti High School. He entered the military service in 1862. Was Second Lieutenant 20th Michigan Infantry, July 15, 1862. Captain, July 29, 1862. Major, October 11, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel, November 16, 1863. Wounded in action at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 10, 1864. Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, August 18, 1864, "for gallant service at the battles of the Wilderness, Va., and Spottsylvania, Va., and during the operations before Petersburg, Va." Colonel 27th Michigan Infantry, November 12, 1864. Resigned March 6, 1865. Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865 "for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness, Va." He commanded the

Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, from October 16, 1864, until the date of his resignation, having been compelled to leave the service on account of sickness in his family.

At the close of the war he entered the law school of the University of Michigan, graduating in March, 1866. Admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor, in 1866. Practiced law at Ionia in 1866-7, when he removed to Manistee.

On March 20, 1867, he was appointed a member of the Board of Control of Railroads. In 1866 he was appointed President of the Michigan Soldiers' Home Commission by the Governor. In 1868 he was elected one of the Presidential electors from this State. In 1870 he was chosen City Attorney by a Democratic council. City attorney of Manistee in 1871, and Prosecuting Attorney of that county in 1873-4. In 1875 he was elected Regent of the State University for the term of six years. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress in 1882; re-elected in 1884.

S. C. Moffatt.

The Eleventh Congressional District, comprising the counties of Baraga, Benzie, Chippewa, Delta, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Isle Royal, Keweenaw, Leelanaw, Mackinac, Manitou, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft, is represented by Seth C. Moffatt, of Traverse City. Mr. Moffatt was born in Battle Creek, Mich., August 1, 1841. He received a common-school education there, and removed in the fall of 1858, with his parents, to Colon, St. Joseph County, where he spent two years as a teacher in the seminary. In the fall of 1860 he entered the literary department of the Michigan University, but being obliged to abandon the literary course, he entered the law department the following year. He graduated thence in 1863. During his last year at the University he was in the office

of Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. After graduation he entered the law office of Hon. Byron D. Ball, at Grand Rapids. In the spring of 1864 he removed to Lyons and began the practice of law. From there he went to Northport, Leelanaw County, in the fall of 1866. He was at once elected Prosecuting Attorney for that county and re-elected in 1868. In 1870 he was elected State Senator from the 31st district, and served through the regular and extra sessions of 1871-2, and the Edmonds impeachment trial. He was appointed a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1873. In the spring of 1874 he was appointed Register of the United States land office at Traverse City, vice Lieut. Gov. Bates, deceased, and held the office until its removal to Reed City, in 1878. In that year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Grand Traverse County. Having been elected Representative in the State Legislature in 1880, his name was at once mentioned in connection with the Speakership, to which responsible position he was elected from among several prominent and capable candidates. In 1884 he was elected Representative in the 49th Congress, on the Republican ticket, by a vote of 16,467 to 8,992 for John Power, Fusionist.

The Eleventh district is the only one in the State that had no Prohibition candidate for Congress.

S. O. Fisher.

Spencer O. Fisher, of West Bay City, Representative in Congress from the Tenth District, composed of the counties of Alcona, Alpena, Bay, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Emmet, Gladwin, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, and Tuscola. Was born in the township of Camden, Hillsdale County, February 3, 1843, and has resided in Michigan his entire life. He is a lumberman and banker by occupation. He is now serving his second term as Mayor of West Bay City; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, in 1884, and has been twice elected Alderman. He is a Democrat, and was elected on the Fusion ticket, as Representative in the Forty-ninth Congress, by a vote of 15,366, to 13,078 for Charles F. Gibson, Republican, and 855 for Alfred M. Webster, Prohibitionist.

Minor State Happenings.

—Neebish, Chippewa County, is a new postoffice.

—Manistique harbor is receiving a great many improvements.

—Book agents when they strike Manistique are compelled to pay a license of $1 per day.

—A new stage route will soon be in operation between Manistique and Escanaba, touching at Fayette and other points.

—A Bay City man has a tobacco plant growing in his yard. The plant is six feet ten inches high and the stalk is five inches in circumference. The largest leaves are twenty-six inches long and nineteen inches wide.

—It is now thought Marquette will have the branch State prison. Hon. Peter White has offered to donate forty acres of land for a site. The commissioners were understood to favor a site half-way between Ispheming and Negaunee, but no land could be secured on any terms, the mining corporation refusing to sell.

—Almost every town of any pretensions whatever in the State sends in complaints of burglaries more or less severe, from no boodle up to a goodly haul. The trade is either becoming more fascinating or more profitable, or else the times have made more people reckless from being hard up or without opportunity of employment.

—A Michigan girl outdid her companions in a craze for autograph albums by having about one hundred letters from the same number of men bound in a volume for her parlor table. As the missives represented her extensive and unusual sentimental correspondence since she had arrived at the age of chirography the collection proved very interesting to callers.

—The imaginative individual who gave a description of that $2,000,000 a ton rock discovered near Negaunee was too previous. All well-informed mining men draw the line at $1,000,000 a ton, and a man whose rock exceeds this is looked on with suspicion. A million dollars a ton is richness enough for all practical purposes.—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

—The establishment of a "County House" in Schoolcraft County seems to be a paying arrangement. The Manistique *Pioneer* says: Before the Poor House was opened it cost the county $4 per week to board each pauper; now it costs $1.25. The poor are cared for just as well, and in some cases better than they were before. Then, too, the poor are where they can be frequently seen by the officers; they are subjected to better discipline; they are better off.

—The Huron *Times* recalls the memory of the awful fires which devastated the "thumb of Michigan," commencing Sept. 5, 1881. As an anniversary reminder it says: "Traces of the great calamity are, each year, growing fainter, unless we except the lines of care and suffering on the faces of many who faced the awful dangers and endured the privation and suffering which followed. God grant that our people may never again be called upon to undergo another such baptism."

—The Midland *Sun* says that the oldest log-scaler on the Saginaw River, and perhaps in the State, is S. B. Brown, of East Saginaw, who has been engaged in the business thirty-five years, having commenced in Maine thirty-five years ago, and continued in the business since that time. Mr. Brown has resided in Michigan about twenty-eight years. He once scaled 500,000,000 logs in two hundred days—a feat never before accomplished on the river. Though Mr. Brown is verging close on to 70 years of age he appears at least fifteen years younger, and is still in active service.

A Wayside Idyllic.

High in the zenith gloamed the golden orb of day with a brazen stare that palsied energy and kept the pores busy. It was hot. From the posied north came no bracing zephyr rich with the fragrance of heath and meadow to fan the brow dripping with the symbol of Adam's curse. The fly-besmitten cattle had waded into the frog pond, and stood knee deep in green water lashing their steaming sides with heavy tails in despairing languor, lazily chewing their cuds in abject hopelessness. It was a devilish warm day. The earth was as parched and dry as the throat of a tramp at sunrise, and the only cloud visible was a foggy mist of dust that overhung and crept slowly along behind a solitary horseman, who was gradually passing from view with about as much celerity as bad luck leaving a poor man's family. The heat was oppressive. The man on horseback was in his shirt sleeves and only wore one suspender and a billygoat beard of sad-dish bleached appearance. There was nothing dudesque in the mien of the man, though there was one point of resemblance not glaringly apparent to the casual observer. He had been half-witted from birth, but having served a term in the legislature the misfortune had ceased to attract attention. His manner was simple and very sweaty, for the day was sultry. The steed he bestrode arched not its neck with the proud impatience of the charger who scents the battle from afar off, but the sway in its back made ample amends for lack of contour further forward. It was bulky of limb, thick in wind, unfortunate in vision, and far from hasty in disposition. It was a horse that any woman could drive in safety, if she had strength to apply the whip with sufficient vigor to keep the animal awake and in motion. In short, it was a horse of great reliability and most exasperating deliberation of movement. The man himself was very full-breasted in the back, and had but little of the fashion plate look about him. His face was seamed with wrinkles and also seemed wrinkled. Perhaps it was. He wore a straw hat and blue cotton pantaloons tucked tightly into boots of cowhide that needed half-soling; but he was himself a shoemaker by trade and it mattered not. His eyes were smaller than peaches and larger than cherries. Of course we mean common-sized market cherries of the wormy order, ox-hearts being ruled out of this deal. They were of no particular color, and yet were far from white, though he was a white man himself, or passed for one among people not overly particular about such matters. His hair was long and bushy, and would have floated in the breeze, but for one thing. There wasn't any breeze. It is more than probable that he had ears of some description, but if he had them with him they were not discernible to a person of limited vision, on account of being concealed somewhere beneath his massive ringlets. Some folks would have said, under his hair, but ringlets seem to jingle nicer, and we go right smart on the jingle of everything except money. It was a day of exceeding great warmth, and our hero—for such he may as well be considered, unless somebody—bolder and better-looking should turn up and claim the position—found plenty of employment for his hands in mopping his honest brow with a handkerchief of silken pattern and cotton texture. It was a large bandana that had been used for about everything that a handkerchief could be used for, except strangling a baby and straining milk, from carrying eggs to market and bringing home groceries, to tying a colt and holding up a sore leg. But who is the bold buccaneer, and whither goes he on a day of such fiery fervidness, at such reckless indifference of speed that the day after to-morrow is chasing him? He is old Bill Jarvis, the mail-carrier, taking his own time to get to the settlement, in spite of the fact that Aunt Polly Barkins is burning with impatience to get hold of a letter from her old man, containing two dollars in greasy money and a recipe for drying squash that will give it the taste of pumpkin and keep ten years without turning pale.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A Performing Owl.

A prominent Clinch County physician has an owl that roams about loose at his house, and is a terror to cats and mice. Not only is he useful for this, but he is a rare bird, the doctor having taught his owlship some rare tricks. For instance, he will take the owl and whirl him around and about his hands, and will then put him upon the floor or table upon his back, side, or any other position he may see proper, telling the owl to sleep, and he will remain perfectly quiet. The Doctor can then tell the owl to dream a bad dream and awake frightened, when, after about thirty minutes, the bird will jump up from the table, apparently in a great fright, popping his bill, and showing other signs of alarm.—*Savannah News.*

Too Particular.

A male sparrow discovered a piece of bright-colored calico lying on the grass. At his summons a dozen hen sparrows approached and he was about to divide the prize among them, when a dispute arose as to whether the colors were fast or not. The calico was carried to the frog pond for the purpose of deciding the question, but before the washing could be completed a rag-picker appeared and the birds were left minus the calico and with the doubt unsolved.—*New York Sun.*

MAUD (an aristocratic child)—"How pretty and clever you are, mother! I'm so glad you married into our family!"

What Sporting Men Rely On.

When Louis R. Redmond, the South Carolina moonshiner, cornered, after for eight years eluding the Government officials, was asked to surrender, he exclaimed:

"Never, to men who fire at my back!"

Before he was taken, five bullets had gone clear through him, but strange to relate, he got well in the hands of a rude backwoods nurse.

By the way, if Garfield had been in the hands of a backwoods nurse he might have lived. A heap of volunteer testimony against the infallibility of the physicians has been accumulating of late, and people are encouraged to do their own doctoring more and more. It is cheaper and quite as certain.

Before Detective Curtin, of Buffalo, caught Tom Ballard he "covered" him with his revolver. Tom saw the point and tumbled!

Joe Goss was "covered" a few weeks ago and he tumbled, and so did Dan Mace. Death "fetched 'em" with that dreaded weapon—kidney disease. But they should have been lively and drawn first. They could easily have disarmed the monster had they covered him with that dead shot—Warner's safe cure, which, drawn promptly, always takes the prey. It is doubtless true that sporting men dread this enemy more than any mishap of their profession, and presumably this explains why they as a rule are so partial to that celebrated "dead shot."

Redmond was right. No man should surrender when attacked in the back. He should "draw," face about, and proceed to the defense, for such attacks, so common among all classes, will fetch a man every time unless "covered" by that wonderfully successful "dead shot."—*Sportsman's News.*

Epitaphs.

When with characteristic cynicism Byron derided the credulity of him who would "Believe a woman or an epitaph" he may have had in mind Ben Jonson's famous lines on the Countess of Pembroke:

"Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sydney's sister—Pembroke's mother!
Death ere thou hast slain another
Fair, and learned, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee!"

Could the memory of Shakspeare demand loftier strains? Compare the above with the quaintness and simplicity of the lines:

"Blest be the man who spares these stones,
And curst be he who moves my bones,"

Inscribed on the tomb of the Bard of Avon.

Strict adherence to mere matter of fact has scarcely been considered the special attribute of an epitaph—though the three following are well-authenticated examples of unvarnished detail:

"Sarah Yorke this life did re-gn,
Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine."
—*Norwich.*

"Here lies the body of William Wix,
One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six."
—*Richmond, Yorkshire.*

"Here lies the body of honest Tom Page,
Who died in the thirty-third year of his age."
—*Norwich Cathedral.*

And in the same connection may be instanced the inscription on the tomb of the inn-keeper, buried in the churchyard opposite his hostelry:

"Here lies Tommy Day,
Removed from over the way."

Latin was long considered the only appropriate language for an epitaph. It is well known that Dr. Johnson refused "to disgrace the walls of Westminster Abbey" with an English inscription to the memory of Oliver Goldsmith. This is the more to be deplored, since the Doctor could (and did) write English epitaphs of merit—witness that upon Phillips, the musician—

"Sleep undisturbed within this peaceful shrine,
Till angels wake thee with a note like thine."

Brevity, "the soul of wit," has been little considered in this class of composition, and ("O, rare Ben Jonson" excepted) there occur to the writer but three as remarkable in this particular—that upon Dr. Fuller—

"Fuller's earth."

Upon Burbage, the actor, a simple stage direction:

"Exit Burbage."

And the happy combination of eulogium and farewell to the memory of Knight, the publisher—

"Good Knight!"

Successive generations have pressed into this service such time-honored effusions as "Afflictions sore long time I bore," etc.

And the really beautiful lines by Dr. Donne upon a deceased infant—

"Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there,"

have appeared upon hundreds of tombs. The touching subject of infant mortality finds also fitting expression in the two following:

"Just with her lips the cup of life she pressed,
Found the taste bitter—and declined the rest."

"This babe entombed on the world did peep,
Disliked it—closed its eyes—and fell asleep."

A Loaded Bug.

A very extraordinary occurrence took place recently at the residence of one of our prominent citizens. The family were sitting in the parlor in the evening, when a bug was seen crawling on the table. One of those present seized the insect and placed it in the lamp, with the view of cremating it. A loud report was instantly heard, and the lamp chimney was blown to atoms. The explosion was certainly connected with the insect, but in what manner we leave it to the scientist to explain.—*San Diego Sun.*

VICTOR HUGO was a great lover of children and was continually made to feel their watchful care. The adoration of the young became one of his ruling passions. Jules Claretie, the novelist, relates: "One day he said to me, 'Do you know how I define paradise? A place where parents will always be young and children little.'" He was passionately fond of his grandchildren, Georges and Jeanne, and one of his greatest joys was when he had a number of staid political friends in his parlor, or a work to finish, to come in with a doll hanging out of his coat-tail pocket, and to walk about with Georges and Jeanne trotting behind him, their eyes riveted on the plaything, until slowly and softly they relieved grandpa of his burden.

The Home of Mr. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The son of Senator Frye, of Maine, who has been suffering from a severe cold, which settled on his chest, was cured by a few doses of Red Star Cough Cure. He publicly indorses it as prompt, pleasant, and safe. Dr. Cox calls it the best remedy. It contains no opiates or poisons.

Chinese Woman's Tresses.

Joe James, whose other name was left behind him in the Flowery Kingdom, rejoices in the possession of the only almond-eyed wife this side of the Mississippi. He is as proud of her as is a boy of a new red wagon. When a reporter of the press saluted the slant-eyed beauty in the store last evening she sat upon a tea chest, coyly displaying the tips of her tiny feet, for she is a "little-foot" woman her husband says. She wore her hair in wonderful style—like the wings of a bat, making her hair resemble a schooner yacht running before the wind, with foresail and mainsail spread to port and starboard. The black tresses were stiffened with wires and glossy with grease. It takes six hours to do up this wonderful headdress, and in order that the dizzy affair shall not be spoiled, the fair owner sleeps with a block of wood under her neck. In this way the dressing of the hair lasts three weeks.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Present Generation

Lives at telegraphic speed—eats too fast, retires too late, does not rise betimes, smokes, and (alas, that we should have to say it!) chews too much tobacco. The consequences are dyspepsia, a general absence of that robust and manly vigor which characterized our ancestors, and a manifest proneness to early decay. Regular hours, a due allowance of time for meals, the disuse of excessive smoking, and altogether of chewing tobacco, in connection with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will in nine cases out of ten efface consequences of the abuses of the laws of health indicated above. A want of stamina, dyspepsia, nervousness, and billousness are among these consequences, and they are bodily ills to the removal of which the Bitters is specially adapted. Nor is the Bitters less fitted to overcome and prevent fever and ague, kidney and bladder troubles, and rheumatic ailments. It is also a fine appetizer and promoter of convalescence.

The Philippine Islander and His Hat.

Felt and woolen hats are exported in large quantities from Germany to the Philippine Isles. The hat is the great article of adornment worn by the natives—"nobody is anybody without it"—but it must be of European origin. The home-made cane hats are relegated to homely wits and slender purses. Especial value is placed on a bright-colored silk lining, with a ticket nicely printed in gold. Indeed, when the hat is now the Manila dandy carries it in his hand, so that people may admire the external splendor.—*Hatter and Furnisher.*

A PHYSICIAN residing in Los Angeles, Cal., claims that the death rate among children there is proportionately very small. And this he attributes to the climate, which renders possible an out-of-door life almost every day of the year, and fruit at all times.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

What "Old Fritz" Said.

It was an aphorism of Frederick the Great's that "Facts are divine things." An undisputed fact is that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most powerful liver vitalizer extant, and by its characteristic and searching action will cure dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, kidney disease, sick-headache, and other maladies which, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, are directly traceable to a diseased condition of the liver, by which its work as purifier of the blood is made incomplete. All druggists.

HOW TO raise mustaches—stir up the ash-barrel on a windy day and the mussed-ashes are sure to come out.—*Texas Siftings.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan, Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

NO MATTER how fond a man may be of gambling, when he loses his money it is a sort of ante-dolo.

Gently Does It.—Without pain or irritation DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS relieve the constipated bowels; at the same time so thoroughly toning these inner membranes and restoring their mechanical action, that it seems as if they had been actually reorganized on an improved plan! Yet the result is solely due to an effort of nature, reenforced, regulated, and sustained by the purest and best Vegetable alterative and tonic that ever passed the lips of the sick and suffering.

'TIS a poor dress that won't turn both ways.—*Carl Pretzel.*

HAY FEVER.

Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me by my druggist as a preventive to Hay Fever. Have been using it as directed since the 4th of August, and have found it a specific for that much dreaded and loathsome disease. For ten years or more I have been a great sufferer each year, from August 9th till frost, and have tried many alleged remedies for its cure, but Ely's Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay Fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy.

FRANK B. AINSWORTH,
Of F. B. AINSWORTH & CO., Publishers,
Indianapolis, Ind.

I have been afflicted with Hay Fever for seven years—Ely's Cream Balm cured me entirely.

H. D. CALLIHAN, Baggage Master,
I. & St. L. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

"Oh! But I Salivated Him!"

was the actual exclamation of an honest physician, spoken of one of his patients to whom he had given calomel for the cure of biliousness and a diseased liver. And he had *salivated him* for certain, from which he never recovered. All these distressing consequences are avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a purely vegetable remedy that will not salivate, but produce the most pleasing effect, invigorate the livor, cure headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and piles. By druggists.

HOW TO deaden the sound of a piano in the next house—explode dynamite under the player.

The worst cases cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A SPRING bonnet springs right off to church.—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

Good for Man and Beast! Read This!

Army and Navy Liniment will cure your rheumatism, neuralgia, or croup in less time than any other Liniment known. For sale by all druggists. [See advt. next issue.]

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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Send for new rates and commissions on THE CHICAGO LEDGER. It is the best selling paper in the United States, and agents can make BIG MONEY handling it. Address THE CHICAGO LEDGER, 271 Franklin street, CHICAGO, ILL.

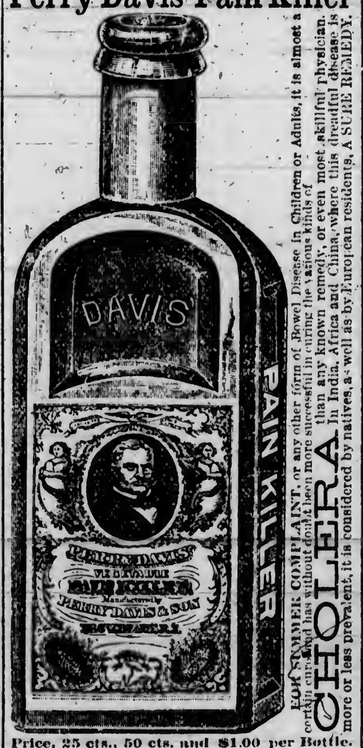
VINEGAR BITTERS

is the Great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

Never Before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. One bottle will prove it.

DO NOT FORGET

Perry Davis' Pain Killer



FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any other form of Bowel Disease in Children or Adults, it is almost a certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA in India, Africa and China, where this more or less prevalent, it is considered by natives, as well as by European residents, than any known remedy, or even most skillful physician. Here this dreadful disease is

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ASK Your Newsdealer for THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the BEST STORY PAPER in the country. Read it

WINTER WHEAT. Largest grain, pure white, 32 bu. on ¼ an acre. Send 10c. for free sample to S. A. STEENBERSEN, Appleton, Minn.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

FREE HOW TO RAISE WHEAT. How to Prevent Winter Killing. Write for *free* pamphlet. Address THE SEED DRILL REGULATOR CO., LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

DO YOU USE STOVE REPAIRS? Having a stock of Repairs for over 15,000 different Stoves, can we not make it to your advantage to trade with us? Prompt shipments and satisfaction guaranteed. THE W. C. METZNER STOVE REPAIR CO., 125 & 127 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Mention this paper.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug

bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

FOR THE BLOOD TAKE HOPS & MALT FOR DYSPEPSIA

BITTERS,

If you wish a **certain cure for all Blood** diseases. Nothing was ever invented that will cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal to **Hops and MALT Bitters.** It **tones** up the **System,** puts new **Blood** in your **veins,** restores your **lost appetite** and **sleep,** and brings you **perfect health.** It never fails to give relief in all cases of **Kidney** or **Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion,** Constipation, Sick Headaches, **Dyspepsia,** Nervous disorders, and all **Female complaints;** when properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been **benefited** by it in this and other Western States. It is the **best** Combination of **Vegetable** remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the **Weak** and **Debilitated.** Do not get **Hops and MALT Bitters** confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice. Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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WANTED For the best-selling publication in the United States. It is well established, and pays a very liberal salary, with a chance for competing for several Premiums worth from $25 to $300. For full particulars address P. O. BOX 4967, CHICAGO, ILL.

ORGANS The most beautiful and finest toned in the world. *Low prices, easy payment.* Send for catalogue. Address Weaver Organ & Piano Co., York, Pa.

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It contains a full history of his noble and eventful life. Introduction written by Grant's Pastor, Rev. Dr. Newman. Col. Burr's work is indorsed by Grant's most intimate friends. Send for extra terms to agents. Address National Publishing Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

RUGS MADE IN A DAY

Delightful employment Easy and profitable. No Hooking, Knitting, Braiding, or Weaving. Use any kind of cloth (new or old), rags or yarn. A handsome Turkish Rug made with 25 cts. worth of carpet waste. THE PEARL RUG MAKER can be used by hand or on all sewing machines, or by hand. A wonderful invention. Excellent sight. Price $1.00, postpaid. Agents Wanted. Send stamp for circulars, terms, and territory. JNO. G. HOITT & CO., 218 State St., Chicago.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year. 256 pages, 8¼ x 11¼ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

500,000 ACRES CHOICE HARDWOOD FARMING LANDS In NORTHERN WISCONSIN for sale on easy terms to Actual Settlers. The most prosperous and promising field for settlement in the U. S. Full information with good map free. Address LAND COMMISSIONER, Wisconsin Central R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A *trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN,

A Specialist for Eleven Years Past,

Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Send for 10 days' treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy fits positively cured.
If order trial, send 7 cents in stamps to pay postage.

H. H. GREEN, M. D.,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Mention this paper.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Around the County.

Boyne City Improvements.

Through the courtesy and assistance of H. C. Miley, E. H. Shepard, and others, we present below a list of the new buildings and improvements in Boyne City during the past two years:

Brick school house	$5,000
W. J. Lewis, brick store and hall	4,000
A. J. Beardsley, brick store	3,000
P. F. McIntyre, residence	3,000
G. Gibson, brick store	2,000
Newville & White, mill improvements	1,500
Ben. Ingalls, residence	1,300
G. D. Palmer, residence	1,200
J. C. Schaub, residence and barn	1,200
N. Morgan, skating rink	1,000
A. E. Hosmer, store building	800
J. A. Cameron, residence	800
A. J. Tillotson, residence	600
R. E. Newville, residence	600
Wm. White, residence	600
W. W. Fuller, residence	600
J. C. McFellin	500
M. Heyslaur, residence	500
Mrs. Mellor, residence	400
I. E. Brooks, residence	400
Mrs. Danley, residence	400
F. M. Gates, addition to residence	300
D. Halladay	300
T. J. Hill	300
A. J. Hall	300
Dr. Sanderson	300
Shepard Bros., improvements	300
H. Thomson, residence	300
G. M. Kerry, residence	300
C. Schaub, shop	250
R. R. Perkins & Co., warehouse	200
W. Bustler, residence	200
R. L. Corbett	200
D. Stevenson	200
Dr. Nicholson	200
F. M. Chase, wagon shop	200
Chas. Call, residence	200
Wm. Baker, improvements	200
Hendee & Fellows, improvements	200
M. E. Church, improvements	150
F. Newville, barn	100
Wm. McLain, improvements	100
Henry Bock, improvements	100
Geo. Cudworth, improvements	100
W. Jolles, improvements	100
Ed. Miller, improvements	100
Henry Nugent, improvements	100
Harry Russel, residence	100
V. G. Crane, improvements	100
Total	$34,700

Burgess.

Mr. Austin has his residence nearly completed.

Mr. Chas. Arnold has purchased a nice cabinet organ.

Hamlin brothers have purchased another threshing machine and start out this week.

Mrs. Hale, who has been away from home some time, returned last Saturday.

There is but one absolute monarchy in this town, (to be continued.)

It still continues quite moist.

Miss Dot Baker returns home this week, from Fremont, where she has been visiting her sister.

School district No. 6 is to build a new school house, to cost $500.

A frost last Friday night, but it did no damage.

Moses Cooper had a force of men last week, blasting rock, and hauling from his place for the government pier at Charlevoix.

Mr. Mandeville who formerly kept the postoffice at Burgess, is expected back soon with his family. They will be warmly welcomed by their old time neighbors.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Sutfield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

The Broken Bottle.

"Come on, boys, let us go in and take a parting drink."

The speaker was William Scott, a hard working mechanic who, with three of his shopmates, was on his way home at the close of the week's labors. All of them had taken several drinks, and were beginning to show the effects of it, especially Scott, who staggered slightly as he walked.

The four went in and stood before the bar of the saloon, which was but a short distance from Scott's home and had for years been patronized by him. Drunken men seldom drink and leave a saloon when there are two or more together and on this occasion Scott and his frends stood at the bar and conversed, as one after the other treated in turn.

Suddenly their conversation was interrupted by Scott accidentally dropping the bottle, from which he was about to pour a dram, from his unsteady grasp.

"Hello!" said he, "that was an accident."

"Accident or no accident, you'll pay for that liquor and bottle," retorted the saloonkeeper, whose attention had been directed to Scott by the crash.

"You don't mean that, Lawrence," said Scott; "it was an accident."

"That's all right," replied the saloonkeeper; "but the price of that bottle and liquor will take the profit off many a drink, I can't afford to lose it, and you'll have to pay it."

"But," pleaded the mechanic, "I've but half my wages left, and I must take it home."

The saloonkeeper, however, was inexorable, and Scott handed over the money which was to have given his wife and little ones a Sunday dinner.

When he got his change he turned to the saloonkeeper and said:

"I didn't think you would do that, Lawrence, after I've been spending a good part of my wages here for the past ten years."

"Well, if you have, you got, the equivalent of every penny you spent," gruffly responded Lawrence.

"Did I?" said Scott, quietly, and picking up the pieces he started from saloon.

There was something in his manner that Lawrence did not like, and taking the amount he had received from the mechanic from the drawer, he threw it noisily on the counter and called to Scott to come back; but the latter had reached the door and went on out.

He proceeded direct to his home, and, meeting his wife, he placed the pieces of broken bottle in her hand, saying:

"There, Betty, I paid a lot of money for that, but I think you'll consider it cheap before we get through."

Mrs. Scott did not for a moment understand him; but, looking at the pieces of the bottle and inhaling the fumes of the liquor, she intuitively grasped his meaning, and with a glad feeling in her heart she said:

"What do you mean, William?"

"I mean," said Scott, "that for ten years that bottle has been swallowing my earnings; but now I've bought it, and I am going to see if the broken bottle is not better than the whole bottle."

Scott kept his promise. He never drank again, and in after years, when he had a comfortable little home and a profitable business of his own, he always told his friends that it all came through "the broken bottle.

ALMOST MARVELOUS.

The way *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* works upon the human system. It is such a thorough Purifier, it strikes at the root of the disease and by its perfect workings effects a cure almost before the patient is aware. It seizes upon every particle of poisonous matter in the system, expells it and instills new health and vigor through the entire body. $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

TEN CENTS.

Advertisements not exceeding three lines will be inserted in this column for ten cents per week. Each additional line three cents. Displayed cards fifty cents per inch per month.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041f

FOR SALE.

The place known as
THE BEATTIE FARM
Near McGeagh's Mill.
For particulars inquire at the office of
J. MILO EATON.

Boats to Rent.

Fine Row and Sail Boats to Rent by the Hour, Day, or Week. Boats built and repairing done; also Boats, Oars, and Fixtures for sale.

RED BOAT HOUSE,
Near Charlevoix Summer Resort.
F. W. WILCOX.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our Presidents including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.
For Sale by E. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

The Grand Rapids
Daily Democrat,
The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address
The Charlevoix Journal,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	4 20	1 30	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	9 30	9 53	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cr's	11 44	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids	1 47	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv	2 42	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, ar	3 52	2 55	11 25	.....
Cadillac, lv	4 00	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Walton	4 56	4 28	12 56	.....
Kalkaska, lv	5 50	4 55	1 27	.....
Mancelona	6 21	5 45	2 20	.....
Boyne Falls	7 42	6 19	2 56	.....
Petoskey, ar	7 45	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	1 00pm
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Mancelona	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv		2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City	4 10	3 37	9 06	9 08
D G H & M cr's	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	5 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.
CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9 45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING. FINAL ACCOUNT.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. Probate Court for said County. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the probate office, in the Township of South Arm, on Thursday the 20th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five. Present, James A. Keat, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ISAAC STAFFORD, an incompetent person.

Henry H. Vanmorman, guardian of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such guardian. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 21st day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the township of South Arm in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Henry H. Vanmorman give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

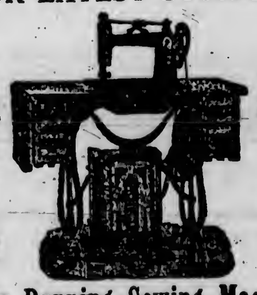
A true copy. JAMES A. KEAT, Judge of Probate.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.

An Entirely New



High Arm,

Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS
The Most Room under the Arm.
The Best Self-Setting Needle.
The Largest Bobbin.
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread.
The Most Perfect Tension.
The Most Reliable Feed.
The Most Perfect Take-up.
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS
SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of
Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix

J. MILO EATON,
DEALER IN
Real Estate
OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for sale in the most desirable parts of Charlevoix. Wild Lands and Improved Farms for sale in all parts of the county. Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

E. M. Clark

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY
Ironton, Mich.,
Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

GARLAND STOVES RANGES
KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place
For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!
I have purchased the Stock of
Drugs, Chemicals,
STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.
Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.
PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,
Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER
Undertaker!
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.
Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.
Come and See my Stock of Furniture.
ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 115. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Euttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice. Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

H. A. JERSEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Lake st., Boyne, Mich.

L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT. Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN ACKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SHEFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. A. CARLSTEIN, M. D. Office at the Ingleside.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron Sec.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Sniffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Hanger,
And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

FREE—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

Price 40 Cents per Pound

Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michgan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
W. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.

Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan,

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PINE LAKE HOUSE,
A. J. HALL, Proprietor.
Boyne City, Michigan.

This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

Money to Loan

On sums of $100 and upwards, at reasonable rates of interest, on approved real estate security.

H. C. Miley,
65-tf Boyne City.

Picture Frames
Made to Order.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MOULDINGS
To Select From.
O. I. WHEAT,
Bridge Street, Charlevoix, Mich.

Well-Digging.
JOHN SHRIER
Charlevoix, Mich.,

Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

WOOD WANTED.

Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

MISS L. SPAULDING,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.

Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.
Special attention given to
CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

We would call the attention of the Ladies to our STAMPING DEPARTMENT.
We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

McCABE'S
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.

Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.

AT
McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43
W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

C. R. BELLINGER
Has a large stock of
New Jewelry and Silverware
(SOLID AND PLATED)
Pins, Charms, and Chains,
In all the latest styles.
Watches, Clocks, and Optical Goods.

New Style of Monogram Pin just received. Sewing Machine Oil kept in stock.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

A Fallacy Exploded.

There is something at once inspiring and dreadful in the intensity with which these men work, writes a Mexico correspondent of the Boston *Journal*. Where or how the fallacy concerning their laziness has gained ground it is hard to understand. Whatever they do is done as if salvation depended upon it, and the exertion demanded, where manual labor takes the place of steam or horse power, is so bitterly hard that it makes their continuous application the more wonderful. We have yet to see the first instance of shirking or of carelessness. Slight of frame, small in stature, with every appearance of delicacy in physique, they will take upon the shoulders as much as five or six men can lift, and carry it an indefinite distance. Under these immense burdens they trot instead of walking. To see a mozo climbing five or six flights of stairs and traversing acres of corridors at this swift pace, with a heavy Saratoga trunk on his back, or to meet four persons rushing through the city streets with a Chickering piano on their shoulders are sights to which we are becoming so well used that familiarity robs them of their first painfulness. These brave workers are so surprised and unprepared for either pity or sympathy that we begin to cover both with the negative quality of indifference. Still, to look day after day at street pavers and sweepers working as if fame or fortune depended on dispatch, porters hurrying under the weight of their enormous burdens, farm laborers plowing, reaping, gathering wood, drawing water hour after hour without a turn of the head or lifting of an eyelash for the world outside, upsets one's preconceived notions and leaves one in a maze of reflections. This utter absorption in his occupation gives a certain dignity to the man; and one finds here often amid the most menial surroundings something of that fine spirit—that inbreathing of purpose into action—that makes Millett's sower a heroic figure. Think of the men lifted above these by every accident of education and fortune, whom we so often see in the fair fields, listless, uninterested, careful only to fill the time of their contract, and these earnest, eager, constant laborers become superb.

Rowland Hill and Penny Postage.

Some years ago, when it was the practice to write the name of a member of parliament for the purpose of franking a newspaper, a friend of mine, previous to starting on a tour into Scotland, arranged with his family a plan of informing them of his progress and state of health without putting them to the expense of postage. It was managed thus: He carried with him a number of old newspapers, one of which he put into the post daily. The postmark and the date showed his progress, and the state of his health was evinced by the selection of the names from a list previously agreed upon with which the newspaper was franked. Sir Francis Burdett, I recollect, denoted vigorous health. Once on the poet's (Coleridge) visit to the lake district he halted at the door of a wayside inn at the moment when the rural postman was delivering a letter to the barmaid of the place. On receiving it she turned it over and over in her hand, and then asked the postage of it. The postman demanded 1 shilling. Sighing deeply, the girl handed the letter back, saying she was too poor to pay the required sum. The poet at once offered to pay the postage, and did so. The messenger had scarcely left the place when the young barmaid confessed she had learned all she was likely to learn from the letter; that she had only been practicing a preconceived trick—she and her brother having agreed that a few hieroglyphics on the back of the letter should tell her all she wanted to know, while the letter would contain no writing.—*The Royal Mail.*

A Good Business Outlook.

New York World.

The Financial Chronicle in its issue of Saturday last refers to the Clearing house returns, which are regarded as an unfailing barometer of the rise or fall in the volume of business, as follows:

A considerable gain at New York (over $42,000,000) and some improvement at most of the other cities during the week bring the aggregate clearings for the whole country up to $771,062,294, a total exceeded only once since the third week of January.

In comparison with the corresponding six days of 1884, the total exchanges record an increase of $117,621,376, and the truth of these figures is attested not only by the oral statements of prominent merchants, but by a gradual hardening of prices for most commodities, by increased signs of life everywhere apparent in the wholesale dry goods district, and by more numerous applications to banks for discounts. The clerical forces of some of the leading wholesale houses are busily engaged far into the night packing and shipping goods to the west and south. It is noticeable that the demand is chiefly from those sections where the crops are largest, the south especially coming forward as a large buyer. The enormous cotton crop, to say nothing of cereals, bids fair to lead to such a revival in the trade and industries of the south as will exert an important influence on matters here. On the other hand, a vast amount of northern capital is likely to find its way into southern enterprises during the next 12 months, as many believe that the south and southwest at present offer a better field for operation than either the west or northwest, where the influence of overtrading during the boom several years ago is still felt to a greater or less extent. It is to be hoped that the present revival of business will be gradual in order to check any tendency towards excessive production, which always does much to shorten the period and detract from the stability of the improvement.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Acken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Sniffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

An Iowa Judge's Rebuke.

Hon. F. M. Hubbard, district judge of the eighth judicial district of Iowa, in passing sentence upon some liquor dealers for violation of the prohibitory laws of the state, said:

"While there are greater crimes known to the law which are punishable with great severity, there are none which involve more of those qualities known as despicable meanness and audacity than the selling of intoxicating liquors. There is something in the taking of human life so instantaneous that it shocks and terrifies the minds of all; and yet we look upon the man who takes human life quite as surely, but by a slow, lingering process, if not without condemnation, at least without horror. You who stand before the court for sentence are in every moral sense murderers, and you are within the spirit, if not in the letter, guilty of manslaughter; for the law says that who ever accelerates the death of a human being unlawfully is guilty of the crime. Your bloated victims upon the witness stand, and who undoubtedly committed perjury to screen you from the law, not only abundantly testify that you are accelerating death, but that you are inducing men to commit still greater crimes than your own. You still maintain the appearance of respectability, but how morally leprous and scrofulous you are inwardly. The ruin, poverty and idleness which you are inflicting upon this community declare as from the housetops that you are living in idleness and eating the bread of orphans watered with widows' tears; you are stealthily killing your victims, and murdering the peace and and industry of the community, and thereby converting happy, industrious homes into misery, poverty, and rags. Anxious wives and mothers watch and pray in tears nightly, with desolate hearts, for the coming home of your victims, whom you are luring with the wiles and smiles of the devil into midnight debauchery.

"One can have no adequate conception of a cataract until he has seen Niagara, nor of the terrible fury and grandeur of a storm in mid-ocean until he has witnessed one; so no one can know the utter degradation and total depravity to which his species can be brought until he looks upon the desolate ruin caused by your hellish traffic. You are persistent, defiant law-breakers, and shamelessly boast that in defiance of the law and moral sense of the community you will continue in your wicked and criminal practices. It has, therefore, now become the imperative duty of this court to let fall upon you so heavily the arm of the law that you shall either be driven from your nefarious traffic, or ruined in your fortunes or wicked prosperity. You have become a stench to the nostrils of the community, and all good men are praying that you be speedily reformed or summarily destroyed. By the providence of God and the favor of this court these prayers shall be speedily answered by signal and exact justice for your crimes. And finally, let me entreat you, if you are not lost to every sentiment of humanity, to desist from your criminal vagabond traffic and betake yourselves to some honest calling for a livelihood, that you may yet become virtuous, useful citizens and entitled to the respect of a Christian community. If you persist in this way, your ruin is certain, and you will receive, as you deserve, the execration of mankind. You may think that the sentence of the court is harsh and unjustly severe, but the court assures you that compared with your crimes and the desolation you have already brought upon the community, it is mild in the extreme."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The first race between the yachts Puritan and the Genesta, which was sailed on the 14th inst. over what is known as the inside course of the New York Yacht Club, a length of thirty-eight miles, was won by the former in 6:04:30. The English cutter was beaten by a little more than a mile, and crossed the line in 6:10:30. The event excited great interest throughout the country and in England.

While temporarily insane, William H. Taylor, of Worcester, Massachusetts, shot his wife and then himself. Both were fatally injured.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, last week celebrated the centennial anniversary of its incorporation, the venerable Simon Cameron presiding over the exercises.

The Rev. J. G. Townsend, who has for eighteen years been pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church at Buffalo, has denied the dogma of eternal punishment, will resign his charge, and inten s to found a new church based upon his religious beliefs.

A notable improvement has taken place in the iron and steel trade at Philadelphia, and large orders for various kinds of material have been placed. Seven bar-mills resumed during the past week, and the wrought-pipe and bridge-iron mills are crowded with demands for supplies.

The failure is announced of the Willowdale Company, a Boston corporation having its manufactory at Meriden, Conn. The liabilities are said to be about $400,000, of which about one-half is secured by merchandise pledged or hypothecated. The company has manufactured blankets exclusively, and has done its own selling.

The Dwyer Bros., the famous turfmen, announced that they are tired of horseracing and will sell out to the highest bidder.

WESTERN.

C. H. Chamberlain has commenced a suit in St. Louis for $100,000 damages against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad on account of injuries received in an accident at Woodlawn, Iowa, ten years ago.

The stage running from Fort Custer to Fort Maginnis was held up by three masked men near Forty-Mile Ranch and $600 taken. Twelve thousand dollars in army funds was sent through two days before.

The amount of fraudulent orders issued by township trustees in various parts of Indiana is estimated at $250,000. S. C. Fenton, Trustee of Adams Township, Warren County, is reported missing. Trustee Clawson, of Warren Township, who issued $10,000 of the fraudulent orders, is reported to be in Hamilton, Ontario.

Emery A. Storrs, the eminent Chicago lawyer, died at Ottawa, Ill., after a short illness. He had been complaining of a difficulty in breathing, was taken to his bed, and telegraphed for his wife. She arrived and found him resting easier. He ordered cigars and smoked one of them in bed, and appeared so much improved that she retired, and awoke at 7 o'clock the next morning and found him dead, the supposition being that he died several hours before of heart trouble. His remains were taken to Chicago for burial. The deceased was born at Hinsdale, N. Y., August 12, 1835.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, pleaded guilty at Cleveland to the charge of Sunday ball-playing, and was fined $1 and costs —a total of $16.

Miss Arvilla M. Bogart, aged 23, living near Oconomowoc, Wis., was stung on the head by a bee, and died in twenty minutes from the effects of the sting.

C. E. Cook, proprietor of the Jennings County Bank, at North Vernon, Ind., has made an assignment, having become involved by dealings in the warrants overissued by various township trustees in Indiana.

A female horse-thief, giving the name of Mary L. Sheppard, aged 14 years, of Webster City, Iowa, was captured at Dodgeville, Wis., while attempting to sell a stolen team.

Miss Dean, daughter of a wealthy lumber dealer of Chicago, began working in a spinning mill at Rockford last week for 60 cents per day. Her father, however, gives her a dollar for each cent earned.

The bodies of three hundred Chinamen, supposed to have been gathered from cemeteries in all parts of California, were discovered in a San Francisco cellar, where they were being prepared by fellow-countrymen for shipment to the Flowery Kingdom. Several Chinese were engaged in packing into tea-boxes the bones of thirty-five or forty of their countrymen for shipment to China, where they must be buried in order to insure their presence at the Celestial resurrection. It was learned that bodies are taken secretly at night from the cemeteries and carried to this cellar or central depot. Here the bones are boiled down so as to strip them of the putrid flesh. They are then placed in boxes lined with lime and hermetically sealed, to be shipped to the Flowery Land. The Coroner confiscated the remains and removed them to the morgue.

Careful estimate of the corn crop in Nebraska show it to be the biggest ever raised in the State. The State Board of Agriculture estimates a total yield of over 150,000,000 bushels. A dispatch from Des Moines says that from carefully prepared estimates the Iowa wheat yield will exceed that of last year about 13,000,000 bushels, or a total yield this year of 265,000,000 bushels.

The corn crop of Missouri will be somewhat below the average for the past five years, which has been 151,000,000 bushels.

Five indictments for illegal cohabitation were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Salt Lake City, and two women who refused to testify were sent to the penitentiary for contempt.

The Chinese consuls located at San Francisco have gone to Rock Springs, Wyoming, to investigate the recent massacre of their countrymen at that place.

SOUTHERN.

A fire at Dawson Springs, Ky., destroyed a hotel, two dwellings, and four stores, causing a loss of $40,000.

A. M. Britton, President of the First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, has began suit against the Nichols estate to recover $30,000, the amount of Nichols' defalcation.

A recent dispatch from Denison, Texas, says: "The principle of woman's rights sustained an ignoble defeat here after an heroic onslaught. Three maiden sisters named Cash, of mature years, reside on a street that is being repaired and graded. They objected to any work being done in front of their premises, as they had no voice in ordering the improvement. This afternoon, while the street boss and his laborers were at work in front of the Cash residence, the three maiden sisters came out and assaulted the workmen with rocks, putting over a dozen brawny men to flight. The City Marshal and two policemen then essayed to protect the men while they returned to work, but the irate sisters were equal to the emergency, for this time they sallied forth with two old pistols and a garden hoe. The chivalric Marshal and his aids hastily retreated before the foe, and again the workmen were severely pelted with rocks, and fled. Calling re-enforcements, the Marshal rallied his men and finally captured the Amazons and landed them in the calaboose, where they are passing to-night singing hymns."

An express train on the Kentucky Central Railroad was wrecked near Lexington, Kentucky, the engineer and fireman being killed and many passengers injured.

A controversy between E. R. Murray, editor of the Anderson *Intelligencer*, and State Senator Moore culminated in a personal encounter in the streets of Anderson, S. C. Each fired about five times. Senator Moore was slightly wounded in the right hip. The difficulty originated in a difference of opinion on the prohibition question, which led Editor Murray to denounce in his paper Senator Moore as a liar.

WASHINGTON.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has made a decision refusing to reopen the accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company for transportation of soldiers and supplies during the civil war.

Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $250,000 to improve the navigation of the Red River.

A committee has been appointed to open negotiations with the Choctaws, Seminoles, Creeks, and Cherokees with a view to opening their lands for settlement.

A. M. Keiley tendered his resignation as United States Minister to Austria, which was accepted. It is believed in well-informed circles at Washington that the mission will be left unfilled for an indefinite period.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total values of the exports of domestic cattle and hogs, beef, pork, and dairy products as follows:

	1885.	1884.
August	$ 7,333,117	$ 8,635,509
Eight months ended August 31	61,217,515	62,947,275
Beef and pork products for ten months, ending Aug. 31	73,761,451	71,736,810
Dairy products for four months ending Aug. 31	5,289,504	7,733,619

Comptroller Durham, of the Treasury, announces that his decision holding up requisitions for the payment of officers and employes of the Alabama claims court is final. This ends the controversy so far as the executive branch of the Government is is concerned.

Controller Durham has directed the Solicitor of the Treasury to bring suit against ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Loring to collect $20,000 alleged to have been expended improperly by him.

POLITICAL.

Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, a colored man of North Carolina, and an ex-slave, has been appointed United States Minister to Liberia.

Henry Ward Beecher strongly favors inserting a high-license plank in the New York Republican platform and "fighting it out on that line."

Under the provisions of the liquor law of Wisconsin, elections were held throughout that State to determine the rate of license to be charged in the several cities and towns. Low license ($200) was carried in Milwaukee, Madison, Oshkosh, Racine, Neenah, Oconomowoc, Green Bay, Portage, Janesville, Appleton, Fond du Lac, Mineral Point, Darlington, Watertown, Baraboo, Eau Claire, and other important towns. Among the places which voted for high license ($500) were Kenosha, Fort Atkinson, Whitewater, Fort Howard, Beloit, Waupaca, Depere, and Wonewoc.

The Maryland Democratic convention at Baltimore adopted resolutions indorsing the administration and denouncing the existing civil-service law. Candidates for Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals were nominated. The Maryland Prohibitionists also met at Baltimore, and selected a candidate for Comptroller on a platform demanding the suppression of the liquor traffic in the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communistic uprising has occurred in the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. The rebels demand a division of all property.

A general curtailment of expenses has been agreed upon on the Pennsylvania lines. Time has been reduced fourteen hours a week in all of the company's shops.

The Indian Chief, Big Bear, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for his participation in the recent rebellion in the Northwest Territory.

The lacrosse championship of Canada was won by the Montreal Club.

There are 42,248,200 bushels of wheat in sight, and the visible supply of corn is 7,152,963 bushels.

A dispatch from Winnipeg states that a respite has been granted Riel, under sentence of death for participation in the Northwestern uprising. Riel asserts his belief that even should the rope be placed about his neck, it would be removed by divine interposition.

Mrs. Joseph Airey, a confirmed inebriate, whose father was a prominent temperance advocate in England, cut the throats of her three children at Toronto, Ont., inflicting dangerous wounds. The woman was locked up.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture makes the distribution of wheat in eight years 435,000,000 bushels, while estimates of production average 445,000,000 bushels. Of the difference, over 8,000,000 bushels, at least 5,000,000 more are on hand than at the beginning of the period. The 3,000,000 remaining are scarcely sufficient to offset the loss by fire and on the lakes and in manufacturing. The average consumption is 243,000,000 bushels; seed, 52,000,000 bushels; exportation, 140,000,000 bushels. The exportation for eight years is only 47,000,000 bushels, less than the entire export of the fifty-one preceding years. The decline in annual exports since 1880 averages 58,000,000 bushels.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was held at Grand Rapids, Mich. General Sheridan presiding. The Sons of Veterans of the United States and the Michigan veterans of the Mexican war held their annual meetings in the same city. A reunion of survivors of the famous "Iron Brigade" was held at Madison, Wis.

The fifth annual session of the Supreme Temple of the United Order of Ancient Templars was held in Chicago. S. M. Kennedy, of Chicago, was elected Supreme Templar for the ensuing year.

Barnum's great elephant Jumbo was run into by a railway train and killed near St. Thomas, Canada. A dispatch from Toronto gives the following particulars of the accident:

The animals were being transferred from the tent to the car on the London and Port Stanley Railway track, which was struck by a freight train on the Air Line, which crosses at St. Thomas. The baby elephant, which was standing alongside Jumbo, was also struck by the train, and had a leg fractured. The keeper of Jumbo did not, it is learned, see the train approaching. Jumbo gave the alarm of the danger first by trumpeting loudly. This attracted the attention of his keeper, who was leading the animal. He tried to get him off the track, but Jumbo seemed struck with terror at the impending danger, and powerless to move. The engine, which was attached to a heavy freight train, struck the elephant on the side, causing him to make a lurch to one side. The engine, after striking Jumbo and cutting badly into his side, ran over one of his legs. The cars coming against the locomotive with great force sent it crashing against the beast with renewed force, after which it was derailed. A regular stream of blood rushed from the injured side of Jumbo as he lay panting and moaning across the track, and in an hour or so he died from loss of blood and the great gashes plowed in his ribs and side by the front of the engine. The engine was badly broken up.

The anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated in the City of Mexico by a grand civic and military procession, in which twenty thousand persons participated.

There is no perceptible abatement of the ravages of small-pox in Montreal. The cholera has practically disappeared from Marseilles. The yellow fever is abating at Vera Cruz.

FOREIGN.

Cholera is dying out in France and Spain, but is causing great anxiety in Italy.

A terrific gale at Paris inflicted great damage upon property and caused numerous casualties.

The Russian Government is making extensive additions and repairs to the fortifications of Sevastopol, to which it will transfer the Black Sea fleet. A new fleet will be organized and stationed at Batoum, on the east coast of the Black Sea. Barracks for accommodating 30,000 troops are being constructed at Rostoff, twenty miles from the Sea of Azov. New batteries are also being erected in the Crimea. A naval commission is to be appointed to make an examination of the harbors on the Grecian and Turkish coasts.

Three German officers, who were arrested while taking plans of French fortifications in the department of Haute Rhine, were escorted to the frontier. German spies are reported to be numerous in Eastern France.

The mediation of the Italian Consul having proved of no avail, hostilities have again broken out between the French and Hovas in Madagascar.

It is believed in European diplomatic circles that Sir Henry Wolff's mission to Constantinople will prove a failure. The Russian Ambassador has gained the Sultan's ear, and enjoys lengthy conferences with the Ministers while Sir Henry toasts his heels in the ante-chamber, awaiting an audience.

If other plans for an amicable settlement of the Carolines dispute fail, Germany, it is said, will endeavor to convene a conference of the European Powers and the United States, either at Paris or Vienna, for the purpose of deciding the principles which shall govern the acquisition and protection of territory in the Pacific. The convention will be similar to the recent Congo Conference.

The number of Poles expelled from Posen, Prussia, up to the present time, is estimated at 34,000.

England has offered to mediate with Spain for the settlement of the Carolines question.

The French Academy of Medicine discussed Ferran's theory and came to the conclusion that the so-called vaccine matter will not afford protection against cholera.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Chamberlain's meetings in Scotland are everywhere attended by great crowds. In one of his speeches he stated that Mr. Gladstone, having been restored to health, would assume the leadership in the electoral campaign. Mr. John Morley, in a speech at Hackney, England, said he was willing to make the utmost concession to Ire and short of separation.

The Irish-American citizens of the national capital, in mass-meeting assembled, unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing Parnell's programme.

Worthington C. Ford, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Chief of the Statistical Division of the State Department, vice Michael Scanlan, of Chicago, who remains in the bureau as a fourth-class clerk.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates the corn crop of the country at 1,990,000,000 bushels, an increase of 77 per cent. over that of last year.

The annual statement of the Northern Pacific Railroad shows a decrease in earnings of over $1,000,000 as compared with last year.

Twenty-nine deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Guaymas since Sept. 1, and the disease has appeared at Hermosillo and Mazatlan.

A yacht capsized in Lake St. Francis, Ontario, and two of the three occupants perished after a night of exposure. The schooner Edwin Post has been sunk off Redloe's Island, and its captain and steward drowned.

In a Montreal restaurant six men were found eating, while a boy afflicted with a virulent case of small-pox lay in an adjoining room. The lad's father was serving as a juror in a murder trial, and the Judge, being informed of the circumstances, discharged the jury, after which the court was cleared and the building disinfected.

Louisville celebrated last week the sale of the one hundred thousandth hogshead of tobacco this season by a grand processional display of the varied interests, the tobacco industry being given prominence in the pageant. The procession was eight miles in length, and after reaching the Exposition Building the selected hogshead, weighing 1,190 pounds, was sold to Finzer Brothers, of Louisville, for $2,023. There were 50,000 visitors in the city, and the assemblage at the Exposition was the largest in its history.

The Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest met in Chicago last week. The delegates present seemed generally to favor decreased outputs to relieve the market.

The cage in the shaft of the Niantic mine, near Decatur, Ill., while descending with five men, suddenly dashed 200 feet to the bottom, the shock rendering all the occupants unconscious. Two of the men will not recover.

Santa Fe (New Mexico) special: "During the last ten days, Apaches have murdered six citizens in Grant County—a rancher named Brady Pollock, near El Muncho; Evaristo Abeytia, a Mexican near San Lorenzo; two sons of John McKennon on his ranch near Gallino Creek; George Horn, a wood-chopper, near Georgetown, and a Mexican sheep-herder, near Lake Valley, name unknown. The savages also destroyed McKnight & Keith's ranch-houses, near Lake Valley."

The President has appointed the following named Presidential Postmasters: Edward H. Thayer, at Clinton, Iowa, vice Charles Pell, resigned; Henry Williams, at Frederick, Md., vice Charles W. Miller, resigned; J. Henry Bowers, at Chico, Cal., vice James M. Ormsby, suspended; Russell T. Dobson, at Bowling Green, Ohio, vice John D. Bowler, suspended; James Murray, at Fremont, Neb., vice H. O. Payne, resigned; William H. Evans, at Princeton, vice E. R. Piney, suspended; John Crull, at Marietta, Pa., vice G. H. Etla, suspended.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .93
No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.49	@ .49½
OATS—White	.35	@ .43
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.55	@ .57
BARLEY—No. 2	.70	@ .73
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .22
Fine Dairy	.17	@ .19
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .10½
Part Skimmed, new	.01	@ .05
EGGS—Fresh	.14	@ .15
POTATOES—New, per bu	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.55	@ .57
PORK—Mess	8.25	@ 8.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .27
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—Mixed	.42	@ .43
OATS—Mixed	.24	@ .25
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@ .90
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .59
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.85	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OAT—No. 2 White	.32	@ .34
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
INDIANAPOLIS		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .89
CORN—Mixed	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.25
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	5.50	@ 6.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 3.50

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The champion roller skater is beginning to bob up in different parts of the State.

—An Adrian man has a horse which he wants to match against any other horse in a walking-match.

—Jacob Hancock, who had resided in Hillsdale County since 1839, died in Cambria township, aged 76 years.

—Addison, Lenawee County, with a population of about four hundred, has four doctors and an equal number of druggists.

—Mrs. Hannah Phettoplace, of Madison Township, died last week, aged 92. She was one of the earliest settlers of Lenawee County.

—At Crystal Falls fire destroyed Bishop & Runkle's building, the Green Bay House, and several smaller buildings. Loss, $31,000; insurance, $18,000.

—Some resident of Toledo, whose name is not yet disclosed, is about to bring suit for property in Detroit valued at $4,000,000. The person claims to be a long-lost heir to the Dequindre family.

—There are over 400 boys in the reform school at Lansing. New cottages are about to be erected for the boys, who are divided into families of fifty each. The new hospital building is well under way. A few cases of diphtheria have been reported, but as a rule the inmates have excellent health.

—An increased attendance this year at the Michigan Agricultural College is credited to Mr. Willits, its new President. He is energetic and efficient. If anybody can make the institution serve its purpose he ought to. But up to date it has failed to persuade a large proportion of its graduates that farming is a desirable occupation. Being farmers' sons, they may have thought it was not before they went there and went only to get an education and avoid farm life.—*Free Press.*

—The action of the Detroit Justice of the Peace in protecting a witness from what he believed to be an attorney's impertinent question, is a good example for all the courts to follow. "I am here for both sides," said the Justice in answer to an insolent remark of the attorney. Judges are altogether too prone to allow the attorneys to conduct cases to suit themselves, regardless of the rights of the witnesses or the appropriateness of the ground they try to occupy. In this case the attorney resented the interruption, because, he said, the lawyer on the other side hadn't objected. The idea that nothing could be improper or illegal unless "the other side" called the court's attention to it, struck him as a novelty. It is altogether too much of a novelty.—*Free Press.*

—William M. F. Round, of New York, Secretary of the National Prison Association of the United States, visited Detroit last week, to perfect arrangements for the meeting of the association in that city Oct. 17 to 21. He says the coming meeting promises to be a very successful one. A large number of prominent men are to take part in the proceedings. Ex-President R. B. Hayes will be permanent Chairman, being already President of the association. Among others who will probably be present, most of whom will read papers, are Theodore Roosevelt, Treasurer of the association; Judge Francis Wayland, Dean of the Yale Law School; Charles Dudley Warner, Professor Carleton T. Lewis, of New York; representatives of the Government from the Departments of War and Justice, and many others of national reputation.

Crushed to Death.

A special from Ann Arbor says: At 1 o'clock Sunday morning a tenement house in the rear of a shoe-shop on Fourth street fell in and killed a colored woman, Mrs. Ausman Bailey. There were ten persons in the house before it fell. They were Will Bibbins and family; Ben Williams and Will Hinch, up stairs, and Mr. and Mrs. Ausman Bailey and Mr. Tolbert, down stairs, all colored. All escaped with slight injuries, save Mrs. Bailey. She was about 60 years old and had been affected with paralysis for several years. She had risen up in bed as the crash came, when she was struck by the brick wall. She was heard to scream when struck. Her remains were secured after two hours' work by the Fire Department.

Took Part in Perry's Victory.

A. R. M. Fitzsimmons, of Reading, writes to the Detroit *Free Press* as follows:

"In your issue of to-day you give an interview with a gentleman who claims he saw the engagement on Lake Erie, known as 'Perry's Victory.' There is now living in the Township of California, Branch County, this State, Mr. Alexander Odren, who was in the battle under Commodore Barclay, and was taken a prisoner by Perry's forces at that battle. Mr. Odren is of French descent, lived in Detroit at the time, was over in Canada with two other young men, and was arrested and pressed into the British service. After the battle he was taken as prisoner to Erie, where he enlisted in our army and served until the close of the war. He is now a pensioner at $8 per month for such services. After the war Mr. Odren returned to Detroit, and owned ten acres of land at or near where the City Hall now stands, which he sold in 1836 for $40 per acre and bought the land on which he now lives, having moved on it in 1837. He has lived there continuously since. Mr. Odren is 96 years old, is active and mentally all right, and relates the old scenes of those days as if they were of but yesterday. Nothing delights him more than to get with some Frenchman with whom he can talk in the language of his boyhood. His wife is still living and also enjoying good health, although she has been blind for a number of years. They have raised a large family of children, most of whom live near them."

FLAYED.

John Sherman Soundly Scored by Gov. Hoadly for His Recent Demagogical Utterances.

Time for the Shermans and the Forakers to Accept the Results of the War.

The Administration of President Cleveland Has Won the Confidence of the People.

Gov. Hoadly recently opened the Ohio campaign at Hamilton, in the presence of an immense assemblage, paying particular attention to John Sherman's resurrection of the bloody shirt. We make the following extracts from his masterly address:

Two years ago I opened in your midst the canvass which resulted in Democratic success. Surrounded now by the friends who gave me then the magnificent majority of 2,833 in this Gibraltar of Democracy, I ask for a renewed expression of confidence, and for an increased majority, which shall express with emphasis your opinion that Democratic success, as proved by results, means not only good government but reform, Union, personal liberty, economy, no fraud, no disguises, no concealments, open dealing, and candid treatment of the public in affairs—State and national.

The Ohio election will express the opinion of the people upon my administration and that of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly. It is the first State election after the inauguration of Cleveland and Hendricks. It will therefore be regarded as the expression of popular judgment upon the policies of the President and his advisers. Of these I ask your approval, confident that Democratic success means good government, State and national, which ought not to be rebuked by defeat.

The leader of the Republicans of Ohio has carefully prepared the appeal of his party and sent it from the stump through the press to the country. He waves the bloody shirt—he indorses the policy of alienation and hate—he seeks to transplant and cultivate in this country the feelings of the English aristocracy toward the Irish, to array section against section, to govern the South from the North as Dublin Castle governs Ireland, as a conquered province, and all this in the year of grace 1885, twenty years and more after the close of the war. The average life of an ordinary generation is thirty years. Owing to the casualties of war, which cost our country at least a million lives, the duration of the generation now passing away has been less than this. Twenty-five years have elapsed since Mr. Lincoln's election. Five-sixths, perhaps more, of the men who devised rebellion, the men who fought its battles and the men who overcame it, have passed away. The great civil and the great military leaders, Lincoln and Grant, both sleep in graves bedewed by the tears of the whole nation South and North; for both died with words upon their lips and feelings in their hearts of "charity to all, malice toward none." Seward and Sumner, Chase and Fessenden, Douglas and Stephens, Lee and Breckenridge, these are historic, not living names. Alone of the authors of rebellion, Jeff Davis survives. Boys born when the war broke out have been voting for three years past. Boys born after the war will vote next year. Boys too young to bear arms are now mature men of thirty-five. There is a new South and a new North. A new generation, full of new life is at work. A very large portion of the people of the South have never seen a slave, and have lived under no other regime but that of universal suffrage. Is it not time for the Shermans and the Forakers to accept the results of the war and no longer to continue in battles? Eight million bales of cotton, the probable crop of this year, is in sight. There are no idlers in the South, why croak in the North? White men and black men are side by side at work. The South is developing new industries, weaving cotton cloth, digging coal and iron, forging steel. God and nature, religion and the human heart, are the forces against which Sherman and Foraker contend and foster plots.

To the policy of alienation, we oppose Union; for hate we substitute love; we welcome the new South and the old South, old men and boys, fathers and sons, not as allies merely in a crusade against the forces of nature, but as brothers in affection and blood. We bid them all, white and black, join us in the great march of Union and liberty, to the peaceful conquest of the future.

"Let us have peace," said Gen. Grant many years ago. His eyes at last saw it. "I have witnessed," said his dying voice, "since my sickness, just what I have wished to see ever since the war—harmony and good feeling between sections." And again, rejoicing in the present, he prophesied the future in words of glowing hope. "We may now well look forward to a perpetual peace at home, and a national strength that will screen us against any foreign complication."

Let us then banish these unmanly fears of Southern wrong-doing, and cease to exaggerate occasional personal conflicts into wars of races. Danville and Coplah are worn out. Turn out some new grist, oh, grinders of the outrage mill! Rome rule, and as little application of the "eternal principle of regulation" as is consistent with the greatest liberty of all, will in time cure all the ills of State and nation.

Mr. Sherman will fail in his efforts to stir the dying embers of sectional animosity. Ohio has not forgotten what Gen. Garfield so well said:

"The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues, will find himself without a party and without support. The man who wants to serve his country must put himself in the line of its leading thought, and that is the restoration of business, trade, commerce, industry, sound political economy, hard money, and honest payment of all obligations; and the man who can add anything in the direction of the accomplishment of any of these purposes is a public benefactor."

The Solid South! Have Senator Sherman and Judge Foraker forgotten that there was once a Republican Solid South, and what became of it the South of Moses and Madison Wells, of Parson Brownlow, and Wagmoth, of Dennis, "the little giant of Alachua," who invented tissue ballots; of the strumpet, Betty Higgins, and the chaplain who joined efforts to debauch the Legislature and bankrupt the treasury of Tennessee; the Solid South of Kellogg and Eliza Pinkston? But a few years ago every Southern State, except Kentucky, had a Republican Governor and Legislature. Where are they now? Some in exile and some in prison, and their party, like Hans Breitmann's "party," "all gone away, in die Ewickeit"—fled away, as marsh miasma evaporates before the sun.

Mr. Sherman is distressed because Lamar and Garland and Bayard, "two members of the Confederate Congress and one man who sympathized with them, are at the head of great departments of the Government." Oh, yes! it was well to put Mr. Key at the head of the Post-office Department. One Confederate in the Cabinet was all right, but two—two are a lamentable concession to treason. No, not quite this, even. Akerman was a proper Attorney General, and Key a most becoming Postmaster General, but two at a time, Garland and Lamar together—nye, there's the rub. The tears of crocodiles are freely shed, as Sherman softly sings, "Insatiate archer, would not one sufflce?"

Mosby, Madison Wells, Mahone, and Chalmers the guerrilla, the Returning Board, the repudiator and the Fort Pillow butcher, all these have had their garments washed, but Lawton and Jackson, Jonas and Lamar and Garland, the best and purest of the South, these to our Senator are the ungenerate children of the political Satan, unfit to serve the republic.

And Bayard, too, is a hug-a-boo with which to frighten Republicans—Bayard who "sympathized" not quite so long, nor yet so furiously as Logan, whose name it used to delight the New York *Tribune* to adorn with the prefix of "d. w." "dirty work John A. Logan," because he boasted of his delight in doing the "dirty work" of returning slaves to their masters.

And all this that John Sherman may be Senator, or perhaps President, with our beloved Foster for Senator, and that Foraker may be Governor.

What can an opposition Senator do for Ohio? A chronic negative, a continuing scold, a running sore of petty party complaint, is not what will best serve Ohio. Let us put an equally sound Democrat by the side of Henry B. Payne, to join him in generous support of Grover Cleveland, helping to settle the silver question, to settle the Mormon difficulty, to revise the tariff on the lines of principle stated in the Chicago Democratic platform, and to reform the civil service.

Against Senator Sherman's appeals for disunion, we set the good work of the Democratic party, its President and Cabinet, and their declared aims and purposes. I ask for re-election, not for my own sake, but that it will be understood as Ohio's indorsement of these.

No doubt there are dissatisfied Democrats. Yes, and fortunately there are satisfied Republicans. How much better would either have felt, had Blaine and Logan triumphed? In January, 1863, Mr. Lincoln said to my friend M. D. Conway, "Most of us here present have nearly all our lives worked in minorities, and may have got into a habit of being dissatisfied."

Speaking at a jollification meeting in this city last November, I pleaded for generous confidence in our newly elected President, and that every Democrat, educated though he might have been for twenty-four years in opposition, "should treat him with sympathy and guard against carping criticism. Leave that to Sherman and Foraker."

Now, I ask for more. I solicit approval, not forbearance. Mr. Cleveland has held office six months. Congress has not been in session, yet much has been accomplished. The spirit of reform and economy has entered all the departments, useless offices and expenses have been done away, while the performance of duty, civil and military, has been enforced. The Government is not solicitous to provide such offices for pets, but to save money for the people and to keep the faith pledged in the platform.

If the navy, which the Republican party destroyed, be restored, it is now certain that it will be honestly done. Under this administration there will be no loose contracting, no jobs let at prices nominally low to be made high by extras or by scamping the work.

The remnant of the national domain, which Democratic Presidents, Jefferson and Monroe and Polk, added to our territory, the residue which Republican extravagance has not wasted on corporations and favorites, is saved from cattle kings and other plunderers for the benefit of the people.

No more assessments will be levied on the departments to carry elections; no more clerks will be dismissed because they refused to bulldoze the people at Congressional elections, in the guise of Deputy Marshals; the Pension Bureau will never again be emptied of its officers to defeat a wounded Democratic soldier for Congress; there will be no more star-route frauds; no more whisky rings; in short, a breath, a strong breeze of economy and honesty is blowing through all branches of the public service.

No more wool will be drawn over the eyes of Ohio farmers by a tariff nominally high, but ingeniously leveled down at the Custom House by fraudulent invoicing.

Mr. Sherman has recently boasted that he has converted Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to the support of the wool tariff of 1867. But is Mr. Sherman sure of himself on this question? Is he certain that he will not again attempt its reduction, as he did in 1872? Is he sure that in his anxiety to secure other tariff reductions he will never again give the casting vote in favor of reducing the wool tariff, rather than lose the opportunity to cut down duties on other articles as he did in 1883? Is he sure that if ever elected President he will not, as President Arthur did in 1882, recommend "a substantial reduction" in the duty "on wool?"

The three great Republican scare-crows have been taken in for good, and relegated to the rag-bag and the dust-heap. There will be no payment of the rebel debt, no pensions to rebel soldiers, no freedmen reduced to slavery. The results of the war, which Hancock and Ward, Warner and Mogan, Ewing and Rice, and thousands of other Ohio Democrats fought to secure, will be preserved intact.

Here in Butler County we have a memorable instance of the beauties of Republican protestations. Except for a short time under Andrew Johnson there has not been a moment since the close of the war when Ferdinand Vandeveer, the hero of two wars, could be permitted to enter the civil service of his country. He was welcomed to light in Mexico, was welcomed to fight the rebellion, honored, promoted, made a Brigadier General. He was invited to shed his Democratic blood for his twice imperiled country. Against foreign foes and domestic traitors he freely exposed his life, but under a Republican President he has no been good enough to be even a whisky gauger. Thank God, Grover Cleveland has destroyed all this. Democrats, who for twenty years have only been considered fit to be enlisted as private soldiers at $13 a month; are now, at least occasionally, promoted from hard tack and sowbelly to the oysters and champagne of official position. At last it has become possible for the majority of the American people, the majority not in numbers merely, but in all that makes a nation great in intelligence, virtue, sobriety, right thinking, and right living, to see an officeholder occasionally at least selected from their midst. Doubtless Mr. Cleveland seems to some to move too slowly, but remember he is the head of a Government, not of a machine for the distribution of spoils. Of one thing I am sure, and that is that while maintaining and executing in all their force, as is his duty, every law he finds upon the statute book, including the law for the reform of the civil service he will in time fill every office involving political action by men believing in the Chicago Democratic platform of 1884, and in sympathy with Democratic progress. For twenty years the Republican party of Ohio and the nation has proved by its action that its single idea of the public service has been that no Democrat should hold any civil office whatever, business or political, and that every public place, great and small, should be filled by a partisan Republican, put there because, and only because, he was a partisan Republican. All this is now reversed, and "the mourners go about the streets." It is sweet, it is delicious, brethren, to hear the Republican lamentation, as expressed by John Sherman, who worked the Treasury Department for all it was worth in 1880 to nominate himself for President, and who never recommended a Democrat for civil office in his life, that the impartial, non-partisan civil service of our country is in danger! Why, John, brother John, there is a beam in thine own eye, don't say-behold?—Yes; a beam of—wood, a whole forest. Go thou and pluck it out, then come, and after we have done our share of official duty we will rub out our little motes, and listen to your complaints. And while these reforms have been in progress, the country has not gone to the "demolition bow-wows," as every Republican orator has prophesied for a dozen years past. If that great and wise leader of the Democratic party, Samuel J. Tilden, that clear-sighted reformer, before the electric light of whose penetrating vision fraud and waste shrunk and slunk into hiding places and exile, or was driven to prison, were inaugurated, the country would be ruined—so prophesied our Republican Cassandras; the store, Florida and Louisiana, the latter with Mr. Sherman's own personal connivance, were robbed of their electoral votes, and the Government for four years handed over to a usurper. But lo! the hour has come and the man. Democracy has effectually prevaded at last, and where is the calamity? What has become of the disaster? Business revives, stocks advance, are these the marks of disaster? Time, times are still hard, made so by Republican misgovernment. Rome was not built in a day or a year. It is only six months since the Republicans lost power. It may be that the revivals of industry we read of are not the results of Democratic success. They are at any rate coincident. Republican prophesy is falsified, and Republican prophets silenced. Let us take heart, and with renewed faith in Democratic principles, and doubled courage, with generous confidence, continue our support of President Cleveland, sure and secure that his indexible integrity, his invincible courage, his persistent labor, supported by the counsels and wise legislation of a Democratic House of Representatives this year, and a Democratic Senate and House in 1887, will richly reward his, their, and our endeavors. The country will thus enter upon a career of prosperity such as has attended other Democratic triumphs, such as came in with Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, under whose administration all political opposition to the Democracy ceased, and who gave to the country Louisiana and Mississippi, the territory west of the Mississippi, and Florida, or with Jackson, who paid the public debt, or with Polk, who added Texas and California to the national domain.

And at the election of 1888 Democrats and Republicans alike will have the satisfaction of voting for the man of their choice, unawed by rations drawn from the slums of distant States and Territories, armed with bull-dog pistols and headed by Lowell Chrysom, Dudley, Bathbone and Lot Wright. Marshal Lowe is a Democrat and a gentleman, and his deputies will be gentlemen, and they will repel, not actively aid the happy family of Republican colonizers who may be then enjoying the hospitality of Hopehead John.

AMERICA STILL LEADS.

England's Phenomenal Yacht Outsailed in Her Contest for the America's Cup.

Victory Snatched by the Puritan from What Seemed to Be Almost Certain Defeat.

The possession of the America's cup was decided at New York on the 16th inst., by the Puritan beating the Genesta over the long course by 1 minute 38 seconds, corrected time. The race is said to have been the closest ever contested; the Genesta leading for nearly three-fourths of the distance, and being 2 minutes 6 seconds ahead at the outer mark. The wind was fresh at the start, and increased toward the finish to half a gale, resulting in a lumpy sea. A New York dispatch says of the great race:

The cup won by the America more than a generation ago was never in such peril as to-day. Its possession has been often challenged and warmly contested, but never before has Great Britain sent a champion so hard to vanquish. Had it not been for the building of the Yankee yacht and the sailing of the Yankee skipper we might have been compelled to yield the trophy which we have so often defended, and always with much greater ease than to-day, when for the first time American yachts have had to bend their sails in competition with an antagonist to be feared in any weather. There never was such a race in American waters. There probably never was sailed before, in the history of yatching, a race in which the laurels hung tantalizingly before two famous rivals until the very end of a long fifty-mile course. No boat but the Puritan could have saved the day; none but the Genesta could have made victory so dubious. It was a grand race from the moment that the fleet-winged racers crossed the imaginary line until the whistles blew and the guns belched forth their welcoming to the returning conqueror. The yachts looked grand as they dashed across the line. Both were taken in tow by the tugs Scandinavian and Luckenbach and cast off at their Staten Island anchorage. At 6 o'clock the race was over, and the America's cup was still retained on this side of the Atlantic. In speaking of the race ex-Commodore Smith, who has seen every important race for the last thirty years, said: "It was the grandest race ever seen in the world, and if the Puritan had been properly handled she would have beaten the cutter more yet."

The Genesta was regarded as the best "all around" boat in the British fleets of last season. She won her first race in a fresh whole-sail breeze, beating the Vanduara two minutes and fifty-five seconds. In her third race she beat the fastest two-sticker in British waters, in a fresh wind and a nasty jump of the sea. In her fourth race she beat, in a light wind, the fastest light-weather boat in England. In another race she won, with the wind unsteady, varying from a lower-sail breeze to a flat calm.

THE RIVAL CRAFT.

The Genesta.

The Genesta, owned by Sir Richard Sutton, has had a considerable measure of success, though she was frequently beaten by other English boats in match races on the coast of England, before concluding to try to recover the Queen's Cup. Her designer, Mr. Beavor Webb, accompanied her to this country. The Genesta was built at Partick-on-the-Clyde, in May, 1884. Her dimensions are 90 feet over all, 81 feet on the water line, 15 feet extra beam, 11 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and 13 feet 6 inches draught of water. Her register is of 81 tons, and she is enrolled in the Thames Royal Yacht Squadron. She made a quick passage to this country, proving herself a good sailer, but in no case before the great race did she fully exhibit her abilities.

The Puritan.

A Yankee boat—built in Boston, by Boston men for Boston parties—the white flyer Puritan, is especially the pride of New Englanders. She was built by George Lawley of South Boston, is 93 feet over all, 80 feet water line, 23 feet beam, 8 feet 2 inch draught. The qualities of the Puritan were tested by three races with the Priscilla, built also for the purpose of racing the Genesta. Of three trial races the Puritan won two, and was selected as the champion of American yachting interests in the contest with the Genesta.

FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES OVER.

Veterans of the Army of the Tennessee Hold Their Eighteenth Annual Reunion.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held its eighteenth annual reunion in Chicago on the 9th and 10th of September. Gen. Sherman presiding. There was a large attendance, including Gen. Logan, Govs. Alger of Michigan, Sherman of Iowa, Oglesby of Illinois, ex-Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, Gen. J. B. Sanborn of Minnesota, Gen. G. M. Dodge of Iowa, Gens. Huckenlooper and Force of Ohio, and Bishop Fallows of Chicago. The Treasurer's report showed $10,000 cash on hand. Gens. Sherman, Logan, Oglesby, and Rauth, and Bishop Fallows were selected to prepare resolutions on the death of General Grant. Governor Oglesby delivered the address of welcome. He offered them in behalf of the soldiers of Illinois their platter, canteen, and cap. He had heard something of their deeds, knew something of their fame, and had a strong sentiment of gratitude for the glorious work they had accomplished in the days gone by. As the guardians of a nation's life, and the representatives of one of the great armies of the country, he bade them welcome to the hospitable soil of Illinois. Gen. Sherman delivered an address eulogistic of the late Gen. Grant. The speaker accepted all the hospitalities extended, and then said he would devote his attention to "the old and first commander." It was Gen. U. S. Grant who had, during the cold winter of 1861–62, raised a company at Cairo, Ill., and it was he who took his final leave of his family and friends on earth on July 23, 1885; all were willing to admit that mankind had lost a kindred spirit. His comrades, who had shared with him the trials of the campaigns from Henry to Vicksburg, knew better than any other that a great soldier, a loving man, and a wise statesman had been taken off. Hundreds, aye, thousands of pens were engaged in an effort to describe the man who did so much in so short a time. These looked to the comrades of the Army of the Tennessee for information which ought to be forthcoming, and which he would try to give. He met Grant at West Point in 1839. The speaker was then a classman, a more exalted position, he asserted, than he had ever reached since, although he had been reasonably successful in life. One day a number of the classmen were perusing a list of names of cadets, and among them appeared that of "U. S. Grant." This was regarded as a somewhat singular name, and the boys began to cogitate as to what the initials "U. S." meant. Some thought they meant "United States," others that the "S." meant "Sam," and still others "Uncle Sam." However, Grant served under the name of "Sam" in the Mexican war in the Fourth Infantry. The speaker knew very little of Grant while at West Point, because one was a classman and the other was a plebe, and classmen would hardly deign to notice plebes. Grant's reputation while serving in the Fourth Infantry in the Mexican war was that of a willing officer, ever ready to do the fighting, extremely social and friendly with his fellows; but in no sense did he display those qualities that were developed during the civil war. It was the old commander who had restored order when chaos had been let loose and the gates of hell were wide open all around. He raised the dark curtain that enshrouded the Federal commanders when he won the victory at Belmont, so that it was only necessary to follow the course mapped out. He did not care how a battle was fought so long as it was won.

In closing, Gen. Sherman said it was fitting that the dead hero should find his last resting place in New York, and hoped that any monuments to be erected would, like himself, be strong and simple. He then introduced Gen. Sanborn.

Gen. J. B. Sanborn also paid an eloquent and graceful tribute to Gen. Grant.

Gen. William F. Vilas was then demanded by the audience, and gracefully came forward, when he was received with enthusiastic applause.

He said it had been understood that his part in the programme was to be that of silence. He felt that he would be a daring man indeed who would attempt extemporaneously to add to the burning words of the soldier-President and chosen orator upon that grand theme of Grant. He would, however, touch upon one feature which added greatly to the fame he had so justly earned. He alluded to the love he had won from the enemies he had fought, and pictured the grieving ex-Confederate officers standing by the death-bed of the man who had struck such deadly blows against them, with tears of honest, manly sympathy glistening in their eyes. Grant had not fought for selfish ambition, nor waged war through vindictiveness. His love of country was too great for this, and that very love endeared him to his enemies. It was Grant's quiet, earnest labor in behalf of returning harmony among the sections that had materially led to the grateful reuniting, now happily accomplished, of the once divided and fiercely fighting sections of the country, and when he died who were found following his body to its last rest but the leading generals now surviving of the enemies with whom he combated. He referred to the two communications which passed between Grant and Buckner, and pictured Grant's joyful reception of the approaching unity and peace, and in most eloquent and feeling terms referred to the fact that the sunshine of a sweet and enduring peace was the glorious fruition of the years of war.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the old commander were adopted.

The committee to name officers presented the following names in their report, which was adopted unanimously:

President—General W. T. Sherman.

Vice Presidents—Major George W. Colby, of Alabama; Colonel W. S. Oliver, of Arkansas; Captain Richard S. Tuttill, of Illinois; Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Dresser, of Indiana; Major Charles E. Putnam, of Iowa; Colonel A. J. Lucy, of Missouri; Captain W. M. Crery, of Minnesota; Captain W. S. Burns, of New York; General L. H. Murray, of Kentucky; General George E. Wells, of Ohio; General J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin; Major W. M. Dunn, of the United States army.

Corresponding Secretary—General A. Hickenlooper.

Recording Secretary—Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Treasurer—General M. F. Force.

It was determined to hold the next meeting at Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 15 and 16, 1886. The reunion concluded with a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at which numerous speeches were made in response to toasts, the festivities lasting until nearly 3 o'clock a. m.

CAPTURE OF CANTA.

Defenseless Inhabitants Massacred by the Victors Without Regard to Sex or Condition.

Suicide of the Officer Responsible for the Defeat—Flight of the Survivors.

[Panama dispatch.]

The latest advices from Lima give details of the battle at Canta on the 14th ult. On the morning of that day a detachment of Government troops occupying the town of Canta, sixty miles from Lima, in the valley running parallel to that of the Rimac, was surprised by a division of Gen. Caceres' army, and after a sharp action of several hours was forced to fly in disorder.

The Government troops operating against Canta were 350 men of the line, with one Gatling gun, 50 cavalrymen, and 50 mounted gensdarmes, the whole force being commanded by Col. Torres.

Canta had been occupied for several days, the montoneros or irregular revolutionary forces retiring on the approach of this detachment. On Friday evening news arrived of the approach of a considerable division of the enemy, and upon Col. Bustamente's advance it was decided to defend the town.

On Saturday at 7 a. m. the hills inclosing Canta were occupied by the enemy, apparently 1,500 or 2,000 strong, and with about 200 cavalry. The latter were stationed at the outlets of the valley leading toward the coast and to the interior, so that from the first the Government forces were effectually corraled. Col. Torres had placed his men in the barracks, situated in the principal square of the town, having also small outlying squads behind some of the walls in the suburbs.

Caceres' artillery, four small field-pieces, opened fire from the hill at Huaychullani at half-past 7, and in a few moments the firing became general.

The enemy descended the hills and attempted to enter the town, but were repeatedly driven back. For two hours the positions of the combatants were unaltered, the fire being all the time very heavy.

At midday the defenders of the place slackened their fire, for their ammunition was rapidly becoming exhausted, and for an hour they received without reply the volleys of the attacking party.

At 2 o'clock a desperate effort was made to drive the rebels from the town, which they had then entered, at the point of the bayonet. This failed, and then the defeat was accomplished.

The fight was hand to hand in the streets, no quarter being given, and the most dreadful scenes of carnage occurred. Houses where some of the defeated soldiers had taken refuge were broken open and all found within murdered without distinction of age, sex, or character, and then were burned.

A few of the most determined of the Government cavalrymen, headed by Colonel Pachas, cut their way through their opponent and made good their escape.

Col. Bastamente, to whose counsel the defeat was due, seeing that all was lost, blew his brains out on the field of action.

Col. Torres escaped early in the fight, and the Government has named another officer to command the decimated "Cugamarica."

Of the five hundred or six hundred men engaged on the Government side, probably two hundred escaped by flying to the mountains or following Pachas. They are still coming in in parties of two or three. Very few prisoners were taken, for, as has been stated, no quarter was given.

The Caceristes were commanded by Col. Morales Bermudas, and it is stated that Caceres with his staff arrived at Canta the day after the battle. The losses of the revolutionary forces are not known. From the fact that the Cugamarica battalion was decidedly the finest in the Government service the partisans of Caceres here are jubilant over his success.

The 5,000 soldiers in garrison at Lima are not at all affected by the reverse, and their officers are confident of their loyalty in case of an attack on the city. Energetic precautionary measures are being taken. The church towers are occupied to-night by strong detachments of riflemen, and the Prefect has issued a notice offering a reward of from 50 to 1,000 soles to any one who may denounce the existence of conspiracies or aid the police in their efforts.

The Government forces have been withdrawn from Chosica, and are now stationed at Santa Clara, fifteen miles nearer to Lima. Nothing positive is known regarding the whereabouts of Caceres.

COTTON.

Statistics of the Year.

[New Orleans special.]

The annual report of the National Cotton Exchange shows the cotton movement of the United States for the year ending August 31 to be as follows:

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Net port receipts	4,773,541	4,800,334
Exports to Great Britain	2,445,230	2,484,836
Exports to France	403,726	468,996
Exports to the continent and channel	1,030,664	962,749
Total exports	3,919,620	3,916,581
Overland direct to mills	633,241	591,580
Total crop	5,706,165	5,713,290
Gross overland	928,711	989,380
Takings of Northern spinners	1,438,711	1,537,166
Takings of Southern spinners	316,414	339,517
Total consumption in the United States	1,753,125	1,876,683
Sea island crop	40,452	26,490
Stock at close of year	123,188	126,721
Shipped to Canada	28,843	22,052

Fractured Their Skulls.

[Eugene City (Oregon) special.]

Mrs. S. M. Yoren, wife of the proprietor of the *Register*, and Mrs. Thompson, her mother, while out riding to-day, were thrown from their dog-cart. The skulls of both women were fractured. Both are unconscious, and there is no hope of their recovery.

ALL SORTS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., has put up $2,000,000 worth of buildings this season.

A SMYRNA (Del.) pastor refuses $50,000 for a corn harvester invention.

MICHAEL WAGNER, who died at New Riegel, Ohio, was 102 years old.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

As Others See Us.

Over the signature of "Resorter" a correspondent writes a two-column letter to the Shelbina, Mo., Democrat, descriptive of Charlevoix and its surroundings, from which we take a few paragraphs. From the description of the trip from Chicago we would infer that "Resorter" arrived on the Champlain during the storm of Aug. 13th, that interfered so much with the regatta on the 14th.

A trip of two or three days on so large a body of water as Lake Michigan is quite an interesting event to one who has never enjoyed the experience. It furnishes all the novelty of a regular sea voyage with the sea storm occasionally thrown in if you want it. The wide expanse of water with no object visible except an occasional sail or passing steamer, the mirror-like surface reflecting the blue above in the still deeper blue beneath, the foam-capped crests of angry billows as the waves struggle in desperate embrace, may all be seen and enjoyed on a trip from Chicago to northern Lake Michigan. * * * I have been as far north as Mackinac Island; but this locality is, I think, the most desirable of any I have seen along the peninsulas of Northern Michigan. Extending along the shores of both Pine and Round Lakes, are the Chicago and Charlevoix summer resorts, built up within the past few years. Each has its hotel surrounded by a number of nicely arranged cottages, many of which are models of architectural beauty. They are owned principally by residents of Chicago and southern Michigan who yearly bring their families here to find a pleasant summer home. Charlevoix is in no sense "a fashionable resort," but on the contrary it is a place where you can, if so desired, wear out your old clothes without exciting idle curiosity, or put on your new ones without becoming a special object of attraction, and where you can also enjoy a social life as pure and refined as that of your own home. * * * The tourist finds the choicest sport away from the lines of travel and among the inland lakes and brooks which empty into them. There black bass, perch, pickerel, and speckled trout abound in quantities sufficient to satisfy the demands of the most zealous sportsman. * * * One encounters a number of small farms in traveling through the interior, but this portion of the state is a comparitive wilderness, and whatever its agricultural resources may be remain yet to be developed. The surface is everywhere thickly covered with timber, chiefly maple and hemlock, and it is worth several times as much as the land costs to put it in cultivation. This whole region, however, is one great sanitarium for hay-fever and asthma as well as for fever and ague and other malarial diseases. The hay-fever sufferer can come here with assurance of most perfect exemption from that terrible malady, as thousands can attest who annually find it a safe asylum. The atmosphere is pure and invigorating, the days pleasant, and the nights cool and refreshing. The public accommodations are good and the price of board ranges from five to seven dollars per week. It is only within the last few years that it has become a health as well as a summer resort, and to the seeker of either, I can say that I know of no place where he can enjoy equal benefits for the same expenditure of money.

Vicksburg Commercial: Charlevoix has made rapid strides during the past two years in the way of growth and building improvements. According to the Journal the sum foots up $131,150 expended in that time. In our favorable opinion of the charming resort and its hospitable and enterprising people, we don't wonder at its prosperity. May it ever continue.

Bronson Journal: The Charlevoix Journal of last week gives a tabular statement of the building improvements in that prosperous northern town, which foots up $131,150.

Chase Eclipse: The Charlevoix Journal gives the amount of building done in that live town in the past two years at $131,150.

Plainwell Leader: A marked copy of the Charlevoix Journal states that $131,150 has been spent in that resort in the past two years for building purposes.

The Traverse Herald prints the recapitulation of business in full as heretofore printed in the JOURNAL. Thanks, Bro. Bates.

Detroit Free Press: The Charlevoix Journal claims that $131,150 worth of building has been done there the past two years.

Eaton Rapids Times: In the past two years $131,150 worth of public buildings have been erected at Charlevoix.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: Charlevoix shows up $131,150 worth of new buildings for the past two years.

Manistique Pioneer: The new Charlevoix flouring mills will cost $20,000.

Bellaire Breeze: Charlevoix has had 4,912 transients at her hotels this season.

Notes and News.

Nearly all the cattle are off the Indian reservations, and one great source of trouble with the Indians has been removed. A little backbone on the part of the president has righted a great evil in a very short space of time.

It has been announced in all the executive departments at Washington that there will be no interference with those employes who desire to go home and cast their ballots this fall. But the "election leave" of ten days with pay heretofore annually granted to every male employe of the government will not hereafter be granted. Anybody who goes home to vote will have the period of his absence deducted from his annual vacation leave or else will have his pay stopped during his absence from duty. Of course there will be no more partisan political work on the part of departmental employes.

Rev. Geo. B. Stocking recently addressed an audience at the Knights of Labor hall in Lansing, on the subject of capital and labor. He commenced his admirable address with a statement of what he believed to be the true relations to each other of the three factors which enter into the problem—capital, labor, and land. He thought the solution was not to be found in strikes or in the triumph of communistic ideas. He "would recommend such a union of labor and money in all associated enterprises as would secure to the laborer a share of the surplus profits of such enterprises. The money of the capitalist secures a factory, machinery and stock; but without the laborer you can do nothing. Brain and muscle is his capital. Skill multiplies the worth of brains and muscles. The man who puts in his money is allowed to share in the profits of the enterprise. Now tell me by what law of justice or equity the man that puts in his brain and hand shall be excluded from a share of their surplus profits?" The speaker thought the repeal of the foreign contract labor law was a step in the right direction. He would also have restrictions placed upon the further immigration of European laborers—would have the American laborer protected as well as the American manufacturer.

In nothing has republican mismanagement proved itself more conspicuous than in the contempt it has bred for this country by foreign nations. We hail with satisfaction the restoration of the respect which democratic administrations have always enforced from foreign powers, as shown in the case of ex-Consul C. A. Van Bokkelen, who has just returned from Hayti to New York. The story of his outrageous treatment by the Haytien government is enough to arouse the indignation of of every true citizen. At the end of his consulship he married a Haytien woman. For buying a piece of land at Port au Prince, contrary to the laws of Hayti, which restrict real property ownership to natives, he was imprisoned by President Salomon in a loathsome dungeon, eight feet by four, dripping with water and infested with vermin. The small prison was sometimes crowded with nearly three hundred convicts, most of them degraded negro murderers and desperadoes. Here he suffered from March, 1884, to June 27, 1885. His health, which was robust when he was first imprisoned, is now entirely broken down, and he has become a victim to both consumption and chronic catarrh, while his face is pale and haggard and gives every evidence of long suffering. Mr. Van Bokkelen says no attention was paid by President Salomon to letters from Secretary Frelinghuysen, and he was not released until Secretary Bayard wrote the Haytien president stating that if he was not released a United States man-of-war would be dispatched to Port au Prince with instructions to adopt severe measures if necessary. Good for Bayard and Democracy!—Detroit Democrat.

The People of Hudson Bay.

We come now to Lieutenant Gordon's observations upon the natural history of the country, and first of all as to its human inhabitants. These are very scanty, and with the exception of a few white men at the traders' posts, are solely Eskimos. On the north side of the strait they are quite familiar with the ways of white men, and seem to be highly pleased at the prospect of increased intercourse with them. Occasionally one is met with who has mastered the English tongue, but not often. Many others understand well enough what is said to them in that language, although they can not be persuaded to speak it. They are particularly fond of any article of civilized clothing, and the head-man at North Bluff manifested no small pride at the possession of a stand-up linen collar, which he displayed to the utmost advantage. In character they are docile, amiable, and willing to work. When landing the stores and coal at North Bluff they worked all day along with the men, carrying heavy weights up over the rocks, and toiling away as cheerily and heartily as could be desired, asking no other remuneration than biscuits, of which commodity they are inordinately fond. These people have no farinaceous food of any kind, and, as a consequence, the children are not weaned until they reach the age of three or four years. The families are small, there rarely being more than two or three children, and, although early marriages are the rule, their numbers must be diminishing, because signs of their presence were met with everywhere, while the people themselves were found at only three places along the straits, and there are only some five or six families known to be between Cape Chudleigh and Nachvak. Along the Labrador coast the Eskimos gather in small settlements around the Moravian mission-stations. Nain is considered the largest settlement, and its Eskimo population does not exceed two hundred souls. Those at the states are all educated, being able to read and write in their own language, and, according to the missionaries, are regular attendants at church, and very fond of music—two excellent and hopeful traits certainly.—*J. Macdonald Oxley, in Popular Science Monthly for June.*

The resignation of Miss Sweet, the pension agent at Chicago, was one of those alternatives which are offered delinquents very frequently. It was a case of "get out or be put out," and with a very woman like air of spite the lady announced her "victory" over the authorities. When her resignation was demanded, amid a storm of indignation from republicans and mugwumps, Miss Sweet announced her refusal to leave until bounced; but just before bouncing time a very convenient "better position" was offered her, and she gave up the office with as poor grace as possible.—Detroit Democrat.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 25 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-115

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MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

PAULTHOUF & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

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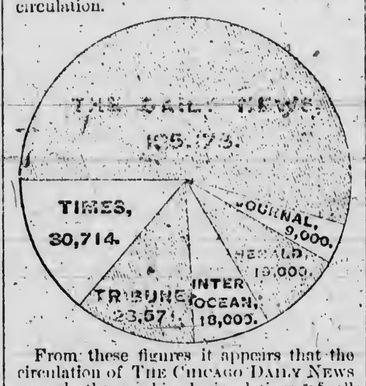
Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 130,000 papers a day.

The magnitude of this unequaled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 19,873 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American journalism.

It is a member of the *Associated Press*, and is the only 2-cent paper in the West that possesses this first essential to a complete news service. In addition, it has its own private wire (by lease from the Western Union Telegraph Co.) connecting its Chicago office with New York and Washington, at both of which points it has its own news bureaus. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS prints ALL the news.

It is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It solicits the patronage of intelligent, thoughtful, honest people, who love country more than party.

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It is a clean paper, fit for the family circle. It is a cheap paper—2 cents per day, 12 cents per week, 50 cents per month, $6.00 per year. Sold by all news dealers throughout the Northwest. Mailed to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of price.

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1 00	Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
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1 50	The Cottage Hearth (monthly)	2 25

Sample Copies furnished on application.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., September 24, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by Upright & Emrey, general dealers:

Flour, per bbl., $5.20, $5.75, and $6.60.
Corn Meal, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.90.
Hay, per ton, $9@12.
Oats, per bu., 25@30c.
Corn and Oats, per cwt., $1.10@1.50.
Corn, per cwt., 90c.
Potatoes, per cwt., $1.00.
Onions, per bu., 25@30c.
Beans, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
Butter, per lb., 18@20c.
Eggs, per doz., 18c.
Lard, per lb., 12½c.
Hams, 12½c; Shoulders 9c.
Mess Pork, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
Salt Beef, 8c.
Mackerel, 10c.
Cheese, per lb 12½c.
Kerosene Oil—Water White 20c.; Legal Test 17½c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

Beef—Steak 10@15c; Roast 10@12½c. Stew 6@7c.
Pork—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
Mutton—Chops 10@12½c.
Lamb 15c.
Sausage 12½c.
Tallow 3@5c.

A handsome chromo given with every purchase of Boots or Shoes to the amount of five dollars, and a fine bouquet picture for three dollars. Call and see the rare collections of pictures. D. Sherwood & Co.

Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

Just received.—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

L. E. Allen is building two new six-room houses, which will be for rent as soon as completed.

Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Isaac Mills is rebuilding the bridge over Inwood creek.

W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay, was in town Saturday.

Preaching at Black's school house next Sabbath at 3 o'clock.

John Litzau has a card of interest to farmers and horsemen.

C. Y. Cook has regraded the front of his lot on Newman street.

W. H. Healey is finishing the brick for E. H. Green's new block.

G. H. Ward is building a two story house for himself on Upright avenue.

Traverse Journal: The steamer Paxton will probably tie up about the 21st.

The question has been asked, "what makes Will Covert seem so lonesome lately."

A severe wind-storm on Tuesday practically closed up navigation for the day.

Harrison Bedford and wife returned home from Eaton Rapids on Tuesday.

Geo. Shear and F. W. Higby, of Charlotte, made us a brief call last Saturday.

Rev. James Inwood will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10:30.

E. H. Green has paved the bottom of the cellar of his new block with cobble stones.

Mrs. Sterling, sister of Mrs. C. Y. Cook, returned to her home in Ypsilanti this week.

Young people's meeting Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, at M. E. church, led by Jos. Goss.

Elmer Mudge is building a house for E. B. Beauvais on the lot adjoining G. W. Jefferies.

B. See and wife will spend the winter in Philadelphia and other eastern and southern cities.

Miss Maggie O'Neil is teacher of one of the primary departments of the East Jordan school.

S. D. Bingham, ex postmaster of Lansing, took in the Boyne City excursion last Saturday.

Rev. C. E. Taggart will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening.

W. F. Barnes has the contract for building the new South Arm town hall, for a little over $3,000.

The steam barge Mary Pringle, of Cleveland, and schooner Adventure, of Detroit, arrived on Wednesday.

Mutual improvement society of Marion meets Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, at Black's school house. All invited.

Geo. Miller and family are absent on a visit with friends in Cadillac and in cities in the southern part of the state.

The schooner Willard A. Smith, of St. James, was in port Saturday, with a load of coal raised from a recent wreck.

A case of accidental shooting occurred at Ironton last Sunday, the particulars of which we have not been able to get.

R. W. Kane entertained his Sunday-school class at his house last Friday evening, with music, games, refreshments, etc.

G. W. Jefferies' house on the south side was omitted from our list of improvements, which would raise it another thousand.

Perry Weed has been doing a wholesale cigar business the last two days,—all on account of that 10½ pound boy at his house.

Alick Rosenthal has sufficiently recovered to be able to get out of the house; he talked with Al. Washburn by telephone on Tuesday.

"Charlevoix is sure to be the finest resort in northern Michigan; the only element now lacking is a railroad."—S. D. Bingham, of Lansing.

Jas. Young and wife, of Waterford, Oakland county, and F. D. Ainslie, of Lansing, visited the family of N. Ainslie in Charlevoix last week.

The boys of the fire department advertise a dance for to-morrow night, at the rink. There is an excellent chance for a large company to get all the dance they want.

Elk Rapids Progress: Major E. H. Green, of Charlevoix, was in town last Monday. He came as Deputy Great Commander of the G. A. R. Post to institute a post here.

C. T. Smith, of Lansing, visited this region last week. He was a fellow compositor with the writer in the state printing office, over three years. During his visit here he found numerous old friends.

Among the exchanges welcomed to our list this week is the newsy, neat appearing Charlevoix Journal, edited by Chas. J. Strang. Here's hoping we may become better acquainted.—Clare News-Argus.

Divine service with holy communion, will be held in the new bank building, on Sunday morning next, at 10:30 o'clock; also evening service, with sermon at both services by Rev. J. W. Bancroft. All are invited.

The schooner Surprise, which sprung a leak at Charlevoix, has been towed to Frankfort. The tug is awaiting fair weather to take her waterlogged consort to Milwaukee. The Surprise is leaking at the rate of four feet a day.

Thatcher & Blair, of the Jordan River House, East Jordan, expect to give a dance at their hall on Friday evening, Oct. 2d, and respectfully invite Charlevoix young people to turn out and give them a benefit. They promise an interesting time.

J. A. Mitchell has completed the repairs of the north pier, and departed on Wednesday. The old work was leveled up, and one full course of timber added, the whole filled with stone,—not simply cobble stones, but great rocks, as large as could be handled.

In the construction and finish of Brown & Co.'s bank building, described elsewhere, Messrs. Ranger and Lamoreaux were the masons, Messrs. Wheat and Carr the carpenters, and Messrs. Hemmings and Orrell painters. The work throughout is creditable to all in their respective departments.

Last Friday evening, the ladies of his congregation in Ironton and vicinity, tendered to Rev. C. F. Van Auken, a reception, at the Lake View house, which was attended by nearly 250 people. The evening's exercises contained an address of welcome by Mr. Lewis, a welcoming recitation by Miss Munson, and response by Mr. VanAuken. Appropriate vocal and instrumental music was furnished by a choir. After these exercises the assembly was invited to a feast spread in the two largest rooms of the hotel. The tables would accommodate about 90 persons, and they were filled three times. All present pronounced the affair a great success,—one of those social events which are never forgotten by the participants. A number of Charlevoix people were in attendance.

The schooner Surprise sprung a leak on her last visit, and sent for the tug D. P. Hall, of Frankfort, to take her to Milwaukee. While trying to make the channel, the tow-line gave way in some manner, letting the schooner into one of John Nicholls' lumber piles, breaking the jib-boom of the vessel, and tearing down a lot of lumber.

W. N. Moore, of East Jordan rejoices over lively times in his law, real estate, and collection business. He has offices in the Stevens block,—he claims the best in town,—centrally located, and convenient. Having but recently located here, and already having so good a business, he is naturally enthusiastic in the future of the town.

The Wilson Hoop Co., of South Arm are finishing a solid foundation for their main building, which will be 78x100 feet in size. The building for the steam tanks will be 26x55. The foundations for machinery are constructed by driving piles as close together as possible, cutting them down to the waters edge, and filling above with broken stone and cement. A large force of men are pushing the work rapidly. They expect the machinery to arrive early next month.

The township library has been removed to rooms in the village hall, and will be open on Tuesday and Friday afternoons of each week. Harrison Berdan is librarian, and Miss Effie Berdan will have charge at present. The rules provide that no book shall be held longer than two weeks, and it is hoped that all books now out, which have been out two weeks or longer, will be returned at once. The rules provide a fine for failure to return books promptly, and we are requested to notify those interested that the rules will be enforced and fines collected of all delinquents.

A wealthy company of lumbermen, with offices in Chicago, have purchased (the deeds are on record) a water front on South Arm, and another on Intermediate lake, and have secured the right of way for a railroad connecting the two; the evident intention being to build a saw mill on Intermediate lake, and ship by way of South Arm, where there is a chance to load during the entire season of navigation. The company pushing these preliminaries are close mouthed as to their intentions, but a gentleman who has had considerable deal with them, says they are not in the habit of paying out money for nothing, and in his opinion would not buy valuable mill sites and large tracts of hardwood timber unless they intended to convert it into lumber. The railroad is a necessary part of their business, to convey the lumber from the mill to the nearest and best point for shipment. This company owns several mills and railroads in Wisconsin, and their work here will be but a small item of their entire business.

Messers. Brown & Co. are to-day moving their banking business into the new building. An adequate notice of the work in this building was impossible during the progress of the builders. While the finishing touches were being applied, each day brought new surprises. The building is a two-story veneered brick, for banking rooms and residence, with basement only under the residence portion, for furnace, fuel, etc. The entrance to the first floor is in the corner, into a hall. The business office is at the left of the hall, is 11x18 feet, and is a bright, pleasant place to do business. There is a private office, and a fire and burglar proof vault, inside of which is a fire and burglar proof safe with a time lock. The residence may be reached through a door on Clinton street or through the banking office. The front parlor is 13x25 feet and is connected with the dining room (16x16 feet) by wide double doors. To the left of the dining room is a wash room, private stairway, china closet, and kitchen, with cellar stairs under the private stairway. The family sleeping room occupies the corner, east of the dining room. The kitchen is supplied with sink and pump connecting with stone cistern in the basement. The east end of the building will have a wide double veranda extending the entire width. The upper floor is reached through the hall in front, or through the private stairway from the dinning room. The two front rooms are finished for offices. The next rooms correspond in size and finish with the parlors below, and will be occupied W. A. Brown and wife until he builds his house on the north side. The balance of the second floor is fitted for sleeping rooms, the one in the northeast corner being fitted especially for W. P. Brown's father, Mr. P. K. Brown. The woodwork finish throughout the building is birch, oiled, except the doors, which are of pine with birch panels. The casings, brackets, ornaments, etc., are in Eastlake patterns. The selection of timber gives some very fine effects in natural-wood finish, many of the panels being especially rich. In building for permanence, Messrs. Brown & Co. have also built for comfort and pleasure, and the beauty of their surroundings must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Claremont Va., Sept. 11th, 1885.

Mrs. L. W. Skinner and Family,—*Respected Friends:* As secretary of the park commission, I beg to convey to you the sympathy of that body, in the loss of your husband and father, and our friend and fellow commissioner, L. W. Skinner, who departed this life, Sept. 10th inst., and lay before you the following resolutions which are ordered to be spread upon our minutes, and published in our paper, the Claremont Herald.

Whereas, it has pleased God to call our friend and fellow-commissioner, L. W. Skinner, to higher duties,

Resolved, That we bow to the fate, but deplore the loss of a most useful citizen; that we tender our condolence to the family so sorely afflicted by this loss; that we bear witness to the universal esteem extended towards our deceased friend, by this community.

Respectfully,

Granville Smith,
Secretary.

Ira Aldrich,
Cyrus Green,
Wm. Dillard,
Granville Smith,
Commissioners.

ALMOST MARVELOUS.

The way *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* works upon the human system. It is such a thorough Purifier, it strikes at the root of the disease and by its perfect workings effects a cure almost before the patient is aware. It seizes upon every particle of poisonous matter in the system, expells it and instills new health and vigor through the entire body. $1.00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ALL PREPARED FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We have just placed upon our counters a choice assortment of

Dress Goods, Woollens, Suitings, Etc., Etc.,

For fall wear, at very tempting prices.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TEAS.

Spring Crop, from Japan.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 29,

We will offer, FOR CASH ONLY, 25 Chests new sun-cured Japan at **35 Cents,** by the pound or chest. We guarantee this to be equal if not superior to any fifty-cent Tea.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

ONE OF THE INVALIDS.

E. M. Parmelee. Dear Sir:—I have been taking your *Dyspepsia, Diabetes, and Liver Cure* for some time past and have received more benefit from it than from all of the $500 worth of Doctor's medicines that I have used in the last few years. Before taking the cure I was weak and tired all the time but now I can work all day without fatigue. Would not be without it in the house. Believe it is one of the best medicines in the world.

Yours, Robert A. Loughsikys, Jr.,
Somers Lane, Pa.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

Must not only be effective but so compounded that no harm will result from the use. Such a preparation for worms (to which almost every child is subject) is *Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies*, which are made from the best drugs, particularly adapted to this use. They work quickly, surely and harmlessly, passing off the worms after they are dissolved. Do not neglect the children even though they do not complain. Worms are almost always present. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

QUICK RELIEF.

Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic and Pain Cure is not only a valuable internal remedy for all stomach and bowel difficulties such as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps and Colic, but cannot be excelled for an outward application in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Side and Backache and Strains in any part of the body. Used freely with warmth and rubbing it gives quick relief. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 1y2

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

John Litzau has opened a harness shop in the building formerly occupied by Chalupka's, alley north of the bridge. A stock of new goods on hand, and repairing of all kinds done on short notice. Come and see me, north of the bridge. 115mt

JOHN LITZAU.

HOMEOPATHIC BROTH.

Take a robin's leg,
(Mind) the drumstick merely;
Put it in a tub
Filled with water nearly;

Set it out of doors,
In a place that's shady;
Let it stand a week
(Three days for a lady);

Dip a spoonful in
To a five-pail kettle;
It should be of tin,
Or perhaps bell-metal;

Fill the kettle up,
Put it in a-boiling;
Skim the the liquor well,
To prevent its oiling;

For thickening and for salt,
Take of rice one kernel;
Use, to light the fire,
Any but our journal.

Let the liquor boil
Half an hour—no longer.
(If it's for a man,
You can make it stronger.)

Should you now desire,
That the soup be flavory,
Stir it once around
With a stick of savory.

If of thyme you choose
Just to put a snatch in,
'Twill be flavored fine
If you dip your watch in.

When the broth is done,
Set it out and jell it;
Then, three times a day,
Let the patient smell it.

If he chance to die,
Say 'twas nature did it;
But if he gets well,
Give the broth the credit.

Written by an Allopath.

GETTING IN AT NIGHT.

BY JIM JONES.

The door was locked when I got home, and how to get in without waking up "the governor" was the difficulty. I knew he'd give me "partienlar fits" if he knew I was out after ten, and the clock had just struck one. The back yard was an impossibility, and but one chance remained. There was a porch over the front door, the roof of which was but a few feet below two windows. One of them I knew was fastened down, and the other opened from a bedroom, which might or might not be occupied.

An old maiden sister of Tom's wife had arrived on the second day, and it was very probable that she was in that room; but I knew the bed was in the farthest corner from the window, and hoped I should be able to get in without waking her, and then I had comparatively an easy thing of it. So, getting a plank from a neighboring board-pile, I rested it against the eave of the shed, pulled off my shoes, put them in my pocket, and then "cooned up."

All right so far, but I thought it necessary, in order not to arouse any suspicions in the morning, to remove the plank; so, dragging it up, I threw off the end, and down it went with an awful clatter on a stray dog who had followed me for two or three squares, who immediately set up the most awful howl a whipped hound ever gave tongue to. That started half a dozen other dogs in the neighborhood barking. A mocking-bird in the window above commenced singing as if he intended to split his throat at it, and an old woman, in her night clothes, with a candle in her hand, appeared at her window across the street. I knew I was safe as far as she was concerned, but if any one came to our windows the candle gave enough light to very probably discover me. Nobody did come, however, and the old lady, after peering up and down the street for a minute or more, popped her head in and retired. The mocking-bird kept up its eternal whistle, and it was fully half an hour before it and the dogs settled down and gave me a chance to move.

Creeping slowly along the wall till I reached the window, I put my hands on the sill, spring in, and, with my head and shoulders within, and my legs hanging out, I stopped to listen.

Yes, she was in that room, for I could hear her breathing. After waiting for a minute I cautiously drew up one leg, then the other, slewed them around, and putting them down to the floor, was just conscious that I had stepped on something soft and yielding, and was about withdrawing them when another yell broke out at my feet; the old maid jumped up crying "Murder," and the dog and the mocking-bird started again.

I saw through it all; I had "put my foot in it," more ways than one. A little darky was lying on her back under the window, and I had stepped on her face, and of course, woke her up. I decided in a flash what to do. The house would be aroused, and I caught, to a certainty, unless I could get to my room before the governor was up. But, I had not a moment to lose, for the little nigger was yelling, and the woman screaming, so I started for the door, made three steps, and struck a chair, tumbled over, and, of course, made the awfulest racket you ever heard of in the "dead hour of night" in a peaceable house; the nigger and the old maid screamed louder than ever; the mocking-bird whistled like a steam engine, and the dogs fairly made a noise as loud as the Anvil Chorus."

I reached the door, however, swiftly and quietly opened it, and just got out in time to see the old gentleman open his door, with a candle in his hand, and come hurrying up the stairs. Not a moment was to be lost. There was a wardrobe near where I stood, and I sprang behind it. Up came the governor, reached the door, went in, and in the meantime there were all sorts of confusion and inquiry down stairs as to what was the matter. Nobody else came up, though, and from where I stood I heard every word of inquiry in the rooms. Of course they could not make much of it. The little nigger was too much frightened and too sound asleep at the time to understand the truth, and the upshot of the business was that they concluded she had been dreaming, and the governor, after giving her a sound spanking, and explaining the matter to the aroused neighbors, from the window, went down to his room again.

So far, so good. I now had to go down stairs, reach the back door, unbar it, get into the back yard, and make for my room, which was in the second story of a back building that stood unconnected with, and about a dozen yards from, the main one. After giving everybody another half-hour to settle down again, I started.

Boys, did you ever try to go up or down a pair of stairs at night without making a noise? You may try all sorts of ways, but every step is sure to creak, each with a peculiar noise of its own, and loud enough, you are certain, to awaken everybody. I had gotten nearly to the bottom, when a little fat dog came trotting along the entry toward me, barking furiously. A suppressed "Come here, sir; you, Zip!" silenced him, for he recognized me; but the noise started the mocking-bird, and the dogs in the neighborhood having learned to take the cue, of course all joined chorus for the third time.

I ran along the passage, reached the door, and unlocked it, just as the governor, roused the second time, opened his door, and, seeing a man escaping from the house by the back way, of course cried "Thieves! Thieves!" and made a rush after me. I was too quick for him, though, opened the door, sprang out, and broke for the door which opened into the room below mine, and had just reached it when *crash!* within a foot of my head went a brick, and another voice, that I knew belonged to next-door-neighbor Tompkins, joined the governor in the cry of "Thieves! Murder! Thieves!" I was safe enough. Rushing up the stairs I shelled myself quicker than I ever did before or since, and was in bed and sound asleep in less than half a minute. Wasn't there a row, though? I never heard so many dogs before; the mocking-bird, of course, outdoing all previous efforts; the chickens even began to crow. Tompkins, next door, was hallooing "Thieves!" and calling the governor. I could hear screams and all sorts of noises among the neighbors, until at length the old gentleman's voice was heard in the yard, calling "John! John!"

John was sound asleep—snoring.

"John!" cried the old man in a voice that would have roused a man from an epileptic fit.

I judged it prudent to wake then, and, jumping from my bed, raised my window, and, rubbing my eyes, and looking particularly frightened (which I was), asked:

"Why, father, what in the world is the matter?"

"There's thieves in the house," was the reply. "Get your gun and come down, and be quick. He's in the room below you, John!" hallooed Tompkins. "I'm certain of it. I saw him as he ran down, and threw a fire-brick at him. I know he didn't pass that door, Mr. Jones."

I was directed to "look out for myself." The governor stood sentinel at the door below, armed with a club, while Tompkins had five minutes to collect aid from the neighbors, and in less than half that, so thoroughly was every house alarmed, there were a dozen or more men in the yard armed with guns, pistols, and sticks.

The governor led the attack. Opening the door he called: "Come out here, you house-breaking scoundrel! If you attempt to run or resist, I'll blow your brains out."

Nobody came, however.

"Watch the door," was the order, "while I go in;" and I was told to "look sharp," and "shoot the rascal if he came up stairs." A momentary search was sufficient to satisfy everbody that the thief was not in the room.

"He's up stairs, then," cried Tompkins, "for I'll take my Bible oath he didn't pass that door."

So up stairs they trooped, but I had lit a candle by that time, and there was no burglar there. The strictest search, even in looking under a boot-jack, didn't show the slightest trace of him. The yard was next examined, then the house, and everybody being tolerably well satisfied that he had escaped, the neighbors dispersed to their several homes; but I was appointed sentinel for the rest of the night, and ordered not to sleep on my post under penalty of a flogging.

The articles missing, on a thorough investigation next day, were two pies and the old lady's silver thimble. The thimble turned up in a week or two, being discovered under the corner of the carpet, but the pies have never been accounted for to this day.

On oath I could have given very material testimony as to the disposition of the stolen property, but as the case did not come before the courts I remained quiet.

Didn't the local editors boom, though? One of them elongated himself through a half a column, and headed the item: "A Diabolical and Atrocious Attempt at Burglary and Murder," describing, with graphic particulars, the fiendish attempt to throttle Miss—— and her servant, complimented the "coolness and resolution of R. Tompkins, Esq.," and perorated with a withering anathema on the want of vigilance displayed by the police.

It was fun for me to see with what wide-awake sagacity the watch used to stop at the door and listen during their nightly rounds for months after; and you could not have hired a youngster to go under the porch, on any account, after dark. The excitement died away, though, after awhile; but I'll never forget the night I tried to get in without making a noise.

WATERLOO.

A Short but Interesting Description of the Great Battle.

The battle of Waterloo was fought June 18, 1815, between the allied British, Netherland and German troops under Wellington and the French under Napoleon. On June 16 Napoleon had attacked the Prussians under Blucher at Ligny and forced them to retreat toward Wavre, and Marshal Ney at the same time attacked the British and Dutch forces at Quatre Bras, but was forced to retire after an engagement of five hours. Napoleon's object, however, which was to prevent a union of the Prussians with Wellington's main army, was partially gained. The latter commander, having learned the next morning of Blucher's repulse, moved on to Waterloo, expecting that the Prussian commander, according to previous arrangement, would join him there as speedily as possible. On June 17 Napoleon also moved toward Waterloo with the main body of his army, having directed Marshal Grouchy with 34,000 men and ninety-six guns to pursue Blucher's command toward Wavre. Both armies bivouacked on the field of Waterloo, and the next morning Napoleon, confident that Grouchy would prevent the arrival of the Prussians, delayed attack until the ground should become dry, a heavy shower having fallen on the day previous. The forces under Wellington occupied a semi-circular ridge a mile and a half in length, and the French were on an opposite ridge, the two being separated by a valley about 500 yards wide. The plan of Napoleon was to turn the allied left, force it back upon the center, and gain possession of the enemy's line of retreat. To draw off Wellington's retreat to his right, French troops were sent about eleven o'clock to attack the chateau of Hongnemont, which the English had fortified. After a fight of more than two hours this was still in the possession of its defenders. About one o'clock a Prussian corps under Bulow was seen approaching on the French right, and Napoleon finding it necessary to send 10,000 men to check their advance, was obliged to change the plan of battle. He therefore ordered a fierce attack upon the allied center. Wellington massed his troops here, and the battle was obstinately maintained for five hours, with varying success to the participants, both commanders hourly expecting re-enforcements. Wellington was waiting for Blucher and Napoleon for Grouchy. The French at last were gaining ground; the allied troops in the center were wavering under Ney's impetuous onslaughts, Gen. Durutte had forced back the left, and Bulow's troops on the right had been forced to yield the position they had taken. Now, however, there were rumors that Blucher's army was approaching, and the allies again rallied. At seven o'clock Napoleon, despairing of the approach of Grouchy, determined to decide the day by a charge of the Old Guard, which had been held in reserve. At this stage the advance of Prussian horse on the allied left forced back Gen. Durutte's troops, and the Old Guard formed in square to cover this retreat. Ney's division, surrounded, made a gallant struggle—their brave leader, still unwounded, though five horses had been shot under him, heading them on foot, sword in hand—but were forced to give way. The Old Guard held their ground against overwhelming numbers. Finally, when five squares were broken, the Emperor gave the order to "fall back." The cry "The Guard is repulsed" spread consternation through the French army and threatened to turn retreat into precipitate flight. Napoleon, seeing this, reformed the Guard in order to give a rallying point for the fugitives. Failing in this, he declared that he would die within the square, but Marshal Soult hurried him away. The heroic band, surrounded, was bidden to surrender. "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders" is the reply popularly attributed to Gen. Cambronne, and with the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" the remnant of the Guard made a last charge upon the enemy and perished almost to a man. The forces of Blucher, being now upon the field, the rout of the French was complete, and the Prussians pursued the fleeing troops, capturing guns and men. There is no doubt that the failure of Grouchy to come upon the field caused Napoleon to lose his last great battle. It was subsequently asserted that that Marshal was bribed, but there seems to be no real foundation for so base a charge. The trouble was that he had been ordered by Napoleon to follow the Prussians toward Wavre and thought it necessary to follow the strict letters of his instructions. Before he reached the village the main body of the Prussian force was on its way to Waterloo, but one division had been left there to occupy his attention. Engaged in skirmishing with this, he paid no attention to the advice of his subordinate generals, who, hearing the terrible cannonading at Waterloo, besought him to go to the aid of the army there. Napoleon, believing that he was either holding back Blucher's forces or was hotly pursuing them, did not recall him to the main army, and the decisive battle was lost. Grouchy was summoned before a council of war, but the court declared itself incompetent to decide his case, and nothing further came of it.—*Inter Ocean.*

Birds and Their Feathers.

The best time for seeing perfect feathering is in the winter, or onward to the spring; then, after a very short honeymoon, the birds settle down to domestic drudgery with exemplary ardor, with the result that at the end of a few weeks their tail-feathers are rough and irregular, their pinions worn and ragged from constant contact with the nest in sitting; and by the time their new suit comes at midsummer they are more than ready for it. The spring, of course, is the climax of a bird's life. With scrupulous care he arranges hourly his feathers, all their markings are seen to perfection, and many peculiarities of decoration are then and then alone displayed. The fleshy combs and protuberances become scarlet and enlarged, and any one who has not seen a pheasant or cock grouse at this season of love would be astonished at the alteration from his normal state. The cock pigeon swells that part of his body most adorned with iridescent feathers to make the grandest show he can; and every humble finch and small bird brushes up his modest finery. It is said that not a single bright-colored feather on any bird's body is left idle or undisplayed. If birds have bright-colored tails they raise them to their highest and fullest and abuse their heads; if bright heads, then they shake out their plumes, their eye distends, and their wattles swell; and if, as in some cases, they have large tippets of feathers falling on both sides of the head, they contrive the bewilded hen shall see all the glories of both sides at one glance, and so drag all the feathers of the far side round to the near side, making such a huge mass that the face is nearly hidden, and the projecting beak alone shows where the head must be. All this done for the hen's benefit, and it is only done when she is near; it all turns on her existence, and ceases if she be absent.—*Charles Whimper, in Magazine of Art.*

American and Foreign Soldiers.

It is no doubt true that the Franco-Prussian war is the only one of modern times which can be compared to our own civil war in size of the armies engaged, or in number of men killed and wounded. For instance, in the three battles near Metz—Courcelles, Aug. 14; Thionville, Aug. 16, and Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870—the Germans lost on the first day 4,000 in killed and wounded; on the second, 17,000, and on the third, 25,000, a total of 46,000 men from an entire fighting force of about 200,000. The French had 130,000 men, and lost a total of 40,000 men. In the bloody battles before Sedan, Aug. 29, 30, and 31, McMahon had a force of 150,000 men, and the Prussians had 250,000. The loss is variously stated, but was probably about 20,000 for the Germans and 25,000 for the French, including all wounded. We can give no figures for our own war more probably accurate than those of Gen. Dodge in his "Bird's-eye View of Our Civil War." For four battles, which we may regard as typical engagements, these are as follows:

DATE AND BATTLE.	UNION.		CONFEDERATE.	
	Engaged.	Killed and wounded.	Engaged.	Killed and wounded.
April 6-7, '62, Shiloh	54,000	13,000	50,000	11,500
May 1-4, '63, Chancellorsville	125,000	17,000	58,000	13,000
July 1-3, '63, Gettysburg	80,000	23,000	70,000	25,000
Stone River, Dec. 31, '62–Jan. 2, '63	43,000	12,000	47,000	10,000

In connection with these figures we may quote Dodge's comparison of American and foreign soldiers. The percentages that he gives cover sufficient ground to be a most valuable proof of his point. He says: "To attempt to give the American his proper place among the soldiers of other nations, ancient or modern, is an inquiry demanding a volume by itself. But the staunchness of the American in battle may be measured to a fair extent by a few statistics. Courage is only one of the necessary virtues of the soldier, but it is an important one, and if we take the average number of killed and wounded in the prominent battles of the past century and a half, we arrive at a conclusion reasonably secure. The following percentages of men killed and wounded are from the most reliable sources. They comprise the most noted battles since 1745. Only those whose statistics are wanting are omitted:

	Percentage
Up to Waterloo, the Prussians in eight battles lost in killed and wounded of the number engaged (mostly Frederick's)	.1400
At Koniggratz they lost	.0336
Up to Waterloo the Austrians lost in seven battles	.1147
Since in two battles	.0356
Up to Waterloo, the French lost in nine battles (Napoleon's)	.2238
Since, in nine battles	.0837
The Germans, since 1745, in eight battles	.1151
The English, in four battles	.1036
During our civil war, the Union forces lost in eleven battles	.1289
The Confederate forces	.1416

"It thus appears that in ability to stand heavy pounding, since Napoleon's Waterloo campaign, the American has shown himself pre-eminent. Of course there are other factors in the problem. But these figures may surely be looked upon with pride—even if no absolute conclusion can be drawn from them."—*Inter Ocean.*

From an examination of several skulls found in North and South America, and believed to have belonged to inhabitants living before the glacial period, Dr. Kollman concludes that the races of that ancient epoch are those of to-day, the same cranial and facial forms being found, in spite of lapse of time and change of environment.

Angle-worms, fish, etc., are often caught up into the clouds by revolving storms, and then dropped again many miles from the place where they were taken up. Small fish have often been found in puddles of water in village streets, to the astonishment of people who are unacquainted with the phenomenon.

Singers should be above climatic influences. It is easy for them to have a change of air.

HUMOR.

A cow has two lips, but cowslips and tulips are not at all similar.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A cyclone is like a waiter. It carries everything before it.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

When the heart is full the lips are silent; when the man is full it is different.—*Texas Siftings.*

It isn't to be relied upon that every pharmacist would make a good farm assistant.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," sing the disappointed office-seekers.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Give the devil a wide berth, and he will give the wide berth reserved for you to another.—*White Hall Times.*

Mark Twain is said to come of a long-lived race. Many of his jokes show their paternity and have a family characteristic.—*Boston Times.*

The longest word used in Eliot's Indian Bible is Weetappesittukgussunnookwehtunkquoh. It makes a first-class clothes line.—*St. Paul Herald.*

A correspondent writes us 500 words on a postal-card, announcing that she has just recovered from an attack of failing health. Our attack has just come on.—*Chicago Current.*

A scientist studied geology,
His wife studied paleontology;
Their children detest
Trilobites and the rest,
But with hook and line learn ichthyology.
—*Youth's Companion.*

The new Bible expression, "O sheol," may do for the clergy to expatiate upon, but it can never be recalled like the old word when a man uses his thumb-nail for a screw-driver.—*Newman Independent.*

"Are you going for business or pleasure?" said a gentleman to his friend about to depart for Paris. "For pleasure." "Does your wife accompany you?" "I told you I was going for pleasure."—*Boston Post.*

"Are your windows open toward Jerusalem?" asked a representative of the Salvation Army addressing a young man. "Well, I guess so," was the reply; "there's a row of pawnbrokers' shops right opposite our house."—*Boston Courier.*

A scientist says that the number of stars seen by the naked eye is not more than 1,500. All the same, there are occasions when a man is willing to wager that he saw 150,000,000,000 stars with the naked eye—to say nothing of a few million comets and meteors.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Never go back," advises a writer; "what you attempt, do with all your strength." How about a man who has attempted to catch a train but failed? Is he never to go back? Must he wait, no matter how long, for the next one? Ah, we fear that abstract philosophy is scarcely applicable to the events of our concrete existence.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Look here, boy," said the pompous Deacon Trulygood to a newsboy whom he found dancing a jig on the pavement last Sunday, "do you know whose day this is?" "I may be a little off," answered the arab, squinting impudently through one eye to his questioner, "but I guess you don't carry it in your vest pocket."—*Washington Hatchet.*

"Call again," said the man to the grocer,
"You must call some other day."
And the grocer quietly folded the bill
And silently stole away.

"Now, I wonder," thought the grocer,
"I, he's bust'd and cannot pay.
He certainly seems to be honest;
It's too bad to be that way."

The grocer went with his wife that night
To see a two-shilling play,
And in the five-dollar private box
Sat the man who could not pay.
—*Toledo American.*

HER SILENCE.

She moves in a mysterious way,
Ignoring callers, day by day;
With brow resolve and solemn face,
With measured air and queenly grace,
Following up each firm endeavor,
Seldom observing—smiling never.
Her meals she crunches all alone,
What, think you, makes this maiden fair
Move with a sad and solemn air?
Why does she never smile again
On aught in range of mortal ken?
Ask of her dentist, he can tell.
He understands her reason well;
He knows what all her grief's about
All her front teeth have been pulled out!
—*Chicago Weekly Sun.*

BROWN BREAD.

[From the Chicago Ledger.]

Woman is most muscular in the heart.

The man who is so busy that he has no time to laugh needs a vacation.

Get the cash from the man who never has a kind word for anybody.

It is said that a divorce lawyer would starve in Japan. Then by all means let him be sent there.

Some people have so little enterprise about them it seems a marvel the birds of the air don't build nests in their hair.

Shakspeare may rank pretty well with folks who have money in the bank, but people who battle with the wolf at short range have more of a preference for Bacon.

Some people claim that buck is pluck, but you can find an editor with a poor circulation a good deal easier than you can bring the luckless million to view it in that way.

The man who breaks in a new set of store teeth may not have the blood of martyrs in him, but he has about everything else needed to insure success in that business.

Somebody wants to know why pretty women generally marry homely men. We have a clinging belief that it is done to give their own beauty the benefit of contrast.

There is considerable similarity in one particular between the locust and a growing boy. It is supposed that a locust devours three times its own weight every fifteen days.

"How's Your Liver?"

In the comic opera of "The Mikado" his Imperial Highness says:

"To make, to some extent,
Each evil Liver
A running river
Of harmless merriment."

A nobler task than making evil livers rivers of harmless merriment no person, king, or layman, could take upon himself. The liver, among the ancients, was considered the source of all a man's evil impulses, and the chances are ten to one to-day that if one's liver is in an ugly condition of discontent some one's head will be mashed before night!

"How's your liver?" is equivalent to the inquiry: Are you a bear or an angel to-day?

Nine-tenths of the "pure-cussedness," the actions for divorce, the curtain lectures, the family rows, not to speak of murders, crimes and other calamities, are prompted by the irritating effect of the inactivity of the liver upon the brain. Fothergill, the great specialist, says this, and he knows. He also knows that to prevent such catastrophes nothing equals Warner's safe cure, renowned throughout the world as a maker of

"Each evil Liver
A running river
Of harmless merriment."

THE PERILS OF AN ACTOR IN '63.

How an Enthusiastic Soldier Raised the Siege of Fort Fisher on the Stage.

"I had one experience in this smoky old town that I will not forget soon," said the veteran actor, Joseph K. Rowe.

"What was the experience?"

"It was during the war, and everything was red-hot here. Old Beauregard was expected every day to come marching up across the hills from Virginia and burn the town. The city was full of soldiers, and they ran everything. We were playing here at the time, with Henderson as our manager. He had just got hold of a new war piece called the "Storming of Fort Fisher." It carried a good deal of red fire and spread-eagle, of course. Henderson though it would catch on, and it did. There was a scene in the play where the rebel Colonel tears down the American flag and tramples it under his feet, with an oath about the "Yankee rag," and a lot of that sort of stuff. The house was about two-thirds full of soldiers. Officers filled all the boxes, and most of them had been drinking. I knew how reckless the soldiers were, and felt a little leery about taking the part of the Colonel, but Henderson insisted. When I tore down the flag I heard the cocking of half a dozen revolvers in different parts of the house. One big fellow in a private's uniform, seated directly in front of the orchestra, rose up with a six-shooter in his hand and said: 'Drop that flag, Johnny.' I 'dropped' it like a hot potato, and retired as gracefully as circumstances would permit. How I was hissed, though. I tried to go on and finish my part, but it raised such a row that I wasn't permitted to go on the stage to even explain. Half the house didn't even wait to see the rest of the play. Next day I heard a young officer swear that if that blanked rebel Colonel pulled that flag down that night he'd put a hole clear through him. Well, I didn't like the character, and was working for money. The prospect of fighting the whole United States army, or that portion of it in Pittsburgh, from behind the scenes, was not alluring to me. I was young and eager for glory, but I didn't care to be made a martyr of, either for the Southern Confederacy or the dramatic profession. Consequently I informed Mr. Henderson that the flag would not be there that night for me to pull it down. He insisted. I resigned. He pleaded. I was firm. Then he talked compromise. It was finally settled this way: A 'super' was found who was highly elated with the prospect of doing something. So the reading was changed, and in the lines I ordered him to tear down the Yankee rag. This was received with hisses and calls, but the audience caught on to the concessions made to them, and let it go, and we had no more trouble."

"Why, you can have no idea of the bitterness of the war spirit here then. John E. Owens came up here to play 'Paul Pry.' It had been reported that Owens was Captain of the New Orleans Cocktail Guards. Those stories were frequent at the time about different members of the profession. Maggie Mitchell, it was claimed, trampled under foot the American flag, and was hissed for it dozens of times, although the story was a malicious lie. Well, Owens came in one day on the 4 o'clock train, and went into a barber shop to get shaved. While in the chair he heard a young officer swear that if that —— rebel came on the stage he should shoot him.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

A Convert.

First Merchant—No, sir, I don't believe half as strongly in Ingersoll as I did. In fact, I don't think he's right, let him say what he likes.

Second Merchant—Indeed? I thought you would come to that opinion in time. What changed your mind?

First M.—Well, I've lost two or three good customers who didn't like my standing up for Ingersoll's doctrines.

Second M.—Yes?

First M.—I have, and I've come to the conclusion that there's nothing like religion after all.

Second M.—I'm glad to hear you say so.

First M.—Yes, sir; and I've about made up my mind to do as lots of people do; that is, to show I'm not a follower of Ingersoll but a Christian.

Second M.—Ah! Going to make a profession of religion?

First M.—N—not exactly. I'll hire a pew in one of the churches.—*Boston Courier.*

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

In the Forest City.

Mr. G. E. Bryan, No. 151 Putnam street, Cleveland, Ohio, has naturally much experience in sickness with a family of seven children, and his doctors' and druggists' bills are heavy. He states publicly that he has given Red Star Cough Cure a thorough trial in his home, and finds it to be the best remedy that he has ever used for coughs or colds. It contains neither morphia nor opium, and therefore leaves no depressing effects.

Priority of Invention.

The following are points in decisions on priority of invention:

The party who first reduces an invention to actual use is entitled to the patent for it, although the other party may have first conceived it, if he did not exercise reasonable diligence in reducing it to practice.

If the party who first conceived a machine followed up the idea diligently, and was the first to reduce it to actual practice, he is entitled to a patent for it, although his competitors had complete working drawings of it previously prepared, and had obtained a patent.

Whoever first reduces an invention to practice, and makes an application of it to use, will usually be held the prior inventor.

In order to defeat a patent the courts require it to be shown that another not only conceived the invention in dispute before the patentee, but was also the first to perfect and adapt the same to practical use, or was using reasonable diligence for that purpose.

The parties who first embodied an invention in a machine which they kept in operation afterward for actual use, besides manufacturing and selling other machines, are prima facie entitled to that patent.

He is the inventor, entitled to the protection of the patent law, who is first to complete the invention and publish it to the world, and not he who confines the knowledge of it to his client.

Where an invention consists of a combination of elements, the date when all the elements are combined is the date of the invention.

When one is first to conceive an invention, throws aside all evidence of the conception, makes no effort to complete or introduce it to the public, and delays making an application for a patent nearly four years after another has brought it into extensive use, he has no standing as an inventor.—*Electrical Review.*

The Best Trap for Bachelors.

In a New Hampshire town a few years ago a club of young men kept up handsome rooms, a well-stocked sideboard and a pretty robust poker game. No one married. Finally the girls started a counter club. It included only young married people and those who were engaged. They met twice a week, had cards and other amusements, with a simple supper. It was the most popular gathering in town. Inside of two years its membership trebled and the other club died out.—*Boston Record.*

LOVE'S latest interpreter—"Would you were an exclamation point, and I a parenthesis!"

Don't Hawk, Spit, Cough,

suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and acquaintances with your nasal twang and offensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless infliction of your loathsome disease.

THE man in Germany who has made and sold 3,000,000 thermometers ought to believe in weather prolits.—*Texas Siftings.*

"I would not live alway." No; not if disease is to make my life a daily burden. But it need not, good friend, and will not if you will be wise in time. How many of our loved ones are moldering in the dust who might have been spared for years. The slight cough was unheeded, the many symptoms of disease that lurked within were slighted and death came. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cannot recall the dead, though it has snatched numbers from the verge of the grave, and will cure consumption in its earlier stages.

WHAT'S in a name? About the hottest country on the globe is Chili.—*San Francisco Post.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

COULD the man who predicts catastrophes in the money market, be called a financo seer?

Of all our knowledge, only a little has come to us through our senses. Nearly all that we know we accept on the testimony of others. If those who have never tried that unrivaled vegetable preparation, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, and are suffering from dyspepsia, bilious, or other fevers, or any disorder of the skin, kidneys, or liver, or from impure blood, will receive the testimony of the thousands who have tried the Bitters, and been cured, they will be acting wisely.

MADE of awl work—a pair of shoes.—*Oil City Derrick.*

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

THE Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other.

I WAS laid up for a long time with rheumatism in both my legs. I began taking Athlophoros, soon had relief, and in a very short time was entirely well. I have not been troubled since. Jacob Manns, 3526 South Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.

THE fact that parents are wooed may account for there being so many block-heads among the children.

Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

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TRADE RED STAR MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*

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Mr. R. Foster, 320 Main street, Terre Haute, Indiana, suffered from Neuralgia and found no relief till he used ATHLOPHOROS, then in one day's time the pain was all gone. It will give prompt relief in all cases of Neuralgia. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

DO NOT FORGET
Perry Davis' Pain Killer

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any other form of Bowel Disease in Children or Adults, it is almost a certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in the relief of CHOLERA in India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, it is considered by natives, as well as by Europeans residents, A SURE REMEDY.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

HAY-FEVER.

I have been a Hay-Fever sufferer three years; have often heard Ely's Cream Balm spoken of in the highest terms; did not take much stock in it because of the many quack medicines. A friend persuaded me to try the Balm, and with wonderful success.—T. S. GERR, Syracuse, N. Y.

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CREAM BALM

has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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FREE HOW TO RAISE WHEAT. How to Prevent Winter Killing. Write for *free* pamphlet. Address THE SEED DRILL REGULATOR CO., LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75. per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS: Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 19 yrs.; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

DO YOU USE STOVE REPAIRS? Having a stock of Repairs for over 15,000 different Stoves, can we not make it to your advantage to trade with us? Prompt shipments and satisfaction guaranteed. THE W. C. METZNER STOVE REPAIR CO., 125 & 127 West Randolph Street, Chicago. Catalogue sent free.

CLIMAX Plug GRADE

R. U. AWARE THAT **Lorillard's Climax Plug** bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

FOR SICK HEADACHE — TAKE — FOR SOUR STOMACH

HOPS & MALT BITTERS,

If you wish to be relieved of those terrible **Sick Headaches** and that miserable **Sour Stomach.** It will, when taken according to directions, **cure any case of Sick Headache** or **Sour Stomach.** It cleans the lining of **stomach** and **bowels,** promotes healthy action and **sweet** secretions. It makes **pure blood** and gives it free **flow,** thus sending **nutriment** to every part. It is the **safest, speediest** and **surest Vegetable** Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the **stomach** and **liver.**

J. M. Moore, of Farmington, Mich., says: My **suffering** from **Sick Headache** and **Sour Stomach** was terrible. **One** bottle of Hops and Malt Bitters cured me.

Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. For sale by all druggists.

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$25 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we can not cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness, and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Large bottles $1; small bottles 50 cents. Will refund the money for any failure. For sale by all druggists.

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This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N. Y.

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Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

DARING DONALD

THE INDIAN SCOUT;
OR,
THE TREASURE TRAIN OF LOST RIVER.

By WELDON J. COBB,
AUTHOR OF
"At Her Mercy," "Love of Her Life," "The Telegraph Detective," "Wild Nan," "The Manacled Hand," Etc.

Publishers of The Chicago Ledger:

GENTLEMEN—The story of "DONALD MCKAY, the Celebrated Indian Scout," the manuscript of which is handed you herewith, embraces the most thrilling and eventful period in the life of that eminent chieftain and borderman. The facts employed in the same were given from McKAY'S own lips, and verified by such eminent authority as General Phil Sheridan, George Crook, Brigadier General of the Department of the Missouri, and other reliable authority. The portraits are authentic ones, the topography of the romance practically correct, and the capture of the Modoc chieftain, Captain Jack, with the startling incidents leading to that climax in a stormy episode in national history, are almost literally depicted as they occurred.

To-day the Government of the United States is debtor to DONALD MCKAY in the sum of twenty thousand dollars in gold for the dislodgement of the Modoc warriors in the lava beds—a feat performed after the expenditure of thousands of dollars and the loss of many men, among them the heroic Gen. Canby. Single-handed, DONALD MCKAY captured the terror of the West, Captain Jack; and this wonderful exploit and kindred adventures form a portion of the romance of this brave man, who is now Chief of the Umatilla Indians.

The iron warp of reality and the golden woof of romance intermingle in the story of "The Treasure Train of Lost River." The natural rapacity of savage hordes, the worthlessness of the renegade, the absorbing incidents of frontier capture, skirmish and rescue, all find a place in this story, and an earnest effort has been made throughout to show the natural bravery, intelligence, and shrewdness of this King of the Western War Trail, the oldest scout in the Government service, DONALD MCKAY.

In this connection I hand you one of several letters received concerning MCKAY, although he needs no indorsement, the press and history of the country perpetuating his deeds of valor and heroism.

WELDON J. COBB.

LETTER OF BRIG. GEN. CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE PLATTE,
COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., July 11, 1882.

W. J. Cobb, Esq., Chicago:

MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., with reference to the record of Donald Mckay.

Mckay was a scout in my command during 1867-'8-'9, and served with me in Washington Territory, Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada, and must be very well known in that portion of the country. He was a good man and an excellent scout, and his services were valuable to me. I should think a narrative of his varied experiences in the Northwest would prove very interesting. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

The story above referred to will appear in THE CHICAGO LEDGER of September 26th, and be continued from week to week until completed.

This highly interesting history of Wild Life in the Far West has been secured by the proprietors of THE CHICAGO LEDGER at great expense, and will not be published in book form. The opening chapter will contain accurate portraits of Donald McKay and his wife, and succeeding chapters will be handsomely illustrated.

Send in your subscriptions early, and get the opening chapters of the most interesting narrative ever offered the reading public. Terms, one copy one year, $1.50; eight months, $1.00; six months, 80 cents; three months, 40 cents. For sale by all newsdealers.

Send a two-cent stamp for sample copy.

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C. N. U. No. 38—85

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Around the County.

Business at East Jordan.

We give below a list of new buildings and improvements at East Jordan and South Arm during the past two years. The figures are perhaps as nearly correct as could be obtained in the time allowed for the canvass,—not being able to make a personal canvass of the entire village: -

FACTORIES, SHOPS, STORES, ETC.

Glenn & Porter, mill improvements	$3,000
Stoeple Lumber Co., mill improvements	4,000
Stoeple Lumber Co., boarding house	300
Empey & Co., postoffice	500
S. M. Rose, store and residence	700
D. C. Loveday, addition to store	600
D. C. Loveday & Co., improvements	500
Commercial House, improvements	1,200
J. Chamberlin, store	2,000
W. A. Stone, store improvements	500
W. A. Stone, rink	2,500
J. J. Warne, store	2,000
W. L. Warne, improvement of store	300
W. F. Barnes, store	600
Webster Bros.	1,000
O. F. Wisner, office	200
A. Heston, improvement of store	400
H. W. King, addition to store	500
W. J. Werkle, saloon	1,200
J. C. Glenn, improvement of store	500
H. Mitchell, dock improvement	50
Glenn & Porter, dock improvements	300
J. A. Stevens, improvement of store	800
Town hall	3,100
J. Rogers, store	700
D. C. Loveday, dock improvements	150
W. H. Healey, dock improvements	400
J. Maddock, dock improvements	200
Mary J. Stone, dock improvements	50
W. L. Warne, dock improvements	50
E. Burdick, store	300
L. Votruba, store	1,000
L. C. Madison, store	600
A. E. Pickard, store	800
Gilbert Moblo, saloon	700
R. Lameraux, shop and residence	1,000
Presbyterian church	2,000
Catholic church	1,500
East Jordan Iron Works, shop, etc	2,000
H. Mitchell, machine shop, etc	2,500
Addition to schoolhouse	600

NEW RESIDENCES.

J. A. Stevens	$2,500	W. Gilbert	600
Stoeple Lum. Co.	500	M. M. Wakeman	500
A. Heston	1,000	A. J. Preece	300
E. Jaquays	1,000	W. A. Stone	300
Dr. F. C. Wayne	1,000	M. W. Rinehart	500
A. C. Baldwin	700	D. J. Hogan	500
E. P. Empey	2,500	Mrs. C. Lalond	800
G. W. Fast	1,000	B. Fuller	500
H. C. Renard	1,000	H. A. Benedict	500
W. E. Malpass	800	H. Mitchell	1,000
W. H. McAllister	500	S. J. Lyman	500
J. Shear	1,000	F. E. Moulton	250
J. W. Allen	800	J. Worthington	250
M. S. Moulton	1,200	A. L. Anderson	325
S. Dickerson	800	J. J. Ramsdell	200
J. Quick	800	J. Brown	600
J. Crawford	800	J. M. Townsend	300
R. W. Renard	1,000	J. McGonegal	900
A. H. Van Dusen	500	M. T. Kibby	200
J. Howard	600	G. Bayner	400
J. Sutton	300	G. Bollinger	200
H. B. Vance	300	P. Bowyn (2)	800
Fairchild	800	A. F. Ball	400
H. W. Willard	1,000	J. Keller	500
R. Barnett	325	A. Trachout	800
S. M. Sec	250	J. L. Case	500
W. F. Palmiter	600	C. H. Morehouse	500
J. St. John	400	J. P. Atkinson	500
H. Crawford	400	E. Tulford	500
D. Sullivan	800	T. Maddock	300
M. A. Wilson	800	J. M. Keller	300
F. Cater	600		

RESIDENCE IMPROVEMENTS.

J. W. Stone	$500	A. Westgate	200
H. W. King	150	E. N. Cliff	500
P. K. Winters	150	W. A. Stone	500
H. Bowen	400	H. Van Steinburg	150
W. P. Porter	200	J. H. Bennett	200
J. C. Glenn	250	E. Swift	100
W. H. Healey	250	A. Greenwood	500
W. Howard	150	J. L. Atkins	200
J. Maddock	200	J. E. Potter	300
J. B. Palmiter	500	J. C. Jordan	200

BARNS.

W. F. Empey	$500	G. Bayner	250
M. W. Rinehart	200	M. M. Burnham	600
D. J. Hogan	200	P. K. Winters	300
Mary J. Stone	500	Dan Jerrue	2,400
B. DeLong	150	J. A. Stevens	350

SOUTH ARM—RESIDENCES.

Rev. J. Blake	$500	C. Murphy	$500
W. Barker	400	J. Munro, Sr.	1,500
L. White	300	A. Mitchell	300
A. McKenzie	600	L. Bashaw	300
W. C. Chapman	350	J. Bashaw	300
R. J. Murphy	500	Mrs. J. Munro Jr	800
G. Priest	400	P. H. LeClair	300
M. Darr	300	G. Pringle	400
J. Light	500	Mrs. St. Johns	150
J. St. John	300		

SOUTH ARM—MISCELLANEOUS.

Wilson Hoop Co., factory	$20,000
H. B. Severance, heading mill	4,000
F. J. Meech, mill improvements	4,000
P. L. Lanway, store and residence	1,000
E. A. H. Cole, dock improvements	100
E. A. H. Cole, hotel improvements	1,000
Mrs. J. Munro, Jr., barn	300
J. A. Keat, barn	200
P. L. Lanway, dock improvements	100
H. B. Stebbins, dock improvements	50
J. Munro, Jr. dock improvements	50
Total	$106,808

The East Jordan Fair.

East Jordan, Sep. 22d.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in announcing through your columns to the the public the permanent organization of the "Charlevoix county Agricultural Society.

On the first day of September inst., the officers of the society were duly chosen, among whom Mr. Jas. Palmiter was chosen president, H. P. Barbour, treasurer, and Jas. Stone, secretary. The directors are: one year—Robt. Trimble, Nathan L. Cash, J. S. Dixon, and A. J. Stroud; two years—Hiram Hipp, Orlando Blair, Marion Hudkin, and John E. Darrah; three years—Wm. Healey, W. F. Empey, J. C. Glenn, and Wm. Mears.

This being our first move of the kind in the county in the direct interest of agriculture and the arts, we feel more anxious that our movement should not receive a cold reception by the people of the county, but that all should do what they can toward advancing the interest of this our first effort. The many advantages growing out of the formation of such a society are not to be counted in dollars and cents; for in the first place it brings together the people of the different towns with their agricultural products, by means of which they are led to become acquainted with each other and exhibit the products of their farms. In this way a healthy emulation is created and a noble rivalry springs up, challenging competition to excel in raising whatever the soil may produce and in bringing to the highest state of perfection the horse, the ox, the sheep, and that most useful of animals the cow; together with the hog and domestic fowls. What may be said of state fairs as to their usefulness may be said of county fairs. At the former, people from different parts of the state meet and exchange views, and exhibit their best horse or cow,—in short any thing that may be reared on a farm. The same with a county fair. And no more can be said of the Centennial Exhibition as to its usefulness when the whole world was on show, than may be truly said of our newly organized agricultural society. To be sure the first was on a grander scale but they differ only in degree. The society has secured the rink as a suitable place for a floral hall and art exhibition. Sheds and pens will be erected in the near vicinity for live stock. The first, second, and third days of October have been selected as the time for the exhibition. The East Jordan cornet band will be present to enliven the scene with right good music and we are looking forward to a gay time, provided the generous citizens of Charlevoix county will turn out and help us to advance this good work.

Premiums to the amount of $500 will be distributed among the successful competitors. As this is the nucleus toward which in the future, the whole people of the county will look with admiration. We invite one and all to bring their finest pictures, their most delicate flowers, and their prettiest babies to adorn floral hall, and we will venture to say that the first, second, and third days of October next will be held by them in pleasing remembrance ever after.

Yours truly,
C. W. DUNHAM.

Clarion.

Fine fall weather.

Those that have threshed report a fair crop of wheat and oats.

Potatoes and corn look fine.

Mr. Ealy, of Petoskey, has moved to Clarion. He is to be night watch in Blood Bros. mill and handle factory.

Johnson & Mills shipped a carload of shingles last week.

The windmill is in operation and will grind feed, graham, etc.

The bowl factory is running at full capacity.

The total number of children, between the ages of five and twenty in Melrose township as returned by the directors of the several school districts, is 92.

Blood Bros. are turning a fine lot of broom handles.

Dan. Herrington is the happy father of a fine girl. He is now pushing his residence to completion. It will be a handsome one when finished.

John A. Hass has returned from Dakota. He thinks of moving there in the near future.

The taxes to be raised in Melrose township for school purposes for the ensuing year amount to $905 and the valuation of the school houses, $1175.

N. A Card, a rising young democrat of Melrose, will teach the Norwood school this winter. He is a No. 1 teacher.

Burgess.

Philip Howe has bought a lot in Charlevoix, and will build on it and move there.

The sick at Mr. Gibson's are convalescing.

The board of school inspectors were in session Monday and Tuesday of this week.

John Brown has threshed over 500 bushels of grain this fall.

The man that is famous for gastronomy, had a set back after visiting Charlevoix lately and hasn't felt well since.

Several threshing machines in town this week and good weather for threshing.

Heavy frost in some localities Tuesday evening.

Mr. Leeds is expected here soon, to return with with his family to Louisville, Ky.

The absolute monarchy has subsided to a limited; with few adherents. [Chap. five.]

Sometimes things get badly mixed in the mail,—here as well as elsewhere.

Eastport.

Warm weather.

News rather scarce.

No damaging frosts as yet.

D. D. Blakely is making improvements on his house, preparing for winter, as many others ought.

We wish it distinctly understood that Eastport has had a law suit. And we didn't have to go out of our own town for attorneys either. [The balance of this interesting story can not be given, page two of the letter having been, by some accident, omitted in sealing the envelope.]

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041f

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv.	.....	4 20	1 50	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar.	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv.	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar.	9 30	9 58	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv.	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cr'ss	11 44	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids	1 47	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv	2 42	.....	.....	7 55
Cadillac, ar.	3 52	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 56	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Mancelona	6 21	4 55	1 27	.....
Boyne Falls	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar.	7 47	6 19	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	1 00pm
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Mancelona	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar.	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv	.....	2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City	4 10	3 37	9 06	9 08
D G H & M cross	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar.	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv.	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 [illegible]	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv.	1 [illegible]	12 10am	5 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar.	7 05pm	7 25am	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

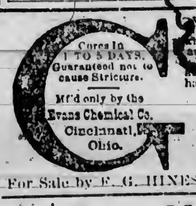
Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our *Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.



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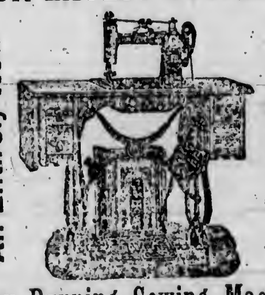

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The Best Bobbin Winder.

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J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

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OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for sale in the most desirable parts of Charlevoix. Wild Lands and Improved Farms for sale in all parts of the county. Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice.

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Are Full in all kinds of General Merchandise.

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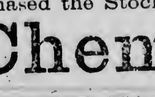
KEEP YOUR  ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery. Job and Tin work.

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I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

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Facts About the Sutler.

I sing the song of the sutler who fought in the battle of life,
The song of the prize-packet artist who never got into the strife;
Not the song of the soldier who never forgot to lay claim
To the greenbacks that stuck in the jack-pot at the end of a winter night game.
But the song of the beautiful sutler, who traveled in sunshine and rain
For the sake of the almighty dollar and whatever else he could gain.
And his youth bore no flower on its branches, but his age was a bright, sunny day,
For the prize that he gloriously grasped at was the cash that he carried away.
And the work that he did for the army in the rear of the soldiers was seen,
Where he set up his crackers and herrings and the smell of the festive sardine
That he sold to the boys on a credit or the clamp of a paymaster's lease,
And six boxes he gave for five dollars, while the rest brought a dollar apiece,
While the world at large sheds a tear to the hero who may be bereft,
I drink to the grand army sutler, who never was known to get left;
How he held to his faith unseduced with the glint of the cash in his eye,
And for this great cause how he suffered—for the cash, not the country, he'd die.
Then rear to the sutler a temple of granite and brass that will stay
Where the spirit of Shylock shall hover and shine on the blue and the gray,
That once paid a tribute to genius with a gall that no mortal could rule,
And a smile like a lightning-rod peddler and a cheek like the grand army mule.
—Colonel John A. Joyce.

THE GEYSERS.

A Great Natural Curiosity Newly Visited —Scalding Water and Hot Mud Pots.

My first glimpse of a geyser in action was at the end of a long prospective of pine-bordered road, as we came down from the hill-tops toward the Fire Hole river. Jolting over deep ruts and projecting stumps of the newly-made road, suddenly, against a background of blue gray hill, arose a column of soft white steam. For a few moments it attained a lofty height, and then slowly dissolved into air. Involuntarily we had taken off our hats and made our bow. "It is the Great Fountain in the Lower Basin," said our communicative driver. The river bank presented an animated appearance as we reached the top of the overhanging ridge; wagons and tents dotted the level in all directions; campfires were being lighted, and all the busy preparations for approaching night were engaging the attention of the campers. But to us the pillars of steam rising on all sides and hovering overhead like a cloud were the first objects of attention.

The latest item of wonder was a new geyser that had broken out, and each morning played its waters in sight of the hotel. This early riser had been named the Cleveland by some of the admirers of the then democratic nominee for president. The notice bearing the name had been removed, however, and one bearing the words "Officially named the Crevice" substituted in its place; but the first, like Banquo's ghost, would not down, and so the war waged.

In the morning the whole basin was filled with steam, condensed during the night. In the following description I intend only to speak of the geysers in a picturesque sense, not trying to make a theory in regard to their action; neither will I inflict a certain "oatmeal theory," being unable to accept it myself. We were not at the geysers under any remarkable circumstances, as is claimed by so many tourists; there was no special exhibition of water jets for us. The marvels of the Geyser basin are enough, without extra sensations. Neither do I consider it a matter of importance to tell those things which so soon pass from the mind—exact distances, heights, etc.

The three basins, Upper, Middle, and Lower, seem to me to have been about six miles in length by half a mile in width on the average. The Fire Hole river flows through each and drains the outpouring waters, and although this stream is of considerable width, depth, and swiftness, an eruption of the Giant is said to almost double its volume. We were not fortunate enough to see the monster in anger, but looked down his throat in repose. Even then his heated breath forbade a too close inspection—but I anticipate. The road follows along the river bank after leaving the first group of geysers, of which the Fountain is the most important, and shortly after passes by the Ægeria springs, or Middle basin. Raised in a high terrace, they can not be seen from the road; only the water which comes pouring over the brink is visible. More of them anon.

Soon we reach the first installment of those beautiful springs or wells, which abound in such numbers that to count them would be a task. Nature has apparently used the arrangement of the solar spectrum in obtaining her effect, which is startling in its brilliancy. Imagine a deep, round pool, of vivid emerald, or sulphurous blue, and then surround it with cones of vermilion, crimson, dun, primrose, and deep yellow, on a white or gray mound, and you have a correct image of it yourself, remembering all this, that they show all degrees of action, from perfect calm to a gentle simmer, on to bubble and gurgle, and finally to those which boil with passion and vehemence indescribable. That many of the springs should be named after the spirit vulgarly called the devil is natural. There are devil's wells, caldrons, and punch-bowls; why no one has thought to give him a kettle is a mystery to me. Once fairly among the famous geysers of the Upper basin, you hardly know which way to turn. Here are the fierce, spasmodic Grotto, the powerful Giant, the massive Castle, and last, but by no means least, majestic Old Faithful. We had not pitched our tent before it was time for that standby to give an exhibition, and, true to his reputation, it came to the minute; at first two or three preliminary jets, as though he were trying his strength, and then the waters shot to a height of over two hundred feet. It marks a period in one's life, the witnessing of that grand display. During our stay the Castle indulged in an eruption which lasted, with varying force, for several hours. Old Faithful joined it several times, his periods of action being fifty-five minutes apart; while those two were playing a third geyser followed their example and sent a rocket-like stream skyward. It was the Splendid, on the opposite side of the river; so the three played in sight at once.

On walking over to the Blue Crested spring, and viewing the Castle from that point, the outlines seemed familiar to me. I certainly had seen them elsewhere. It was in the Provo valley, of Utah, which undoubtedly at one time was the theater of exactly such performances as are now taking place in the Yellowstone. The big boiling pot and attendant spring must have been in their youth a counterpart of these two now before me. Moreover, Provo valley bears a strong resemblance to Fire Hole basin; a high conical hill, a striking object in the valley, has its duplicate in the basin. The Provo canyon also bears the same relative position as the canyon of the Madison. Ages past, then, Provo valley was occupied by thermal springs and geysers, subject to the same laws as those in the park. Now, in their old age, their mounds are grass grown, and the tiller of the soil runs his plow to their very foot, and of their crumbling geyserine builds a wall around his field. When Provo valley was first discovered, other denizens than these held possession; the deadly rattlesnake, attracted by the lingering warmth in the old basins, had made there his home. Five hundred of these reptiles were destroyed in a single day by the invaders of their strange haunts.

Some of the geysers in the park are lacking both cone and mound, and in a state of rest cannot be distinguished from the springs. The Fountain is of this description. Endless are the forms, material and texture of the crater rims, polished, rough, flaky; some are named from their peculiarity in this respect, as the Sponge; some are surrounded with globes, hard as cannon balls, and others are fritted as with hoar frost; the basins of many are scalloped and embroidered with delicate patterns; there are wedded and single geysers, and whole family groups.

Take my advice and indulge in the luxury of a solitary walk; it will repay you. Don't take a guide book; never mind the names; try to forget they have a name, and so experience some of the thrill of the first beholders. Such a luxury was ours after sundown, and many were the sights and marvels we seemingly discovered. The strangest of these was a round pool, tranquil at first. Without warning, a mass of water was belched up from the center, making the whole pool in commotion. By the time it had subsided to quiet, another ejection took place, and so continuually. In the twilight, threading between the fissures became a feat of some difficulty. The scalding water would spit viciously and the hot mud pots were a constant trap. Both tent and supper were welcome.

Could we not rest contented with the sights of that day? Apparently not, for, after an hour's rest, a moonlight ramble was in order. A foot bridge crosses the river to where more of the heated and troubled waters gushed from the earth's depths; ghostly, indeed, were they then, the warm colors being dimmed, and the cold ones being brought out with more force by the cold gray light.

We have deferred our inspection of Hell's Half Acre until our return trip, and right glad am I that we did so. All other things would have palled after the unapproachable beauty of Prismatic lake, at once so lovely and awful. Words can not tell of the shimmering, evanescent tints which played upon its surface, and few would believe the brightness of its zones. It occupies an immense mound of geyserine, probably of its own creating, and you approach it up a series of slightly raised terraces, splashing through the overflow. Nearer the river, on the same mound, is the Cliff Caldron, sharing attention with its rival. It is plainly of more recent origin, having broken through the old deposit which walls it around on three sides. These walls are of dazzling white and yellow, and are crumbling, tottering piecemeal into the indigo depths. The following information is from the Hayden report: "Cliff Caldron was long thought to be simply a boiling spring; subsequently it has been proven to be a most formidable geyser, in fact the greatest and most powerful in the world. There seems to be no set period to its eruptions, which when they occur are of such force as to shake the surrounding earth."

There are other springs which elsewhere would be of interest, but in such company they receive but little attention.

Vale to the geysers.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

Subscribe for the JOURNAL, $1.50 per year.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

In the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, the Genesta won the Douglas cup for cutters or sloops, and the Grayling the Bennett cup for schooners.

The English team was defeated in the international cricket match at Philadelphia.

The cotton-mills at Lawrence, Mass., which have been closed for a year, are to resume at once, giving employment to nearly 3,000 operatives.

Seven hundred feet of an embankment thirty feet in height on the New York, Lake Shore and Buffalo Railway, near Glen Erie, has sunk suddenly, taking down the track. A new road will be built around the cavity.

The pier of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, in Jersey City, was partly destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $60,000. A large number of telegraph and telephone wires were burned.

Advices from Philadelphia are to the effect that coal of all kinds will be advanced at an early day at the mines on account of the increasing demand for shipment.

An explosion of natural gas at Sharpsburg, Pa., fatally injured two persons. The concussion threw a passing street car from the track.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., the Coroner held an inquest on a piece of bone one inch long, all that remained of John Ostermeir, a 14-year-old boy, who met a sudden and terrible death by being ground to pieces in a rock-crusher. The unfortunate lad was engaged feeding rock to the crusher, and fell in, and before the engine could be stopped he was crushed to atoms, a small piece of bone being all that was left when his fellow-workmen went to look for him.

Thomas J. Curran, of New York, was elected President of the International Boiler-Makers' Brotherhood, in session at New York.

WESTERN.

A distemper among hogs in the district of Shirland and Rockton, Ill., and Newark, Wis., has resulted in heavy losses to farmers. The disease swept away 2,000 hogs in the past two weeks.

Several lumber mills in Northern Michigan have been closed owing to the ten-hour law, the men refusing to work more than the statutory number of hours unless wages are proportionately increased. At Manistee alone 1,000 men are idle.

A Bismarck (Dak.) dispatch says "The prairie fires continue in every direction, and unless rain comes soon the whole country will be burned over. Farmers who have escaped now have their grain well protected by plowed fire-breaks, and are busy hauling their hay to places of safety. At this time fires moving toward the woods in Washburn County and this county have run down Bart Creek to the timber on the Missouri bottoms in Emmons County, south. Most of the low meadows have been burned over in this and Kidder Counties."

A dispatch from the West says that work has been resumed at the Rock Springs, Wyoming, coal mines, with a force of Chinese miners and a few white mechanics. The white miners refused to work, and were paid off. No violence was attempted, but the situation was threatening, and Gen. McCook advised the President to declare martial law in Wyoming. It was believed that a general strike would be ordered along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad by the Knights of Labor.

Hog cholera in a virulent form is prevalent in many portions of the West.

Wilcoxen's flouring mill, at Lewiston, Ill., was burned, entailing a loss of $70,000, with but $16,000 insurance.

Indianapolis telegram: "General reports from every county in the State on the yield of the cereal crops show that in the Northern Indiana counties the average yield per acre of wheat is fifteen bushels, central counties twelve bushels, and southern eight bushels. The average yield per acre for the whole State is eleven bushels. The actual area of wheat harvested, according to the best attainable data, is 2,560,900 acres. This shows the production for the year to be 28,169,900 bushels."

A Lewiston (Idaho) dispatch gives the following account of the lynching of five Mongolians: "Five Chinamen, implicated in the murder of Daniel Frazier and a robbery in Pierce City, were taken from jail by citizens last night and hanged to convenient trees. Mr. Frazier, who was one of the pioneers of Southern Idaho, was well known and respected. His room in the rear of his store was entered on the night of the 11th inst., and he was murdered and his body horribly mutilated. An attempt was then made to blow open the safe, which was unsuccessful. The tracks on the outside of the building showed that a Chinaman had done the deed. In the next five days thirteen Chinamen were arrested, and finally five confessed to the deed. These were taken out and summarily disposed of."

Disguised and armed men visited the Black Diamond Mines, near Seattle, W. T., drove the Chinese from their houses, and burned the premises.

A St. Louis policeman who had been whipped several times by people who objected to being arrested, killed himself while insane from injuries and fear.

A dispatch from Omaha says the Knights of Labor have served their ultimatum upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company, demanding, among other things the dismissal of B. O. Clark, Superintendent of the Coal Department, and the discharge of all Chinese employes. The dispatch states that the officials of the company do not believe that these demands will be pressed. Quiet prevails at Rock Springs, and the working force at the mines is increasing. The troops will not be withdrawn for the present.

SOUTHERN.

Miss Sallie McDonald, of Boyle County, Kentucky, claims to have been cured of an obstinate spinal complaint through the prayers and laying on of hands of a Cincinnati parson.

A coal barge was wrecked near Galveston, Texas, two of the lifeboat's crew and the crew of five on board the barge perishing.

Nicholas Snowden, a negro who recently outraged a little colored girl, was taken from jail at Ellicott City, Maryland, and hanged, by a mob composed of members of his own race.

In a drunken quarrel near Stanford, Ky., William Ball, a well-known distiller, was shot and instantly killed by his son George.

At Johnston, S. C., an alleged murderer was taken from the Sheriff by a mob, shot several times, and left for dead. He subsequently revived, made a statement implicating several of the lynchers, and died.

Ten convicts escaped from a plantation near Hearne, Texas, visited the latter town, and entering a hotel purloined the garments of the male members of a theatrical troupe, leaving their striped suits behind. A large posse started in pursuit, and reports have reached Hearne that four of the criminals had been recaptured.

New Orleans finances are at a very low ebb, in consequence of wasteful expenditures. The city employes have not been paid since June and the teachers since April.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department has issued orders for the inspection of all vessels coming from ports infected with small-pox.

A formal order has been made for the immediate removal of all of the illegal fences on the public domain in the Western States and Territories.

The issue of standard silver dollars during the week was 661,443.

In the case of Paymaster General Smith, defendant's counsel have applied to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for an injunction restraining the Secretary of the Navy from further proceedings against their client, on the ground that the court-martial had no jurisdiction.

John W. Mackay is at Washington urging the allowance by the General Land Office of $250,000 to the Bank of Nevada for money advanced on surveying contracts. Commissioner Sparks refuses to pay the claim until a thorough investigation can be made into the matter.

POLITICAL.

Washington telegram: "Gen. Rosecrans, the Register of the Treasury, has thought the thing over, and has concluded that it would not be in consonance with the policy of the administration for him to accept the invitation to take part in the Ohio campaign, and has so informed the Democratic State Committee. It is understood that before coming to this conclusion he consulted with the President, who took very firm ground against officials leaving their desks to take part in political campaigns."

The Prohibitionists of Iowa met in State convention at Cedar Rapids and placed in the field the following ticket: For Governor, James Mickelwaite, of Mills; for Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Steer, of Cedar; for Supreme Judge, Jacob Rogers, of Fayette; for Superintendent of Schools, William H. Tatt, of Mills.

The letter of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton to the President, under date of July 28, tendering his resignation as a member of the civil-service commission, and the reply of Mr. Cleveland accepting the same, to take effect Nov. 1, were given to the press last week. The correspondence is quite lengthy, Mr. Eaton testifying in the strongest terms to the fidelity with which the President has executed the reform laws, and the latter announcing his determination of adhering to the policy already adopted.

Col. Absalom Baird has been appointed Inspector General of the Army by the President.

Ex-Congressman S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The New York Republican State Convention met at Saratoga on the 22d of September. Senator Warner Miller was made temporary, and James W. Husted permanent, Chairman. An informal ballot was taken for Governor, thirteen candidates being placed before the convention, with the following result: Davenport, 105; Carr, 295; Morton, 42; Seward, 57; Swinburne, 32; Low, 10; Warren, 137; Drexel, 37; Bliss, 53; Cornell, 4; Evarts, 1; Starin, 1; Charles Andrews, 1. The convention then adjourned until the following morning. Upon reassembling a second ballot was taken, Davenport receiving 215 and Carr 102. On the third ballot there was a landslide for Davenport, and his nomination was made unanimous amid great cheering. The whole convention then yelled "Carr" for second place. General Carr was quickly nominated for the Lieutenant Governorship by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket went through with a rush, and when it was completed stood as follows: For Governor, Congressman Ira Davenport of Steuben County; for Lieutenant-Governor, Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr of Rensselaer County and at present Secretary of State; for Secretary of State, Col. Anson S. Wood of Wayne County; for Controller, James W. Wadsworth of Livingston County; for Treasurer, Charles F. Ulrich of New York County; for Attorney General, Senator Edward B. Thomas; for State Engineer and Surveyor, William V. Van Rensselaer of Seneca County. The platform, which is very lengthy, demands the strengthening and extension of the civil-service laws of the State and nation and the rigid enforcement of their provisions; favors the repeal of the silver-coinage law; reiterates the protective tariff resolution adopted by the last Republican National Convention; condemns "the hypocrisy of the Democratic party in pledging itself before election to civil-service reform, and after election denouncing through its press and its leaders the civil-service act as unconstitutional, while the national administration removes tried and faithful public servants, and replaces them with persons whose only recommendation is active and, in some instances, disreputable political work;" declares it "the duty of the Republican majority of the Senate to oppose the confirmation of any person appointed in violation of the letter or spirit of the civil-service act;" insists that "the right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammeled" in all of the States; and recommends the passage of various measures for the benefit of the laboring classes. The candidate for Governor, Ira Davenport, is at present a Congressman, having been elected last fall. He has large business interests, and has proved to be a most successful business man. He has been Trustee of the Grand Army of the Republic Soldiers' Home, and Treasurer of the Davenport Female Orphan Asylum. He has been a State Senator, and was State Comptroller in 1881 and 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Montreal committee acting in behalf of Riel, the condemned rebel, have issued an appeal asking French-speaking people to assist in saving him from the gallows. Riel's counsel has gone to England to intercede in his behalf.

Omana, the Mexican Congressman who recently killed the American, Hardie, will be tried for murder, it having been decided that he cannot claim immunity on account of his official position.

A freight train on the Lake Shore Road was thrown from the track at Fairview and completely wrecked. The engineer and fireman were thrown under the wreck, but managed to extricate themselves. The former, Michael Brocen, of Collingwood, Ont., signaled a coming passenger train, and succeeded in stopping it before it reached the wreck. The grateful passengers made up a purse of $500 for him.

Fire destroyed Aukam & Co.'s shirt factory at Troy, N. Y., valued at $75,000, and Jenks & Co.'s flouring mills at Sand Beach, Mich.; loss, $50,000.

Small-pox has broken out in a tenement in Grand street, New York, four cases having already developed. The source of the malady is unknown. During the week there were 216 deaths from small-pox in Montreal.

The small-pox epidemic is unabated at Montreal, and the provincial authorities have ordered a general vaccination.

A wrecking crew of twenty men from St. Johns at work on a stranded vessel off the Dominion coast were drowned during a gale.

FOREIGN.

Disastrous rains and consequent floods are prevalent in Southeastern Spain.

Eight persons who were arrested at the great Socialist meeting in London Sunday have been fined and sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment for resisting officers. William Morris, the poet, is under arrest for assaulting the police during the hearing of these cases.

Eastern dispatches report that Prince Alexandria of Bulgaria has arrived at Philippopolis, and the Bulgarian flag floats over that city. It is officially announced at Constantinople that Turkey will resort to arms to restore the statu quo. A general levy has been ordered in Bulgaria, and it is rumored that the armies of Austria, Greece, and Servia are being mobilized. A revolt is imminent in Albania and Macedonia. Gen. Dragalski, commander of the Roumelian militia, is under arrest. The Austrian Government disclaims any intention of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. The signatory powers are in active correspondence regarding the existing complications. The English and continental stock markets are depressed and panicky.

Mrs. Weldon, the English vocalist, has been released from prison, having served a six months' term for libeling a London theatrical manager. Her admirers celebrated the event by an enthusiastic demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

Since the outbreak of cholera in Spain there have been over 100,000 deaths from the disease.

Spain's apology for the insults to the German Embassy at Madrid has been accepted by Prince Bismarck.

A cable dispatch says that such immense crowds attended a concert given by Christine Nilsson at Stockholm, Sweden, that seventeen persons were crushed to death. The accident occurred after the concert and while Mme. Nilsson was singing from the balcony of the Grand Hotel. The crowd numbered 30,000 at the time of the accident.

Constantinople dispatches state that "Turkish troops have had a skirmish with the Roumelian forces on the Mantza River. The latter are tearing up the railways on the frontier and fortifying the roadways. Serious disorders are reported from Macedonia. In a circular to the powers, Prince Alexander announces the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Porte has protested to the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin against the union, and announced that it will take measures to enforce its rights. A demonstration against the annexation of Bosnia by Austria has been made by students at Belgrade. The situation is regarded as critical at all the European capitals."

Three Afghan regiments have left Cabul for Herat.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

According to an enumeration just taken, the population of Des Moines, Iowa, is 32,469, an increase of 10,061 since 1880.

Strong opposition to the proposed sale of the lands known as the "Oklahoma and Cherokee strips" has developed among the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee Indians.

Joseph Fisher and his three children were burned to death in their farm dwelling near Waubeck, Iowa. A dispatch from Altamosa, Iowa, gives the following particulars of the shocking affair:

About midnight Mr. Fisher was aroused by the crackling and glare of flames, which were making their way through the lower portion of the house and enveloping the stairway. Taking a infant child from his wife's arms he attempted to descend the stairway with it, but was driven back by the fire and smoke. A second effort also failed; then he attempted to cross a small corridor and enter the room where the other two children slept to rouse them, but was suddenly overpowered by the smoke, and fell to the floor with the child in his arms and utterly unconscious. His wife endeavored to wake him from this deadly stupor, but it was in vain. With the energy of despair the wife burst into the room where the children were sleeping, intending to throw a feather bed out upon the ground and drop the children upon it. She was also overcome by the heat and smoke, and when her senses returned she found herself lying upon the ground near the smoldering ruins of her home, bereft of husband and children. The charred remains of Mr. Fisher and the infant child were found in the ruins, but no trace of the bodies of the other two children has been discovered.

The President has appointed the following-named Presidential Postmasters:

Thomas Hardeman at Macon, Ga., vice Wm. W. Brown, resigned; Charles B. Draper at Oconomowoc, Wis., vice Warham Parks, resigned; B. D. Meek at Eureka, Ill., vice F. B. Jeanhert, resigned; John S. Cottrell at Fort Scott, Kansas, vice T. F. Robiy, resigned; T. S. Reefy at Elyria, Ohio, vice T. E. Bishop, resigned; F. D. Durton at Batesville, Ark., vice J. S. Thomas, resigned; Wm. L. Williams at Melrose, Mass., vice Susan E. Eastman, resigned; Adrian Foote at Ashland, Mass., vice James H. Jones, deceased; E. A. Pueschal at Bakersfield, Cal., vice H. A. Wickwire, deceased; Oliver T. Dale at Monticello, Ind., vice W. J. Hull, suspended; P. D. Stevens at Sacramento, Cal., vice Chris Green, suspended.

An effort will be made at the approaching convention of the Irish National League of America to raise $225,000 to enable Mr. Parnell to guarantee ninety members of Parliament £100 each annually for five years.

In an address before a great crowd at London Mr. Chamberlain said he would never become a member of a Cabinet which did not adopt reform measures. Newman Hall's complimentary reference to the royal family brought forth a storm of derision which lasted several minutes.

In the Dakota Constitutional Convention it was decided to let the first Legislature arrange for submitting the question of woman suffrage to the people.

The President has appointed the following Collectors of Customs: Charles C. Sweeney, for the District of Galveston, Tex.; Otto L. Threlkeld, for the District of Saluria, Tex.; J. G. Cocke, for the District of Brazos de Santiago, Tex.

A rather curious letter was received by the President the other day. It calls upon him to resign by Oct. 2. The writer signs himself, "Henry M. Kerp, President-elect of the United States, Phil. Dr., M. D., professor of military and civil jurisprudence, National Military Home, Virginia." He addresses the President as "Grover Cleveland, acting President," and says: "Your functions are no longer required. All acts made by you after Oct. 3 will be null and void." He attaches to the letters orders numbered from 2162 to 2170 to each of the Cabinet officers, addressing each as "Acting Secretary." To Secretary Bayard the writer tenders his thanks for the faithful performance of his duty, but cautions him not to "pay too much attention to these scribbling newspaper critics," and requests that the Secretary will have no direct diplomatic intercourse with any British subject, nor their Spanish or Russian allies. He calls upon Gen. Black to resign "Sept. 19," and closes with: "*Dieu et mon droit.*"

Maj. Edward Brown, a prominent lawyer of Boston, who is charged with heavy embezzlements from clients, has disappeared from that city, and is supposed to have gone to Canada.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.00	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.94	@ .95
No. 2 Red	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .50
OATS—White	.34	@ .42
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.60	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex	5.00	@ 5.25
Prime to Choice Spring	3.75	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.55	@ .57
BARLEY—No. 2	.70	@ .72
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .22
Fine Dairy	.17	@ .19
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.05½	@ .06½
EGGS—Fresh	.16	@ .17
POTATOES—Per bu	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .58
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	@ .96
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91½	@ .92½
CORN—Mixed	.41	@ .41½
OATS—Mixed	.24	@ .25
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .93
CORN—No 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.61	@ .62
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.25	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2 White	.30	@ .31
INDIANAPOLIS		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—Mixed	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.25
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Hillsdale College has between 350 and 400 students.

—The *Pioneer* says that work on new buildings is now in progress in all parts of Manistique.

—From fifteen to twenty head of cattle die weekly in Detroit from what is known as Texas fever.

—"Billy" Burns, the notorious burglar, has been sentenced at Detroit to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

—The first plat of Howell village was recorded Nov. 10, 1835, and there is talk of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary.

—Latest London market reports show that Michigan white wheat commands two cents a bushel there more than other American wheat.

—W. L. Hutchinson, of Rogersville, has 100 swarms of bees, and his product of honey this year will be 4,000 pounds, 1,000 pounds of which has already been sold to Chicago parties.

—Michigan charges any railroad $500 which shall employ as engineer, dispatcher, fireman or brakeman a man who is not theoretically and actually a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors.

—At Birch Run, Saginaw County, the two-year-old son of Thomas Johnson, while playing with a revolver, discharged the weapon, the ball going through the head and killing him instantly.

—Robert Crawford, father of James Crawford, of Armada Township, died last week on the farm where he had lived over fifty years. Mr. Crawford is said to have read the Bible through sixty-five times.

—Probably the largest sale of wool that has taken place in Southern Michigan for many years was consummated at Ann Arbor recently. A firm of that place sold to an Eastern party 320,000 pounds of wool in one lot, from which they realized $100,000. The wool, when loaded, will make a train of thirty-four cars.

—The only change from local time to standard time is a slight change either in the mental habits or the actual habits of the people. There is no mystery about it. People in Detroit must either eat, sleep, or go about their business half an hour earlier as regards actual noon and midnight, or accustom themselves to doing those things at a half hour previous to the former hour of doing them. In two weeks they will not be conscious of the change. It is of little importance either way.—*Free Press.*

—James Farm, who lives at Greenwood, in the upper peninsula, wants the broom for the best bear-shoot. He was out early last Sunday, saw a large she-bear, and, aiming carefully at a vital point, fired. The brute dropped, and when he got to the place where she lay dead, he was surprised to see a cub behind her, also dead, killed by the same ball. Later in the day he shot another cub, killing that also with one ball. If it had been any other day than the Lord's Mr. Farm would have doubled his already good record.—*Detroit News.*

—About one year ago the Pacific Express Company was robbed at Peru, Ind., the express messenger being gagged and valuables taken. A reward of $1,500 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. Detective Pat O'Neil, of Detroit, was employed on the case, and succeeded in bringing to punishment the perpetrators, D. W. Downer, "Little Al," and Bert Lewis, the express messenger. Payment of the reward having been refused, E. F. Conley, of Detroit, brings suit against the Pacific Express Company for $2,000 damages, being the reward, with interest and expenses. The suit is a novel one, being probably the first of its kind.

—People who get their idea of the sawmill from the establishments outside of the lumber regions have little idea of the capacity of the mills in which lumber is manufactured. One of the great mills in the Michigan lumber district will handle from 1,000 to 1,500 logs every day. The mills will probably average 5,000 logs a week or 20,000 logs a month. All the ingenuity and energy of the lumbermen has been directed to the quick handling of these logs or the rapid turning of the rough material into lumber. They have so far succeeded that each mill will turn out from 80,000 to 110,000 feet of lumber every day. Every contrivance that can aid the men in handling and turning the logs or in turning out lumber has been pushed to wonderful perfection.—*Inter Ocean.*

—Dr. George Whitfield Fish, ex-United States Consul to China and Tunis, and a well-known resident of Flint, died at his home in that city, of pneumonia. He was 70 years old. Dr. Fish was a native of Kortright, Delaware County, N. Y., and came to Flint in 1839 after having obtained a medical education in Eastern schools. In 1850 he went to Panama as surgeon for the Panama Railroad, and in 1859 went to China, where he was appointed Consul at Ning-Po. In this connection he was present at the storming of Ning-Po by the Taipings. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as surgeon in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates at Stone River. Returning from the war, where he was one of the party who captured Jeff Davis, he started the Saginaw *Daily Enterprise*, and became successively Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Michigan, State Senator, and Trustee of the Flint Asylum.

WOMAN GOSSIP.

Fidelity.

So long ago! It seems but yesterday
We stood beneath the quivering stars to part;
He hopeful as a man, my woman heart
Faint with foreboding. "Love," I hear him say—
"Let you bright stars be witness while away
That I am true, for doubting doth impart
A pain more grievous than the passing smart
Of separation." I am old and gray,
But still I wait and watch the stars at night.
I've ceased to hope, I have no voice for prayer,
I cease to dream his form doth glad my sight,
I only love and trust. The stars are there
And he is true." And love will unite
Our sundered souls, or here or otherwhere.

She Misunderstood Him.

He had an auburn-haired girl, and promised to take her out riding. She met him at the door when he drove up, and he exclaimed, "Hello, ready?" She misunderstood him, and they don't speak now," —*Norristown Herald.*

Taking a Couple of Horns.

Smith purchased a "muley" cow and drove her home yesterday evening. The animal was a curiosity to his children.

"Oh, what a tow!" exclaimed little three-year-old; "it dot no horns."

"Papa has 'em," said five-year-old.

"Why don't 'e put 'em on 'e tow?"

"I don't know. I heard him say he had swallowed a couple of horns afore breakfast, and I guess they are inside of him now. Mamma told him he woud swallow the cow afore six weeks."—*Newman Independent.*

Women as Yardsticks.

One cause of the difference between the poetry of Asia and Europe is found in the different positions of women. The justice done to women is, as a rule, an accurate gauge of the intellectual development of a country. Our own country is the greatest exception to this rule; China is one of the best examples of it. That country, with the possible exceptions of India and Egypt, is the oldest civilized country known. It has always degraded its women, and it is the only great nation that mutilates them. The partial justice, the courtesy, shown women in Europe is traceable to Greek literature, to Roman law, and to the influence of the old Tentonic religions and customs. The worship of the Virgin was one of the strongest influences that elevated women in Europe. This any one who dips into the literature of the middle ages will see plainly enough.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

They Waited for the Bell.

"All women are alike in their fear of the cars," said an Illinois Central conductor. "They carry their caution to absurd extremes. That reminds me of a little story: Down in the southern part of the State we have put up at road crossings some of the old-fashioned signs, 'Look out for the cars when the bell rings.' At one of the crossings the other day two women came up, driving an old horse hitched to a buggy. They looked all about and couldn't see any cars, but happend to read the sign. 'Stop,' said one, 'I hear a bell.' They both listened, and, sure enough, they heard a bell tinkling. One of the women got out, and, amid considerable excitement, took hold of the horse's bridle. The other one tightened her grip on the lines, set her jaws, and prepared for the worst. They looked anxiously up the track for the train, but still couldn't see it, though they could hear the bell a little plainer than before. They waited and waited. Five minutes passed, then ten, and still no train. The old horse went to sleep, while the women's nerves, from long straining, threatened to throw them into hysterics. Nearer and nearer came the bell against which the sign warned them, and so they stood still. In about a quarter of an hour an old brindle cow came walking down the pasture by the side of the track, chewing her cud and monotonously jingling her bell. One of the women cried from nervousnes, and the other one got mad at the railroad company, and said they were old monopolies, anyhow."

Casting Pearls, Etc.

It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that two-thirds of the life of the average woman is spent in picking up and putting in order what other people throw down or scatter about, and this tiresome, disagreeable work she is expected to perform day after day, and year after year, with as much serene sweetness as if it were her chosen and most delightful occupation.

"To keep things tidy and make home attractive" to the husband is the law laid down by the sapient Solons of the other sex, but a corresponding law requiring the husband to be merciful and considerate toward his wife in not making unnecessary work for her, has not yet been written. And why should not the voice of public sentiment be lifted up against the man whose careless habits often give the most order-loving woman the reputation of being a poor housekeeper notwithstanding all her labor and painstaking? I have known husbands good and kind in every other particular, who, in ten minutes could turn a room upside down so effectually that it would take an hour to put it in order; a coat thrown over the back of a chair here, a wet towel tumbled down in a hunch there, a pair of boots kicked off and left lying where they could most conveniently be stumbled over—but it is needless to particularize since almost every housewife in the land can fill out the list ad infinitum.

One lady of my acquaintance has a husband who possesses a decided penchant for disrobing and dressing himself all over the house. Being a sociable sort of fellow, he walks about from room to room chatting or humming a tune during the process of making his toilet, leaving behind him in each apartment some delicate souvenir of his presence, such as a pair of dirty socks or a discarded shirt collar, while with an eye to artistic effect he has frequently thrown his soiled linen across the piano stool in the parlor. Of course all the blame attaches to her, and she is forthwith set down as a wretched slattern, if unluckily her lord's garments should not be discovered and removed before the advent of visitors. I have long thought there ought to be some mode of torture devised for the man who deliberately carries in a rim of mud on his boots, to dry, be crushed and ground into the sitting-room carpet for his pale, weak-backed wife to sweep out again; or that other most detestable trick of spitting on the oil-cloth or fender which she must get down on her knees to clean. Ugh! The guillotine, of course, would be a quick and sure method of getting rid of such specimens of the genus porcine, but the poetic sense of justice which demands that like be met by like would lead the feminine mind to impose on the aggressor the daily task of washing the aromatic spittoons which the tobacco chewer delights to fill, sweeping and dusting, picking up and putting in place the same articles a dozen times a day, such as children's hats, hoods, gloves, spools of thread, scissors, books, newspapers, and a thousand and one other articles that are constantly and mysteriously getting out of sight, and which of all the people in the house only the wife is supposed to keep track, to say nothing of being compelled to carry in his mind the exact whereabouts of every old hammer, screw and tool on the premises, as well as to be able to tell on the instant in what particular cupboard and on what particular shelf the smallest and most trivial article is kept. I fancy even the strongest and most muscular of the sons of men would become deliciously hollow-cheeked, stoop-shouldered, and broken-backed, yellow and wan-looking under a steady regimen of this kind for about ten years. Antifat would no longer be required by the fleshiest and most rotund among them, for it has been proved there is no surer method of removing flesh and displaying all the angles of one's natural frame-work than close attention to this exhilarating exercise. He would find that this playful routine, while it created a demand for strengthening plasters and nervines, also has a soothing, sweetening effect on the temper, and in all probability he would gain a fuller understanding of those inexplicable moods which men usually set down as a woman's "whims" or "notions."

That a good deal of this exacting task of the masculine law-givers is merely assumed to create the impression that men are pinks of neatness, is evidenced in the fact that with the daily example of a tidy, dirt-despising wife in their homes, men still persist in keeping such dusty-begrimed offices, shops and places of business as many of them do—nay, it forces on the thinking mind the conviction that their love of dirt is innate. I do not deny that every man occasionally goes through a form of cleansing his business premises, but, in general, his idea of "cleaning up" consists in spilling water in spots over the floor and smearing the mud thus formed against the legs of the chairs and other furniture by a few dexetrous strokes of the broom. He may go so far as to slap or blow the dust from books or other articles of which he intends to make immediate use, but to raise his muscular arm to bring down the festoons of cobwebs that adorn the walls, or with a damp cloth remove the accumulated layers of fly-specks that encrust the window-panes—such an idea never enters his manly brain. In the face of these facts is it not slightly "cheeky" for the stalwarts belonging to the society for the prevention of kindness to women to keep up the cry and harp on the theme of the "wife's duty to make home attractive to the husband by keeping it tidy?" "Oh! Inconsiscency, thy name is—Man!"—*The Interior.*

"LEARNING to read the English language," says Frederick A. Fernald, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, "is one of the worst mind-stunting processes that have formed a part of the general education of any people. Its evil influence arises from the partly phonetic, partly lawless character of English spelling." He further says: "The spelling of each word must be learned by sheer force of memory. In this work the pupil's reasoning powers can not be utilized, but must be subdued, while his memory is sadly overworked. In the affairs of the child's daily life the logical following out of rules is rewarded. In learning to spell it brings him only discomfiture and bewilderment." And again: "On the other hand, the child has been expected to develop strong logical facilities. Thus, a boy who had long been at the foot of his spelling class was one day given the word ghost, and, making a desperate attempt at the sort of spelling he had oftenest heard succeed, he spelled it g-h-o-g-h-j-s-t. This bringing upon him shouts of laughter, he said, with clinched fist and tearful eyes: 'You needn't laugh; you all spell homelier 'n that!'"

As a young man, late at night, was sitting by his window for a chance to hurl a missile at the cats that worried him, a neighbor passing by said to him, "I suppose you have an object in view in sitting up there so late?" "Yes," was the reply, as he held up a bootjack; "and I also have an object in hand ready for the other object."

HAPPINESS is often at our side, and we pass her by; misfortune is far off, and we rush to meet her.

REVOLT IN ROUMELIA.

An Extraordinary Movement Conceived and Executed Without Bloodshed.

Grave European Complications Likely to Arise—An Appeal from the Porte.

[London dispatch.]

The populace of Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, almost to a man rose in rebellion yesterday, and seized the Governor General, deposed the government, and proclaimed a union with Bulgaria. A provisional government was established. The revolt was so well planned that no disorder or bloodshed occurred, everybody being in sympathy with the movement except the government officials. The foreigners in the city are perfectly safe from harm, as is also the property of foreign residents. Immediately after the organization of the provisional government the militia was sworn in, taking the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles that Russia arranged the programme of the rising and suggested the union with Bulgaria. No definite statement can be made at present as to what action the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin will take respecting the matter.

Eastern Roumelia was created by the Congress of Berlin, 1878, and was given an autonomic government, though forming an integral part of the Turkish Empire. The Governor General was appointed by the Porte, subject to the approval of the treaty powers.

It is stated that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has been assured of the support of Russia, Germany, and Austria. He will send an army to Roumelia, and will defy the Turks. The Sultan of Turkey has appealed to the powers to enforce the treaty of Berlin. It is not believed that Lord Salisbury will interfere. The Liberals applaud the action of the Roumelians.

[Philippopolis dispatch.]

The insurgents in Eastern Roumelia, acting under orders of the provisional government, have occupied all the strategical points on the Turkish frontier, blown up all the bridges which would likely be used by a force advancing from Turkey to the relief of the deposed government, and destroyed the telegraph wires leading into Turkey.

The Bulgarian army has been mobilized, and a corps has been sent to the Roumelian frontier. Prince Alexander has proceeded to Philippoplis and has appointed M. Straunsky as commissioner. M. Straunsky is now President of the Roumelian provisional government.

[Paris dispatch.]

It is feared here that the Roumelian trouble will lead to a general European imbroglio. The East is most inflammable, and serious results are anticipated.

VOICES FROM THE GRAVE.

Singular Experience of an Ohio Woman Whose Husband Has Been Dead Twenty Years.

[Washington telegram.]

A telegram from Toledo relates the story of a farmer in Monclova, Ohio, who died and was buried thirteen years ago but is still writing to his family. The *Sunday Capital* prints a story quite as remarkable, as follows: "A very remarkable case has come to my attention through a friend in the Pension Office, which furnishes incidents for a novel as powerful as any Dumas or Eugene Sue ever used. In 1864 a Lieutenant from an Ohio village was killed in one of the battles in Virginia and his body was sent home, buried with military honors and a handsome monument erected over it by the citizens of the place. Thousands of people paid their tributes of honor to the young hero and looked upon his face as the body lay in state in the Town Hall. He left a widow to whom he had been married only a year, and for more than twenty years she has been trying to get a pension; but, although she keeps fresh flowers upon her husband's grave, she can not prove that he is dead. The records in the Adjutant-General's office are perfect, and affidavits can be furnished from thousands of people who saw and recognized his lifeless body, but every few months she receives a letter from him written in a hand as familiar as her own. Two letters never come from the same place; now they are postmarked in Colorado, then in Texas, then in New York. Once she got a note from him dated at Washington. He appears to know what is going on at home, and always alludes to local occurrences with a familiarity that is amazing. He sends messages to old friends and gives her advice about business matters which it seems impossible for a stranger to know. She can not answer these ghostly missives, because he never gives any clue to his whereabouts, and no detective has been able to find him. Her friends believe that the writer is some crank or malicious person who takes this way to annoy her, and the distress the poor woman suffers cannot be measured by any other human experience. Long ago she ceased to open envelopes which came with the familiar address, but sends them sealed to her attorney, who uses every possible means to secure a clue to the identity of the writer. The only circumstances to suggest that it may possibly be her husband are the penmanship and the familiarity the writer shows with the lady's private life, but how he could keep himself posted is another mystery that cannot be solved. Several times the writer has intimated that he might soon pay her a visit, but the next letter always contains an apology for not having done so. The woman has suffered agony of mind beyond description, and her life has been ruined by this horrible mystery, but of late she has become more resigned, and would neither be surprised nor disappointed if her husband should some day walk in at her door."

ALL SORTS.

ONE and two dollar bills bring a premium in New York.

GOODHUE COUNTY is the banner wheat-growing county of Minnesota.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

An Area Equal to that of Ireland Disposed of Every Year—A Tabulated Statement.

[Washington special.]

For the past four years the United States has given away or sold off its public domain, and of course this means almost entirely given away, one Ireland per annum. The area of Ireland is between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres, and that is almost exactly the amount of public domain disposed of in the years 1883 and 1885. It is greater than the amount disposed of in 1882 and considerably less than the amount disposed of in 1884. As compared with the previous year the disposals of public lands in the fiscal year just closed show a decided falling off, but there is a small increase over the enormous figures for 1883. The disposals of public lands in 1884 were affected by propositions to repeal the pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert land acts, to amend the homestead act, and to forfeit some of the railroad grants. The fear that charges would be made in the land law that would make it more difficult to get possession of land for nothing impelled everybody who was thinking of claiming any part of the national estate to do so at once. Thus some of the disposals which would ordinarily have been made this year were made last, and the total amount of public lands disposed of in 1884 was run up to twenty-four million, or about six or seven million more than in the preceding or succeeding year.

It is only by comparison with some known areas of territory that one can get any idea of the way the national estate is passing into the hands of private persons, mostly, of course, settlers. Dakota contains 95,000,000 acres. Of this, 35,000,000 acres, equal to the State of Illinois, have been disposed of in the past nine years. Taking in two years more, the investigater will find that the amount of public land disposed of by the Government in eleven years is greater than the area of Spain, but a trifle less than the area of France or Germany, and one-fourth as great as British India with its 200,000,000 inhabitants. The amount of land disposed of in the last eleven years is 200,000 square miles, an area eighteen times as great as Belgium, which sustains over 5,000,000 inhabitants. The areas disposed of in some of the States, given approximately, during the past nine years are as follows: Wisconsin, over 3,000,000 acres; Michigan, nearly 2,500,000; California, nearly 6,500,000; Kansas, 14,500,000; Minnesota, over 9,000,000; Nebraska, over 13,000,000; Oregon, over 3,000,000, and Washington Territory, nearly 5,000,000 acres; Alabama, nearly 3,000,000; Arkansas, nearly 3,000,000; Louisiana, over 3,000,000; Mississippi, 1,500,000, and Florida, 2,500,000 acres. Both last year and the year before, more land was disposed of in Dakota than in any other State or Territory, but in 1885 the Empire Territory did not stand so far ahead of her sisters as she did in 1884.

The table appended shows that in the last year four and a half million acres were disposed of in Dakota, over three millions and a half in Nebraska, and over three millions in Kansas. In California more land was disposed of in 1885 than in 1884. In Dakota the disposals for 1884 were nearly three-fold those of 1885. In Kansas there was an enormous increase from a million and a third acres in 1884 to over three millions in 1885. The disposals in Minnesota show a falling off of a million acres, while there is an increase of a half million acres in Nebraska. Of the 20,113,663 acres of Government land disposed of last year, 7,415,885 acres were disposed of under the homestead act, 4,755,005 under the timber-culture act, 3,558,914 acres were taken as railroad selections, and 3,912,450 acres were sold for cash. The homestead entries show but very small falling off from 1884. The timber-culture entries also show but a small diminution. The cash sales show a reduction of 2,500,000 acres.

For the Government lands disposed of there was received $7,686,114, and for the Indian lands sold $933,483. The land sold at cash sales brought an average of $1.19 per acre, and the land disposed of at public sales brought $4.41½ per acre. The homestead entries in 1885 numbered 50,877, a falling off of 4,168 from 1884.

The timber-culture entries show an increase of about 4,000 in number. Mineral lands show a decrease of 344 entries and an increase of 5,900 acres, and there is a decrease of sixteen entries and 116,360 acres in coal lands. The following table gives the aggregate number of acres disposed of in each State and Territory in 1884-85:

	Acres.		Acres.
Alabama	250,991	Mississippi	111,000
Arizona	278,174	Missouri	291,277
Arkansas	244,582	Montana	1,112,140
California	1,295,909	Nebraska	3,638,381
Colorado	662,661	Nevada	171,430
Dakota	4,547,749	New Mexico	164,981
Florida	282,515	Oregon	788,287
Idaho	284,903	Utah	184,853
Iowa	11,679	Washington	1,016,117
Kansas	3,030,816	Wisconsin	218,436
Louisiana	181,043	Wyoming	552,967
Michigan	80,511		
Minnesota	624,379	Total	20,113,663

The aggregate given above includes fractions of an acre in the case of each State and Territory omitted in the table, but does not include 881,850 acres of Indian lands sold.

A SOUTHERN KANSAS STAMPEDE.

Effect of the Ruling of Judge Brewer in Regard to 77,000 Acres of Land.

[St. Louis telegram.]

The decision of Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court in the suit of the United States against the Southern Kansas Railway Company, declaring 77,000 acres of lands heretofore held by that company to be wrongfully held and now a part of the public domain, has created the wildest land excitement ever known in Southern Kansas. As soon as the decision was made known in Southern Kansas men in wagons, in buggies, and on horseback came in great numbers from Chanute, from Wilson, and other counties to Woodson and also Greenwood County and commenced staking off claims, saying that Judge Brewer's decision declared all lands heretofore held by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to be Government land. They are building shanties on many quarters and breaking sod so as to perfect the claim. They have even stuck their stakes and broken ground on the lands which were entered by the scrip and the patents for which were on record before either the Santa Fe or Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railways were organized.

EXIT EATON.

The Resignation of the Civil Service Commissioner Accepted by the President.

The Executive, in Reply, Says the Civil Service Law Must be Observed.

[Washington telegram.]

The letter of Dorman B. Eaton to the President, resigning his position as a member of the Civil Service Commission, and the reply of President Cleveland accepting the same, were made public to-day. Mr. Eaton's letter, which is dated July 25, says the writer had, several weeks before that time, determined to tender his resignation, but that he would not urge its acceptance until such time as the President might find convenient to make a new appointment to the place. Mr. Eaton points out that, prior to the passage of the civil service law, Jan. 16, 1883, he had held under three earlier Presidents, and was then holding, under President Arthur, a position closely analogous to his present one. During all that time he had served without compensation, and when the time arrived for executing the provisions of the law he did not feel called upon to make any further sacrifice of his private interest for the cause of civil-service reform. President Arthur, without any intimation to him, then appointed him a Commissioner. He would have declined the office, but was urged not to do so by many friends of reform. Certain persons charged that he had promoted the act from selfish motives, and these same parties now stood ready to charge that his refusal to accept the position of Commissioner was a cowardly shrinking from the failure which was sure to follow any attempt to execute the civil-service law. Under these circumstances he accepted the office with the declared purpose of remaining hardly more than a year, within which time it was expected the most difficult part of the work would have been accomplished. At the end of that time the new law had secured the commendation of the President, united the party in power, and secured from a committee of the House of Representatives a report commending the commission as "intelligent, non-partisan, and conscientious." A few months later he was about to insist upon being relieved, when friends dissuaded him, urging that, as a new party was coming into power, his resignation would be looked upon as fleeing from the peril of a crisis. No declaration of his confidence in the reform policy of the new administration would have freed him from the damaging plausibility of such a charge, and he determined to remain in office until the reform policy of that administration had been clearly developed. That time had now arrived, as must be admitted by all candid men. The few changes made in the rules had but added to their justice and efficiency, and there had appeared no reason to suppose that the merit system had not been welcomed by the President and by all members of the Cabinet as a great benefit to the public service, a great influence for honesty in politics, and a great relief to the head of the office. Mr. Eaton says he wishes to leave no doubt of his absolute faith in the continuing triumph of a reform policy.

President Cleveland's letter of reply is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1885.

"Hon. Dorman B. Eaton:

"MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of civil service reform and all those who desire good government fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you early enlisted, and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once each perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept good results as they step by step could be gained, holding every advance with unyielding steadfastness. The success which thus far attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made if the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvements and benefits. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a graceful recognition of every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation. Of course, there should be no surrender of principle nor backward steps, and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly executed; but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is added to the stern assertion of a doctrine and the vigorous execution of the laws.

"It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform marshaled on the practical side of the question, and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause and yet mischievously and with supercilious self-righteousness discredit every effort not in exact accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform, and, ignoring the conditions which qualify every struggle for a radical improvement in the affairs of the Government, demand complete and immediate perfection. The reference in your letter to the attitude of the members of my Cabinet to the merit system established by the civil service law, besides being entirely correct, exhibits an appreciation of the honest endeavor in the direction of reform and a disposition to do justice to proved sincerity which is most gratifying. If such treatment of those upon whom the duty rests of administering the Government according to reform methods were the universal rule, and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an administration were fairly regarded by all those professing to be friendly to such methods, the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement.

"I believe in civil service reform and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness, instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interest of those who imprudently stand between the people and the machinery of their government. In the one case a reasonable intelligence and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land are the credentials to office; in the other the way is found in favor secured by a participation in partisan work oft times unfitting a person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment. You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service—confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest—called upon to surrender advantages which a perverted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to success, and permitted with the suspicion, always raised in such an emergency, that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded—should receive due acknowledgment, and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office, and a patriotic impulse upon which may surely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our Government.

"I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the 1st day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform and your ability to render it efficient aid, and I indulge in hope and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously will continue be on the ground to which you surrender. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

The Bay View dock is to be rebuilt.

M. D. Eaton issued a three-column folio daily from the office of the Clare News-Argus during fair week.

Inland Marine, the sailors' paper, of Chicago, is to be changed from a weekly to a monthly, in magazine form.

W. F. Montgomery, of Manistique will issue next Sunday the first number of a paper to be called the Sunday Sun.

The schooner R. J. Skidmore which went ashore near Leland, is the third boat belonging H. J. Pauly, of Chicago, lost this season near Gill's Pier.

If you receive a circular from New York stating that "an organ is to be sent you in order to introduce it in your locality, but that 4 dollars must be sent to pay freight," don't send it. It is a ten-cent mouth-organ.

On Sept. 26 the Chicago Herald issued a supplement, dated 1985, purporting to be a copy of the paper as it will appear one hundred years hence. It contains some wild imaginations,—a few of its features outstripping Jules Verne's wildest stories.

On a recent Sunday, the New York World contained three pages of advertising matter for Frank Siddalls, the Philadelphia soap manufacturer, in payment of which Mr. Siddalls wrote his check for $1,606.27. Of that issue of the World over two hundred thousand copies were circulated.

During the recent storm, when Lake Michigan waves ran so high, Dave Bradbeer succeeded in making an excellent photograph, showing the north pier with waves running over it and an angry, foamy sea in the bay beyond. The scene contains many points of interest and instruction to amatuer painters.

Milwaukee Wis., Sept. 24.—Private vices received here to-day reported that the schooner Onward, ashore at Gill's Pier, and the R. J. Skidmore, at Leland, had been stripped and abandoned as total losses. The Bay de Noquette Lumber Company's scow ashore here, was also abandoned today. She was valued at $2,500.

The Traverse Journal last week, devoted over a column to Rev. W. R. Stinchcomb, exposing some real estate transactions which are very damaging if true. The Michigan conference deemed the charges unworthy of consideration, and reapointed him presiding elder of this district. It is possible the Journal may have to prove its charges or pay for the "fun."

There is now a project on foot for opening a canal from Torch lake to Grand Traverse bay, and we have been informed by good authority that a company has been formed in Boston for that purpose with a capital of $100,000, and a charter applied for. Should this country be so fortunate as to get this much talked of canal, it would then be open for vast manufacturing enterprises, and all the great forests on the banks of the in land lakes and rivers of this country would be utilized, thereby giving employment to hundreds of men.—[Herald.

The Detroit Free Press celebrated its 50th anniversary on Monday, Sept. 28th, by issuing a sixteen page sheet, and giving a history of its struggles and triumphs during the past half century. The Free Press has the honor of being a lineal desendant of the Detroit Gazette, the first paper printed in the territory; of having issued the first daily in the territory; of having used the first steam press, and the first perfecting press; and of being the first to adopt almost every important improvement in the art of printing. And to-day, it stands in the front as a complete and reliable newspaper.

Protection is a fascinating word; it sounds nice when applied properly in the interest of the weak. In its very nature it is a beneficence that pleases the mind and accords with the highest sense of honor. Protection that shields the effeminate and weak, the oppressed and careworn, that takes care of the orphan and widow, the infirm and decrepit, is one of the highest human virtues. It it not so, however, with the political protection asked by the monopolists of the country. This protection is for the strong and is against the weak. It puts money into the pockets of the rich and takes it out of the pockets of the poor. It is against the organic law of our country, and imposes burdens on the many for the benefit of the few. Its supremacy is oppression and slavery to the masses.—[Bellville (Ill.) Democrat.

Silver Hoards.

Washington Capital.

There is an argument in favor of the coinage of silver and the use of it as money which has been little considered in the discussion of the subject, and yet is one that will have no unimportant effect upon the welfare of the nation if the proper course is taken. Few appear to have noticed the effect produced upon the saving habits of a people by the kind of money in use among them. In our opinion, silver is the favorite money with the thrifty poor. It is well adapted to hoarding. Gold is too valuable: its coins are too small when reduced to the limits of the possible savings of the poor. The most attractive coin for the hoard is the silver dollar or its equivalent.

Paper money is unfit for the hoard because of its destructibility. Besides, paper money never appeals to the acquisitive and secretive sense as does the bright, hard, enduring coin. Many men, and many more women, will handle a silver dollar with a caress, where a paper dollar would fail to excite a feeling of regret at parting with it. The world's modern history is full of the bad effects produced upon nations by an inflation of the paper money, but no one ever heard of a people bewildered by an expansion of its gold and silver money.

A story has recently been printed which points this moral: A merchant's wife asked him for a check for a thousand dollars, with which to buy a lace shawl. He did not give her a check, but instead sent her a thousand silver dollars. She had never seen so much real money together in her life. She was shocked at the idea of giving all that silver for a filmy shawl that she did not need, and asked permission to invest it instead of spending it.

This is to the point. On a smaller scale a million of people would be affected in the same way. It would be worth fifty millions a year to the wealth of the nation if the bulk of the money that passes through the hands of the workers was in metal instead of paper. Two millions a month could easily be absorbed in hoards after the people had begun the process.

It is also a mistake to suppose that because the people in the cities prefer paper to coin that anything like a majority of the people of the country have a prejudice against coin. The weekly wages of the millions do not weigh them down. When bankers and brokers say that "the people do not want silver," they mean the people with whom they deal. They know nothing of the wishes of the real people—the producers, those who create the wealth, which makes it possible for bankers and brokers to exist.

At the close of the war of the rebellion millions of dollars in coin were discovered to exist in the south, which had resisted the terrible strain of four years of civil war before the hoards which had absorbed them could be broken up. Only the absolute destruction of the paper money known to the people brought out the coin savings. Nine-tenths of it was found in the possession of the freedmen. It was then calculated that twenty million in silver had thus been in the possession of slaves, representing their hoardings under most adverse circumstances.

It is undoubtedly true that the trading classes and the idlers of the United States prefer paper money. Those who live upon the earnings of others, those who live by managing the affairs of others, those who live upon the necessities of others, are annoyed by the weight of the "cart wheel dollar;" but the man who tills the fields, who wields the hammer, who bends his back in the mine, does not feel the weight. Pay the laborer in silver and he will not object. He will spend the bulk of it because he must, but some of it will stick to his hard hand or to that of his thrifty wife. It will be put by for the rainy day, when the mere representative of money, the paper dollar, would slip through the fingers.

A Miniature Free Press.

One of the neatest pieces of advertising ever seen in Detroit is the miniature copy of the Free Press of August 9, the work of the Moss Engraving Company, of New York. By the aid of a magnifying glass the account of Grant's funeral can be read. His portrait is also faithfully produced in miniature. A page of "wants," containing over 16,000 words is reproduced in the space of thirty-two square inches. On the inside of the the four page sheet is the schedule of advertising rates.—Detroit Free Press, Sept. 20, 1885.

It Won't Do, Gentlemen.

The quinine manufacturers of the east have combined, with the intention of forcing congress to restore the duty on that necessity to health and life, especially in a country in which the virgin soil lavishly and simultaneously responds with those resources that both support and destroy human life.

When quinine was placed upon the free list there were but five firms in the country that manufactured the article, while they gave employment to but 500 men. It was predicted that the repeal of the duty on the drug would wipe them all out of existence. But it has not done so. It has simply reduced their enormous profits. It was also predicted by the protectionists that the repeal would cause the price of the article in the United States to largely advance. The reason given was that the foreign, in the absence of home manufacturers, would have a monopoly of the trade, and consequently, supreme control of our market. This prediction has also been completely falsified. When quinine was placed on the free list the price was $3.40 per ounce, and at times higher. To-day the price ranges from 65 to 70 cents!

The fact is the culture of the cinchona bark has received of late years an extraordinary impulse in India, while we now get the benefit of its consequent low price in common with the states of western Europe. If, however, the Philadelphia and New York manufacturers of the drug succeed in debauching congress into passing their scheme of restored duties we shall be paying the old prices for quinine, while all the rest of the world would be enjoying the present, or perhaps lower, figures.

In the meantime the benefits that have resulted from placing quinine on the free list have become so apparent that at least one Philadelphia protectionist journal (the Telegraph) denounces the attempt of the manufacturers to reimpose a duty of 25 per cent on the imported article as a "bold-faced" imposition.—[Chicago News.

Favorable to the Democracy.

The Center, Michigan organ of the prohibitionists says: "A prominent republican officeholder said last Monday: I have repeatedly stated during the past three months that President Cleveland is giving the country a better exposition of republican principles (that is, the principles voiced by republican platforms), than the republican have ever given during the entire twenty-four years they were in power. I refer especially to civil service reform, retrenchment in public expenses, and real honesty of administration. And then, as to the southern vote, I believe that within two years there will be a freer ballot in the south than there ever has been since the republicans began their work of reconstruction.' In quoting this man's language we stop not to inquire whether he is right or wrong, just or unjust in his conclusions. We repeat his remarks simply in illustration of the wonderful disintegration of political thought now going on in our country."

The Port Huron Times says Cleveland's election was an accident. Haye's selection was not—it was a crime. The success of Grant over Lee was incident of the war, and many other scenes might be attributed to circumstances; but all of them, like the election of Cleveland, were brought about in the right manner. The only accident about the latter was that the office was not stolen from him.

Detroit Evening Journal: Commissioner of Patents Montgomery is bringing his clerks to terms, and it is intimated that every subordinate is now earning his salary. Patent solicitors report that they have their papers attended to at the end of six weeks after submission, while heretofore it required 12 to 18 months.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

☞The price of "Brick" Pomeroy's Democrat is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the Journal for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

The greatest successes are most often attained by men who are trying to do their best without thinking of its effect upon the public opinion.—[Detroit Free Press.

The high pressure under which professional and business life is conducted will soon make old age a rare spectacle.—[Boston Herald.

The moderate drinker and the heavy drinker are alike in one thing, they both "get there" finally.—[Atlanta Constitution.

☞The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

A boy who is not inquisitive stands a mighty poor show of rising in the world.—Peoria Journal.

Good Goods and Low Prices

ARE

BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Enterprising Grasshoppers.

"Grasshoppers!" exclaimed an old engineer; "did I ever see any grasshoppers? Should say I did. In 1874 I was running a locomotive on a passenger train out in Nebraska. One day we was comin' east, when we run into a swarm of 'hoppers. There wasn't a breath of air stirrin', and so they were all on the ground. There wasn't nothin' left standin' around there but the telegraph poles an' wires, an' the poles were beginnin' to wabble. The hoppers were so mad when they tackled the wires an' found they couldn't eat 'em that they gnashed their teeth and the wires was a continual streak of fire. Of course the track was covered with hoppers a foot thick, an' there wasn't no use trying to go ahead. We shoved into 'em several times with the throttle wide open, but we couldn't get more than a train-length. Pretty soon I run out of water, an' we had to pull the fire from the box. There we was, stuck, fifteen miles from the nearest station, with a foot o' grasshoppers on the track an' a cold engine. Encouragin', wasn't it? Why, we were afeard of our lives. If the 'hoppers had had to stay there twenty-four hours there wouldn't a-been anything left o' that train but the iron-work. Woodwork, upholsterin', passengers—everything would have disappeared. But in about an hour a gentle breeze struck up, and we saw a dark cloud comin' from the rear. It was the 'hoppers sailin' with the wind. Then those round us began to rise, an' we couldn't see the sun. Pretty soon it was so dark we couldn't see nothin', and we lit the headlight. All of a sudden I discovered something. What d'ye suppose it was? Well, sir, we was a-movin'. Yes, we was a-goin' right along with the 'hoppers. They was pushin' the train. As far back as we could see there was a solid mass of 'hoppers all pushin' as if they were paid for it. In ten minutes we was makin' thirty miles an hour, and as our time card called for only twenty mile we finished our run on time without a bit of fire in the box or a drop o' water in the biler. This sounds kind o' strange, I know, but you must remember that them grasshoppers are mighty enterprisin' fellows when they git-a-goin'." *Chicago Herald Train Talk.*

Postal Changes After July 1.

On July 1 the following important changes will be made in the rates of postage:

1. Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by writen or printed words, without increase of postage.

2. All newspapers sent from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at the rate of 1 cent per pound or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid.

3. The weight of all single-rate letters is increased from one-half of one ounce each or fraction thereof to one ounce. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established.

4. A special stamp of the value of 10 cents may be issued, which, when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereon, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing 4,000 population or over according to the Federal census, or within one mile of the post office coming within the provisions of this law, which may in like manner be designated as a special delivery office; that such specially stamped letters shall be delivered between 7 a. m. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which the person to whom the letter is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt; that messengers for this special delivery are to be paid 80 per cent of the face value of all the stamps received and recorded in a month, provided that the aggregate compensation paid to any one person for such service shall not exceed $30 per month, and provided further that the regulations for the delivery of these specially stamped letters shall in no way interfere with the prompt delivery of letters as provided by existing law or regulations.

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 48

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the Journal's club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription, and one year in advance in cash.

Price.		With the Journal.
$1 00	Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 00
1 00	New York Weekly World	2 00
2 00	Pomeroy's Democrat	2 65
75	Detroit Echo, weekly	1 75
1 00	Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 50	The Cottage Hearth (monthly)	2 25

Sample Copies furnished on application.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 1, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@45c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 10@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@7c.
PORK—Steak 12½c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 15c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞The pioneer meat market is again opened. The "star" beef of this region will be slaughtered to-day, and will be found on sale at McCabe's market, on the corner of State and Antrim streets. Good cuts for 5 to 10 cents. Call and see me. A. O. D. McCABE.

☞Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞Five Mill scows and a span of good horses for sale cheap; one-half cash, balance on time. John R. Walker, South Arm.

☞Just received,—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

L. E. Allen is building two new six-room houses, which will be for rent as soon as completed.

☞Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

G. W. Jefferies is building a two story barn.

Sandy Lynn is building a house on Lincoln avenue.

E. F. Parmelee and wife returned home on Tuesday.

Chas. Swallow is painting the roof of the village hall.

A barn 18x26 is being built for the Chcago resort this week

Preaching at Black's school house at 3 o'clock, next Sunday.

C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, made us a brief call on Tuesday.

Neil Gallagher is finishing his little hooker at Campbell's yard.

Hemmings & Orrell are painting the roof of the opera block.

The frame of E. H. Green's block was commenced last Friday.

From present indications the East Jordan fair will be a success.

John Burns starts to-day for a visit with friends in St. Mary, Ont.

Young people's meeting at M. E. church at 6 o'clock next Sunday.

Winton Lamphear and Miss Kate Webster were married Sept. 26th.

Ed Aldrich has gone to Dixon, Ill., to acept an engagement in a hotel.

The schooner Mary Hattie is out for repairs at Washburn's ship yard.

An addition has been built to the Chicago resort boat house this week.

D. M. Frame, of Boyne City, has gone to California to spend the winter.

Workmen commenced to raise the frame of the mill last Thursday afternoon.

Alfred VanDeusen caught a fat young bear, alive, in a trap last Sunday night.

W. H. Healey has purchased a boiler and engine for his East Jordan brick yard.

C. R. Bellinger and family returned Monday from a visit with friends in Traverse City.

The Clare Belle will give an excursion to East Jordan on Friday evening, to accommodate those who desire to attend the ball at the Jordan River house. Round trip 40 cents

Several large buildings on Bridge street are being planned, to be built in the near future.

Dr. Carlstein has removed to his new residence on Main street, west of the See block.

The steamer Grand Rapids is laid up for the season, and the Faxton takes her place.

J. T. Kirkpatrick is building a large two story cottage for Mrs. L. W. Curtis, of Chicago.

Mr. W. Ripley, of Port Austin, the keeper of the pier light, has arrived with his family and goods.

Alick Rosenthal came over from Petoskey Monday morning,—his first appearance after five week's fever.

F. A. Cook, Com. U. S. N., Inspector 11th district, was in port Thursday evening, on the U. S. steamer Dahlia.

Al. Washburn is building a 1½ story cottage on Main street, the walls to be of white brick with red trimmings.

The pastor of the M. E. church has returned from conference, and will preach next Sunday, morning and evening.

Charlevoix attractions may cause Sherman Wilson's return in the near future,—if he can secure permanent business here.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken went to Eaton county last week, to visit sick relatives. He expects, however, to be home again before Sunday.

M. S. Bowdish left a half bushel of pototoes at this office last Saturday, the three largest of which weighed four pounds and five ounces.

The Friant and Gazelle will carry passengers to the East Jordan fair for one fare for the round trip,—Charlevoix 50 cents, Ironton 25 cents.

The boiler and engine for the new mill arrived on the Lawrence on Tuesday. They were made by the Atlas Iron Works, of Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. Bellinger has a choice stock of new silverware, to which he invites the attention of our readers. Look for his new advertisement next week,

Rev. C. F. VanAuken expects to be home to occupy his pulpit next Sunday. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon he will give an address at Ironton for young men.

The ladies' aid society of the Baptist church will give a lunch party on Saturday afternoon and evening at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Parmenter. All invited.

Will Badour, formerly with J. E. Wood & Co., is now in the harness shop of John Litzau, north of the bridge. He invites his old friends to call and see him.

The body of John Swails, lost from the schooner Ona Swails about a month ago, has been recovered, having washed ashore three miles south of South Haven.

Thos. Smith left at this office yesterday a basket of Early Rose potatoes which average 1¼ pounds each and the largest of which weighs three pounds and five ounces.

A letter from Port Orange, Fla., informs M. J. Stockman that he can prepare himself to eat oranges of his own raising this winter, if nothing unusual occurs to knock them off.

Cheboygan Democrat: The vessel known as the apple boat from Charlevoix, brought in a large cargo of vegetables of all descriptions Friday last. They disposed of their truck and left Saturday.

It has been suggested that it will in the future be much better for those who gather agates at Burgess to take their dinner with them instead of helping themselves unasked to that of their friends.

J. Milo Eaton and Al. Washburn are building stone sustaining walls in front and between their lots on Main street, and the lots are to be graded, sodded, and other wise improved by the planting of shrubbery, etc.

Eaton Rapids Times: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bryant of Boyne City, are stopping with E. Cowles, Esq., in this city for the present. Mrs. B. will remain with her mother during her illness and Mr. B. will teach the Brick yard school.

R. W. Gen. W. Robertson, of Mt. Clemens, will conduct a Masonic school of instruction in Charlevoix, Oct. 9th. During the day the first and second degrees will be exemplified, and in the evening there will be work in the third degree.

The Historical Society meets next week at the parlors of Major Green. The committee appointed to revise the constitution and the committee on membership will be prepared to report that evening. Let every member be present.

Lansing Journal: Mr. J. Chamberlin, formerly a leading merchant of North Lansing but now engaged in business at East Jordan, Charlevoix county, visited his capital city friends this week. He speaks in enthusiastic terms of the future of the lake shore county.

E. S. Hawkes arrived home from Virginia on Monday. When he started, he was hardly able to ride, but as he came north he rapidly gained in strength. His description of the chills and fever correspond closely with the old fashioned Michigan ague of thirty years ago.

The Charlevoix JOURNAL, in its last issue, gives a list of new buildings erected there during the past two years which aggregates the neat sum of $131,150. Charlevoix is a thriving town beautifully located, and the JOURNAL is a faithful exponent of its resources.—L'Anse Sentinel.

Eaton Rapids Journal: Mr. Bedford, wife and mother, of Charlevoix, Mich., were the guests of Mr. "Bert" Field last week. During their sojourn they made the Journal office a call in response to our call at their thriving little city during the editorial convention last summer. And, by the way, Mrs. Bedford's father [Richard Cooper, of the Fountain City House,] provided dinner on that occasion for as many of the excursionists as his house would hold, and of which ye humble editor was two. It was a "square meal" you bet.

If after reading your JOURNAL you would wrap it up and mail it to some distant friend, you might possibly induce some one to come and locate in our fair county. We know from several years' residence that we have a good county, yet there are thousands who do not, and in order to reach and acquaint them with this fact it is necessary to put the truth before them. You can do this in no better way than to send your JOURNAL abroad after reading them. Try it, and thus show that you take a lively interests in trying to promote the interests of our county, by thus influencing and inducing others to come and settle amongst us and enjoy the fruit of the land.

A. D. Cruickshank has moved into his new house, though not yet fully completed. When finished, he will have a house for comfort. The location commands the outer harbor and most of the town, and from the tower can be seen most that is of interest in the inner harbor and business part of town. He has built to exclude the wintry blasts from Lake Michigan, on a foundation that will never tremble. The main building is two stories, with a tower in the southeast corner, and a one story wing on the west. The arrangement is for convenience, and calculated to give plenty of sun light to all parts of the house. The dining room, parlor, and parlor bedroom occupy the front of the lower story, with kitchen and wood house west of the dining room. A good stone cellar is under the kitchen, and a cistern is to be built at the northwest corner. The chamber is not yet finished. The wood-work finish will be birds-eye maple, and some of the pieces are very handsome. Mr. C. has given this work his personal superintendence from the beginning, and nothing has been omitted which could add to the comfort of the family.

NO SCROFULA

Can be so deep-seated, so malignant and stubborn, that *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* will not be found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be possible. And if you are troubled with Boils, Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Rough Skin, or any humor whatever, just give the Purifier a thorough trial and you cannot fail to receive benefit from it. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

ALL PREPARED FOR

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We have just placed upon our counters a choice assortment of

Dress Goods, Woollens, Suitings, Etc., Etc.,

For fall wear, at very tempting prices.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TEAS.

Spring Crop, from Japan.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 29,

We will offer, FOR CASH ONLY, 25 Chests new sun-cured Japan at 35 Cents, by the pound or chest. We guarantee this to be equal if not superior to any fifty-cent Tea.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

M. E. Conference Appointments, Grand Traverse District.

W. R. Stinchcomb, P. E.
Almira and Inland—Supplied by L. Kinney.
Bear Lake—To be supplied.
Bellaire—R. M. Middleton.
Benzonia—Supplied by J. Glover.
Boyne—Supplied by A. L. Thurston.
Cadillac—A. J. Eldred.
Cadillac circuit—D. A. Green.
Cross Village—Supplied by E. Eagle.
Charlevoix—J. T. Iddings.
Elk Rapids—O. J. Golden.
Elmira—To be supplied by J. W. Wallace.
Fife Lake—S. P. Hewitt.
Frankfort—E. G. Stevens.
Harbor Springs—To be supplied.
Kalkaska—D. O. Ball.
Lake City—J. W. Smith.
Leroy—Supplied by J. F. McKenly.
Mancelona—J. C. Ambrose.
Manton—B. H. Whitman.
Monroe Center—A. R. Keillor.
Northport—Supplied by N. E. Cutter.
Oviatt—To be supplied.
Norwood—G. W. Howe.
Petoskey—G. W. Sherman.
Petoskey Circuit—Supplied by E. Wood.
Petoskey Indian Mission—J. R. Robinson.
Sherman—T. J. Freeman.
South Arm—To be supplied.
South Frankfort—R. W. Tindall.
Spencer—To be supplied by A. W. Bushee.
Traverse City—R. Short.
Traverse City circuit—Supplied by George Yonker.
Williamsburg—Willard Heath.
A. R. Boggs, missionary to Dakota.

THE KEYS.

The Kidneys and Liver are the keys to woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no fear need be entertained of sickness, for the system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Lame Back or Side, Failing Strength, Languor, Excessive Flow of Urine, &c., remember they are the advance guard and give warning to more serious trouble such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is a sure cure for all these diseases. Price only $1.00 large bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ALWAYS USEFUL.

If you have Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any Sprains, Stiff Cords, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Sore Throat, &c., *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* will cure quickly and surely. If your Horse has Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Sprain, Bruises or Lameness of any kind, Parmelee's Universal Liniment is the best possible remedy you can use. Large bottles 50 cents, ordinary size 25 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

RESTORED BY MAGIC.

Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove Moth, Tan and Pimples and leave the skin clear and soft? If so, you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch-word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 3

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

A FINE STOCK OF

SILVERWARE

JUST RECEIVED.

C. R. BELLINGER.

FOR SALE.

The place known as

THE BEATTIE FARM

Near McGeagh's Mill.

For particulars inquire at the office of

J. MILO EATON.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the Second day of August, 1881, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County, in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON, Mortgagee.

PAILTHORP & GEORGE, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Petoskey, Mich. 127

AN IRISH SCENE.

BY S. MOORE.

One night, Barney Daly and Johnny Malone,
Tim Deegan, and two of the Cooneys
Sat down to a nice little spree of their own,
In dacent old Judy Mulrooney's.

The order was given, the liquor brought in,
And the glasses arranged on the table—
"Here's your health, Barney Daly, so let us begin,
And drink the good stuff while we're able."

"More power, Tim Deegan; come, give us your
fisht?
It's yourself that knows how to please
Barney."
"Come, now, Mr. Daly, and just howld your
whisht,
And give us no more of your blarney."

"A round more for me," cries out Johnny
Malone,
Says Judy, "I'll make you a wager
That this is a dirrop of the real Inlishown,
That ne'r saw the face of the gauger."

"Arrah, Judy," says Johnny, as sleek as a mouse,
"I know you are reckoned a *poteen!*
But the water was not very scarce in the house
On the day that you christened the potheen."

"Not a betther than that ever enthered my door,
Nor a drop that would moisten you quicker,
So empty your glasses, and order in more,
And show that you love the good liquor."

"Come, Ned, you and Tim haven't stood treat
to-night,
So call in a round and be dacent,
And show that the Cooneys can do what is
right,"
Said Tim, with a look so complacent.

"Here, in with more liquer," replied Tim and
Ned,
"For never a one of the Cooneys
Was caught in a mean thing, or put into dread,
Or turned out of Judy Mulrooney's."

So the drinking went on, and they shouted and
sang,
Attending meanwhile to their smoking;
There were flashes of wit, and a good deal of
slang,
And rather too much pointed joking.

"Arrah! Tim, do you mind of the last Lammas
fair,
When you fought with young Mickey Mul-
heron,
And shouted for help like a pig in despair?
Faix, I'm thinking he gave you your fairin'."

Then Johnny Malone gave the table a thump,
And shouted, "Hurrah for the Cooneys!"
And then the whole party got up with a jump,
That night in poor Judy Mulrooney's.

And they rushed at each other with venomous
rage,
While smash went the tumblers and glasses,
And they worried each other like bears in a
cage,
And shouted and roared like wild asses.

Tim Deegan hit Johnny Malone on the nose,
And floored him as flat as a flounder,
And dealt both the Cooneys a few weighty
blows,
With a fist like a thirty-two pounder.

They fought and they tumbled o'er tables and
stools,
And used jugs and jars and shillelahs,
For the Cooneys were never too choice in their
tools
When carving the heads of the Daleys.

Some joined in the fray, but the cream of the
joke—
('Tis a picture of facts that I'm writing)—
Although they got nothing their wrath to pro-
voke,
They fought for the fun of the fighting.

It happened, however, that no one was killed,
Tho' every one there was well battered,
And a great deal of blood in the parlors was
spilled,
And their clothing was dreadfully tattered.

And these were all neighbors and intimate
friends
Till drink came their reason to smother,
And changed them from brothers to fools and
to fiends,
To hate and destroy one another.

In vain the reformer may tell of his schemes,
And write about Erin's disorders;
His plans will be futile and baseless as dreams,
Till drink be expelled from her borders.
Quebec.

UNCLE SI'S FAMILIAR EPISTLES TO THE YOUNG.

1—"A Life On the Ocean Wave."

"DEAR UNCLE SI: Pa wants me to be a minister, but I want to be a sailor, and get to be a sea-cap'n, and sail all over the world. Would you be a sailor, if you was me?"

This is the beginning, and all that need be published, of a note received a few days since from a lad of 14, as he states; and to which I reply, as follows:

So you wish to be a sailor, my boy; become a sea-ranger, a Jack-Tar, an "old salt," a "shell-bark" of the vasty deep, eh, your father wishing to make a parson of you? You prefer to go down to the sea in ships and do business upon the great waters to going up into the pulpit and doing business as an expounder of theology, eh? Well, there is a great disparity in the wishes of your father and yourself, my lad. Many would look upon it as a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, in one who, rather than be a pulpiteer, would go forth to be a toiler of the troublous seas; but, under the circumstances—you desire to be a rover on the bounding billows—I don't look at it in that light, my boy, and for this reason: No one whose heart beats in unison with the tumultuous heavings of the vasty deep, can ever delve successfully in the somber depths of theology. With your heart floating out in the surging sea, the rest of your corporeal parts would be as out of place in the pulpit as a bull in a china shop; therefore you had better leave the pulpit to him who feels he has a "call" in that direction, and go your way upon the raging main.

But, my boy, have you thought sufficiently of "a life on the ocean wave, and a home on the rolling deep?" or were you caught by the inspiriting song—"A Life on the Ocean Wave"—which throws a glamour over the domain of the shark and the octopus, and divers scaly submarine toughs, which glamour, when abroad on said domain, you will never discover in a century of Sundays, sail you where you will or where you may?

It is all very well to sing of a life on the ocean wave, when comfortably fixed on terra firma—the song is a rousing one, and stirs the blood and fires the imagination; you can feel the spray as it comes swooping over the ship's bows and cools your fevered cheek; you can hear the patter of the reef points, the swash of the sea as it swirls under the counter, the clatter of the sheets and halyards, the groaning of the timbers, the creaking of the spars, the rattle of the chains, the shrieks of the gale, and a score of other sounds, a medley of melody in your auricular appendages, when imagination is fired by the song—but it is shekels to shingles that it is never sung aboard ship by the old or young "salts" thereof. No, my boy, they know what "a life on the ocean wave" is; that the glamour of romance is not spread thereon like honey on a buckwheat; and if they ever sing, it is of something else—something they know nothing about, probably, where the romantic, and not the realistic, can get in its work, as in the case of "landlubbers" who sing of a "home on the rolling deep," of which they have no more conception than a soft shell crab has of a "hard-shell" baptistry.

You hope and aspire to be a "sea cap'n," my lad. Good enough, my dear boy. To be a sea captain, understanding navigation, and able to sail a ship from one to any given other point on the face of the globe, is to be something greater than a captain of militia, albeit, the latter thinks himself of immensity, immense; but, my boy, remember this: That long is the way and rough the road from the forecastle to the quarter deck, and that but few "get there" of the many who are called to the sea. However, there are more "first-water" sea captains, proportionately, at any rate, than there are "shining-light" pulpiteers of the Beecher blaze, say, and if you have sand in your craw, and are determined to "get there," the chances are in your favor, perhaps.

Sea captains, my dear boy, are not made as generals were in our late unpleasantness—as Gens. Butler, Banks, and others—by a scratch of the pen, but are forced to go through a very unsavory course of sprouts, in a majority of cases, and when they reach the quarter deck they generally make it as hot for those under their command as they found it themselves when subordinates, and thus they get revenge, if not on those who whacked them about with belaying-pins and marline-spikes, nevertheless revenge, which is said to be sweet, you know.

If you think "a life on the ocean wave" is a soft snap, my boy, and that there is no place like "a home on the rolling deep," evict such thoughts from tenancy in your mind at one fell swoop, as it were, and get right down to hard-pan at once. Rub the glaze off the picture, which your imagination paints, and look at said picture in its true colors. Look at the "flashing sea" of your imagination with realistic eye, my lad, and you will learn that all that flashes—she "flashes" only at times, you know, having moods and spells, like a woman—will learn that all that flashes is not gold; that she has leaden hues and iron strength; if a "sleeping beauty" to-day, a raging vixen to-night; that you can't place your shekels upon her with any confidence, she being as fickle as a "Boston Beauty," and quite as spiteful and merciless when in one of her "moods."

But now, my lad, let us get down to business. Let us suppose you have shipped as cabin-boy on board the good ship Saracen. Well, you are cabin-boy; and what else, eh? Why, the slave of the captain and officers, the *bete noire* of the czar of the caboose, the ship's cook, and the butt of an ungodly crew. I write from conviction, the crew of a ship being nothing if not an ungodly gang, owing, doubtless, to their being widely astray from the teachings and influence of the "Salvation Army" seven-eighths of the time, and unable to "catch on" to any extent during the one-eighth they are ashore. Well, the time comes when you can be a cabin-boy no longer—cabin-men are those who win their spurs "before the mast"—and you must give up the cabin for the fo'c's'le or retire from the sea. Bound to blaze as a Jack Tar you ship "before the mast," when the nautical curriculum opens to you its widest doors. A green hand "before the mast," the well-seasoned old salts make it as interesting as possible—for themselves if not for you—and, until you become in a measure seasoned, you will find exhilaration in a sailor's life, if not content; pepper pot, if not persimmons. The most uncomfortable bunk is allowed you. If there be any difference in the salt-horse, B. C. hardtack, tobacco, plum-duff, without the plums, be sure that the difference will be adjusted to your advantage, my lad. To make it plainer, if need there be, let me say that if turkey (figuratively speaking) and crow come to the festive board in the fo'c's'le, it will be turkey for them and crow for you every time, until the day, if ever it comes, when you can sullivanize your way to the turkey and other solid comforts to the fo'c's'le pertaining.

Time rolls on, months and years, and after this most unsavory course of sprouts you are billeted as third mate of a merchantman. You are out of the "gang" now, but are in for the second mate's civilities, generally tendered with a belaying pin and brass knuckles, the first mate and captain not disdaining to pay their respects to you frequently with a word and a blow, the blow generally a little ahead of the word, or coincident therewith, you being held responsible for all the shortcomings of the ungodly gang of the fo'c's'le, your superiors never, never failing to do their duty in the premises, vi et armis, as I have set forth, not so much on account of said shortcomings as to impress indelibly upon your understanding the fact that they are your superiors, and don't you forget it!

After a rugged life of years, perhaps, as third and second officer, you get to be first, and there for years may hang on the ragged edge of promotion, a captaincy coming to you in the end or not, as fate declares. There is compensation in this, however, that the longer your promotion is delayed the more savagely can you vent your spite and spleen upon the second and third officers, thus maintaining an equilibrium, as it were, or balance of power, so to speak; not letting your hand forget its familiarity with the belaying pin, even when the captaincy is secured.

Now, my lad, if you like this unfinished picture in crude oil of "life on the ocean wave," this marine view of affairs, whose tide you must perforce take at a very low ebb, roughing it long against head-winds and cross-cut seas—this is metaphor, but the reality is before you on the "rolling deep"—ere you catch on to the flood which leads to the goal to which you aspire; if you are prepared to wrestle with seasickness, the champion cussedness of all that flesh is heir to, which is pretty certain to tackle you—it gets on to many sea-farers every time they enter upon a voyage—when you will want to go home very badly, or be "chucked overboard," you don't care which; if you hanker for pre-adamitic hard-tack, by courtesy yclept "shipbread;" if you yearn for the toothsome lobscouse, the "salt-horse" of leathery toughness, the rancid mess pork, and other pleasantries of the fo'c's'le's festive board; if your soul's in arms, as it were, and eager for the roaring gale when seas run mountain high, anon to tumble into caverns sheol deep; if you sigh for the rollicking roll and pitch of the disabled ship in the trough of the angry sea; if you pine for the hospitable lee shore, off which the breakers chant a gleeful welcome; if you long for the excitement consequent upon the ship going to pieces in said breakers, with a life (if you save it) of seclusion on a desert isle for weeks or months, raw fish and crabs your only menu; or, to vary matters, if you don't object to the ship taking fire in mid-ocean, rather liking the idea of taking to the boats in the open sea, thereon to drift for days under a broiling sun, with hunger and thirst getting in their work on the internal economy of your corporeal system, death or cannibalism staring you in the face; if you itch for the dull routine and dreary monotony of a month's drifting in the "doldrums;" in short, if you are prepared to brave the hard fare, hard labor, and hard masters you will find on shipboard—if you like the now well-nigh finished picture, in "distemper," of "a home on the rolling deep"—the best thing you can do is to seek that "home" as quickly as possible, for you will never be "at home" in any other calling. Albeit, you would be "all at sea" in the pulpit, yet is the pulpit no place for you, my lad. This is only a paradox, you understand, the business end of which, in your case, points toward the sea, whither you should make your way at once.

"Yes, my boy, sail in and be a sailor—if you can't get a billet as a horse-car pilot—and sail on to a sea captaincy, which you can snatch from the hand of fortune if you have the "sand," and the quicksands of adverse fate do not gather you in. But, my boy, before you decide to "sail in," read "Two Years Before the Mast," and ponder well the same. If that work, and the picture I have tried to limn for you, suffice not to deter you from "sailing in," then sail at once and stand not upon the order, nor your father's wish, which, carried out, would spoil a good sailor, perhaps, in the making of a poor parson.—*Uncle Si, in Chicago Ledger.*

Immigration.

The following table shows the immigration into the United States during each year from 1851 to 1885, inclusive:

Period.	Alien passengers arrived.	Immigrants arriv'd.
Year ending Dec. 31—		
1851	379,466	.....
1852	371,603	.....
1853	368,645	.....
1854	427,833	.....
1855	200,877	.....
1856	200,036	195,857
1857	250,882	216,905
1858	122,872	119,501
1859	121,075	118,616
1860	153,418	150,257
1861	91,822	89,724
1862	91,826	89,047
1863	176,214	174,524
1864	193,416	193,195
1865	248,111	247,153
Jan. 1 to June 30—		
1866	167,757	166,112
Year ending June 30—		
1867	303,044	298,967
1868	288,088	282,189
1869	363,074	352,768
1870	402,920	387,203
1871	342,604	321,350
1872	422,978	404,806
1873	473,141	459,803
1874	327,948	313,339
1875	244,632	227,498
1876	189,991	169,986
1877	165,019	141,857
1878	157,776	138,469
1879	197,454	177,826
1880	484,196	457,257
1881	695,163	669,431
1882	816,272	788,992
1883	645,282	603,322
1884	560,563	518,592
1885	421,739	387,821

The following table shows the number of immigrants arrived from the several foreign countries during the fiscal years 1882, 1884, and 1885:

Countries.	1885.	1884.	1882.
England and Wales	48,178	56,890	81,051
Ireland	51,767	64,341	76,432
Scotland	9,194	9,060	18,037
Total from Gr. Britain	108,940	129,294	175,125
Au-tria	11,164	1,554	13, 17
Germany	124,233	159,676	250,630
Italy	13,587	10,510	32,..59
Norway	12,181	16,974	12,910
Sweden	21,994	26,552	64,607
Dominion of Canada	35,650	60,163	94, 02
All other countries	61,031	75,502	121,344
Total	387,821	518,592	788,992

A WOMAN accidentally went to church with two bonnets on her head—one stuck inside the other—and the other women in the congregation almost died of envy. They thought it was a new kind of bonnet, and too sweet for anything.

PAINTING is silent poetry, and poetry a speaking picture.

In the Woods.

When men pass from city to country they pass from the themes of thought and sentiment common to the large assemblages of human beings, and find themselves raising new inquiries and forming new attachments in the arena of trees and grass. It is a question of absence and presence—an absent city, a present woods—a far-away noise and excitement of a metropolis, an immediate society of deep lake, infinite verdure, silent rocks, the life of bird and plant. In this change of circumstance the mind empties itself of the contents of former days and is at once filled with new subjects of meditation, and while in the city the preacher goes to his pillow wondering what he can say to his flock next Sunday, here he composes himself to sleep by wondering what kind of a bird is the famous "whip-poor-will." What mind one possesses lays hold of that enigma with just as much earnestness as would mark the same intellectual machinery were it attempting to solve the problem of man's free agency or the eternity of matter. Of course, a man is quite a fool if he will permit a question of birds or fish or plants to give him the mental trouble that should come from thoughts of strikes among workmen or cholera among the people, but it would be difficult to prove that man possesses always the merit of being reasonable.

The whip-poor-will repeats its cry from about eight o'clock each evening until about ten. If one is tired enough to go to bed before ten he can count himself to sleep by these birds. Their cry does indeed sound much like the words which threaten a whipping to poor William. As the masculine quail is said to be forever calling for "Bob White," so with equal truth it may be affirmed that this bird allndes to poor Will. He yells rapidly, perhaps ten cries to the minute, and, like the boarder who compensated for eating rapidly by telling his landlady that he would eat a good while, this night bird calls rapidly and calls long.

It is probable that only the male bird does this yelling, for natural history shows many instances in which the male animal is the noisiest as well as the most fierce.

The "whip-poor-will" possesses a wonderful ability for keeping out of sight of man. He is aided in this effort by the fact that his activity is nocturnal. His work is all night work. His personal appearance is that of a small owl.

Coming in the almost holy silence of the night in the woods, the song of this bird possesses all that charm which solitude confers upon sounds. The sound of toads, frogs, the chirp of the "katydid" and the cricket are made poetic and romantic by the solitude and silence which make such delicate noises so audible. The "baying of the watch-dog beyond the Tiber" gave Byron a sweet pleasure, because it measured the silence of the night and the loneliness of the heart. Here in this matchless retirement some little bird or toad can, from some tree-top as a gallery, throw its little song or speech out upon human ears that are listening a half-mile away. The silence of the world not only makes the little utterance powerful in the air, but it also strings up the heart of man until nothing can appeal to it in vain. In some of these hours of isolation and semi-rapture it seems as though one can almost hear the moon passing through clouds, or catch some notes of the hymn sung by the morning stars when the universe was young.

Nearly all the best proofs of a God are hidden away out in the country. In unexpected moments the fact stands revealed. Lie down on the edge of your boat and look down into the water and mark the beauty and graceful motion of the fish in an element made for them. The water having no contact with city dust or dirt, having boundaries of stone and a floor of pebbles, offers no obstacle to the rays of light, and fish which play fifteen feet below your boat play in your sight. These occupants of the water seem to have as perfect a home in their element as man possesses in the houses on the tree-covered banks. While the mind is thinking of these adaptations the sun sinks and the sky slowly passes through a series of colors, each beautiful. The lake joins with the sky in accepting these hues from the hand of some unseen artist. You will be a peculiar mind, a mind not to be envied, if you can row your boat slowly homeward without being a worshiper and without a deep wondering what other planets there may be which are thus doing the mysterious will of God.—*David Swing, in the Current.*

AN Englishwoman just home from America sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* her opinion that an influx of highly cultured Englishwomen into Canada and the United States would be as great a boon to those countries as it would be a relief to Great Britain. "Although the ladies in the older cities of the North American continent are," she says, "with scarcely any exceptions, superior to English gentlewomen in brain power, in clearness of mental vision, in common sense, in practical, sound judgment, and in general intelligence, yet we miss in them that indefinable charm which always clings to a cultivated European." She has been assured by the Government officials in Canada that if superior women, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, would come there from England, and submit to the position of domestic service, they would almost be sure to marry well within a short time of their arrival, especially if they go far West. She gravely advises her educated country women to do this.

ANGER may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

HUMOR.

WHEN a man's mind recovers from a state of confusion, he doesn't necessarily die, but he ends his daze.—*Texas Siftings.*

IT is well enough to lead, but surely those who lead worthless lives are idiots when they can just as easy follow good examples.—*Barber's' Gazette.*

IF the gods ever interpose in behalf of suffering humanity, it seems a little remarkable that a baldheaded man should be overlooked in fly time.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A MEDICAL journal asserts that the application of hot water will prevent fainting. That's it; that's, it exactly! This explains why men seldom faint. Their wives keep them in hot water.—*Newman Independent.*

"WELL," said one irate Whitehaller to another, "the only trouble with you is that you run everything with a big I." "That's better than you do," was the reply, "for you run everything with a big owe."—*Whitehall Times.*

RINK, RINK, ROLLINGLY.
Only a girl with golden hair,
Only of roller skate a pair,
Only two tiny feet in air,
Only a softly whispered swear.
—*Brooklyn Times.*

"WHAT can have happened to Jones? His poor young wife must feel awfully. He is battered up until he is almost unrecognizable. Was it dynamite, a steamboat explosion, or what?" "Oh, no. He only happened to mention his mother's cooking."—*St. Paul Herald.*

THE tailor who will invent a pair of pants which will not rip and tear and swear when the young man inside of them happens to convert himself into a pile driver as he is sitting down on the skating rink floor, has a big future in front of him—if he intends to collect his own bills.—*Fall River Advance.*

A THEATRICAL manager says the word drama is pronounced in about twenty-five different ways. A bar-keeper notices that the word dram has also a variety of changes in the pronunciation. It is sometimes dram, sometimes horn, occasionally snifter, then again geezer, not infrequently eye-opener, settler, hooker, and so on, *ad infinitum.*—*Boston Courier.*

A RECIPE in a journal devoted to good eating, tells "how to eat an oyster." It appears that for eighteen hundred years people have been coming into this world and going out of it without knowing how to eat an oyster. Many people are worried to know how to get the oyster—and to be unable to know how to eat it after it is obtained is pretty rough.—*Norristown Herald.*

FIRST small boy: "What does your pap do for a living?" Second small boy (from New York): "My pap's a great man, he is. He is an officeholder!" "What's his office, then?" "He's a building inspector." "I'd think that would be awful dangerous, going around unsafe buildings" "O, no. He don't go near 'em till after they fall down."—*Philadelphia Call.*

"MR. BLUNT, they tell me you have discovered an infallible method of curing a hen of setting." "I have, sir. I kill and eat 'em. That cures the setting business, don't it?" "Not so sure of that, Mr. Blunt." "Ain't, ain't you? You must have an ungodly notion that a hen can set after it's dead." "So it can. An old hen, let me tell you, is apt to set pretty blamed heavy on the stomach."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

FOOLING WITH THE PHONE.
Strange sounds come floating to my ear,
Sounds with a meaning all unknown,
Sometimes but murmurs soft and low
That ere they pierce my ear have flown.
I hear loud curses mixed with songs,
I hear the lovers sighing long,
Like zephyrs from the South they come,
Sometimes a sob comes, or a groan.
I cannot tell what mean these sounds,
These curses, sighings, songs, and groans,
I simply draw my pay each week,
I'm "Central" fooling with the phones.
—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

AN ignorant man who had made some money got caught in the hard times and went under. The circumstances were such that some legal inquiry was made, and he was put on the witness stand. After several inquiries the court asked: "You are no longer in business?" "No, sir." "You owe considerable money?" "Yes, sir." "Are you solvent?" "Of course I ain't. I'm busted higher'n they hung Hayman. Do you take me for a thief?"—*Merchant Traveler.*

"AND what's the matter with you, my good fellow?" said Dr. Merriwhistle to a sallow-faced man who stood before him asking treatment. "My circulation is awful poor, Doctor," said the man, in a feeble voice. "My feet are cold all the time, and my blood don't seem to move at all." "You must start a newspaper, my good sir, and don't waste any time in setting about it. I never knew an editor in the whole course of my life who didn't have a splendid circulation. Try it and be happy."—*Chicago Ledger.*

Woman's Extravagance.

This talk about woman's extravagance is only accepted as truth because the male man keeps the ledgers and his wife has nothing but a debit in them. It isn't fair. If a man were to deal honestly and squarely and figure up his own expenses and all he gets for them, the woman would rise up before him a perfect angel of sense in expenditure and make him blush.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Tricycles and Dress Reform.

A tricycle-riding woman must turn her attention to dress reform. The present voluminous skirts will strike her as cumbrous and "in the way;" she must wear sensible underclothing, and corsets must be discarded. Here are three small reforms which, if universally instituted, would reduce the death-rate ten per 1,000 among women.—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

The Secret Order Fiend.

Beware of the secret order fiend. He is one who has a mania for joining every society he hears of. It is a disease which costs a man much time and money and brings him no good. It makes no particular difference to the fiend what order he belongs to, so long as there is something mysterious about it, and it is run on passwords and grips, and meets in very high buildings on hot nights.

When a young man is really crazy to join something, he will hitch on to the Golden Rule Chapters, to the Reconstructed Order of Indians, to the Hypothecated Sons of Cabbage, to the Most Puissant Peruvian Bark Peelers, or to any other that sounds grand or gives a sword-bearer in the concern the most importance on a wet picnic.

Did you ever catch on to a veteran ancient and honorable Odd-Fellow? He is a character. He always looks alike. That is, one looks like another. The veterans in this order have always held office. They are covered with honors and they are harmless. On the ends of their names are the most wonderful collection of initial letters to be found. Spell them out and they are the most Exalted Rulers of the Universe, the Past Grands of Affluent Ideas, the Vice Regent Regulators of Destiny, the Curtain Fixers of the Inner Temple, the Superior Brass Rod Handlers of the Third Veil. When the order gives an annual ball or pienic these men's names and all their titles are printed in blue ink on red programmes. The Chief of Police or Judge of a Supreme Court would look upon one of these titled beings with awe. Hunt them up, and what are they? One is a little shoemaker, sawed off and hammered down, who never speaks loud. Another is a tailor too tired to work, who is always on a committee, and who would make your acquaintance for fifteen cents.

Another order which runs on grips is the Sons of Temperance. The platform of this organization is that getting drunk is sociability and to keep sober one must have company. The Sons allow the ladies, God bless 'em, to be visitors. It is for this that very many shaggy, ugly looking men embrace the order. The brothers of this style of order are apt to be weak, but they brace up on titles descriptive of Worth and Wisdom.

There are also numerous orders put up to tickle the fancy and catch the chivalrous. There are the Knights of Circles, Knights of Modesty, Knights of the Great unknown, Knights of this or that; but mostly are they Knights that keep men down town when they ought to be at home. Little weazen-faced, bow-legged fellows are Knights of this class, and they make people laugh when they march on the streets, though the gay uniforms make them feel good.

The secret order fiend is one who belongs to everything going. When he has spent his time and money he becomes a fraternal vampire. He must live somehow on the order he has fastened himself to. He manages to hold forever what few offices there are that pay salaries, no matter how tired the subordinates have become of seeing his name year after year. A professional secret order office holder is a terrible thing and is to be avoided. So is the fiend who neglects his business, if he has any, on the plea of working for his order. The advantages of belonging to orders are not great. "Going to the lodge" is no longer a good excuse for getting a night out with the boys. It is so thin any woman can see through it. Be a nice little gentleman, and without any secret order monkeying. You may receive a grip of friendship from all hands and hold a password that will bring you welcome in all good society.—*St. Louis Whip.*

"H. H." as a Critic.

"Never use an obscure phrase or an unusual word when direct language or a simple term will express your meaning," is a principle I have often heard her enjoin.

Mercilessly as she could condemn in generalization, she showed the most delicate consideration when she made a personal application. She often prefaced some little criticism of my work with the remark:

"Now, you won't mind if I call your attention to an expression here that I don't like? I don't find fault with the thought, but here is a word that must be changed. You understand that this is all a mere mechanical matter—just like any other trade. I have had a little more experience than you, and am a little better artisan; that is all. It is nothing but artisanship."

"Oh, Mrs. Jackson! Drop those three extra syllables, and call it art."

"No, artisanship!" she would insist, with emphasis.—*Overland.*

A Youthful Socialist.

Philanthropist—Here, here. Stop that. What are you doing to your little brother?

"Why does he cry so then?"

"'Cause I took his candy away from him."

"But didn't you have some candy, too?"

"Yes, but I ate it all up."

"That gives you no right to rob your little brother."

"Yes, it do. I am a socialist, I am."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A Last Resort.

"Let me see," mused the old man, "our daughter Mary is nearly 38. Isn't she?"

"Alas! yes," sadly replied his wife. "I am afraid that Mary is passed by, unless—unless ——"

"Unless what?"

"Unless you are willing to go to the expense of a coachman."—*New York Sun.*

Different Temperaments.

The value of self-control cannot be overestimated. Rage exhausts to a great degree the vitality of the blood. In fact, it frequently creates bad blood.

With some persons, and more particularly such as are endowed with gilt-edged hair, passion and emotion are rarely ever checked, consequently such persons are apt to lose their heads.

They are the class of lunatics who encourage their passions to burst out into flame whenever a suspender button comes unglued without warning, and then it, the passion, not the suspender button, surges through the blood like a torrent of fire, instead of taking some friend aside to some secluded spot, and asking him to take a pin and anchor the buttonhole of the suspender securely on the site of the missing button.

Other persons remain calm and collected under the most provoking circumstances, as for instance when they endeavor to borrow a dime of a friend, and are told that the latter is not doing a banking business.

There are others who, while outwardly calm, are inwardly a blazing furnace. With their blood raging at fever heat, they will maintain a placid exterior. They never become excited, so frigid is their nature, and maintain the same steady composure when they are invited to an oyster supper that they do when they are told that their immediate female relatives are no better than they should be.

There are several modes of curing a bad temper. If, for instance, a person throws out an insinuation that you are a fool, do not allow your mind to dwell on a remark in which there may be a great deal of truth, but just ask him if he has heard recently from his uncle who is a fugitive from justice. Then he will turn the conversation into more pleasing channels.

Children should be taught from earliest infancy to control their loud cries, by turning their thoughts to some other object than the one desired. They may be quieted by holding up a picture, or a flower, or a boot-jack. The latter object is the best. It should be held behind the infant and moved rapidly backward and forward until the desired effect is produced, although a boot-jack is apt to develop corns on the parental hand that wields it.—*Texas Siftings.*

Commercial Capabilities of the Congo.

In regard to the commercial capabilities of the country Mr. Stanley says: "It bears within itself nearly all the products required by the necessities of Europe and all the elements that might be needed for its conversion from being an unproductive waste to be a material and moral profit to humanity. Within its bosom it contains abundant copper and iron mines, valuable forests producing priceless timber, inexhaustible quantities of rubber, precious gums, spices, pepper, and coffee, cattle in countless herds, and people who are amenable to the courtesies of life, provided they are protected from the attacks of lawless freebooters and the murderous wiles of the slave-traders. If 200 tusks arrive per week at Stanley Park, or, say $1,300,000 per annum, it would still require twenty-five years to destroy the elephant in the Congo Basin. In my opinion, however, ivory stands but fifth in rank among the natural products of the basin. The total value of ivory supposed to be in existence in this region would but represent 107,500 tons of palm-oil or 30,000 tons of India-rubber. By the most trifling labor of the able-bodied warriors living on the banks of the Noviyoke River, more of either palm-oil, rubber, gum, orchilla weed or cornwood could be produced in one year than all the ivory in the Congo Basin is worth."

The World's Champion.

Mr. Edward Haulan, the great oarsman, and until his recent contest with Beach in Australia the champion of the world, may certainly be looked upon as an authority in eve ything affecting athletic sports. Before leaving Australia for this country, he wrote a letter in which he stated that he had used St. Jacobs Oil with the most beneficial results. He found it a reliable remedy for muscular pains in the arms and limbs, and from his personal experience took great pleasure in recommending it. No stronger proof of the truth of what is claimed for St. Jacobs Oil could be furnished than this, and it will undoubtedly carry great weight with all thoughtful and intelligent people.

The Etiquette of Autograph Hunting.

Senator Evarts has given a law of etiquette to autograph hunters. He says: If stamped and addressed envelopes and a card are inclosed it is a rule that the request shall be heeded—from patriotic motives—because it gives the Government two cents in postage. If one is obliged to go to the trouble of writing both autograph and address, to furnish envelope, card, and stamp, it is not customary for such requests to be accompanied merely by an inclosure of loose stamps. A poet of my acquaintance once told me that his autograph requests supplied him with stamps for all correspondence. Autograph seekers probably found that loose stamps were appropriated without compunction, for they have changed the custom. I do not receive a great many such requests now. They come in great numbers after making an important speech.

Directions for Dining.

Doctor—For dinner take forty minutes.

Timid Patient—Would it be dangerous to add a piece of meat and some vegetables?—*Jewish Messenger.*

Delicate diseases, as nervous debility and premature weakness, however induced, radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you wish to keep your horse fat don't allow any man to get a lien on him.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

No Defense Required.

Some of the country negroes are very ignorant of the law, in proof of which we submit the following:

A gigantic negro, who had crippled up half the police force in their efforts to secure him, was brought from the jail to the office of the Justice for trial. Not observing that the accused had any counsel employed, the Justice asked:

"Don't you want a lawyer to defend you?"

The accused glared at the Justice and, pounding on the table, roared out:

"I don't need anybody to defend me. I kin defend myself against a dozen sich lookin' men as you is. If you don't believe me, come out in the back yard and see if you ain't de man what needs ter be defended."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Black List

of diseases follows an unhealthy condition of the liver, one of the most important organs of the body. Impure blood, bronchitis, asthma, malarial diseases, consumption, sick-headache, diseases of the skin, kidneys, and heart—all may be traced to faulty action or torpidity of the liver. No other known preparation so rapidly and thoroughly restores a disordered liver as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is pleasant to the taste, mild but sure in its action, and a gift to suffering humanity from one of the most successful physicians of the age.

A CONNECTICUT youth of 22 has just married a widow of 73. He evidently wanted a wife who knew how to cook.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"Man's work's from sun to sun;
Woman's work is never done."

Work is a necessity to all; but, upon how many, women especially, does it fall with the burden of the "last straw," and this, because their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lessen your toil, ladies, but we can make it easier for you, by making you stronger and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will relieve you of nervous and other weaknesses, and all the many ills peculiar to your sex.

A CAPITAL crime—well, kissing is about as good as any of them, if we admit that kissing is a crime.—*Somerville Journal.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot; 600 elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stage, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any first-class hotel in the city.

A BOOK criticism: "This book is printed on wretched paper. What a pity to waste paper in that way."—*Boston Beacon.*

Of all our knowledge, only a little has come to us through our senses. Nearly all that we know we accept on the testimony of others. If those who have never tried that unrivaled vegetable preparation, Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, and are suffering from dyspepsia, bilious, or other fevers, or any disorder of the skin, kidneys or liver, or from impure blood, will receive the testimony of the thousands who have tried the Bitters, and been cured, they will be acting wisely.

MORMONS ought to be good sailors—they have so much marry-time experience.—*Texas Siftings.*

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A Cold in the head causes much discomfort and annoyance and if of frequent recurrence often produces serious results. The membrane of the nasal passage becomes inflamed and stopped up, an acrid mucous virus is formed, sores form in the head, deafness, headache, and roaring in the ears ensue and the sufferer finally discovers that he has Catarrh. This loathsome disease is by many considered incurable, but never fails to yield to the power of Ely's Cream Balm. This is an article of undoubted merit, not a liquid nor a snuff but a pleasant, cleanly and efficacious remedy which a child can use. It is applied into the nostrils where it is absorbed. It opens the passages, allays inflammation, heals all sores, cleanses and soothes the membranal linings and restores the senses of taste and smell. It gives instant relief; and a thorough treatment will certainly cure. Price 50c. at druggists or by mail.

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Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.
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Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Send for 10 days' treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.
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Mention this paper.

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A Clear Skin
is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Around the County.

Eastport.

An Eastport fishing party recently caught a muscalonge over four feet long, which weighed 25 pounds.

Mrs. H. F. Blakely has gone south, visiting friends.

Eastport literary society begins Friday evening, Oct. 2d. Everybody should attend this winter and make it interesting.

The ladies of Eastport have organized a helping hand society, an auxiliary to the Congregational church of this place, with the following officers: President, Mrs. N. C. Dreyer; vice president, Mrs. C. B. Zeran; secretary Mrs. J. R. Child; treasurer, Mrs. J. Newell; executive committee, Mrs. J. R. Child, Mrs. H. Pearl, Mrs. J. Newell. They have an autograph quilt in the course of construction. We also learn that the Congregational Society here intends building a church in the near future.

Events still crowd in upon us. Last Tuesday Miss Nellie Williams of this place and Mr. John Winters, of Milton, were married at the residence of the bride's parents. There were about 100 friends present,—some from Canada,—to witness the ceremony. A very enjoyable time was had. Rev. Mr. Coulter officiated. Many valuable and useful presents were tendered them. The reporter succeeded in getting a piece of the wedding cake. Here's hoping that they may live to enjoy the pleasure and comfort of many Winters.

Burgess.

One of our respected citizens spent Sunday in the cooler at Charlevoix. Too much tanglefoot.

Mr. Leeds, from Louisville, Ky., is spending a few days with his family, who have been at Mr. Gibson's all summer.

Mr. Cooper who lost some money week before last, has found the thief and has him in the lockup at Charlevoix. The trial comes off Wednesday before Justice Kane.

Some of your readers want to know what became of the first chapters of the continued article in your last paper. [Ask the compositor who substituted "five" for "first."—ED.]

There is a prospect of some of our school districts having a surplus of officers the coming winter.

Roy Hamlin, wife, and baby, were visiting relatives in Hayes the first of the week.

Mose Cooper has his new barn completed.

Thos. Murry, Esq., threshed last week. He had about 550 bushels, all kinds.

Mr. Hale has the largest squash so far, it is 4 feet 9 in. one way and 4 feet 6 in. the other in circumference.

There is some talk of purchasing the Ross school house for a town hall.

Miss Minnie Whitford and Byron Cram were married last Sunday, Rev. Mr. Whitman officiating.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Two Fortunes.

"Be not among winebibbers; among riotous eaters of the flesh. For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." Prov. xxiii, 20-21.

I'll tell you two fortunes, my fine little lad,
For you to accept or refuse:
The one of them good, the other one bad;
Now hear them, and say which you choose.

I see by my gifts, within reach of my hand,
A fortune right fair to behold;
A house and a hundred good acres of land,
With the harvest-fields yellow as gold.

I see a great orchard, with boughs hanging down,
With apples, green, russet and red;
I see droves of cattle, some white and some brown,
But all of them sleek and well fed.

I see droves of swallows about the barn door,
See the fanning mill whirling so fast;
I see them threshing the wheat on the floor—
And now the bright picture has passed.

I see rising dismally up in the place
Of the beautiful house and the land,
A man with a fire-red nose on his face,
And a little brown jug in his hand.

O, if you beheld him, my lad, you would wish
That he were less wretched to see;
For his boot-toes they gape like the mouth of a fish,
And his trousers are out at the knee.

In walking he staggers, now this way, now that,
And his eyes they stand out like a bug's;
And he wears an old coat, and a battered-in hat,
And I think that the fault is the jug's.

For the text says the drunkard shall come to be poor,
And that drowsiness clothes men with rags,
And he doesn't look much like a man, I am sure,
Who has honest hard cash in his bags,

Now which will you have? To be thrifty and sing,
And to be right side up with your dish;
Or go with your eyes like the eyes of a bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish?

Alice Cary.

One day last week, John Wallace, of Bellaire, while under the influence of "druggists' whiskey," brutally assaulted and nearly killed his wife, striking her repeatedly in the face, and pounding it to a jelly.

Lost Their Lives While Intoxicated.

Fowler, Ind., Sept. 24.—Gus Lingreen, a farmer living in Ambia in this county, was found dead on the track of the Lake Erie & Western railroad this morning, having been cut to pieces by a passing train. He had been drinking heavily last evening.

At East Park, in this county, Wood Burton attempted to jump from a moving freight train and was thrown beneath the cars. He was horribly mangled and soon died. He was intoxicated at the time.

Swing-Skittles.

The good old English game of skittles, perhaps from its constantly being associated with the idea of beer, ranks somewhat low among popular amusements; its chief votaries will be found among the frequent visitors to suburban tea-gardens or of roadside public houses. It is useful in its way as providing opportunities for the display of a certain amount of address, combined with more or less physical exercise, according to the energy of the players; but there is a general roughness and want of nicety about the game which will account for its not having made its way into favor as an adjunct to our country-house gardens, especially as these defects render it ill-adapted for the gentler sex.

The American form of the game, the bowling or ten-pin alley, is a very good improvement. The necessity for physical strength is reduced, while that of skill is increased, thereby making it better adapted for both sexes; but it must be played indoors, or at all events in a covered alley, in order to prevent the "table" from being damaged by exposure to the weather; and, moreover, the weight of the balls and the length of the ground render the construction of this "table" somewhat costly. Further, it is almost impossible to play for any length of time without having a boy constantly at the end of the alley to pick up the pins and send back the balls to the players.

In southern Germany a different form of game is very much in vogue; the ball, instead of being bowled, is swung by a rope suspended from a sort of gallows, and thus returns by its own momentum to the player's hand after every stroke. Nothing in the way of a table is required beyond a small square frame on which the pins stand, and this may be made of stone or wood sufficiently strong to defy the weather. The pins and all the adjuncts of the game can be made by any ordinary village carpenter, and may be left out of doors during the whole summer without taking any damage. A very small space is required, a plot of ground twenty-four feet long with a breadth of sixteen feet being amply sufficient; thus there is scarcely any garden in which a corner might not be found with room enough.

This game is to be seen in the gardens of almost every "Wirthschaft" in the Black forest—gardens that differ very much from those of our punch-houses in that they are frequented and civilized by the presence of the wives and daughters of the men of the lower and middle-classes, who after working-hours spend the long summer evenings in these resorts. Many of the hotels have one of these skittle-grounds attached to them in some shady nook, adding much to the attractions of the lazy life of an enforced sojourn at a German bad; and they are frequently also to be seen in the gardens of private residences, showing that the game is by no means practiced only by the lower classes. It has been long known in England on the toy and miniature scale, and has even in its fullness been sometimes imported here by some of those who have found it an agreeable pastime in Germany; and wherever it has been introduced it has met with favor in the neighborhood.—*London Saturday Review.*

Industrial Use of Natural Gas.

The practical application of natural gas, as an article of fuel, to the purpose of manufacturing glass, iron, and steel, promises to work a revolution in the industrial interests of America—promises to work a revolution; for, notwithstanding the fact that, in many of the largest iron, steel, and glass factories in Pittsburg and in vicinity, natural gas has already been substituted for coal, the managers of some such works are shy of the new fuel, mainly for two reasons: 1. They doubt the continuity and regularity of its supply; 2. They do not deem the difference between the price of natural gas and coal sufficient, as yet, to justify the expenditure involved in the furnace changes necessary to the substitution of the one for the other. These two objections will doubtless disappear with additional experience in the production and regulation of the gas-supply, and with enlarged competition among the companies engaging in its transmission from the wells to the works. At present the use of natural gas as a substitute for coal in the manufacture of glass, iron, and steel, is in its infancy.—*George Wardman, in Popular Science Monthly for June.*

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 104tf

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv..	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv..	.....	4 20	1 20	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar..	7 25am	7 50	5 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	9 30	9 50	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv ..	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cros.	11 44	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City...	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids.....	1 47	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar ...	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv....	2 42			7 55
Cadillac, ar.....	3 52	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv.....	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 56	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv....	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Mancelona.....	6 21	4 55	1 27	.....
Boyne Falls.....	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar....	7 47	6 19	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City.	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	1 00pm
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls.....	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Mancelona.....	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska.....	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton.....	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar.....	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar...	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv...		2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids.....	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City....	4 19	3 37	9 06	9 06
D G H & M cros.	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar..	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	5 35am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar...	7 05pm	7 25am	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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SEASON OF 1885.

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CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9 45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

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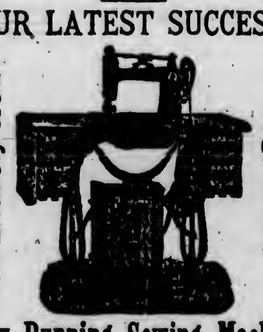

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CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN
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Two or three loads of good black wood wanted at this office immediately.

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John Litzau has opened a harness shop in the building formerly occupied by Chalonpka's ball alley north of the bridge. A stock of new goods on hands and repairing of all kinds done on short notice. Come and see me, north of the bridge.
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We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

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DRAYING TO ORDER.
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WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Death of Anne Boleyn.

EXECUTED MAY 19, 1536.

The hour is come! Grim walls reluctant seem
To yield their captive to the treacherous block,
And never gift more fair. With royal mien
She greets the vassals of th' inconstant King.
Cromwell, false debtor to her lost estate,
Now triumphs in her fall. But all in vain,
His princely minions watch with jealous hate
For sigh, for falt'ring step, or secret tear,
In somber robes, fit symbol of her woe,
And white, sweet emblem of her innocence,
The victim comes. With tender words and low,
She calms her maidens' grief, then to the court:
"Good people, hither am I come to die,
According to the will of England's King.
To die, and thus to yield unto my lord,
My lord, the King, obedience to his will.
May God preserve your sovereign long to reign
O'er you and yours. To me he ever seemed
A good and gentle prince, a gracious King.
Commend me to his Majesty, I pray,
And say unto his grace that he hath been
Most zealous ever in advancing me,
A private gentlewoman of his realm.
He made me marchioness, he crowned me Queen,
And now he leaves no higher rank of fame,
Since he is pleased unto my innocence
To give the halo of a martyr's crown.
Alas, poor head! Alas, how short a space
And thou wilt make thy pillow in the dust.
But as in life thou didst not merit well
To wear the coronet of England's Queen,
So now in death dost thou desire no less
Than even such a mournful doom as this.
And ye, my damsels, who have ever shown
Yourselves so faithful in my cause—my stay
In this my final hour and agony—
In better fortune ye were loyal friends,
And now in death ye still desert me not,
Would 'twere my lot to recompense your love.
Be of good comfort, faithful to your King,
And to the one whom, with much happier fate,
Perchance in future you may have as Queen.
Esteem your honor better far than life.
And now farewell! 'Tis thus I take my leave;
Thus bid farewell to life, the world—and thee."
The queenly head that for so frail a prize
Had proudly borne St. Edward's jeweled crown,
Drooped low. How softly veiled those wondrous eyes!
A flush of steel—and royalty was free.
—Alice M. Bradford, Appleton, Wis.

DIVING AFTER CORAL.

Queer Creatures that Make Their Home in the Branches of Coral Trees.

"Too much?" repeated a Conch, as he held up a big bunch of coral in the cabin of a schooner near Fulton market. If you had to git it up you wouldn't think so.

"You know," said the man after the would-be purchaser had crawled up the companionway ladder, "some folks git the idee that I bring this stuff on for fun, and give it away. I div a like o' fifty foot for that piece, and that chap wanted to take it for 25 cents."

"So you dive for these specimens?" asked the writer.

"Yes, the best are fotched up that way," was the reply; "but a good many are taken with coral hooks. Me and my brother takes a trip off and on. One of us collects the stuff and the other sells, and between the two, and acting as cook for the steamer, we make it pay.

"Yes, we see some curious sights, but we git used to it. We go to what they call the 'Markeys,' about forty miles or so the west'ard of Key West. You can git coral any time, but the summer's the best; then there is little wind a-blowin', and you can see the bottom in forty foot. In the winter we use a boat with a glass bottom, so we can set and drift along and look down through, and when we see anything git over for it.

"There's half a dozen kinds of coral that are common, and mostly they grow apart and in certain places. What we call branch coral is found all over the flats, where there is sandy bottom, growing kind of low like; but when it gits along toward the edge of the channel the branches grow longer, and look like regular branches of a tree, and matted so thick that you can't see the bottom or git your fist in between 'em. Sometimes, when we want to git out a fine piece of branch, we dive down into the channel, and, I tell you, it's a fine sight. When you git down thirty foot, say, it's as light as day when there's a good sun right overhead, and there you are in front of a wall of these 'ere coral points, a solid front, all of a brownish or olive color. If you git way down to the bottom you'll see crawfish-whips wavin' to and fro. They live under the coral, and on top and in between the black spots are big sea eggs, with spines six inches long. The coral is covered with fishes of all kinds—parrots, angels, yellow tails, and grunts. The fishes have a dozen or more colors, and one kind that I think beats 'em all is pure blue from head to foot. It's only about six inches long, and I never saw them away from the big heads.

"After practice you can stay down three or four minutes, and by swimming along with your eyes open you can git a look at the lot, and then try and break off a branch with a boat-hook of iron. Sometimes we have to go down four or five times to git a piece; then, if it's big, put a rope around it, and haul it up. Most of the small coral can be picked up with a hook that looks like a pair of oyster-hooks, but it's apt to break it, so I generally go overboard when the coral ain't too thick. There's one place I know where for a hundred acres its so thick that there ain't a place to put your foot—one big field of branch coral. The big heads generally grow on the edge of a flat that's covered with grass, right near the edge of the channel, and I can take you to a spot where there's coral heads that are ten foot across and six high. Some of the big ones weigh over one thousand pounds. When they get big they often die away on top, and finally git hollowed out and look like big vases holding angel fishes, crawfish, and a little of everything. You never see the big heads here, because vessels can't get near 'em, and a small boat wouldn't hold one. In water about twenty to twenty-five feet deep we git the best pieces, what they call rose coral. I git them by divin', as they're so small you can't see 'em hardly. I've got bunches not bigger than your hand, and got $10 for 'em. Pretty ain't no name for 'em. The last one I got came near cleaning me out."

"How so?"

"Well," replied the coral diver, "we have a fish on the reef called the stingaree; it's as flat as your hand, with two side wings that move up and down as it swims along. They are about two or three feet wide and six or eight feet long. The tail is just like the lash of a whip, and right where it joins the body there are three strings of bone, one right above the other, five or six inches long, with edges like a saw. They have a way of siuking down to the bottom, and with a shuffle something like that of a hen in the dust, covering themselves with sand. This day I speak of I was drifting along in about three fathoms, layin' in the bout looking through the glass, while my mate was at the oars ready to stop her when I sung out. All at once I clapped my eyes on a beauty head of rose coral, and over I went. I reckon it was about fifteen foot jest there, and I went down with such a rush that I went near the bottom right over the little brown head. I grabbed at what I thought was a bunch of weed, to hold on while I picked up the coral, I got it, and then let my feet down on to the bottom to give myself a shove up, when, blim! blim! came something around my legs, and I'm dogged if I didn't think they were off at the knees, and a big stingaree flew up by me, takin' me on all sides. The next I knew I was in the dingy, but how I got there I didn't know. Bob said he looked over and saw blood in the water and the fish, and thought a shark had me. The fish raised such a dust that for a minute he couldn't see nothing, but he grabbed the grains, then seein' me on the bottom put 'em into my drawers, and hauled me up. I'd fainted, clean gone, as sure as you're alive. I looked like that old fish market over yonder, all streaked with gore. There was a dozen cuts across my legs, jist like a red-hot iron had been put on, and if I'd been alone it would have been a gone case."

"Do you ever have trouble with sharks?"

"I never worry 'em, and they don't worry me, but they're as thick as flies in fly time on the reef.

"Yes, the coral business is tol'able. All the schools and colleges take collections, if they can git 'em cheap enough, and we sell a heap to the seaside resorts. The country people think they came out of the water right along shore; it's all the same to them. The kinds I deal in is brain coral, branch, pepper, leaf, and rose-shaped coral. Floatin' coral brings a big price. It floats after it is bleached, and pepper coral tastes like pepper after it's dead. Then we fetch sea fans, sea eggs, sharks' jaws, gulls' eggs, hawksbill turtles, and a little of everything. Corals sell by the piece from 25 cents to $5.—*New York Sun.*

The Soprano's Predicament.

In one of the hill towns of old Litchfield county is a soprano of a Congregational church noted for her fine voice. The other Sunday the white-haired old clergyman lined out the opening hymn, and the organist, after a lingering glance at his necktie in the little mirror, cocked his head on one side, slammed both hands down on the keys and kicked at the pedals. The choir stopped laughing and gossiping, cleared their throats, and arose to sing. They struck into the hymn in good style, that is, all excepting the soprano. Not a sound from her musical throat. Her pretty face was a red flush, and her jaws were working convulsively. When it came to her solo part, she was dumb. The choir could not believe their ears, the congregation craned their necks at the choir, and the old gray-headed clergyman pushed his specs away upon his forehead and stared. The choir sang a single verse and stopped. By this time the soprano was at a red heat, and the perspiration on her marble brow had ruined her best Sunday bang. At last, with a final yank, she yanked her teeth apart, and exclaimed in an undertone: "If I ever ketch that Jones young 'un that gave me that hunk of maple taffy I'll break her back."

"Let us pray," said the old gray-headed clergyman solemnly. But everybody within earshot of the choir stopped to grin first.—*Hartford Times.*

The *Engineer* thus concludes an article on British and Russian field artillery: "Altogether, then, in material we ought to have some advantage at first over Russia. Nevertheless we maintain that it is by no means the condition of things that ought to exist under the circumstances, because Great Britain has had the peculiar need as a practical question before her for seven or eight years. Surely three screw mountain batteries, one elephant divided gun, and a few doubtful and dangerous rockets, which we feel are very unlikely to be fired, are not an adequate result to show for the unnumbered efforts of the Government departments of a rich and powerful country whose mind is set on holding her own in India."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Ferdinand Ward, the ex-banker of New York, has been interviewed. He declares that he has been made a scapegoat for the sins of others, and promises to give the public a statement, prepared some time since, showing in detail all the transactions of the firm of Grant & Ward. Gen. Grant, he says, had no knowledge of its affairs.

The Cape May challenge cup was won by the English yacht Genesta.

Coleman S. Adams, cashier of the Framingham (Mass.) Savings Bank, who committed suicide a month ago, was a defaulter to the extent of $228,000.

The Attorney General of New York decides that the State of Georgia is a defaulter, and prohibits savings banks from investing in Georgia bonds.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., the Boston dry-goods merchants, who have been attached by New York cloak manufacturers for $900,000, say the proceedings are the result of a conspiracy in which one of their employes is involved.

Soutter & Co., a well-known banking and brokerage house of New York, assigned, with preferences of about $70,000.

A meteor which caused startling explosions fell on a farm in Jefferson Township, Pa., near the West Virginia line. The stone is ashen in color, streaked with red, and is said to be thirty feet square. People are flocking from surrounding sections to examine the wonder.

At the meeting of the Northwestern Anthracite Coal Association, at Erie, no change was made in the price of coal for October, and the product for the month was fixed at 650,000 tons.

WESTERN.

Judge Powers, of Provo, Utah, instructed the Grand Jury that a separate indictment could be found for each day during which a polygamist had lived with more than one wife since the passage of the Edmunds act.

A citizens' meeting at Seattle, in Washington Territory, adopted strong resolutions in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the Chinese restriction act, deploring the presence of the Mongolians, and urging the use of all lawful means for their removal.

Christine Lagrange, a young woman, committed suicide by poison at Neenah, Wis. In her dying moments she confessed that while driving home from a dance with John Kerwin, aged 21, he dragged her from the buggy and violated her person, and that she could not outlive the disgrace. Kerwin was arrested.

Hog cholera is doing much damage in the vicinities of Red Wing, Minn., and Janesville, Wis.

At Saybrook, McLean County, Ill., Dr. Harris shot and killed Dr. Barton. Both were prominent practitioners in that locality.

Judge Chipman, of the Detroit Superior Court, in a decision just rendered, holds that newspapers are not privileged to print complaints filed in court, and in so doing must assume the responsibility for all the allegations contained therein.

For unlawful cohabitation, Bishop Hiram B. Clawson was sentenced at Salt Lake City to six months' imprisonment, $300 fine, and costs—the full extent of the law.

Patrick Hartnett, a Cincinnati wife-murderer, was hung at the Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus. The fall resulted in almost total decapitation, the head hanging to the body only by a small strip of skin at the back of the neck. The scene was a most sickening one, and it was with great difficulty that the executioners could summon courage to take the body down. Hartnett killed his wife Jan. 31, 1884, in Mount Auburn, a suburb of Cincinnati.

Frank S. Covey, a bookkeeper of Joliet, has unexpectedly fallen heir to an estate valued at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, left by his paternal grandfather, a Kentucky planter.

Rosenfield & Kaufman, clothiers, of Cincinnati, assigned, with preferences of nearly $40,000. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000 and the assets at $50,000. Russell Hinckley, banker and mill-owner, of Belleville, Ill., has suspended. His indebtedness, which is heavy, will, it is believed, be fully covered by his assets.

The Wisconsin State Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association, in session at Whitewater, elected the Rev. Olympia Brown, of Racine, President; Mrs. N. James, of Richland Center, Vice President; Mrs. W. J. Tripp, of Whitewater, Secretary; and Miss DeMunro, of Milwaukee, Treasurer. The convention listened to papers by Alyra Collins on school suffrage, and by Dr. Munro on the dress question, and to an address by Prof. H. B. Maxon, of the State Normal School at Stillwater, on the obstacles in the way of woman suffrage. The Rev. Mrs. Brown also made an address on the prospects of the movement.

At a crossing near Brightwood, Ind., a collision of trains occurred, one man being killed and fourteen cars demolished. The financial loss approximates $10,000.

SOUTHERN.

Imports of merchandise for the year ended Aug. 31 reached $571,235,943, against $657,871,316 for the previous year.

A horrible tragedy was enacted at Austin, Texas, in which a negro man and three negro women were brutally murdered by having their skulls crushed with an ax. They were servants in the family of Mr. W. B. Dunham, editor of the *Texas Court Reporter*, and occupied a shanty in the rear of his premises. The names of the victims are Orange Washington, his wife (known as Grace Vance), Patsie Gibson, and Luchida Boddy. From the testimony and surrounding circumstances it appears that the assassin entered the room of the sleeping occupants through a window, and before any of them awoke succeeded in striking all four of them on the head with an ax. The author of the bloody deed, a negro named Doc Wood, was pursued and arrested.

The Postmaster General has decided to continue the steamboat mail service between Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind. The contractors have agreed to reduce the charge for this service $5,000 per year, making the annual expense $10,000.

Four negroes, one of them a woman, who were accused of several murders, were taken from jail and hanged by a mob, in Chatham County, North Carolina. The cell doors were broken down and the four negroes were each put on a horse with a disguised man astride behind. The men made no outcry, save to protest their innocence, but the moans of the woman were heart-rending. A mile was quickly traveled, and the cavalcade stopped in a grove. The negroes were tied hands and feet and made to stand upon their horses. They were given five minutes to make confessions and to pray. They protested their innocence to the last, and as they prayed the horses were driven out from under them, and they were left hanging to the tree.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Manning has ordered that all moneys due or to become due to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for Government transportation be covered into the Treasury and applied toward the extinguishment of the indebtedness of that corporation to the Government.

The Postmaster General decides that the salaries of postal employes can not be attached for debt.

Statements prepared at the Treasury Department show that the amount of silver dollars put in circulation directly from the mints during the past two or three months is nearly double the amount similarly coined during the corresponding period of last year. The issue from the mints during the week ended Sept. 26 was $736,577, as against $455,895 issued during the corresponding period of last year.

A Washington dispatch says: "Advices were received from Capt. Lee, agent in charge of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Indian Territory, that a number of cattlemen showed no disposition to remove their herds. The number of cattle thus held on the reservation is several thousand, and some trouble is anticipated in effecting their removal. Thus far no force has been required, and over half the herds unlawfully present have been driven off. Capt. Lee has a troop of cavalry with him, and to-day he was authorized to use any forcible means that he might deem best to effect the departure of the trespassers."

POLITICAL.

Ex-Congressman Flower has declined the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of New York.

General E. S. Jones, of Binghamton, has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the New York State Democratic ticket, caused by the refusal of Mr. Flower to run for Lieutenant Governor. General Jones commanded the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment which was attacked in the streets of Baltimore, April 18, 1861, while on its way to the defense of Washington. This was the first blood shed in the civil war. He subsequently raised the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, and served with distinction in the Army of the Gulf. He was brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services on the field. He ran for Congress against Thomas C. Platt in 1874, but was defeated, and was again beaten two years later for the same office by G. R. Dwight. He is regarded as a business man purely and not as a politician.

The Massachusetts Greenback State Convention assembled at Boston and nominated by acclamation the following ticket: Governor, James Sumner, of Milton; Lieutenant Governor, James M. Bullum, of Lynn; Secretary of State, H. W. K. Eastman, of Lawrence; Treasurer and Receiver General, Walter Harmon, of Boston; Auditor, A. H. Wood, of Lunenburg; Attorney General, A. S. Hull, of Hudson. A platform was adopted which announces adherence to the principles set forth at the National party convention at Indianapolis; declares that all action transferring power for the coinage and issue of money to persons or corporations should be revoked; that the withdrawal of legal tenders of small denominations is a vicious attempt to annoy the people and disturb business, and is a violation of the law; favors frequent elections and rotation in office, and condemns the attempt to create an aristocracy of office holders under pretense of civil-service reform; condemns also as unnecessary long sessions of the Legislature, and sets forth that legislation for the better protection of wage-workers is demanded. Universal suffrage is favored, with the removal of all barriers which limit in any degree the right of suffrage, and the re-enactment of the secret ballot law is demanded.

The President appointed James T. Healy Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, to succeed Gov. Beveridge; James Blair, Postmaster at Grand Rapids, Mich., and Edward A. Stevenson, of Boise City, Governor of Idaho Territory.

President Cleveland has decided that candidates for the positions of weighers and gaugers in the customs service must undergo examinations under the civil-service rules.

Professor Agassiz declines the appointment of Superintendent of the Coast Survey. President Cleveland informed Surgeon General Hamilton that he would be retained in his present position. Dudley O. Watson has been appointed Collector of Customs at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention, in session at Springfield, placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, George D. Robinson; Lieutenant Governor, Oliver Ames; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; State Treasurer and Receiver General, A. W. Beard; Auditor, Chas. R. Ladd; Attorney General, Edgar L. Sherman. Senator Hoar, who presided over the convention, made a lengthy speech, in which he said that his party, although in favor of restoring peace and harmony between the sections, would insist upon the right of all loyal citizens to free discussion, unobstructed suffrage, and an honest counting of their votes. The platform indorses the civil-service laws and urges the extension of their principles to all the business offices of the Government; demands the suspension of silver coinage; the enactment of a general bankrupt law, and the vigorous enforcement of the Edmunds bill in Utah; favors reductions or reforms in the tariff which may not be inconsistent with the doctrine of protection, and appeals to an "aroused public conscience" to prevent further suppression of the negro vote in the South.

A convention of colored men of Virginia met at Lynchburg. M. V. Beckley, of Richmond, delivered an address, saying the convention had not assembled as Republicans or Democrats, but as citizens of Virginia, claiming the right of freemen. He hoped their deliberations would demonstrate that they were worthy the citizenship. The convention adopted resolutions renouncing allegiance to the Republican organization, and proclaiming absolute independence henceforth in political matters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An estimate based upon abundant data places the corn crop of the country at 1,679,636,000 bushels, an increase of 184,640 bushels over the yield of last year.

The opening of the Theater Royal at Montreal has been indefinitely postponed owing to the small-pox epidemic, there being at least 4,000 cases of the disease in the city.

At Chincha, Peru, an entire family has been murdered for purposes of plunder. The assassins escaped.

Thomas Lumsden, a wealthy stock-grower, and a brother of the famous Sir Peter Lumsden, was gored to death by a bull near his farm in Manitoba, a few days since.

The failure of Squire & Boughner, private bankers at Bothwell, Ont., is announced. They were rated at between $40,000 and $75,000.

R. G. Dun & Co. report 2,123 failures in the United States for the quarter ending Sept. 30, with $23,820,000 liabilities, against 2,343 bankruptcies and $56,000,000 indebtedness for the corresponding period in 1884. During nine months of 1885 there have been 8,165 failures, with $97,000,000 liabilities, against 7,856 failures and $181,000,000 liabilities for the same time in 1884.

Shocking destitution and suffering prevail among the half-breed women and children on the Saskatchewan River, in consequence of the killing, flight, or imprisonment of the male population. The missionaries have shared all their provisions with these people, and they are doomed to starvation unless speedily relieved.

A Montreal special says: "Everything is still quiet and no danger is at present feared, but some of the rioters have expressed their determination to keep quiet while the volunteers remain under arms, and to renew the attack as soon as there is any laxity in the present precautions. The returns at the health office show forty-two deaths from small-pox in the city yesterday, six in St. Jean Baptiste, six in St. Cunegonde, two in Cote St. Louis, and one in St. Henri. There were 184 deaths from small-pox in this city during the last four days, besides fifty-one in adjoining municipalities."

FOREIGN.

The coming Parliamentary elections in Great Britain and Ireland continue to be the principal matters to which the people are devoting their attention. The Liberal Association has instructed its candidates to avoid, as far as possible, discussion of the church disestablishment. It is, however, being forced upon them by parties attending their meetings.

O'Donnell, the Home Rule member of Parliament for Dungarvan, Ireland, has withdrawn from the canvass for re-election, owing to a breach with Parnell, whose policy he vigorously denounces.

Rumors that Italy intends to seize Tripoli have alarmed the Turks, and the strength of the garrison in that dependency is to be raised to 15,000 men.

Most of the inhabitants of False Point, on the Bay of Bengal, were swept away by a storm-wave on Sept. 22.

The Irish Loyalists are raising a fund for the benefit of all persons who have been boycotted. The Killarney National League will boycott all stores dealing in English goods.

Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, telegraphs the home government that necessity has arisen for armed intervention in Burmah, which points to an early annexation of that country to India.

Disastrous floods, covering an area of 3,500 square miles, have occurred in the Presidency of Bengal, the largest and most populous of the twelve main divisions of British India. A great amount of property has been destroyed and numbers of lives lost.

Basha-Bazonks have sacked and burned several villages in Eastern Roumelia.

Heavy floods are reported throughout the eastern portion of Switzerland. The whole of the upper Rhine Valley has been inundated.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Government of the Sultan is making active preparations for war.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The "straight Greenbackers" of Iowa held a convention at Marshalltown, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Elias Doty, of Cedar Rapids; Lieutenant Governor, J. K. Clark, of Mount Pleasant; Supreme Judge, M. R. Farnsworth, of Creseo; State Superintendent, J. D. Gutbrie, of Oskaloosa. J. K. Eckert was chosen a member of the National Committee, and a full State Central Committee was appointed. Resolutions approving the Indianapolis national platform of 1881 and denouncing fusion with the Democrats were adopted.

Seven hundred coal miners in the service of the Union Pacific Company at Carbon, Wyoming, and Louisville, Colorado, have struck on account of Chinese labor by the company. Street-car drivers and conductors in St. Louis have demanded a reduction of working hours from fifteen to twelve daily.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, will reintroduce his educational bill in the Senate early in the session, and expresses confidence in its passage.

William Page, formerly President of the National Academy of Design, died at his home on Staten Island. Ex-Congressman Richard J. Holdeman, a brother-in-law of Senator Don Cameron, expired at Harrisburg.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st instant:

Interest bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000.00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,736,450.00
Bonds at 3 per cent	194,190,500.00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	227,000.00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000.00
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512.00
Principal	1,260,777,462.00
Interest	12,214,788.83
Total	$1,272,992,250.83
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal	$3,871,385.26
Interest	221,333.30
Total	$4,092,717.56
Debt bearing no interest—	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,886.00
Certificates of deposit	23,185,000.00
Gold certificates	118,137,790.00
Silver certificates	93,656,716.00
Fractional currency (less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,961,162.88
Principal	$588,679,554.88
Total debt—	
Principal	$1,853,328,402.14
Interest	12,436,121.13
Total	$1,865,764,523.27
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$240,927,074.70
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000.00
Total	$340,927,074.70
Total debt less available cash items	$1,524,837,448.57
Net cash in the Treasury	63,903,106.30
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1885	$1,460,934,342.27
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Sept. 1, 1885	1,473,692,307.52
Decrease of debt during the month as shown by this statement	$12,757,965.25
Cash in the Treasury available for reduction of the debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$118,137,790.00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	93,656,716.00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	23,185,000.00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	5,915,056.71
Fractional currency	2,501.99
Total available for reduction of the debt	$240,927,074.70
Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000.00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$23,641,893.79
Minor coin	796,852.26
Total	$24,438,746.05
Certificates held as cash	54,667,230.00
Net cash balance on hand	63,903,106.30
Total cash in Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	$483,936,157.05

The payments on account of interest due on bonds amounted to about $7,500,000, which will reduce the decrease of the debt to about $5,250,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$4.00	@ 6.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97	@ .99
No. 2 Red	.95½	@ .96½
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .49
OATS—White	.34	@ .34
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 10.00

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .60
BARLEY—No. 2	.70	@ .72
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.19	@ .20
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.05½	@ .06½
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@ .18
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu	.32	@ .37
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .60
PORK—Mess	8.0	@ 8.50

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .29

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .93
CORN—Mixed	.40	@ .41
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .26
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—Mixed	.26	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.62	@ .64
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.25

DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.25	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 White	.27	@ .28

INDIANAPOLIS

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .92
CORN—Mixed	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26

EAST LIBERTY

CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 6.75
Fair	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.25

BUFFALO.

CATTLE	4.50	@ 6.00
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.75

HOADLY AND FORAKER.

Correspondence Between the Democratic and Republican Candidates for Governor of Ohio.

[Columbus (Ohio) dispatch.]

Judge Foraker, Republican candidate for Governor, in his speech at Paulding, yesterday, became exasperated over the fact that some Prohibitionists asked him to define himself on the temperance issue, and immediately announced that he would challenge Governor Hoadly to a discussion on the issues of the campaign. This was on the ground, as he claimed, that Governor Hoadly had been instrumental in having the questions put to him by outsiders while he was speaking at different points. The following correspondence in relation to the matter has been made public:

COLUMBUS, Sept. 25.

Hon. Thomas E. Powell, Chairman, etc.:

DEAR SIR—As Gov. Hoadly, through certain allies of your party calling themselves Prohibitionists, has seen fit to propound questions to our candidate for Governor at long range, I am authorized to challenge him to a discussion of the issues of the campaign with Judge Foraker, at such times and places as may be agreed upon by us. Yours very truly, A. S. BUSHNELL, Chairman.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.

Hon. A. S. Bushnell, Chairman, etc.:

Your letter has just been received, in which you claim that the Prohibitionists, as allies of our party, have propounded certain questions to your candidate for Governor. The Prohibition party is not an ally of the Democratic party. We are against them and the Prohibition party. They, on the other hand, are against us and for prohibition. If Judge Foraker will declare whether he is an ally or an enemy to the Prohibition party, whether the is in favor of prohibition or against, we will be pleased to meet with you and the Chairman of the Prohibition State Executive Committee and arrange for a discussion by all three candidates upon this and all other questions involved in the present canvass. Yours truly, T. E. POWELL, Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 26.

Hon. Thomas E. Powell, Chairman, etc.

DEAR SIR—By your favor of this afternoon I am pleased to see that you do not deny that Gov. Hoadly, through Prohibition allies, has been engaged in the small work of propounding questions to our candidate for Governor. From your well-known truthfulness I did not suppose you would have the hardihood to do this after the occurences at Paulding on yesterday, where the undignified scheme was exposed. Under all the circumstances, I do not wonder that you even condescend to crawfish for the purpose of keeping Gov. Hoadly from meeting a manly antagonist in a manly manner. Yours very truly, A. S. BUSHNELL.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 26.

To Hon. A. S. Bushnell.

DEAR SIR—Your last favor has just been received. Gov. Hoadly has not been engaged in the work of proposing questions to Judge Foraker, through Prohibitionists or any other persons, nor has the Democratic party done so. Our candidate however, has the courage to answer all questions put to him on the stump or through the public press. If your candidate has not equal courage it is not our fault, but your misfortune. If you can induce Judge Foraker to answer the questions plainly put to him in our last letter, or if your committee will answer them for him, we will be pleased to meet you and arrange for a joint debate, as indicated in our answer. Yours respectfully, T. E. POWELL, Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.

Hon. Thomas E. Powell, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR—I have just received from Judge Foraker the following, which explains itself. In accordance therewith, I hereby repeat his challenge for a joint discussion with Gov. Hoadly, and request an early conference for the arrangement of details.

A. S. BUSHNELL, Chairman.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.

Hon. A. S. Bushnell, Chairman:

DEAR SIR—I telegraphed you last night from Paulding, asking you to challenge Gov. Hoadly to a joint discussion of the issues involved in this campaign. I knew nothing of what has since transpired until this moment, when, on my arrival, I am handed telegraphic copies of the correspondence that has passed between the committees. Because of the circumstances at Paulding leading to the challenge, I desired a debate between Gov. Hoadly and myself, but the Democratic committee seem unwilling to consent, except upon condition that Dr. Leonard be also brought into the discussion. You have already declined a debate between Dr. Leonard and myself, and I have no control of him; but you are hereby authorized and requested to immediately repeat my challenge to the Democratic committee, and say to them that, if Gov. Hoadly insists upon the aid of Dr. Leonard, I waive all objection to his coming into the discussion. But I challenge him to come upon the invitation of Gov. Hoadly, and that Gov. Hoadly will share his time with him. If this be accepted, please arrange at once for a series of meetings. I suggest not less than four. Very truly, etc., J. B. FORAKER.

SMALL-POX.

Terrible Ravages of the Disease in Montreal.

[Telegram from Montreal:]

There is no abatement in the small-pox epidemic here yet, but there are hopes that the new measures coming into operation of compelling all to be vaccinated and those suffering from the disease to be isolated, will lessen the mortality. The daily deaths in city and suburbs last week averaged forty-five. There are 130 patients under treatment in the civic hospital. The greatest energy on the part of the health authorities, both provincial and city, is being employed, with the assistance of leading merchants and clergy of all denominations, to get the malady under control. The sanitary laws passed by Parliament for combating the epidemic, and which give arbitrary powers to the Board of Health, have been invoked, and special Stipendiary Magistrates are to sit daily to enforce the rules submitted by the local board for stamping out the scourge. A large force of doctors employed by the Health Board will commence a systematic vaccination from house to house all over the city on Monday, and all who refuse will be brought before the Magistrates and fined.

THIS AND THAT.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S private fortune is estimated at about $30,000,000.

A LONDON syndicate has agreed to take the Northern Pacific second-mortgage bonds.

THE upper classmen of Princeton have formed a law and order society to prevent the hazing of freshmen.

A GOOD START.

A Candid Review, from an Independent Standpoint, of the First Six Months of the New Administration.

[From the Nation (New York).]

Six months have elapsed since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. The first half-year always strikes the tone of a new administration, and the occasion suggests a review of what has been accomplished between the 4th of March and the 4th of September.

First and most important of all, it has been demonstrated, to the comprehension of even the blindest partisan, that the public interests are as safe in the hands of one party as in those of the other. The superstition which had come to possess a large proportion of Republicans, that the accession of Democracy to power would involve the ruin of the country, has been forever dispelled. It seems almost incredible now that, only a few months ago, there were hosts of men who fully and sincerely believed that the election of Mr. Cleveland meant the bankruptcy of the Federal Treasury by the payment of "rebel claims," the "loss of all the fruits of the war," and such a general political, financial, and moral upheaval as would "set the nation back twenty years." Popular government is a failure if a party which comprises a majority of the people cannot be trusted to govern the whole people. Six months ago a considerable percentage of the public held this most discouraging view of a century's trial of the American experiment. To-day the man who should begin ranting about the country's going to ruin because the Democrats were in power would simply be laughed at, even by the Republicans whom he formerly duped most badly. To have thus restored faith in government of the people, whatever servants they may employ to do their work, is in itself a great achievement.

Next to the dread of national ruin was the apprehension of a "clean sweep" of the officeholders, and the consequent demoralization of the civil service. Six months have sufficed to remove this apprehension. One-eighth of Mr. Cleveland's term has expired, and only about one-eighth of the Republicans whom he found in place have been succeeded by Democrats. The civil-service law has been maintained in spirit as well as in letter, and among the 40,000 positions which it covers in the departmental service at Washington and the large custom-houses and postoffices throughout the country, removals have, as a rule, been made only for cause—the few exceptions having aroused such criticism that the performance is not likely to be repeated. Among the chiefs of division and heads of bureaus, whose places do not fall within the "classified service," a very large proportion of the experienced and efficient incumbents have been retained. Not one change has been made among such officials in the State, War, or Navy Department; only fifteen new appointments have been made to these positions in the Treasury, with over seventy such places, and nearly all of these changes were demanded for the improvement of the service; removals have been rare in the other three executive departments. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has more places not subject to the civil-service rules than all the departments combined, and which has been a sink of patronage ever since its establishment some twenty years ago, has been committed to a pronounced civil-service reformer, who has cut off sinecures right and left, and thus reduced its running expenses one-half, while he has increased its efficiency. The State Department made no more changes in consulates under Mr. Bayard during the first four months than under Mr. Blaine during the same period preceding Garfield's assassination, and changes have been even slower in the last two months. A considerable number of Consuls appointed by Republican Presidents, whose records are found to justify their retention, have been assured permanence, and Secretary Bayard has made it understood that fitness rather than political influence is to govern the filling of Government places abroad. The most important postoffice in the country has been continued in the hands of the man who brought it to its present high state of efficiency, and many hundreds of Republican incumbents in other lucrative postoffices are serving out terms which run well into the future. There are about 2,300 postoffices which are filled by nomination of the President and confirmation by the Senate. As all such offices have a term of four years, appointments to the whole 2,300 must be made in the course of four years by reason of the expiration of term alone. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal for good reason would carry the average number of normal changes in this class of offices during a half year up to fully 300. Mr. Cleveland has made only 524 appointments of postmasters. There are about 49,000 fourth-class offices filled by the Postmaster General, and under Arthur appointments to these offices were made at the rate of nearly 12,000 a year, or almost 6,000 in six months. Since the 4th of March changes have been made in 6,309 of these offices, the Republican average not having been maintained while Mr. Hay had charge of this business, although it has been much exceeded by Mr. Stevenson during the last few weeks. It is thus clear that in an eighth of a Presidential term only about an eighth of the offices have been changed. In other words, so far from a "clean sweep," the changes have not been very much more numerous than has been the rule when the same party remained in power. The new appointees have been almost exclusively Democrats, although there have been notable exceptions to this rule outside the cases of Messrs. Pearson and Graves. The Commissioner of Pensions has made changes in about a quarter of the 2,200 examining surgeons, but he has given the minority one member of each board of three, although his predecessor appointed only men of his own party. The high average of the new officials as a class is most clearly shown by the iteration of the bad points of a few, like Higgins, Pillsbury, and Troup, upon which the opposition press perforce concentrates its criticism.

The check which it has put upon the spoils doctrine is the chief merit of the administration thus far. But while the disposition of the offices has naturally occupied the larger share of their time, the President and his Cabinet have already done enough to establish the character of the new regime in its other relations. Its distinguishing feature is the conduct of public affairs upon business principles. The various branches of the Government are being overhauled with a view to the suppression of wasteful methods, the abolition of sinecures, the reform of abuses. The wisdom of a change has already been vindicated by the discovery that under the unquestioned rule of one party the public service has fallen into ruts, lapsed into shiftless habits, and even degenerated into corruption, which nothing short of a revolution in control could overcome. In its relations with the Indians, its dealings with the trespassers upon the public lands, its treatment of naval contractors, the administration has introduced new rules of action, based upon adherence to law and regard for the public interests, rather than upon the consideration long shown to political favorites and powerful financial interests. The strongest impression which it makes upon the public mind is that of a body of men who, though strong partisans, are making a sincere effort to redeem all their pledges. The administration has made blunders and been justly criticised for them; indeed, no administration ever found the people in so critical a mood. But the verdict of all candid men must certainly be that it has made a good start in its first six months.

The Facts About Mullen.

The Republican papers of the irreconcilable stripe have been making a great ado over the pardon by President Cleveland of Lieut. Mullen, of Cincinnati, who was tried and condemned to imprisonment by the Federal (Republican) court. John Sherman, too, howled about it in his speech opening the campaign. Governor Hoadly in an interview gives the facts in the case as follows:

"Last election day, 150 negroes were brought over from Covington, Ky., to a place kept by 'Hoghead John' in Cincinnati, for the purpose of repeating at the polls in the interest of the Republican party. This fact was notorious. Mr. Mullen and his aids grabbed the whole 150, and by this prevented at least 1,500 illegal votes from being cast. The capture of the men was not effected without serious trouble, but it is yet to be shown that Mr. Mullen in any way overstepped the authority with which he was vested. It is true that I signed the petition for his pardon; it is also true that I went to see President Cleveland personally in his behalf, and of both these things I am proud."

Republican Blunders in Ohio.

The continual struggle of the Republicans has been to accomplish two objects—first, to get that troublesome question (prohibition) out of the campaign; and, second, by alternate abuse and persuasion to win the Prohibitionists away from the practical indorsement of their own theories at the ballot-box. You can not talk with an intelligent Republican on the streets today who does not candidly admit these facts, and we do not refer to them now to discuss them at length, but only to put into cold type our conviction that the blunders of our enemies have made the path of the Ohio Democracy to victory straight and smooth. We do not say that the path is an easy downgrade or even a level. It is an upgrade, and it will take effort to climb it, but Republican blunders are thick along the pathway wherewith to chock our wheels.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"The Enemies It Has Made."

President Cleveland, in his purpose to keep the public good in his eye, manages to run against a large assortment of private interests. The ocean steamship companies cannot have their subsidy; the cattle-barons must get out of the Indian lands, and must pull down their fences; the land-grant railroads must not impose on settlers; political bosses are kept from looting the offices, and the army and navy pets must take their share of service. The latest sufferer is the express company, which claims that the Government is taking fat contracts out of its mouth by transporting coin in a Government vessel instead of sending it as freight. This style of administration may not be popular among those who feel the shoe pinch; but, in the historic words of Gen. Bragg, the people ought to love it for the enemies it makes.—*Washington Star.*

THE difference between John Roach and the Government is only $20,000, and the recent course of the Navy Department, it is believed, will hardly account for the failure. Perhaps the correct explanation of it is that Mr. Chandler drew out his interest in the concern to invest in his recent unsuccessful campaign for the United States Senate.

BAD FOR THE MORMONS.

The Mexicans Don't Want Them, and a Judge in Utah Bears Heavily Upon Them.

[Paso del Norte (Mexico) dispatch.]

The Mexicans have begun active warfare against polygamy, and people of all shades of politics, as well as the Catholic Church, are arrayed against its introduction upon Mexican soil. An emphatic demand has been made upon President Diaz to cancel the grant of 100 sitios of land recently granted to Brigham Young, Jr., in the northern portion of the State of Chihuahua. The Catholic priests are demanding that the terms of the agreement, which stipulate that the Mexican laws must be fully complied with, shall be enforced as they are in the United States. This operates against the Mormons now in Mexico, and unless they strip themselves of a plurality of wives they will have to vacate Mexican territory. The Catholic Church, which is the prime mover in this opposition to the introduction of polygamy upon Mexican soil, is backed by a strong public sentiment, especially in the Northern States, and should Brigham Young, Jr., succeed in locating another colony of Mormons he will have not only rigid laws, but a social and religious element to encounter which would make the United States a more congenial climate for his "Latter Day Saints." The press of the Republic and the politicians have also taken up the cudgels against the Mormons, and assert that in addition to the pernicious social evil of the saints other and more serious trouble might result to the republic through their colonization. Regardless of the grants made by President Diaz, the edict has gone forth in Mexico that the Mormons must go.

[Provo (Utah) dispatch.]

Judge Powers, in his charge to the Grand Jury of this district, instructed them that a separate indictment could be rendered for each day which a polygamist had lived with more than one wife since the passage of the Edmunds act. The penalty for each indictment is six months' imprisonment and $300 fine.

THE CORN CROP.

Probable Yield in the Ten Leading Producing States.

[Chicago special.]

The corn crop of the United States having passed the critical stage, and whatever of danger menaced the cereal from frosts being now ended, owing to the maturity of the grain, the *Farmers' Review* of this city has called in reports from its 1,400 correspondents, giving the area and probable yield in every county in the ten leading corn-producing States, and has compiled from these a close estimate of the approximate yield of the crop of 1885. These estimates have been based on a comparison with the yield of 1884, taking the figures of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington for the yield of last year. The reports of the correspondents include not only the approximate actual acreage, but also the percentage of condition as compared to last year, and the percentage of increase or decrease in acreage. This was done to approximate as closely as possible to the actual output, the correctness of which method was demonstrated very fully in the estimate of the wheat crop on June 1 by this bureau, and to which figures all the recognized statisticians, including the Government bureau, have gradually approached. In Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas the ground plowed up, owing to the ruination of the winter wheat crop and devoted to corn, is closely computed. In the comparison by States the returns show that Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Mississippi have a slight increase in acreage over 1884, and Wisconsin is the only State showing a decrease but both Minnesota and Wisconsin show a decrease in condition and Missouri also shows a slight decrease. The other States all reveal an improvement, and in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana the improvement is marked.

This results in the following comparison by States of the probable yield in the ten States named:

	1884. Bushels.	1885. Bushels.
Ohio	85,393,000	131,500,000
Indiana	101,757,000	125,708,000
Illinois	244,544,000	294,219,000
Iowa	252,600,000	296,805,000
Missouri	197,850,000	189,360,000
Kansas	168,500,000	188,720,000
Nebraska	122,100,000	137,362,000
Minnesota	23,630,000	21,148,000
Wisconsin	26,200,000	21,209,000
Michigan	26,022,000	30,185,000
Total	1,251,596,000	1,436,236,000
Excess over last year		184,640,000

On the basis that the States and Territories outside of the ten named will produce as much corn as they did last year, or 543,400,000 bushels, and this would seem to be assured from a study of the reports, it will give a total crop of 1,979,636,000 bushels, from which total it is safe to estimate that the yield will not vary in any appreciable degree either way.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Two Men Clasp Their Left Hands and Shoot Each Other to Death.

[St. Louis (Mo.) special.]

Information comes here that a most desperate tragedy occurred near the village of Cottonwood Point, in this State, on Friday night. Two intoxicated strangers got into a dispute and then had a rough-and-tumble fight over the weight of a bale of cotton, but they were separated by bystanders. Shortly after, however, the men soon renewed their fight, and mutually agreed, in order that neither should have an advantage over the other, that they should clasp their left hands together and fight only with their right hands. Thus arranged, each man, with a revolver in his right hand, began the bloody work. Seven shots were exchanged, and one of the men fell dead with four bullets in his head and breast, while the other sank to the ground, bleeding and dying from two or three desperate wounds.

ILLEGITIMATE births are steadily on the increase in France, the figures being 68,227 in 1880, 70,079 in 1881, 71,305 in 1882, 74,213 in 1883, and 75,754 in 1884.

CANADIAN canoes are establishing themselves on the Thames, and promise to share with the more capacious steam launch the honors of popular favoritism.

Using a Fan for a Garment.

Did you suppose that clothes were always for warmth and fans for coolness? Well, then, you are mistaken. Your theory is sound in the main, but the ball belle reverses it. She goes to the gay gatherings of dancers, bare-breasted, in the fashion sanctioned by polite usage. From shoulder to shoulder, and from neck to a perilously low point, she has no covering whatever. It is clear as can be that her garb has no reference to warmth. She is by it exposed at her most sensitive area to cold. Every draught of air threatens her with pneumonia, and each change from the temperature of a room to that of a colder one menaces neuralgia or rheumatism. In this quandary she bethought herself of making her fan a paradox. She employs that article of adornment, flirtation and refrigeration for still another purpose. She gets a big one constructed of feathers on the outside; or else a lace affair which looks as airy as her own corsage; but the inner surface is covered with swan's down, under which is a thick wadding. Armed with that sort of a fan, like the shield of a Joan of Arc, she defends her breast against the darts of Death. If a door is opened to let in cold air on her while she is engaged in a quadrille, she spreads the fan closely on her bosom, and thereby is instantly as much dressed as though a high-necked gown, chemise and chamois underwear had been suddenly donned. If in the circles of the waltz she has to pass an open window, the fan is clapped into place. White fur is, in some instances, used for these fans. They are a great comfort during the ball and opera, season, I assure you. But I had to laugh at the unsophisticated fellow, who, the other night, was discussing with a matron the charms of a maiden who sat at the opposite side of the hall.

"She is really so modest," he remarked; "as gushingly as a school girl. See how she defends herself with her fan against the eye of the man who is bending over her."

The fact was that she sat in a breezy spot and was using her fur-lined fan.

"It's the wind she's afraid of," said the matron.

"Bless my soul," the chap ejaculated. "I knew he was a rapid talker, but I didn't imagine he was such a conversational blizzard as that."—*New York letter.*

Powder and Shot.

Gunpowder is a compound of niter, or saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur. By consulting Our Curiosity Shop book for 1881 a detailed account of the process of its manufacture will be found. Shot is made in high towers. Bars of lead are carried by machinery to the summit of the tower, and are then melted and poured into perforated pans or colanders. The melted lead falling in drops is cooled in a spherical form, and at the bottom falls into a large vessel of water. Taken from the water, the shot is assorted into various sizes, and is then polished by being put with some pulverized graphite in a rapidly rotating cylinder. The most of the gunpowder in use in this country is manufactured in Pennsylvania. New York produces the greatest proportion of shot.—*Inter Ocean.*

IT is believed that Oscar Wilde will now have the sunflower nonsense taken out of him in short order. He is a daddy.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated Institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat, and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhœa, impotency, and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele, and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEADING musicians are advocating a lower musical pitch. It is to be hoped lowness will strike the scale of admission also.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and all bilious attacks.

NEVER judge by appearances; but, in case of a heavy defalcation, it is generally safe to judge by disappearances.

Because a Good Constitution bears abuse wonderfully, do not assume that a reckoning day will never come. Be sensible in your habits, and use neither rum nor tobacco. At the first symptom of dyspepsia, disorders of the skin, kidneys, liver or blood, use promptly Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the unrivaled purifier of the blood and renovator of the system, which is a certain cure.

THE giraffe presents the most wonderful case of sore throat on record.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

I have used two bottles of Athlophoros and seem to be entirely cured of rheumatism, after fifteen years' trouble and suffering. I cannot say too much for this medicine. C. F. TILTON, Engineer on the Northwestern Railroad, Freeport, Ill.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, which makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

DON'T work your horses to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Favoritism

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

A NEW YORK man has just swindled a hotel man out of $400. Judging from the amount we are inclined to think that he must have staid over night.—*Boston Post.*

THE Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

FOR THE LIVER TAKE HOPS & MALT FOR THE KIDNEYS

BITTERS.

It will cure any case of **Liver** and **Kidney** troubles when properly **taken.** It is a perfect renovator and invigorator. It cleanses the **system** of the **poisonous** humors that develop in **Liver, Kidney** and **Urinary** diseases, carrying away all **poisonous matter** and **restoring** the **Blood** to a **healthy** condition, **enriching** it, **refreshing** and invigorating **Mind** and **Body.** It prevents the growth to **Serious Illness** of a **Dangerous** Class of **Diseases** that begin in more trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as **such.**

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been **quickly relieved** and in a short time perfectly **cured** by the use of **Hops & Malt Bitters.**

Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with **Inferior** preparations of similar name. **Take Nothing** but Hops & Malt Bitters if you want a sure **Cure.**

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75. per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE. Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

OPIUM MORPHINE and CHLORAL HABITS EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Make money grinding your Feed on the KAESTNER PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Over 6,500 in use. Warranted fully. CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., 501-512 S. Canal St., Chicago.

DO YOU USE STOVE REPAIRS? Having a stock of Repairs for over 15,000 different Stoves, can we not make it to your advantage to trade with us? Prompt shipments and satisfaction guaranteed. THE W. C. METZNER STOVE REPAIR CO., 125 & 127 West Randolph Street, Chicago. Catalogue sent free.

$165 CASH FOR 30 DAYS ONLY! Will buy a New Upright or Square **PIANO!** Boxed and on cars. Stool and cover $6 extra. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State St., Chicago.

VINEGAR BITTERS is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick. Send for medical book, free. R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 632 Washington St., N. Y.

MR. JAMES BAGLEY, section foreman C. & M. R. R., Winkle, Ohio, had not slept

A whole Night for over a year, his suffering from Neuralgia was so great. Three doses of ATHLOPHOROS cured him. Neuralgia can always be quickly cured by use of Athlophoros. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 113 Wall St., New York.

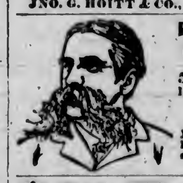
CLIMAX Brotherhood GRADE **R. U. AWARE** THAT **Lorillard's Climax Plug** bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's **Rose Leaf** fine cut; that Lorillard's **Navy Clippings**, and that Lorillard's **Snuffs**, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

MEN AND WOMEN DR. LAFONTIA'S MEDICATED BALM Will Develop, Strengthen, Invigorate and Enlarge Small, Weak and Undeveloped portions of the Body. An external preparation, can be applied to any part of the body. By mail, with full directions, $1 per packet, contains one month's treatment. Larger size $2. T. W. DONOVON, 126 Brewster St., Detroit, Mich., Sole Agent.

Agents Wanted for Life and Deeds of **GEN'L GRANT** By COLONEL F. A. BURR. It contains a full history of his noble and eventful life. Introduction written by Grant's Pastor, Rev. Dr. Newman. Col. Burr's work is indorsed by Grant's most intimate friends. Send for extra terms to agents. Address National Publishing Co., CHICAGO, Ill.

BAND UNIFORMS Send for our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of BAND AND DRUM CORPS UNIFORMS. 20 colored fashion plates. Illustrations and prices of Hats, Helmets, Caps, Pouches, Belts, Drum Major Outfits, Pompons, Plumes, Epaulettes, Shoulder Knots, Gold Cord and Lace, Buttons, Ornaments, Band and Procession Flags and Banners, Cap Lamps, etc. Mailed free. LYON & HEALY, Chicago

RUGS MADE IN A DAY Delightful employment Easy and profitable. No Hooking, Knitting, Braiding, or Weaving. Use any kind of cloth (new or old), rags or yarn. A handsome Turkish Rug made with 25 cts. worth of carpet waste. **THE PEARL RUG MAKER** can be used on all sewing machines, or by hand. A wonderful invention. It is at last. Price $1.00, postpaid. Agents Wanted. Send stamp for circulars, terms, and territory. JNO. G. HOITT & CO., 218 State St., Chicago.



THE MAN WHO MAKES 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box, for **$60 and** JONES he pays the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

$25 Reward. We will pay the above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we can not cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. F. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness, and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Large bottles $1; small bottles 50 cents. Will refund the money for any failure. For sale by all druggists. ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 92 & 94 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

C. D. Hampton, father of Hon. Chas. S. Hampton has been appointed postmaster of Harbor Springs.

The Bronson Journal sums up the building and improvements in that town during the past year at $88,100.

Lansing, October 1.—The sale of the state printing office was completed this morning. Messrs. Thorp and Godfrey arrived from Detroit last night and all papers to the transfer were executed this morning. The consideration is about $30,000 and the sale includes the Lansing Republican. Possession is to be given January 1 next.

The republican press is just now crying out loudly against democratic "bossism," as if "bossism" was something terrible. They seem to forget how many "bosses" the republican party had during its era of success. The real trouble, however, is that they are afraid the democratic party will become thoroughly organized and harmonious. Let them howl.

The commissioner of labor says the total loss to wage-workers by the stoppage of the mill in the Saginaw valley last summer was over $26,000, but neglects to state how much was gained by reduction of the hours of labor without reduction of pay. Representatives of labor organizations claim that "besides this substantial gain from the strike there is the experience which the mill owners have had with the temper and purposes of the men, which will be a moral suasion upon them in their future actions."

The Law of Libel in Michigan.

A curious libel suit came to an end in Detroit on Wednesday with a verdict of six cents damages for the plaintiff. This was a case in which a newspaper—The Detroit Free Press—in the exercise of what it deemed its duty as a publisher of the news of the day, and according to the universal usage of American dailies had printed a synopsis of a declaration filed in a divorce case in the Superior Court district of Detroit. The Judge ruled adversely to the defendant throughout the proceedings. He enunciated it as the law that the publication of a declaration or complaint filed in court on the commencement of a suit is not privileged, and held that the newspaper which published it must prove the truth of the declaration or suffer in damages if it fails to do so; that it must justify in order to escape punishment. We believe this is the law laid down in the books and bequeathed to this generation by the harsh and unfriendly precedents of the English courts, made in many instances by judges who themselves deserved to suffer, or perhaps had suffered, the castigations of the pamphleteers of their day. It seems, however, from the verdict of the jury in the Detroit case and in several others which have recently been decided, that in practice the law is not so stupid and vindictive as the judges of some of the courts would like to have it. Juries, when composed of reasonable and dispassionate men, will not impose cruel or unusual punishment upon any publisher who, in the course of his business as a collector and disseminator of the news, shall in good faith and without malice print a colorless synopsis of a declaration filed in court in a suit at law.—[Chicago Tribune.

Boston Herald: There is nothing small about the average republican partisan. If his party can hold all the offices for 25 years under its own administrations and retain them under a democartic president he won't grumble. The earth and the fullness thereof will satisfy him for the present.

Indianapolis Times (Rep): Our present tariff is protection run to seed. It is a mass of erudition, and calls for radical revision. A revision of the present tariff does not necessarily mean free trade; it means commercial reform. The tariff should not be reformed in the interest of a theory, but in the interest of business.

RESTORED BY MAGIC.

Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove Moth, Tan and Pimples and leave the skin clear and soft? If so, you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

MME. PATTI AT HOME.

The Queen of Song as the Hostess of Craig-y-Nos Castle.

The diva is a charming hostess of the castle of Craig-y-Nos, Wales, writes a correspondent to the Philadelphia *Press*. On her arrival at Liverpool Mme. Patti takes four-wheelers to a special train, which, heading southward, is soon whirling through the loveliest possible country. After a quick transatlantic passage the prima donna can not put up with the regular Welsh train, the pace of that conveyance being, it seems, a sort of market-going jog, with halts made whenever the engineer or guard wants to chat with some of his numerous relatives along the road.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Cray Station being near, where we were to leave the train, a roar and a crash were heard away to our right. "That's the Krupp," explained Mme. Patti, and she went on to tell us that the head keeper always fired it in salute when she returned home. At Cray, which is but a mile or so from the castle, we found a dozen or so carriages of every description, from a dog-cart to a landau, in waiting, and a crowd of people, who cheered like a republican rally. I have not had much experience in regal receptions, but I am sure a queen could not have been more heartily welcomed than Patti was by those whom she affectionately calls "her people." There were arches of flowers across the road, more arches at the castle gates, flags flying, flowers filling the air, guns booming, and people shouting, until we began to appreciate the fact that Patti was la diva at her home as well as on the stage. As soon as Patti's carriage turned into the driveway the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home." The tears came into Patti's eyes then, and I remembered her farewell singing of that song in America.

Footmen in livery were stationed on the porch and assisted madame—as I find she is always called here—and her five guests to alight. There was a marked absence of ceremony, and everyone was made to feel at home at once. Wood fires burned in the great open fireplaces, and there were maids and men servants in every room, while the unpacking was going on. At dinner, over which Patti presided with wonderful grace and tact, there were fireworks and music by a band from Swansea, the festivities continuing until midnight. At 9 o'clock the next morning breakfast was served in the conservatory. Madame looked as fresh and happy as a child. No sooner was breakfast begun than the footman brought in the letter-bag, and gave it to madame, who unlocked it and distributed the mail. No excuse is needed for reading letters here—sensible fashion!—and so for a while everyone was busy. Everyone, too, would read out whatever he or she thought would be interesting to the others, so that it was more like a family party than anything else. The morning was chiefly devoted to correspondence and lounging around. After lunch the ladies changed their wrappers for warmer dresses, and the gentlemen donned coats, hats, and gloves, while the horses were being brought around for all to take a drive. Patti started off in her high T-cart, driving and handling the lines like a coachman. Wherever we made our appearance, no matter what they were doing, the people would stop their work and "drop a courtesy." As we drove along the old people would fleck to the doors and dip and drop, while even the babies playing in the road would scurry away, and then bob up and down with the solemnity of marionettes. The lands of Craig-y-Nos must be almost a domain, for in all our drive that day we did not go outside of the courtesying of the Patti tenantry.

The castle of Craig-y-Nos is perched high up on the cleft of a beautifully wooded mountain, and limpid lakes lie in the valley below. The castle is built after the common fashion of all Welsh castles, with low bastions, and what is called a curtain between, that is, a straight line of wall adjoining two semi-circular towers. The walls, which are of the grayish-green slate so plentiful here, are topped with battlements and covered here and there with ivy, while the windows are either arched or gabled. Spreading away in front are the gardens and lawns, all terraced because of the precipitous character of the ground, and so comes gradually down to the little valley along which we had just driven. Through this valley runs a tumbling river, with an unpronounceable name, spanned with pretty bridges and well stocked with fish. The valley opens into the great Swansea valley, while the whole country around is extremely mountainous and abounding in game.

The castle contains twenty-two rooms, none of them very large, but all warm and cozy, as they should be in this climate. Patti's own is hung in blue silk, all the upholstery being to match, while attached to it is a little dressing-room that is complete enough in its appointments for a princess. The drawing-room is charming, and he must be a dull person who could not find something to interest him there. It contains two grand pianos, albums, statuettes, pictures, and offerings from admirers, chief among the latter being an exquisite inlaid cabinet containing gold and silver coronets, with which almost every nation in the world has crowned the diva "queen of song." The morning room contains a picture of the late duke of Albany, with his autograph across the top, and a manly, modest letter begging Patti to accept his picture in return for one she had sent him. In the billiard-room is an immense orchestrion, which is set playing every night after dinner.

The conservatory leads out from the dining-room proper, and this in turn leads to the winter-garden, which I consider the great beauty of the estate. This is a garden of great size, entirely covered in with glass, and containing fountains, graveled walks, and rustic seats. Adjoining the winter garden are the hothouses—one in which nothing but grapes are cultivated, the second devoted to pineapples, cucumbers, and strawberries, and the third for flowers. A short distance from the third conservatory is the gas-house, where, under the superintendence of two men, gas for the whole establishment is manufactured.

Then come the stables, containing ten or twelve horses and carriages and carts of all descriptions, while adjoining each other are an immense flower-garden, kitchen-garden, orchard, a farmyard with cows and chickens of all sorts, and a "pheasantry," which, as its name indicates, is filled with pheasants. You will easily imagine that such an establishment as this is not run without considerable "help." There are, indeed, twenty servants, not including the gamekeepers and gasmen, distributed as follows: Two cooks, two chambermaids, two butlers, five gardeners, two coachmen, two footmen, two stablemen, madame's two maids, monsieur's valet, and the women of the laundry, whose number varies according to that of the guests.

Abundance and good cheer are on all sides, while Patti shows a new and more lovable side of disposition in her anxiety to please everyone alike, and to make all around her happy and at home.

An odd amusement craze is reported from Philadelphia, where it is said that "young ladies and gentlemen go out with table knives, baskets, and tin pails to dig out the weeds from lawns." They are called dandelion parties.

A gentleman in Dickson, Tenn., claims to have in his possession the hammer with which General Andrew Jackson's horses were shod while on his way to New Orleans.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1884, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 295, on the sixth day of August, 1884, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty ($180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

PAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein David S. Fox is complainant, and Maria V. Dyer, and Ezra S. Knowles are defendants, notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, said state of Michigan, said Hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof, as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, for the principal of said mortgage, interest thereon, and costs of said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as commencing at a stake that may be found by running north forty-eight (48) degrees east, seven (7) chains and twenty-four (24) links, thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees east, five (5) chains and twenty-seven (27) links to a stake from a stake on the beach of Pine Lake, where the north and south quarter line of section thirty-two (32) in township thirty-three (33) north range six (6) west, intersects said beach, thence south forty-two (42) degrees west three (3) chains to a stake, thence forty-four (44) degrees east five (5) chains to a stake, thence east forty-two (42) degrees north six (6) chains to the channel bank of Pine Lake, thence north forty-four (44) degrees west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, containing one and 75-100 acres of land together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto now or hereafter belonging or in any wise appertaining and thereupon situated, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated October 7th A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan. 117

A FINE STOCK OF

SILVERWARE

JUST RECEIVED.

C. R. BELLINGER.

FOR SALE.

The place known as
THE BEATTIE FARM
Near McGeagh's Mill.
For particulars inquire at the office of
J. MILO EATON.

Good Goods and Low Prices
ARE
BOUND TO WIN

If you don't believe it, come and see my SPRING STOCK You will see that I am up to the times in styles, and have as fine an assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, as you will find in any City I defy any House to show any nicer line of NECK WEAR and

Furnishing Goods

My aim is to HOLD THE CLOTHING TRADE, by carrying a Large Stock so I can please you all. PRICES TALK Come and see my Large Spring Stock before buying elsewhere.

GEO. W. MILLER.

E. M. Clark

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BOYNE CITY

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

By Car Load,

Have arrived, and more to follow within a few days, for the

STAR

Clothing & Dry Goods House

Of Boyne City.

All or nearly all of the goods will be placed in position and ready for inspection on the 8th inst.

We cordially invite each and every purchaser of Dry Goods and Clothing to come and examine our STOCK and learn our PRICES, and compare with others and judge for yourself for the best of your interest. We are confident that you will be WELL REPAID FOR YOUR TROUBLE.

Our Motto is: Strictly One Price to All, and Every Article as Represented or Money Refunded, at the

Star Clothing & Dry Goods House,

BOYNE CITY, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 9, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.90.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@45c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL.—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 10@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@7c.
PORK—Steak 10c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 15c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

Circulation this Week, 938.

☞The agent for "Cram's Unrivaled Atlas of the World" will call on you in a few days with the best work of the kind ever published, and for the least money. D. W. C. Durgin, president of Hillsdale College, says: "From the examination I have given it, I am prepared to say it is the rarest combination of valuable statistical and geographical matter I have ever met with for the price." It is a book for everybody. You cannot afford to do without it.

F. W. Wilcox still lingers at Charlevoix. He is building more boats having employed Charles Plass, one of the best boat builders in the country, whom he will keep right along. He has completed one of the handsomest boats ever put afloat in Michigan waters. It is made of eight different kinds of native wood and is provided with copper cans, making really a life-boat, impossible to sink. —Kalamazoo Telegraph.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 22-4w

☞At private sale by W. F. Orrell: Lot of furniture, carpets, tables, bedding, bedroom set, parlor suite, organ, sewing machine, stoves, lamps, glassware, dishes, cooking utensils, baby carriage, clothes wringer, washtubs, etc.

☞The price of "BRICK" POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the JOURNAL for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

☞Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞Five Mill scows and a span of good horses for sale cheap; one-half cash, balance on time. John R. Walker, South Arm

☞Just received,—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

☞The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

☞Parties having potatoes to sell will find it to their advantage to call at Upright and Emrey's.

L. E. Allen is building two new six-room houses, which will be for rent as soon as completed.

☞The highest market price given for potatoes, at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Wanted 1,000 bushels of potatoes at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' Market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

First snow October 4th.

Jos. Clark's eight months old boy was buried on Monday.

C. J. Grier went to Grand Rapids Monday, on legal business.

J. Reed Emrey is in Chicago, and Mrs. Emrey is in Manistee.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken and wife returned home Friday morning.

The frame of the fourth story of the flour mill was raised yesterday.

The front of E. H. Green's block is being laid this week, with white brick.

N. N. Card made us a call on Tuesday, while on his way to Norwood to teach school this winter.

Max Genett, of Norwood, raised White Russian oats this year, with heads over 15 inches long.

Mike Litney and wife, and Mills Kanagy went to Traverse City on Wednesday, to attend the fair.

Old Mr. Thomson was knocked over by a cow one night last week, and had one of his ribs broken.

The Friant missed her trip on Saturday, on account of the storm but came over Sunday morning with a load of freight.

A. R. Upright and Isaac Stauffer have bought Philbrick's flock of Shropshiredown sheep, mentioned on our supplement.

G. W. Crouter starts on Monday to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association at Detroit, next week.

W. E. Clark left a stool of barley at this office Saturday containing 22 stalks, all well headed, and the heads well filled with good plump kernels.

Charlie Plass has just received news from his home, at Mt. Clemens, of the birth of a big boy. Charlie has four boys now,—a four oared crew.

Attention is called to the card of the Pine Lake Iron Co. in this paper. They have an unusually large stock of yarns and woolen goods for this region.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold another of their popular ten-cent teas at the church next Wednesday evening, Oct. 14th, from five to nine o'clock.

A congregational society was organized at Ironton, Monday, and a church will be erected in the near future. Under the ministry of Rev. C. F. Van Auken that community seems to be prospering.

The wrecking schooner Experiment is in port this week, gathering up the lot of chains and anchors left here some time ago. The captain expects also to take on part of a cargo of potatoes for Milwaukee or Chicago markets.

Frank Shaubut has leased the U. S. Hotel at Boyne City, and moved to that place on Tuesday. Having in mind the popularity of his house here, we can assure the citizens of that burg that he will make of the U. S. a first class hotel.

The Star Clothing and Dry Goods House, Boyne City, takes a space in the JOURNAL this week to call attention to their stock. This is a new firm recently from Cadillac, and from the reputation which has preceded them, we have no doubt of their ability to preform all they advertise.

While in Lansing recently, Rev. C F. Van Auken purchased for the Congregational society of Charlevoix, 208 yards of carpet for the auditorium of the church, which is expected here in a few days. The portion of the floor occupied for socials is to be covered with heavy matting.

A. R. Upright and Isaac Stauffer will use the Shropshiredown sheep purchased of J. S. Philbrick for a beginning from which they expect to supply the county with thoroughbred stock. When crossed with the Leicestershire they give a good fleece and make excellent mutton. They are reasonably hardy, and are believed to be just the thing for this country.

"The Charlevoix county fair held at East Jordan, which is the county seat at present, was not a success. Farmers and others from the western part of the county failed to put in an attendance and the premiums offered were too small to invite exhibitors."—*Detroit Journal*. If it were generally known who furnishes items for the Journal from this county, the animus of the above would be better understood.

A young people's association was organized at the M. E. church Wednesday evening, a constitution and by-laws adopted, and officers elected. The objects of the society are religious and social improvement. The business and literary meetings of the association are to be held at the M. E. church every Tuesday evening, and the religious meetings at 6 o'clock every Sunday evening. The officers elected on Wednesday evening were: President Jos. J. Goss; vice president, Miss Alice Cochran; secretary, Wm. Stover; treasurer, Miss Sadie Miller.

Death of Mrs. Lewis Miller.

Last Saturday morning our citizens were shocked by the announcement that Mrs. Lewis Miller had been found dead, having apparently fallen down with paralysis of the heart or some kindred disease while about her usual morning work. She had been left but a short time before in her usual health and excellent spirits. She was found by her son Archie about ten o'clock, and though the body was yet warm, life was extinct.

The funeral services were held at the Congregational church on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. C. F. VanAuken. The discourse took the form of an answer to the question, "What is life?" using the text: "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living," Matt. 22:32.

The attendance was quite large, nearly every seat in church being filled. Numerous floral tributes adorned the casket.

Mrs. Miller was born in Ireland, and was left an orphan when quite young. Having no exact record of her birth, the best information places her age at about 65 years at the time of her death. She was the first white "bride" in the Traverse region, and at the time of her death was the oldest white lady in the region who had resided here continuously since her first visit.

Mrs. Miller has borne six children,—five boys and a girl,—four of whom are still living: Henry, now in Butte City, Montana, Edward, in Traverse City, Archie and Geo. W. in Charlevoix.

Mrs. Miller had many friends wherever she has lived, who will sympathize with the husband and sons in their great bereavement.

The following account of Mrs. Miller's early life and marriage, taken from the Herald's history of the Traverse region, will be of interest in connection with the news of her death.

The first bride who came to the Grand Traverse country on her wedding tour, was Mrs. Lewis Miller, whose maiden name was Catherine Kiley. She was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and, like her husband, had been left an orphan. Somehow she had found her way to America, and then to the outpost of civilization at Mackinac. During Mr. Miller's frequent visits to that place, an attachment had grown up between them which finally resulted in marriage. The wedding took place in September, 1845.

Immediately after the marriage, they set sail in the little sloop Lady of the Lake, for their home in the wilderness. Mr. Miller had chartered the vessel for the occasion, and had loaded her with goods for the Indian trade, furniture, and supplies for housekeeping.

The Lady was but a bit of a craft, but she was a perfect duck on the water, and fleet before anything like a favorable wind. The Fates, however, if the Fates have anything to do with regulating wedding trips, decreed a long and tempestuous voyage. It was the season when the god of the winds, on the northern lakes, delights to ornament their surface with foam-capped waves, and tantalize the impatient mariner with variable breezes and the most disappointing kinds of weather.

The first day, they made the island of St. Helena, where they were compelled to seek the shelter of the harbor. There were a dozen sail or more there, waiting for a favorable change. Several times the Lady ventured out, but was as often compelled to put back. Finally, seizing the most favorable opportunity, she was able to reach Little Traverse. Here she was compelled to remain four days. The newly married couple went on shore, and found comfortable quarters in an Indian House. The woman of the house had been brought up in a white family at Mackinac, and being able to understand the wants of her guests, was in a degree successful in her kind endeavors to make their stay pleasant.

Leaving Little Traverse, the vessel reached the mouth of Grand Traverse bay, when she was again driven back. At the second attempt, she was obliged to heave to, in the mouth of the bay, the captain remaining all night at the helm. As Miller came on deck in the morning, dull, leaden clouds obscured the sky, and the air was filled with snow flakes. He proposed to take the captain's place at the helm, while the latter should turn in for a little rest. The captain gladly consented. Once installed in authority, Miller made sail, and let the captain sleep till the Lady was safely moored in the harbor at Old Mission.

A young bride, coming for the first time to the home of her husband, naturally looks with a great deal of interest at the surroundings. Sometimes there is disappointment. There was probably no serious disappointment in this case, but it is a part of the traditional family history, that as Mrs. Miller came on deck, that gloomy September morning, and looked anxiously out upon the scene, beautiful in its gloominess, and saw only the forest-skirted shore and the smoke curling upward from the log-houses of the whites and a few Indian wigwams, the first question she asked her husband was, "Where is the town?"

Mr. Miller's oldest son, Henry L., was the first white child born in the Grand Traverse country.

Historical Society.

The first meeting of this society, as provided for by the constitution, was held at the parlors of Major and Mrs. E. H. Green, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th. The attendance was good and much interest manifested. The constitution and by-laws as revised by the committee who were appointed at the last meeting of last year were adopted. The regular night of meeting was by vote of the society changed from Tuesday to Friday evening in each week. The next regular meeting of the society will be held on Friday evening, Oct. 16th, at the parlors of the Bridge Street House. All are requested to be present, as the annual election of officers occurs on that night, for the ensuing year. F. A. EMRY, Sec'y.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late Mrs. Lewis Miller desire to return their heartfelt thanks to the many friends who showed such kindness to us and ours during our bereavement.

LEWIS MILLER AND SONS.

Salutatory.

Of the new ecclesiastical year next Sunday, at the M. E. Church. The pastor will give the key-note for the next twelve month's ministry. You are cordially invited to be present at 10:30 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

ALL PREPARED FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

We have just placed upon our counters a choice assortment of

Dress Goods, Woollens, Suitings, Etc., Etc.,

For fall wear, at very tempting prices.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TEAS.

Spring Crop, from Japan.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 29,

We will offer, FOR CASH ONLY, 25 Chests new sun-cured Japan at 35 Cents, by the pound or chest. We guarantee this to be equal if not superior to any fifty-cent Tea.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO., Druggists and Stationers.

THE KEYS.

The Kidneys and Liver are the keys to woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no fear need be entertained of sickness, for the system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Lame Back or Side, Failing Strength, Languor, Excessive Flow of Urine, &c., remember they are the advance guard and give warning to more serious trouble such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is a sure cure for all these diseases. Price only $1.00 large bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ALWAYS USEFUL.

If you have Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any Sprains, Stiff Cords, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Sore Throat, &c., *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* will cure quickly and surely. If your Horse has Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Sprain, Bruises or Lameness of any kind, Parmelee's Universal Liniment is the best possible remedy you can use. Large bottles 50 cents, ordinary size 25 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

NO SCROFULA

Can be so deep-seated, so malignant and stubborn, that *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* will not be found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be possible. And if you are troubled with Boils, Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Rough Skin, or any humor whatever, just give the Purifier a thorough trial and you cannot fail to receive benefit from it. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the Kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of Indigestion are present, flatulency, dizziness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

CASH CLUB RATES.

These of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the JOURNAL'S club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription, and one year in advance in cash.

Price.		With the Journal.
$1 00	Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 00
1 00	New York Weekly World	2 00
2 00	Pomeroy's Democrat	2 65
75	Detroit Echo, weekly	1 75
1 00	Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 50	The Cottage Hearth (monthly)	2 25

Sample Copies furnished on application.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

JESSIE'S AWAKENING.

BY JENNIE S. JUDSON.

"Rather uncouth, is he not?" asked Whitney DeVane of his cousin Jessie Barnes.

"I had never thought of him as such," answered Jessie; but when a moment later she compared Frank Graves, the subject of their remarks, with this elegant, city-bred cousin, she thought the description might perhaps apply.

Frank lived on the adjoining farm, and Jessie had known him from early childhood.

He had been a constant visitor at her home until since the arrival of the city cousin, when his visits gradually grew less, and now had almost ceased.

Whitney DeVane had neither seen nor visited his country relatives before this summer, but being worn out, as he said, with city life, he had come to spend his vacation with them.

He stated that he was corresponding clerk in a large bank, and that the close, confining labor to which he had been subjected had worn upon his health.

He professed to be delighted with his surroundings and the country air and fare, and evinced by the most flattering manner that his cousin Jessie had made a deep impression on his heart. Jessie had been well educated, and was as pretty and sprightly a girl as the county afforded.

She was quite dazzled by the attention and flattery bestowed by her elegant cousin, and had grown almost discontented with her country life and friends.

Before her cousin's arrival Frank Graves had been her ideal of manly strength, and it spoke much for the change that had been wrought in her that she would have mentally agreed to her cousin's comment that he was "uncouth."

"Thanks, Jessie," Frank had said the night previous, as he bade her good-night at an evening party. "I shall call on you, perhaps, after your cousin's visit has terminated, unless you should have decided to go with him; but not before."

Jessie felt a little sting at this careless reply, and the color rose swiftly to her face at the intimation it contained.

Her cousin leaned gracefully against a tree awaiting her, during this conversation. "Could he have heard Frank's remark?" she asked herself. His manner was unusually tender as they walked home through the moonlight.

"Thank heaven! I've managed to get rid of that boor," the courtly Mr. De Vane said to himself as he entered his room that night; "he promised to be the greatest obstacle to my plans."

Jessie had gone to the woods one day, a short time afterward, to gather ferns to adorn the parlor.

"Whitney admires ferns so much, I shall gratify his tastes," she thought as she plucked the long cool fronds, when a conversation carried on in the road near by, broke upon her musing.

A woman and child stood talking to a man on horseback.

"He has never paid me one cent for his washing this four weeks, Mr. Frank, and puts me off again to-day. Aside from my labor, I have been at the expense of wood, soap, and starch for him, an expense I can ill afford to bear."

"Contemptible creature!" muttered Frank.

"Besides, he has poisoned Annie's mind with his flattery, with the papers he has brought her to read, and with his talk of city life. Do you think it would do any good to speak to Miss Jessie about him? She is always kind."

"I'm afraid not, Mrs. Bennett," replied the man, with a short, unmirthful laugh; "Jessie is more infatuated than Annie, and, I judge, proposes for herself a life of misery by marrying him."

Can't you talk with her, sir? It seems a dreadful pity."

"Talk with her!" bitterly. "I have no influence. I am only a clodhopper compared with her city cousin."

And then their voices were borne away, but what had been revealed to Jessie was enough, for she felt stunned and humiliated.

She hurried home and was glad to hear her father say, "Well, Jessie, I have decided to go to Stanton to-morrow, to make the purchases we have so long talked of, and will take you instead of mother, as she is not feeling well."

Stanton was seventy miles away, and was the place in which Mr. De Vane had stated that he resided.

"We'll, call on Whitney's employers and give them an account of his conduct," he added, laughingly. "Get any letter or messages you may have to send ready to-night, Whitney, as we shall start on the ten o'clock train from the village to-morrow."

Whitney gave a startled glance at this intelligence, but soon assumed his usual self-possessed manner.

"Curse the luck!" he muttered, on reaching his room; "I would have married the girl and got some property in that way, little greenhorn that she is; but if the old duffer goes to Stanton and finds out I've never seen the place, that'll end that matter. So I'll be forced to get at the strong box, where I know he keeps a good pile. The old lady is feeble, and can be easily managed. Frank Graves and his father are away threshing, so there'll be no fear from that quarter. I'll go over to Lehigh to-morrow for my old pal, Charles Douglas, tell the old lady I'll be gone for two or three days, but come back late in the afternoon, and finish up the job."

He left early in the morning, telling Jessie that the sunshine of the house would depart with her presence, and that he did not expect to "live," but merely to "drag out a blank existence" until he saw her again.

A furtive gleam of distrust in the eyes which hitherto had only cast on him admiring glances, served to further confirm his purpose of carrying out his plans that day.

At nine o'clock a carriage drove to the door, a curly head was thrust from the window, then a dainty little foot was seen on the step, and soon a fairy form was rushing up the walk.

"Why, Dollie," cried Jessie, ecstatically, as she hastened on to the porch, "is it really you come at last, and when I least expected you? How glad I am!"

Then ensued a fervent embrace and the interchange of many kisses.

"Yes," said Dollie, breathlessly, "I was in Stanton visiting a cousin, and I would not go back home without coming to see you."

This welcome arrival quite changed Jessie's plans, and it was hastily decided that Mrs. Barnes should accompany her husband, and the two girls stay at home.

They were enchanted with the prospect of a long, happy day to themselves, in which they would talk over old school-days, girlish secrets, new dresses, and many other charming things.

The day passed all too rapidly, and late in the afternoon they betook themselves into the parlor to play duets and sing until the early twilight fell, when supper-getting was in order.

"Don't you feel afraid to be alone, Jessie?" asked Dollie, once.

"Oh, no, mamma and papa will come back on the eleven o'clock train, and we can put a lamp in the port-hole window if we feel alarmed, and Frank Graves will come over. We made that arrangement with each other two years ago, but it never has been necessary to carry it into effect."

"I always carry a little pistol when I travel, and it is in my trunk now; so we can defend ourselves, since you are such an expert in target practice," said Dollie.

A half-hour later a pair of sinister eyes peered at the young girls through the window-blinds, as they still sat in the parlor.

"Jessie and another girl!" was the startled mental comment of the intruder. "Bah, the game is not so easy as I thought. Cursed creatures, what are they doing here? I'll slip out to the barn and tell Charlie how the land lies."

"Jessie, I hear footsteps," said Dollie, in a low tone; "let us go quickly and lock all the house. It may be some tramp who knows we are alone."

The girls acted hastily upon this suggestion, and the front and back doors were closed and barred simultaneously as the two men issued from the barn.

A torrent of muttered curses greeted the sound of the closing doors.

"They suspect something," whispered Douglas. "Are you sure there are but two of them? I heard some one answer from up stairs a while ago when one of them called."

"Oh! well, suppose there are three. I know there are no firearms in the house. Come on; we can manage them."

Twilight had fallen, but the movements of one of the stealthily approaching figures, as Jessie watched it from the side-lights of the back door, were strangely familiar, and her heart sank within her.

Some intuition warned her of what was about to happen. "Dollie, get your pistol, quick," she said, "and I'll get mine. We haven't a moment to lose. I'm sure the house will be attacked."

"I'm thankful I never mentioned to Whitney that I had a pistol," she thought.

No lamps were lighted, and the girls kept their ears on the alert to catch any sound.

"They are on the porch," whispered Dollie, "fortunately the house is not large and can be more easily guarded."

The windows were the first point of attack.

The parlor shutters were turned and a hand thrust through. The window would next have been broken, when suddenly a pistol-shot rang on the air. Dollie had aimed at the casement opposite the hand and hit it squarely.

The enemy was evidently taken by complete surprise by this movement, and for a long time all was still.

Jessie ran swiftly up the steps in this interval and set the signal light in the port-hole window.

"Watch on that side and I will watch on this," was Dollie's command when she returned, "and we may baffle them yet."

The crash of breaking glass at the dining-room window, warned Jessie that that point was being attacked, and she hastily fired.

A terrible oath showed that some mischief had been wrought by the shot, and then all was still.

"There are three of them," whispered Douglas, "one is up stairs guarding that point, and there is a man among 'em; let's give it up, Jack; so much firing 'll bring people."

"Coward!" hissed the other, "I tell you I'll have some money or die."

Meantime, the young girls, sustained by the courage of desperation, watched every loophole. A half-hour of tense expectation elapsed.

"Ah, Jessie, why does not your friend come?" asked Dollie, in an agonized whisper, "I can't hold out much longer."

"They may have climbed the veranda, and turned a window-catch up stairs without our hearing. I'll slip up and see."

"Oh! Jessie, don't, for heaven's sake. I beg you not to go," said Dollie.

But it was too late. Jessie was already speeding noiselessly up the steps.

A struggling ray of light from the signal lamp in the hall window revealed a man in the room opposite rifling the drawers. His back was toward her, but his every gesture was familiar. Paralyzed for a moment by terror she could not moved. Then she flew forward to lock the burglar in; but at the sound he turned and fired, and she fell unconscious in the hall.

"I didn't mean to hurt the little fool," he muttered, "but it couldn't be helped."

"Hist! some one is coming from the outside. I'll get out of this while I can. Little devils, they've delayed and thwarted me after all."

The sound of horses' feet rapidly approaching caused him to hasten; but he was too late. Two men on foot were already in the yard, and after a terrible scuffle he was taken by them, pinioned and led away.

"Open to friends," cried Frank Graves' deep voice as he knocked at the front door.

Dollie, whose terror was almost overpowering from hearing the firing above and the noise in the yard below, dragged herself forward and unbolted the door, then fell fainting at her rescuer's feet.

She was lifted by strong arms, and when a light was obtained was placed upon the sofa.

Frank's surprise was great at seeing a stranger's face upon the pillow, and he rushed to the foot of the steps and called out, "Jessie, where are you?"

No response came, and he ran swiftly up the steps to find the one he sought lying in marble beauty on the floor, while a red stream trickled to his feet.

"He has killed her!" he cried, mad with despair, and lifting her tenderly bore her to the light where he looked in wild haste for her wound.

The pretty arm was all lacerated and torn, but no other hurt could be discovered.

With a great sigh of relief he placed her on the bed, and sent one of the men for a physician.

In the meantime poor, wilted little Dollie returned to consciousness, crying out, "Where is Jessie?" She was tenderly soothed, and was soon able to give an account of the terrible seige they had sustained.

No words would depict the regret and amazement of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, when they had returned, at what had occurred, nor express their deep gratitude to Frank Graves and those he had brought to the rescue.

"Father and I came home very late," Frank said, "or we would have relieved the poor girls at least a half hour earlier."

"And to think," cried Mrs. Barnes in horror, "that the villain who attacked them, and shot our child, was the man we have treated as a friend and relative for weeks. We learned a part of his perfidy in Stanton to-day, but did not dream the whole."

"If you had been here alone, he would have made way with you, I have no doubt," said her husband, with a shudder.

"Brave girls!" cried Frank enthusiastically, "their pluck and perseverance is worthy of a medal. I can never be thankful enough that I gave Jessie that little pistol, and taught her to shoot."

Dollie soon recovered from her fright, and in a day or two was as bright and sunshiny as ever. But though Jessie's wound was slight and grew rapidly better, she seemed to droop as the days went on.

Frank called every morning, but after a brief inquiry as to her health, devoted himself exclusively to Dollie.

They sang duets together, while Jessie lay listening; they took horseback rides where, from the window, she could see them start; they brought her flowers they had plucked together.

"They were very kind, of course," poor Jessie said to herself, petulantly, "but why should they do everything together?"

Frank had never seemed so manly to her, nor so handsome. His voice had never been so rich and full, nor his manner so filled with strength and tenderness as when she saw him with Dollie.

She felt humiliated at what she imagined his opinion of her to be. "He holds my weakness in contempt, I know," she often thought, "and can never really respect me again," which thought bore for her far more bitterness than the remembrance of her rude awakening.

One day, however, a sudden change was wrought in her, both mentally and physically. It was brought about through a short conversation.

"To think," said Dollie, indignantly, one morning, "that that rascal should have pretended to be corresponding clerk in the bank at Stanton; why, Jessie," with a blush and a drop of the pretty head, "I am engaged to the corresponding clerk in the bank at Stanton myself, and I assure you he is very nice, indeed."

"Engaged!" cried Jessie, rising upon her elbow, while a sudden flush spread upon her cheek; "I thought you were engaged to Frank Graves."

"Oh! no;" with a soft little laugh, "he is in love with—some one else."

Jessie lay down again with quickened breath.

"You know who it is, Jessie. Now don't you think, dear, you made a great mistake in preferring Whitney De Vane to one so noble and manly as Frank Graves?"

"Preferred him!" cried Jessie. "In my heart I never preferred him. I was only foolish and silly, and allowed myself to be dazzled by fine dress, a good appearance, and a plausible tongue. Frank is worth ten thousand such, but he despises me, I know he does, whereupon she burst into a flood of tears.

"Indeed, darling, he does not," cried Frank, coming forward at this juncture and taking her in his arms; "look at me once and see."

"Forgive me for eavesdropping," he begged, a moment later, when Jessie's tears had been kissed away. "Miss Dollie and I have been carrying out a preconcerted plan for days, and I could not resist being present to hear what you had to say in answer to her remarks this morning."

Jessie was too happy not to forgive anything to her handsome lover, and all through the future years she spent with him felt a keen sense of gratitude that she had met her "awakening" at the time and in the way she had, terrible though it had been.

Whitney De Vane, alias Jack Parker, who had once before been convicted, was sent again to the penitentiary, and Jessie never saw him afterward.

The other burglar could not be found.

In a Mexican Restaurant.

From the Military Plaza in San Antonio a half dozen narrow streets branch off. Down the narrowest of these, which seems but a passage-way between the rows of somber houses that line either side—for this is "greaser town"—is a restaurant. The presiding genius of the place is a fat and handsome Mexican, whose unctuous complexion glistens in the glow of the charcoal fire that blazes softly in a cavernous, horizontal slit in the gigantic chimney. It is like no other cooking arrangement that ever was seen, and the method of the chef "is beyond compare." Dozens of shiny saucepans and skillets, set upon the coals, crowd the opening very much like invalided teeth in some great ogre's mouth, and in each of the little skillets and saucepans is the portion for one person.

The treasures of earth could not induce that oily cook to consolidate his dishes, and more especially to fry more than one egg at a time in his egg-pan; his laws are fixed and unalterable, and he regards the protests of his guests against cold eggs served in congealed oil with Mexican indifference.

Thirteen plates for the thirteen waiting customers stand ready to his hand, and the long-handled frying-pan makes thirteen separate journeys with thirteen separate eggs, the while that two assistants, a degree dirtier, oilier, and less fat, chop onions and grate cheese, which are spread finally over the chilled eggs and cold oil and placed before the hungry people, whom a day's anticipatory fast has prepared to accept anything with gratitude. In lieu of a fork a very flat pancake, called a "tortilla," is doled out to each one. Years of practice are required for the successful manipulation of this most useful article, which, when you have done with as a scoop and have diligently and successfully chased the particles of food in the sea of oil that fills your plate, you are expected to eat as a final course—a most cleanly and labor-saving arrangement.—*John McIntyre, in Home Journal.*

Contagion by Mail.

The possibility of the communication of contagious diseases by mail has more than once been proven, but a physician of Watertown, N. Y., reports a case which should be underscored. A little girl dying with scarlet fever wished to send a dying kiss to a little friend. She pressed her lips to a letter which her mother was writing to a relative, and a circle was drawn around the spot that was kissed. The letter passed through the mails, and the little friend received the message of love by kissing the circumscribed spot on the letter. What could be more natural and affectionate? Shortly afterward the child was attacked by the scarlet fever and died, and as it was the only case in the place the physician believes that the contagion was communicated by the letter. Cases have been reported of the transmission of contagious diseases in books that were read by sick persons. No time nor distance serves to destroy the germs of contagion, and there is some reason to believe that paper is quite as likely to absorb them as clothing and other porous materials. One who has seen the infinitesimal germs of disease multiplying under a microscope can readily understand how a single germ, though only one twenty-thousandth of an inch in length, communicated by a letter or a paper or a book, may carry disease or death in its train. People receiving letters from places known to be infected with small-pox or scarlet fever or diphtheria would do well to take their own precautions against contagion. Fumigation with sulphur is generally effective to kill the germs. Better, perhaps, is exposure to steam-heat. Heat of the degree of boiling water is death to all microbe life.—*Springfield Union.*

Plain Coon Hunting.

"Raccoon" may do with people who never saw one of these animals, but those who hunt them are not going to use the word. What would you think of a man who would invite you to go a "raccoon hunting" with him? You would know at once he was a dude. But when you see an old-time darky, with one gallus on, a horn worn smooth with long use, a sharp ax sticking out at his shirt-collar behind, a business-looking half-hound that puts on no airs, a bob-tailed, yaller-cur, considerably scarred up, and a half-grown pup that he carries along "to see if he won't larn some sense," you may know that he means business. He is going a "coon hunting."—*Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan.*

NEITHER the evil nor the good that men do is ever interred with their bones, but lives after them.

MONTREAL'S MOB.

The Canadian City the Scene of a Fearful Anti-Vaccination Riot.

A Howling Mob Wrecks Health Offices and Public Buildings—Residences Fired.

[Montreal special.]

Montreal was the scene of a violent riot this evening as the result of the movement for compulsory vaccination. The French-Canadians have shown strong opposition to compulsory vaccination since the start, and trouble has been feared. The English were determined, however, that no more delay would be allowed, and decided at once to carry compulsory measures into force. A branch office was started in the East End, and orders were given to-day to begin the thorough vaccination of all persons in the French-Canadian quarter. At an early hour this morning the office was opened. A crowd at once began to assemble, and the building was soon surrounded. Several French-Canadian citizens addressed the gathering, which was becoming more and more riotous, and advised pacific measures. A squad of police was called out, and toward afternoon the mob dispersed, threatening, however, to return in the evening. They kept their word.

At seven o'clock to-night the building was surrounded by a noisy, threatening crowd of French-Canadians, who began operations by storming the Health Office, smashing all the windows, and creating a general havoc.

The mob next went to the residence of Dr. Laberge, of the Medical Health Office, stoned it, and shouted defiance. On marched the mob, gathering in numbers as it went, its objective point being the City Hall.

The authorities had by this time got wind of the mob's intentions, and the fire-bells sounded a general alarm, calling the whole police force from the various stations to the Central Station at the City Hall. The mob arrived, however, before the police had mustered, and took possession of the streets around the hall. Showers of stones were rained upon the building, and many windows were shattered. The police were still in the stations, and, as usual, a delay occurred before they were ordered out. When they first reached the street they had only their small wooden batons, which were utterly useless on the mob, which continued its work of destruction, moving completely around the building.

An order was given to arm the force with muskets, but the men, strange to say, were kept standing in the station while the mob continued its work outside. Several of the policemen and the Mayor's brother armed themselves with revolvers and blazed away from the door of the station, silencing the mob on that side. On the other side, however, the work was kept up, and the health officer got a severe handling. A large number of people were here undergoing vaccination, and had to fly from the mob.

In the midst of the din a cry was raised, "To the newspaper office!" and in a few minutes the crowd, now numbering several thousand, had formed into line and were on the way. The mob marched down the principal streets, singing and shouting, and made for the office of the *Morning Herald*, a large five-story building on Victoria Square. Their number was considerably increased on their way, and they surrounded the newspaper office several thousand strong. The building, which occupies a prominent position, was brilliantly lighted up, and formed a good mark for the rioters. The windows were soon smashed, and the rioters took full vengeance upon the paper, which has been the most active and plain-spoken about the French-Canadians.

For over half an hour the mob had it all their own way, the police remaining inactive in the station while the work of destruction was going on. While engaged at the newspaper office the rioters gave expression to various threats, and said they would show the English whether it was they or the French who would rule the city. The English were roundly abused, and a number of violent scenes occurred. When the police did arrive on the scene the mob again formed and marched back through the streets to the East End, where they held a mass meeting, and after several inflammatory speeches proceeded to the homes of several of the doctors and stoned them.

The rioters before dispersing went down to one of the objectionable vaccinator's houses and fired it. The fire brigade were hastily summoned, and extinguished the fire before any damage was done. When the riot was at its height the cries were frequently raised, "Burn the city!" and "Down with the English!"

That such a thing as the small-pox should serve to awaken race hostility is indeed remarkable; but the fact is that it has been the cause of more bitterness than even the most serious subject of quarrel. To state the case very simply, the French in Montreal have been harboring and breeding the small-pox with apparent indifference to the loss of life it was causing, and complete indifference to its effects upon the English population. The English have suffered to a small extent from the ravages of the disease—poor Sir Francis Hincks fell a victim to it through infection carried to his house by a servant—but their business losses as the result of the prevalence of the epidemic have been most serious. The French would not vaccinate, were reluctant to lend themselves to any sanitary measures, but preferred to fight the disease, if at all, by pious observances and ceremonies.

A gentleman on the Citizens' Committee to-day proclaimed that there were at least 4,000 cases of small-pox in the city. The opening of the Theater Royal has been indefinitely postponed on account of the epidemic. The health officials are encountering the most determined opposition in their work of placarding, especially in the East End of the city, and several arrests have been made.

SPLINTERS.

THE railroads of Pennsylvania employ 70,000 men.

IT will take three months and $2,000 to mount Jumbo.

THE Grant Monument fund in New York has reached nearly $83,000.

CARLOTTA has turned her forty-sixth year, and is recovering her reason.

SENATOR PALMER.

His Response at the Banquet of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Soldier as a Schoolmaster—Michigan's Just Tribute to General Grant.

Below we give in full the remarks of Senator Palmer at the Army of the Cumberland banquet in Grand Rapids:

MR. CHAIRMAN: My toast is a peculiar one. The committee having the banquet in charge it seems had selected sentiments to be responded to by each of the distinguished speakers, on the ground probably that they knew whereof they should speak, and they had run out of material when they got down to me. All of you gentlemen favored by a mark to shoot at, in the way of a toast proposed, had much to do with the great struggle, the outcome of which has resulted so happily for both sides.

Why the committee did not give me Cincinnatus, I do not know, unless it was because I was more given to turning other people's swords into pruning hooks rather than my plow-share into a sword. However, they told me to take what was left, or in other words to "go as I pleased." Graeco-Roman, catch-as-catch-can, or collar and elbow. So I took "The soldier as a school-master." Some of you may not recognize its appropriateness, although you must confess that you have performed one part of the role of the jolly old pedagogue—you had a habit of whipping the boys.

We have been taught by the books that war was destructive, that schoolmasters were the creatures and promoters of peace. We have been told that the pen was mightier than the sword, a saying which implies that they are two rival and not congenial forces. The cloister and the camp have been regarded as typifying the antipodes of human life, and yet the pupil of Socrates—the man who perpetuated and developed the philosophy of his master, the man who gave his whole life to metaphysical study and dreamy meditation—said that the men who fought at Marathon and Salamis were the schoolmasters of all Greece. What he meant is a matter of inference, but we may educe from his surroundings that he wished to impress upon his people that the devotion of the 10,000 who met and defeated eleven times their number at Marathon was an example more ennobling and more lasting than all the speculations of the academy; than all the eloquence of the Agora. He meant more; he undoubtedly meant that their example showed that the refinement and culture of Athens had not enervated her sons—that while other Grecian states had consented to become tributary to the Persian King, the men who won these victories knew what independence and nationality meant and proposed to maintain them—that the true soldier, the man who fights for a principle, knowing what he fights for and why he fights for it, is the man who not only has been trained in the gymnasium but has listened in the schools. He must also have referred to that spectacle of other leaders generously giving away their right of command that Miltxades might lead them on that fateful day.

What Athens achieved after that fight is a matter of history. How Phidias designed—how Praxiteles chiseled—how Parrhasius painted—how one man ruled by the force of his genius, has given to this period a distinctive appellation as the "Age of Pericles."

The men whom Plato called the schoolmasters of all Greece have become more—they have become the schoolmasters of Christendom. The blood-shed there has flowed down in a broad stream for nearly twenty-four hundred years; has irrigated all lands where education has dug channels, and baptized every hero who has fought for his native land, from Brutus down to the volunteer who left the little schoolhouse at his country's call to fight in the war of the great rebellion.

It is possible, in the short time which propriety will permit me to take, to cite but few instances. There was Winkelried, who "made way for liberty" by grasping nine spear points to his heart at Anspach; Sydney, who passed the cup of cold water to the wounded soldier, saying "Thy need is greater than mine;" Hofer shot to death at Mantua; Hampden who gave his life for liberty at Chalgrove; Ney holding single-handed the Russian army at bay at the gates of Wilna, by the terror of his name and afterward picking up the babe whom its mother had thrown away in her despair, and carrying it in his arms to a place of safety; Nathan Hale who lamented that he had but one life to give to his country; Washington at Valley Forge; Mad Anthony Wayne at Stony Point—all these are lessons given by the heroes of the past which educate not only for war but for the duties of peace.

They illustrate self-sacrifice, self-denial, patriotism, piety, daring, loyalty, fidelity, long suffering, the qualities which more than others dignify humanity.

It was these or like instances of noble qualities which prepared our nation for the sublimest exhibition of all these traits, in the war of the great rebellion. The majority of men are not educated by books, they are educated by deeds. Not by mental processes alone, but by the ideals which the heroes of all time have created. The saying that the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church is not more true than that the blood of patriots is the cement of the state. To whom is this country not dearer now than it was before 300,000 men had given their lives for its redemption? This appeals to old and young alike—but the great lessons which have been taught in the last twenty-four years, and which will be taught as long as men shall cite Marathon and Salamis, will be that, although armies are powerful, ideas are still more so, and that armies are glorious in proportion to the beneficence of the ideas which they attempt to enforce.

It will be told in the future as it has been in the past that not until the bring on the flag was a single preparation made for the gigantic struggle which followed, and that then men sprang from every field and every factory to avenge the insult; that wives sent their husbands, mothers their sons, sisters their brothers, maidens their lovers, and all for the flag. But what the child will ask, for the flag? Why should so many men die because they fired on the flag? Then he will be told that the flag means something more than the combination of beautiful hues which delights his youthful eyes. It means the dignity of labor, equal rights, good government, progress for him and his fellows, security of person and property. It means that wherever he may go the flag will cover him as with a shield. He will be told that the flag to be powerful for all these objects must be jealously guarded; that no insult must even be tolerated without reparation being demanded and enforced. He will be told that this was the reason that two millions of men dared wounds, suffering, sickness, and death; that for this men and boys charged up the glacis at Vicksburg "mid iron rain and leaden hail;" for this men laid down their lives by thousands at Antietam and Gettysburg; for this men went to their death in the crater at Petersburg; for this black men vindicated their rights to be called men at Wagner and Fort Pindson; for this Andrews and his companions died an ignominious death at Atlanta; for this thirty thousand men accepted death by famine and disease at Andersonville! What school-masters so efficient as these?

As men in the far East have worshipped the Sun, not for itself but as a representative of the power, the law, the beneficence of which it was an emblem, so will the child of the future be taught as we of to-day have been taught what the flag represents and why it should be venerated. Every battle, every ambush, every soldier's grave, whether in the Government cemeteries or hung with garlands at home on Decoration Day, is an object lesson never to be forgotten. Every crippled soldier is a monitor; every poetic phrase, like "The March from the Mountain to the Sea," kindles the imagination and spurs the boy to know all about that dramatic and fateful procession. The battle lyric, "Sheridan's Ride," which immortalizes the horse and adds laurels to the rider, if there were room for them, when it says:

"With foam and with dust the black charger was gray,
But the flash of his eye and his red nostrils' play
Seemed to the whole great army to say,
I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down, to save the day,"

makes the child wonder if the Centaurs of old did not have their origin in scenes like this enacted in the Shenandoah Valley on that morning. Every phrase like Logan's at Shiloh, as he rode a fair mark up and down the lines, "Death, boys, but dishonor never," thrills the boy like the blast of a trumpet. The band played that heroic tune, "Marching Through Georgia," quickens his pulse. The widow in mourning for husband or sons tells him that men have died and women must weep, and all for that which we call country.

But this is not all, Mr. Chairman, that the soldier of the great rebellion has taught the youth of our land—it was feared by the timid of our people that they who had avenged the insult to the flag had become demoralized by the vices of the camp; that their disbanding menaced the well being of the state. How groundless were those fears! They came back to us, and we never should have known of their coming but for the joys at seeing them and the blessings of increased prosperity which they brought us. They came like the summer rains on our great lakes, which add to their volume but do not detract from their purity. They taught us that men who fought for the flag knew what the flag represented, "respect for law and subordination to authority."

It is said that when Cromwell's Ironsides were disbanded on the return of Charles II. they melted away among the body of the people, only to be identified thereafter by the excellence of their work, so that it became a proverb, when any labor in any avocation was done in a superior manner, that "this must have been done by one of Cromwell's men." I think this is true of the soldiers of the rebellion. We find them everywhere, in humble vocations as well as positions of honor and trust, and, whether it is because they are dignified by their service or because only the best among us served, the average of their conduct and their achievements has been higher than that of the same number of civilians. It has been said that arms ennoble a man. It is certainly true that arms borne in vindication of a principle attract the noblest or ennoble those whom they attract.

Unhappy is the time when heroes are developed, but thrice unhappy the country which cannot supply them when the times demand. Happy the country which, like ours, found in her peril heroes "thick as the leaves of the forest when the summer is green."

It is impossible for history herself to perpetuate the lessons of devotion, loyalty, and self-sacrifice in every case, but individually and collectively we have enough to educate the future.

Among them all, one has just been called hence who, possibly more than any other, embodied the qualities which should characterize the American soldier and civilian and American youth. Great as he is considered to-day, I believe the future will assign him a higher place.

There have been as great conquerors: There have been as great statesmen; there have been as great civilians, but I know of no character in history who combines the three in so great a degree of excellence. Perhaps in no other country was such a character possible. Never self-seeking, he was dragged from obscurity by the needs of his country. With more than the tenacity of Wellington he wrested victory from the jaws of defeat. "His temper, iron-like, grew by blows." When strategy could avail he showed an ability equal to any of the great captains of the past. He never challenged destiny, and therefore met no Moscow, no Leipsic, and no Waterloo.

Without malice and devoid of hate he nevertheless was implacable as fate in the prosecution of his duty. Triumphant as a conqueror, he treated the vanquished not as a foe but as a friend.

As a statesman, when he might have distinguished his administration by fanning an international wrong into a war which would have enabled him to grasp a territory one-half as large as his country, he said "let us have peace," and brought about an international court for the settlement of differences.

Beset by the difficulties be n of a transition state between war and peace, with the people demoralized by a depreciated currency and all the evils which a gigantic war entails upon commercial interests, surrounded by conspirators desiring to use him for their own advantage, his only fault was a virtue carried to excess, fidelity to his friends, real or supposed

In accord with the best sentiment of the country, in sympathy with the wants, the hopes, the fears, and the distress of the people, he nevertheless interposed amid the adverse clamor of the multitude the iron hand of his veto to prevent improper legislation.

Descending—or ascending—from his high office to become the first citizen of the world, with honors heaped upon him in such profusion that he would have been smothered in flowers had he been an ordinary man, he retained his Spartan simplicity, with all the Christian graces of St. Francis de Assizi.

And yet his mission as a schoolmaster of the American people would have been incomplete if he had ended his career in the twilight of its brilliant day, with no clouds save those which would have enhanced the effect of the picture.

He was destined to tread the wine press alone. Stripped of his fortune, his family impoverished, his friends sacrificed, his confidence betrayed, his great name trampled in the mire of a great city—all these, leagued with deep disease, could not abase the simple heroism of his soul. A Spartan in his stoicism, a Roman in his observance of law, a Christian in his charity and in his faith, it was given him to illustrate as a whole those virtues which many men have possessed in part, and to throw out in bold relief those qualities which should distinguish the ideal American citizen.

It will require another age, Mr. Chairman, to analyze and criticise justly General Grant's character, and when that time comes I hope he will be portrayed with all his faults, that men may feel a closer sympathy with him on the ground of the possession of common weaknesses. Whatever of frailty scrutiny may detect, whatever perversion of acts cynicism may assert, whatever ulterior motives malignity may impute, I feel assured that he will stand in history

Like some tall crag that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Mr. Chairman, it was well worth all the treasure that the war swallowed up, that it should have developed such a character. The heroes and demigods of antiquity were made out of much less and coarser material. No cruel act, no ungenerous word, has ever been attributed to him.

This simple man will be for centuries, I believe, the head schoolmaster of the American people; and if the men of Marathon and Salamis were the schoolmasters of all Greece I assert confidently that our soldiers of the war of the great rebellion are the schoolmasters for all time.

Brief Mention.

—Deer are reported scarce in the upper peninsula.

—Michigan slate will be used on the State Capitol building of Colorado.

—The Northern Insane Asylum at Traverse City will not be ready for occupancy until Nov. 15.

—Miss Rufie Jordan, a young lady of Coldwater, a graduate of the Ann Arbor Law School, has been admitted to Yale College, the first time the honor has been conferred upon a lady.

—As the result of a feud, W. Bruce, editor of the *Current*, was attacked as he was leaving the M. E. Church at Big Rapids, by King and William Van Loo, who thumped the editor severely.

—Senator Palmer, of Detroit, has been prowling about the old homestead at Ashford, Ct., where he was born, and has shipped thence a large number of old household relics, with which he will fill a log cabin which he has built on his grounds at home. The astonished rural expressman told the sender that "the hull lot ain't worth the express cost, stranger." Small trees of every available kind on the old place are to be taken up and transplanted about the log cabin, also huckleberry and blackberry bushes, and, to complete the minature New England, the millionaire Senator even thinks of shipping a carload of genuine New England rocks from the old farm to the smooth and stoneless West.

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This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,"** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Recognizing the fact that no great institution dedicated exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of the afflicted of our land, without the most perfect, complete and extensive provision for the most improved treatment of **diseases of the air-passages** and lungs, such as **Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma,** and **Consumption,** we have made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examining the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, fumigations, atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, postpaid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained unparalleled success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a prominent branch, or specialty, of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete but concise work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have published a large illustrated treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved marvelous success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. It includes numerous testimonials from well-known people. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Send for it at once.

STRICTURE.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary disease, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, **Nervous Debility,** arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic diseases peculiar to females, and so famous have our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department have made these delicate diseases their sole study.

Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Every important case (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of skilled specialists. Our Department and rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be very private, and free from the annoyances so common in other institutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates.

PILE TUMORS.

PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, and other diseases affecting the region of the lower bowel, are largely treated, and with marvelous success, by specialists, who give their whole time to the study and treatment of this class of affections. We never fail to cure pile tumors, however large. When the patient can come here for treatment, **we will guarantee a cure.**

Fortunately for suffering humanity, a method of treatment has been perfected and thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which in from six to fifteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst forms of piles are effected without causing any severe suffering. Send ten cents in stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles.

RUPTURE.

Hernia (Bruech), or **Rupture,** no matter of how long standing, of what size, or what the age of the patient may be (if not under four years), is **speedily and radically cured in every case undertaken by our specialists, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, without pain, and without danger.**

THROW AWAY TRUSSES. There is no longer any need of wearing clumsy, awkward, chafing, old trusses, which, at best, give only partial relief, which never cure, but often inflict great injury and induce inflammation and strangulation, from which thousands annually die.

NOT SAFE. There is no safety in depending upon any kind of truss, though, no doubt, every man who has suffered the agonies of a strangulated hernia, and died, thought himself safe. Both the rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain and induce nervous debility and various organic weaknesses of the kidneys, bladder, and associate organs.

CURES GUARANTEED in every case undertaken. Can any sufferer ask for greater inducements than these?

Notwithstanding the great number of ruptures treated in the three years past, many of them of immense size and of such a character that no other plan of treatment could possibly have succeeded, every case to which this perfected system of treatment has been thoroughly applied, has been perfectly cured. Only a few days residence at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute is necessary.

Abundant references, by permission of those whom we have cured, will be furnished to any one wishing to call upon or write them.

An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

DELICATE DISEASES.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced medical men.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there are probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We fully agree with the celebrated Dr. Bartholow, who says, "I think it a reproach to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the hands of unscrupulous pretenders. Because the subject is disagreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it. The same unnecessary fastidiousness causes the treatment of this malady to be avoided in private practice."

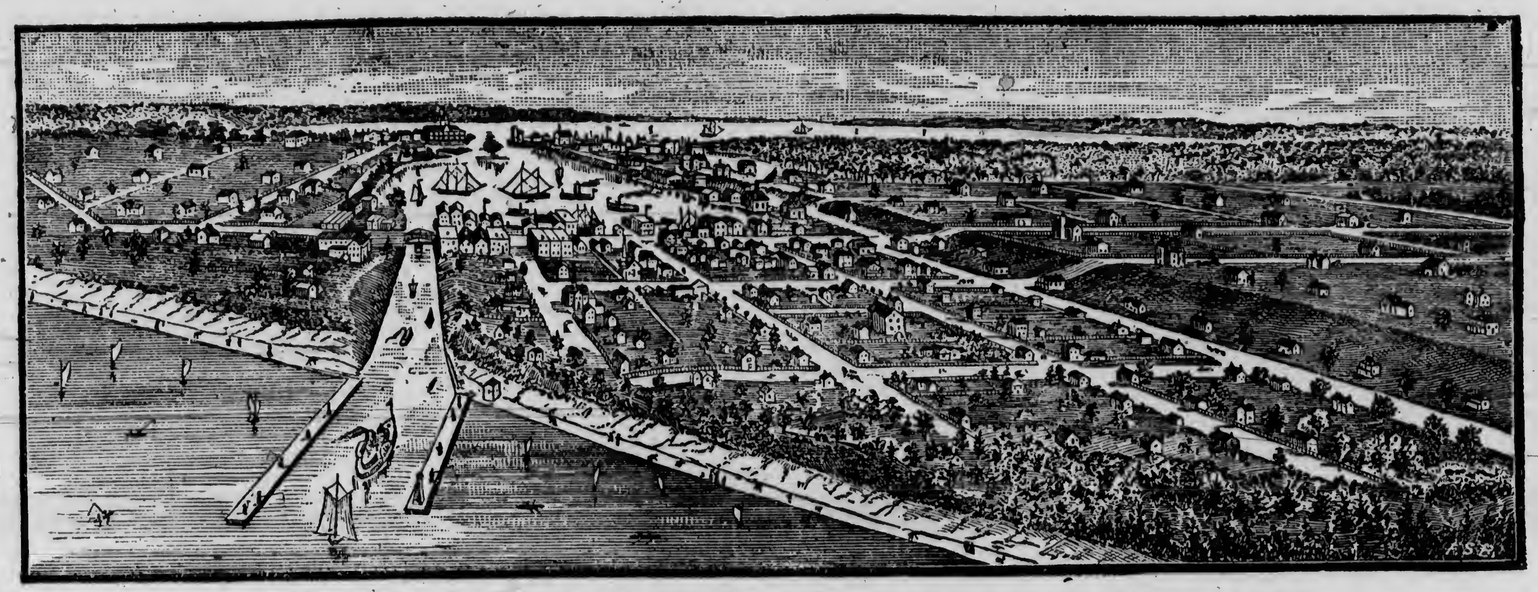
We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—Although we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry or of consultation should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF CHARLEVOIX, MICH., SHOWING HARBOR AND SUMMER RESORTS.

The above is a geographically correct view (though containing but a small portion of the buildings) of Charlevoix, Mich., a village of over twelve hundred inhabitants, rapidly growing in favor and reputation as one of the most delightful Summer Resorts and safest harbors in northern Michigan. Several lines of steamers concentrate here, connecting at all hours of the day with all surrounding towns, fishing streams, picnic parks, and other places of interest, health, and pleasure. Unequaled inducements are also offered the permanent settler who desires to invest his capital in manufacturing enterprises where it will bring the best results. The resources of the county are being developed so as to bring the richest returns.

The following table shows the nature and amount of shipments from the Pine Lake region during the season of 1884, as reported from the custom house in Charlevoix:

Hardwood lumber, feet	14,760,500
Pine lumber, feet	112,000
Lath, pieces	225,000
Square timber, feet	235,000
Broom handles	43,000
Torchlight handles	41,000
Railroad ties	117,000
Cedar posts	47,000
Telegraph poles	2,000
Wood, cords	18,000
Bark, cords	6,000
Pig iron, tons	14,000

This does not include a daily shipment of over 1,000 pounds of fresh fish, which during the present season of 1885 has increased to over 3,000 pounds daily.

During the past two years a large amount of building has been done, which the JOURNAL summarized on September 10th, as follows:

Manufacturing establishments	$35,000
Public Buildings	8,800
Business houses	13,000
Residences	28,650
Charlevoix resort	12,850
Chicago resort	$6,000
Additions and Improvements	3,000
Warehouses and docks	1,500
Barns	1,350
Government work	11,000
Miscellaneous improvements	10,000
Total	$131,150

For any other information regarding the village or surroundings, address

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

The JOURNAL is an eight-page newspaper, devoted to the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix county in general and Charlevoix village in particular. Published weekly, $1.50 per year. CHAS. J. STRANG, Publisher.

Around the County.

Burgess.

Your correspondent has been confidentially informed by intimate friends of Jenks that he ought to be intimately acquainted with the anntomy of the "wind bag of Hayes," and if he says there is a "hole in it," "so mote it be."

Wild geese have begun their flight south.

Mrs. Leeds lost two children by scarlet fever last week, one being buried Thursday, and the other Saturday. The disease settled on their lungs.

There is a talk of building a stone basement to the new school house in the Arnold district.

Harris Pierce has leased the Philip Howe place, including team and cows, for next year.

Mrs. Henry Baker will have a birthday party and "quilting" next Saturday.

Just 146 days without snow,—from May 10 to October 4.

Eskimo Patience.

The number of years the Eskimo will spend in plodding away at the most simple things shows them to be probably the most patient people in the world.

When we were near King William's Land, I saw an Eskimo working upon a knife that, as nearly as I could ascertain, had engaged a good part of his time some six years preceding that date. He had a flat piece of iron, which had been taken from the wreck of one of Sir John Franklin's ships, and from this he was endeavoring to make a knife-blade, which, when completed, would be about twelve inches long. In cutting it from this iron plate, he was using for a chisel an old file, found on one of the ships, which it had taken him two or three years to sharpen by rubbing its edge against stones and rocks. His cold-chisel finished, he had been nearly as many years cutting a straight edge along the ragged sides of the irregular piece of iron, and when I discovered him he had outlined the width of his knife on the plate and was cutting away at it. It would probably have taken him two years to cut out this piece, and two more to fashion the knife into shape and usefulness.

The file which he had made into a cold-chisel was such a proof of labor and patience that it was a great curiosity to me, and I gave him a butcher's knife in exchange for it. Thus almost the very thing he had been so long trying to make he now unexpectedly found in his possession. When I told him that our factories, or big *igloos*, could make more than he could carry of such butcher-knives during the time we had spent in talking about his, he expressed great surprise.—*Lieut. Schwatka, in St. Nicholas for July.*

Warned Against Persian Receptions.

When the Secretary (Bayard) told him that, above all other things, he must steer clear of a public reception by the Persians, Judge Hanna, for the hundredth time, looked puzzled, and, for the thousandth time during the week, said to himself: "Well, I'm d—d." The Secretary explained:

Several years ago, when the Persian Mission was created, a man named Benjamin of Ohio was sent out to draw the $500 per year and to look after the missionaries. The Persians were delighted over the recognition given them by the United States Government. To have a resident Minister was magnified by them into a high honor. Mr. Benjamin was met outside of Teheran and conducted into the city with all the pomp and ceremony of a great procession, in which there were camels and elephants and triumphal cars enough to outfit a score of modern menageries. Mr. Benjamin was banqueted and feted in grand style. After a time he settled down to the humdrum routine of hearing missionaries' stories. One day a Persian diplomat walked into the Legation offices, and with Oriental politeness presented to the astonished Minister a bill for the procession and the entertainment given him. The items footed up over $6,000. Poor Mr. Benjamin received the account, and, with forced composure, told the diplomat it should receive attention. He got the Legation together and asked for advice. Nobody could respond. Perhaps the unfortunate Minister wept over the bill. Probably he prayed over it. Undoubtedly he wished he had never left Ohio. At length, in despair, he forwarded to the State Department the terrible document. There was more consultation and liberal abuse of the Persian idea of hospitality. The upshot was an appropriation from the contingent fund, taking the greater part of it to pay for Mr. Benjamin's reception. For the rest of that year the department was run with due regard to the fact that this Persian investment necessitated reduction of incidental expenses to the lowest possible figures.

The Secretary told Judge Hanna the whole story, and, in concluding, said he trusted that the new Minister would now appreciate the imperative necessity of getting into Teheran without an escort of elephants and camels, and that he would, with Jeffersonian, simplicity, decline to be made a lion by the Persians at the expense of his own Government.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Wanted to be Sure.

"Do you mean to say I'm a liar?" said a tall man bracing up to a sawed-off specimen about as big as a keg of nails.

"That's just what I mean," replied the little one, standing square on his pegs, and not fluctuating to any appreciable extent.

"Well, that's all right," continued the tall man, not advancing from his original position, "that's all right. I just wanted to be sure whether you meant it or not, for so many men are liars nowadays that really I don't know who to believe. Let's have something to drink."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Nothing New.

Paul Boyton's prank in placing a dummy torpedo against the British war ship Garnet in New York harbor brings to mind Sergt. Lee's attempt to blow up Lord Howe's flagship, the Eagle, in the same waters in 1776. He used a torpedo-boat invented by David Bushnell, afterward a captain in the patriotic army. It had been tried with success experimentally, and gave promise of being useful in serious warfare. The first opportunity for such use occurred when the British fleet took possession of New York harbor. The Bushnell boat was more like a barrel than a boat. It was of oak, iron banded, and only large enough for one person. When floating upright, the navigator's head was a little above the level of the water. By means of two force pumps, worked by the occupant's feet, the vessel could be made to sink or rise in the water by forcing water out or in, and so changing its specific gravity. Its progress horizontally was governed by two revolving paddles in front, turned by a crank inside. The torpedo was fastened to the back of the boat by a screw, the release of which set in motion a clock connected with a gun-lock and flint. After the predetermined interval of time had elapsed, the clock would strike and ignite the powder.

The torpedo carried by Lee against the Eagle was charged with 150 pounds of powder (some say 130 pounds), and the clock was set to explode the charge in thirty minutes after the torpedo was placed. Lee was towed to the neighborhood of the fleet by a party in whale boats, and then proceeded to attack the fleet alone. He succeeded in reaching the Eagle, a sixty-four gun ship, undetected, and spent a long time in a vain attempt to fasten the torpedo to her bottom with hooks and screws, a band of iron at the edge of the copper sheathing proving an especially serious obstacle. As daylight approached he was compelled to leave the fleet and return to the city. Off Governor's island he was intercepted by a British barge, when, to avoid capture, he exploded his torpedo, escaping from his pursuers during the panic which the explosion excited. If the torpedo had been provided with a strong magnet, the strip of iron which thwarted him would have insured the success of his undertaking, and the use of torpedoes in naval warfare might have been hastened half a century.—*Scientific American.*

A contribution to an English magazine says that it was formerly the trick of the English countryman to substitute a cat for a sucking pig and bring it to market in a bag, so that he who without careful examination made a hasty bargain, was said to buy a pig in a poke and might get a cat in a bag, and a discovery of this cheat gave rise to the expression "letting the cat out of the bag" as a premature and unlucky exposure.

The art of making paper from wood was carried on long before man ever dreamed of it. On a drowsy summer's day the wasp stows away in his hind leg all the wood fibre he can gather. This he mixes with saliva and forms into a substantial paper covering for his nest.

J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for sale in the most desirable parts of Charlevoix. Wild Lands and Improved Farms for sale in all parts of the county. Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

YARNS, a Large Stock on Hand,

IN THE FOLLOWING COLORS:

Sheep's Gray.	White.	Seal Brown.
Navy Blue.	Wine.	Scarlet Random.
Blue Mixed.	Scarlet.	Blue Random.
Medium Blue.	Cardinal.	

ALL IN TWO, THREE, AND FOUR PLY.

GERMANTOWN YARNS in Navy, Slate, Yellow, Scarlet, Drab, Green, Chinch, Salmon, Maroon, Wine, Wood Brown.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

The Cowboys and Thomas.

Mme. Materna has told a German newspaper man in San Francisco all about the performance the Thomas concert troupe had to give for the benefit of a band of cowboys. She says: "We were stopping in Coldge, N. M., for dinner. Some twenty cowboys were at the depot, and when they heard that musicians were on board they immediately demanded that they be given some music. They pleaded that no circus had been in that vicinity for over a year, and that they were hungry to hear some music. I felt rather uneasy, as the fellows looked rather wild in their fantastic dress, with broad-brimmed hats, and armed to the teeth. I told them that I could not sing in English, when one of them in broad Bavarian dialect replied to me that German singing would be quite acceptable to him. Still I did not feel like singing, pretended to be unwell, and sent them to Miss Juch. She told them that under her contract she was not permitted to sing for any one unless Mr. Thomas had given his consent in writing. Then one of the cowboys, probably in fun, drew a revolver and so frightened Miss Juch that she at once began to sing 'Home, Sweet Home.' I don't think she ever sang that air with more real feeling. The cowboys were delighted with Miss Juch's singing, but called for more. Then Mr. Thomas, who had been a highly-amused observer of the scene, called for a violin and played the "Arkansaw Traveler" for the boys. You should have seen the fellows! They were so happy and delighted. We became fast friends, and when the train bore us off the cowboys fired a parting salute from their revolvers."

A Korrobboree in Australia.

After dinner, which was at 6 p. m., we went to see a korrobboree, where black fellows were encamped a short distance from the house. There were two tribes of these, and about 200 of them in all. They were painted with white and black streaks across the face and chest, and got up in correct style with skins and spears and boomerangs, and by the light of the fires which were kindled in a circle around they looked sufficiently hideous. The tribes danced alternately, and the words of their songs appeared to be half English, half native. A great deal of the action of the dance consisted in striking the ground at the same moment, so as to cause an echoing thud with their feet. One of the repeated actions was to cause the muscles of the leg and thigh to quiver simultaneously from toe to stomach in a most extraordinary manner. At the end of each figure they brought themselves up sharp with a strange, deep-toned sound, half hurrah, half grunt, "Wir—r—r—wah!" They would then wheel right across the inclosed space in line, chattering as fast as they could, upon the women who were sitting on the ground, and also singing a sort of chorus of a few notes; the line would then wheel back, break up into twos and threes, brandishing their short sticks and clubs over their heads, each man vociferating quickly to his mate, and then all of a sudden these incoherent sounds would all coalesce together into a chorus, and the band, again united, would cause the ground once more to vibrate to the reiterated cadence of their stamp.—*Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales, in the English Illustrated Magazine.*

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 3, 1885.

A SUCCESS.

First Annual Fair of the Charlevoix County Agricultural Society.

Held at East Jordan, October 1, 2, and 3, 1885.

This society, which was but recently organized, has carried to success, in quantity and quality of the exhibit, and financially, their first annual exhibition.

Altogether there were 735 entries, and the attendance was good on the first and second days, and would have been better on the third but for the rain. We hoped to give the number of entries in each class, but the officers were so busy they could not furnish them.

The officers have worked hard, and with everything against them; with no grounds, no buildings, and but very little time to work in. Like every new enterprise, there have been plenty to stand around in the way, and predict its failure; but those who had the management determined to make it a success if it lay in their power. They were fortunate in having a building like the rink which could on so short notice be transformed into a Floral Hall, and it made an excellent subsitute, with the one exception of the lack of light. However this was partially overcome by the free use of lamps. The exhibition was all that could have been expected by the most sanguine in every feature, and in the fruit and vegetable exhibit, was a big surprise even to men accustomed to seeing fine exhibits in the southern part of the state.

Temporary stocks shed were erected on the lot south of the rink, which answered the purpose very well.

To the objection raised by some that it was not a county institution, because nearly all the officers and directors, as well as most of the superintendents were East Jordan people, it can be said that the exhibit represented the whole county as well as if located at any other point when gotten up on so short notice. Some of the best features of the exhibit were from Charlevoix, and of the new officers, the president and one of the directors are from Charlevoix. Charlevoix has had plenty of opportunity to organize and maintain a society and an annual exhibition, but for various causes has not done so. A society is now organized, has passed through the initial stages of development, and if the people pull together may be the means of giving us greater and better advertising than we have ever had. When it is known what products of the soil succeed best, it will be easier to induce men and means interested in that particular crop to come here and invest, when they will not come here to experiment. The easiest way to determine this is to make comparison,—just such a comparison as an annual fair affords.

When Charlevoix and Boyne City takes hold and helps East Jordan make her fairs a success, she will in return, we have no doubt, consent to holding a fair share of the exhibits in those towns and give their merchants a chance to advertise,—that it is an excellent chance to advertise, no one will deny.

In the following paragraphs we have attempted to briefly notice the most important exhibits in each department, but of course many worthy articles may have escaped notice. We should like to have given the names of all exhibitors, but could not get them.

The officers for the ensuing year, and the directors for three years were elected on Saturday, as follows:

President, John Nicholls, of Charlevoix.

Secretary, James H. Stone, of East Jordan.

Treasurer, James B. Palmiter, of East Jordan.

Directors Robert Trimble, of Norwood; Nathan L. Clark, of Eveline; Joseph B. Dixon, of Charlevoix; and Alonzo J. Stroud, of Evangeline.

HORSES.

The raising of thoroughbred stock has hardly commenced in this county, and will not be prosecuted with any great amount of vigor until a spirit of rivalry is brought out by these annual exhibits. To thoroughly interest people in the horse show there must be a race track, which of course will come in time.

In class 1, thoroughbreds, John Hammond entered a three-year-old stallion.

In class 2, roadsters, there was one entry, a three-year-old mare.

In class 3, carriage horses, A. LeClair entered a pair of four year-olds.

In class 4, horses for all work, there was an exhibit of mare and foal, one two-year-old stallion, one two-year-old mare, one three-year-old stallion (exhibited by James Hastings of Charlevoix), two five-months-old colts, one Morgan and French mare two years old (exhibited by Henry Nowland), one span eight years old, one mare with colt four months old, one span matched horses, one yearling stallion (Kentucky Whip, owned by C. G. Lewis, of Boyne), one four-year-old mare, and one three year old mare (entered by G. Mobló).

CATTLE.

In this department there were 20 head entered in the various classes.

In class 1, thoroughbreds, there were two Jersey bull calves, one grade heifer calf, one grade two-year-old bull, besides Jos. R. Dixon's Holsteins; bull 18 months old, weight 1,120, and heifer 17 months old, weight 940.

In class 2, working oxen or steers, there were two yokes of two-year-old steers, and one yoke of four-year-old matched steers, the latter exhibited by Chas. Maddocks.

In class 3, herds of cattle and milch cows, there were eight entries, of three cows, two heifers, and three calves.

In fat stock Mr. Lalonde exhibited a cow and a five months old calf that were good.

SHEEP.

J. S. Philbrick, of "Mountain Home" stock farm, exhibited 16 head of Shropshiredown, and there was one pen of three grade Cotswold ewes. This department needs considerable encouragement and care to get much of an exhibit in the future.

The country is too new to expect much for several years.

SWINE.

There were 18 head entered in this department. A few of the specimens looked well, when it is considered that heretofore there has been but little to induce close and careful breeding, but the most of them would be inferior at any show in a county further south. The breeds represented were Chester white, Poland China, Berkshire, and Jersey reds.

We learn that considerable amusement was afforded on the last day by an exhibit not down on the bills, and not usually found at county fairs. It was announced as a "Durham hog," just introduced, and entered as the property of two prominent professional gentlemen. Of the origin of the breed the reporter was left in ignorance.

POULTRY.

This exhibit was also small, but included some fair specimens of bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks, and Plymouth Rock, Scotch dominic, black Spanish, and buff Cochin fowls and chicks, in pairs and trios.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

In this department Charlevoix county will at once take a place in the front rank with other counties in the state. In the time allowed since the society was organized, it was not possible to get together as great a number of entries as may be possible in the future. The specimens on exhibition elicited from the visitors frequent exclamations of surprise at their excellence in every feature. Every sample shown is the natural product of the soil, and not the result of forced growth for the sole purpose of exhibition.

We did not get the number of entries, and counted only the plates of apples. Of these there were 41, all large, smooth, well colored, handsome fruit. There were a few fine samples of pears, quinces, and grapes.

Of canned fruit there were about 50 specimens;—in appearance very attractive, in quality we did not have a chance to sample.

Of tomatoes there were ten entries, all large, smooth, fine specimens.

Of potatoes, bagas, beets, carrots, and other roots, the number of entries was very respectable, and the exhibit cannot be beaten anywhere. In several years attendance at the Central Michigan Fair at Lansing, we never saw finer specimens, when size, form, smooth surface, and general appearance are considered, and in point of yield to the acre we do not believe this county can be beaten by any other in the state. F. W. Higby, of Charlotte, for a number of years prominently connected with the Eaton county society, expressed substantially the same comparison with his fair. And Messrs. J. R. Hall, of Bellevue, Ohio, and E. G. Fay, of Bryan, Ohio, said the vegetable exhibit was of better quality in every feature than they found in the Ohio state fair.

There was a small exhibit of corn, about equally divided between dent and flint varieties.

The samples of pumpkins were not numerous but of squashes there were a large number, all excellent in size and quality. Several were very large, one shown by A. H. Rinehart (called a pie squash,) weighing 93 pounds. Others looked to be fully as heavy, but we did not learn the weight, or name of owner.

The specimens of onions were very large. A. H. Rinehart, of South Arm, exhibited some extra large samples of red Wethersfield and yellow globe Danvers.

There were a few excellent samples of cabbage, cauliflower, and celery.

There were but a few samples of grain, though the specimens exhibited were of plump, full berry, and indicate that this county can raise as good grain as any, when the people wake up to its importance.

O. F. Ball exhibited a ten quart tin pail full of large pototoes, said to be from one hill, the tops of which were still green and over four feet long as they hung from the wall.

Geo. Bellinger exhibited some extra large samples of Hubbard squash.

There were ten samples of very fine large smooth tomatoes.

Mrs. J. H. Stone exhibited 20 samples of canned fruit.

W. L. Marshall exhibited samples of hops and parsley, and two bottles of very fine raspberry and blackberry wine.

THE MERCANTILE EXHIBIT.

The mercantile display was arranged along the south side, the west end, and a portion of the north side of the hall, with a few distributed along the center. It shows who are the most enterprising among East Jordan merchants. Beginning at the entrance we first find

H. W. KING

with a choice selection of standard groceries, and a fine exhibit of decorated china, majolica, and colored glass ware, and other attractive samples taken from his stock. Next to King, we find

JOHN CHAMBERLIN

with samples of his large stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, shawls, cloaks, dress goods, etc. The boots, shoes, and slippers were arranged on shelves rising from the front and ends, and the dry goods piled at either end, while the walls of the space were hung with shawls, cloaks, dress goods, hosiery, fine lace, silk, and linen handkerchiefs, and other goods in such colors as to make the exhibit very attractive.

W. L. WARNE & SON,

druggists, came next with a space devoted to representative articles in their line. In the center was a case of instruments, surmounted by a pyramid of perfumery and toilet articles. The shelves on three sides were filled with representative medicines, and the counter was filled with books and stationery.

H. WILENSKY

filled the next space with an assortment of clothing, ladies' goods, shawls, laces, fine linen and silk handkerchiefs, and many other fine samples from his stock, which also includes a line of boots and shoes, and winter goods of every description.

In the center of the space occupied by the

STOEPLE LUMBER CO.

stood a glass case containing an assortment of dress goods, and laces, principally of black and old gold, so arranged and combined as to call special attention from the visitor. The walls were hung with a fine assortment of dress goods, laces, silks, and most attractive samples from a large stock of dry goods.

J. C. GLENN

occupied the next space with a generous selection from his complete stock of general merchandise, principal of which were a case of shoes and slippers, a good assortment of clothing, and an attractive display of crockery and glassware.

The entire front of the hall not used by the officers of the society was occupied by

C. W. DUNHAM & CO.

and devoted to an exhibit of parlor furniture, pictures, etc., tastefully arranged.

The first exhibit on the north side was that of

D. C. LOVEDAY & CO.

which included the Paragon Jewel parlor stove, Home Jewel cook, and Jewel Oak office stove. Attached to the wall was a fine display of edge tools, over which the firm name was formed of screws of various sizes. In one corner of the space was an exhibit of tin work by Joe Ramsdell from Loveday & Co.'s shop. The exhibit also contained other samples from their extensive stock of hardware.

FRENCH & SUTTON

occupied the next space with samples from their large stock of horse clothing. A case filled with sadlery hardware and ornaments occupied the center, and the walls were hung with an assortment of harnesses, blankets, etc. The exhibit included trunks and other goods usually found in a harnessmaker's stock.

H. L. PAGE

exhibited a varied assortment of hardware, including the Banner cook stove, the Round Oak office, and the Wood Cottage parlor stove, besides heaters, copper, tin, and iron work. A fine exhibit of edge tools was made.

M. S. MOULTON & CO.,

jewelers, occupied a space in the center, just east of the first pyramid of house plants, attention to which was directed by a large music box. One account of the lack of sufficient light to properly show the goods, a brilliant lamp was suspended over the show cases. Their exhibit was by far the largest we ever saw of this class of goods in a county fair, and embraced but a small portion of their immense stock. One large show case contained trays of pins, ear drops, rings, and charms, with pearl, garnet, topaz, onyx, black saphire, and diamond settings; gold and silver watches, chains, bracelets, pens, and pen holders in great variety; plated spoons, forks, knives, etc., assorted in trays by grades, the plain goods being separated from the pearls and rich stone settings, each style or grade of goods occupying a tray by itself. Optical goods, opera glasses, and toilet sets in pearl and gold. Clocks in cases of bronze and gilt statuary, and French black marble, with fine-toned cathedral bells, added to the richness of the exhibit. There was a case of silverware containing water set, caster, toilet sets, fruit dishes, etc., and a case of curiosities, among which were a powder horn carried through the revolution, a pair of teeth of the sperm whale, and a pair of walrus tusks. Over the exhibit, the firm name was printed on a card enclosed in a frame made of over 2,000 pieces of wood, whittled out of cigar boxes, and securely fitted and locked together.

MRS. E. F. EMPEY

made an exhibit of millinery goods.

A. HESTON

exhibited a case of boots and shoes, including several pairs of hand made boots, showing him to be master of his trade.

A. E. PICKERD

exhibited two nicely-arranged cases of standard groceries, selected from his large stock.

A. D. BRADBEER,

of Charlevoix, was represented by a large case of photographic work, which will draw to this town all who are seeking a "shadow" of finished and mounted in the style of the art.

O. W. SMITH,

of Charlevoix, advertised his agate works with a large case full of specimens.

W. R. KILBORN,

of Petoskey, exhibited a line of agricultural implements adapted to this region, including five styles of plows, three of feed cutters, two root cutters, besides mowers, rakes, harrows, etc. As with many others, the short time in which he had to prepare did not permit him to bring and set up samples of many of his agricultural implements, which would have added much to the interest and value of the exhibition. Another year it is probable that this feature will be very attractive, as he has the goods and the disposition to show them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The exhibit of ladies' fancy needle work was very large, and included many rare pieces. Mrs. W. A. Brown, of Charlevoix, made a large number of entries of linen and worsted work, and brought home numerous premiums. One set of hair pin-work curtains, tidies, etc., fourteen pieces, an outfit for a "blue room," attracted much attention.

There was a small display of curiosities, mostly in the line of old china. A pair of hand-painted cups and saucers bearing the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Barber, were admired by all who saw them. There were several pieces of old-fashioned china with blue pictures, one cup being 89 years old, and a platter 77 years old. There was one pair of white wedding slippers 50 years old.

Two large pyramids of house-plants were located near the entrance, and contained numerous handsome plants. One of the pyramids was filled almost entirely by Mrs. J. H. Stone. Mrs. Stone also made numerous exhibits in other departments, and labored hard for the success of the fair.

There were several cases of mounted birds to add to the attractiveness of the show, a large portion of which, we understand, was furnished by Charlevoix parties.

Besides his Holstein stock Jos. R. Dixon, of Charlevoix, exhibited samples of his creamery butter, five varieties of potatoes, two of tomatoes, parsnips, carrots, beets, celery, and wheat.

T. H. Goddard exhibited samples of tools made of steel, polished, showing him to be master of the black smith trade in the matter of fine finished work.

Harry Stevens exhibited a well-proportioned, neatly executed pencil drawing of a locomotive, which attracted the attention of every person interested in mechanics and art.

Mr. J. L Allen exhibited much patience and skill in the work on two inlaid boxes, the design and combination of color making them very handsome.

The exhibit of paintings and drawings was quite large, and included many well-executed pieces. In this department Charlevoix took a prominent place.

A sunflower was exhibited fifteen inches across the face with a stalk nearly as large as a man's arm.

One very pretty crazy quilt was exhibited, but we failed to learn the name of the exhibitor.

Mrs. J. C. Jordan exhibited a crochet sofa tidy, representing the British coat of arms.

W. A. Brown exhibited a hand-painted dressing gown, the work of Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. S. Fast exhibited an "ocean wave" patchwork quilt, containing over 2,000 pieces.

There was a creditable exhibit of bread, butter, cakes, pies, canned fruit, etc.

J. C. Jordan exhibited a rose geranium over three feet across.

J. W. Rogers exhibited a pine apple geranium six feet tall.

J. C. Jordan exhibited several heads of fine celery.

G. W. Fast had a wax begonia seven feet high.

In the ladies' department was a very pretty wreath composed of dry

moss, everlasting flowers, etc., and contained numerous specimens from the growth on the bark of old trees.

NOTES.

The performance of the East Jordan band show every evidence of frequent and careful practice under a competent leader. On the second day of the fair they received a lot of new caps with lamps attached.

J. S. Philbrick offers his herd of Jersey cattle and flock of Shropshire-down sheep for sale. Those desiring to introduce this blood in their herds should write him at East Jordan for particulars.

The Charlevoix band gave an excursion to East Jordan on the Clara Belle on Friday evening, and entertained the citizens there with some of their excellent music.

Even the waters of Lake Michigan furnished their portion of the attractions in the form of three or four Mackinac trout nearly four feet long.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. T. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Why Should I Belong to the W. C. T. U?

It is a question busy women ask each other, and themselves. "We have all the duties there is time and strength to perform. Shall we neglect our homes and children for the W. C. T. U?" say some of our best women when they are asked to become members of the Union. There are two distinct reasons why every intelligent Christian woman should, because of her relation to the home, belong to the W. C. T. U.

1. Home is the center and source of life, and woman is the home keeper. Whatever concerns the home, therefore is of vital importance to her. 2. The enemies of home are her enemies and she is called upon to defend both it and herself against them. Intemperance is ackuowledged to be the greatest enemy of the home, the leader of vices in whose wake many deadly foes follow. "But why is woman called to combat the evil? Why cannot men regulate the affairs of the world and leave us to the management of the homes?" Partly because they cannot; partly because they will not. The world is simply a collection of homes. Possibly for every ten happy and well-ordered households, where man is industrious and temperate, there are five where man is intemperate. The women of these homes are helpless, the children grow up in a tainted atmosphere, and so go out to curse the world by their own sinful lives, and by their influence counteract much of the good otherwise existing. It is very plain. The mother-love that shields her own child must also shield her neighbor's child. She is prompted to do this by her own self preservation and that of her home, and by that love—Christ-like—which for the sake of the lost, seeks to save them. "But intemperance has always been combated by good men and women. Why is the W. C. T. U. a better organization than any other?" Because it is organized mother-love, and "In union there is strength," in organization there is power. Nearly two hundred thousand Christian women in the United States have banded together and say: "We are the home-keepers; the children are ours; the saloon is our enemy, and THE SALOON MUST GO." "How has all this been brought about?" The Crusade was the first personal work of woman for temperance. True societies existed and much work was done in reclaiming drinking men. The Crusade women virtually said: "The drunkard must not be made. We will pray the saloon-keeper not to sell intoxicating drinks. We will save our husbands and sons and brothers." The Spirit of the Lord was upon and great good was accomplished. Into the temperance work a strong spiritual element was introduced, and women were shown the power of organized effort. The W. C. T. U. was the outgrowth of the Crusade. So ready were women for this work that twelve states responded to the call for the first national convention held at Cleveland in 1874. The blessing of the Lord has been constant, and the earnestness and devotion of the women without parallel. The national W. C. T. U. is now organized in every state and territory, with more than 6,000 local unions. Much of this success is due the untiring labors of the national president, Miss Frances E. Willard, but much also to the faithful women who make up the rank and file of the army. By means of these unions, the homes of these women themselves are directly influenced, children are better taught, public opinion is educated, a large amount of temperance literature is circulated, and the power of the liquor traffic undermined. Moreover, in many states, scientific temperance education is required by law in all public schools, and this has been done directly through the influence of the W. C. T. U. And their good work has just begun.

WHY SHOULD I belong to the W. C. T. U? 1. Because the cause is worthy of my name, money and influence. 2. Because it is my duty to do all I can for "God, and Home and Native Land."—Esther T. Housh, National Supt. Press Department W. C. T. U.

The American Rock-Elm.

This tree, says Prof. Sargent in "Notes on Trees and Tree-Planting," is found growing with the common American elm, and in situations similar to those selected by that tree, from the southwestern county of Vermont westward to Illinois, and from the Ohio northward into Canada. It is common in New York, along the banks of the Mohawk and its tributaries, in Yates county, near Penn Yan, and occurs in many parts of Ohio and Illinois, but it is in the southern peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, and the province of Ontario that the rock-elm is most frequently met with. This species will be readily distinguished by the disposition of the flowers, which, unlike those of other elms, are borne in racemes on inch to two inches long, and composed of several clusters of from two to four flowers together. It may be distinguished also from the common American elm at all seasons of the year by the thick corky ridges which extend along the young branches.

The wood, too, will be found to be very dissimilar from that of American elm. Its specific gravity is .832, while that of the American elm is but .649, or 22 per cent lighter. It is almost as heavy as the best eastern hickory, 4 per cent heavier than the best San Domingo mahogany, and 26 per cent heavier than second-growth eastern white oak. The wood is fine grained, compact, and shows but little of that inclination to splinter which renders the wood of the American elm unfit for many purposes of construction. The heartwood, which is buff in color with reddish tints, is susceptible of high polish, and is warm and agreeable in tone. Architects and cabinet-makers, to whom specimens have been submitted, speak of it with unqualified praise for furniture-making and interior decoration, for which purposes its hardness, strength, and beauty seem to particularly adapt it. The wood of this tree is unknown in the eastern markets, but considerable quantities of what is called Canadian rock elm are annually exported into Great Britain from Canada, but, judging from the descriptions of it, I am inclined to think that this is nothing but American elm, or perhaps a mixture of the two, as lumbermen do not well distinguish this species, calling all elms grown on high and dry land rock elm, and all that is produced along the river banks and in damp situations bastard elm.

Although still unknown in the east, the wood of ulmus racemosa is highly valued in those portions of the western states where it is abundant enough to form an article of commerce. It is very largely employed in the manufacture of heavy agricultural implements, such as plows, mowing, and threshing-machines, and similar articles, in the construction of which the best white oak is used in the east. In spite of its weight and strength, this wood is very flexible, and when properly seasoned, retains any shape into which it has been bent, a quality which finds for it important employment. In some parts of Michigan rock elm is largely used for the framework of chairs, and for the hubs of wheels and the heavy beams of stump-pullers it has no equal. It is used for the slats of stock-cars, and for this and other purposes large quantities are annually consumed by the railroads. Indeed, the wood of this tree is generally employed wherever it can be procured, and where a material combining at once strength, toughness, and solidity is required. Should it reach the eastern markets, the qualities which have caused it to be eagerly employed wherever it is known will find for rock elm a ready sale here, while, unless the opinion of those experts to whom specimens have been submitted is a mistaken one, it will be one of the most valuable, as it is one of the most beautiful, of American woods for the architect and cabinet-maker.

Taking the standard of weight as the best test of the heat-giving quality of any wood and of the length of time it will continue to burn, rock elm is barely surpassed as fuel by hickory itself. The specify gravity of eastern second-growth hickory is .838, that of rock elm .832, and that of second-growth eastern white oak .062; so that, applying the test of weight, rock elm, as fuel is worth only 1 per cent less than hickory, while it is worth 26 per cent. more than white oak, the best fuel which now reaches this market in any quantity. Actual experiments show that this wood burns slowly, with a bright, steady flame, and without snapping; ash equal to .67 of 1 per cent of the dry wood consumed is left after burning. As is expected of a tree yielding such heavy, close-grained wood, the rock elm grows very slowly. Never a common tree, the rock elm is fast disappearing from even those parts of the country where formerly it was most abundant, and steps should be at once taken to propagate the plant.

William F. Laffan, who succeeds the late Isaac W. England as publisher of the New York *Sun*, is the "Owl" of the Tile Club, and edited Harper's "Christmas."

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041f

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv....	.....	7 40am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 50pm	1 20am	7 45am
Fort Wayne, lv..	.....	4 20	1 [illegible]	8 05
Kalamazoo, ar.	7 25am	7 50	5 [illegible]	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	7 30	8 00	5 10	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	9 30	9 50	7 00	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv .	11 30	11 00	7 20	5 05
D G H & M cros.	11 41	11 15	7 35	5 20
Howard City..	12 55pm	12 24am	8 50	6 27
Big Rapids	1 45	1 14	9 40	7 14
Reed City, ar	2 22	1 44	10 11	7 42
Reed City, lv....	2 42	1 44	10 11	7 55
Cadillac, ar.....	3 52	2 47	11 19	9 00pm
Cadillac, lv.....	4 00	2 55	11 25	.....
Walton	4 50	3 40	12 13pm	.....
Kalkaska, lv....	5 50	4 26	12 56	.....
Mancelona.....	6 21	4 55	1 23	.....
Boyne Falls.....	7 12	5 45	2 20	.....
Petoskey, ar....	7 47	6 19	2 56	.....
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City..	9 00pm	7 40	4 15pm	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City..	8 30pm	8 10am	.....	f 00pm
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	9 47	9 25	.....	2 22
Boyne Falls.....	10 23	9 59	.....	2 59
Mancelona.....	11 20	10 51	.....	3 54
Kalkaska.....	11 51	11 19	.....	4 23
Walton.....	12 36am	12 03pm	.....	5 05
Cadillac, ar.....	1 37	12 58	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	1 50	1 02	6 20am	6 20
Reed City, ar....	3 00	2 02	7 30	7 35
Reed City, lv...		2 22	7 50	7 55
Big Rapids	3 30	2 50	8 18	8 22
Howard City....	4 10	3 37	9 06	9 08
D G H & M cros.	5 28	4 48	10 15	10 17
G'd Rapids, ar..	5 45	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	2 30pm
Kalamazoo, ar.	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	4 05
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 40	4 05
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	.....	7 35
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	5 55am	7 50
Cincinnati, ar...	7 05pm	7 25am	12 50pm	.....

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBER,

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOFF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 12.30. *Afternoon*—Leave E. Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $1.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your Gleet as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

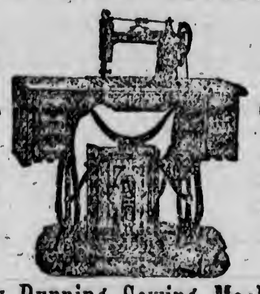
For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

AT THE FRONT.

OUR LATEST SUCCESS.

An Entirely New — High Arm.



Easy Running Sewing Machine

IT HAS

The Most Room under the Arm.
The Best Self-Setting Needle.
The Largest Bobbin.
The Easiest Shuttle to Thread.
The Most Perfect Tension.
The Most Reliable Feed.
The Most Perfect Take-up.
The Best Bobbin Winder.

IT IS

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE & HANDSOME

Runs Rapidly, Very Light, Very Still, and without Vibration.

Before you purchase, please examine the NEW HOWE at the office of

Mrs. M. Litney, Agt., Charlevoix

HENRY C. COOPER
Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

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If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
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A SPECIALTY. 118

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John Litzau has opened a harness shop in the building formerly occupied by Chaloupka's ball alley north of the bridge. A stock of new goods on hand, and repairing of all kinds done on short notice. Come and see me, north of the bridge. 115m1 JOHN LITZAU.

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Dressmaking Done in the Latest Styles.

Special attention given to

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We endeavor to do our work well and at Reasonable Prices. Come and see for yourself.

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Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

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HARDWOOD AND PINE

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Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Bound to Find Fault.

Because the secretary of the treasury lets contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, as required by the law, republican journals find fault with him and not with the law under which he acts. Bids for repairing the revenue cutter Crawford at Baltimore were recently made, but protests were presented against awarding the contract to the lowest bidder because, it was alleged, such bidder would employ imported labor. The matter was referred to the law officer of the department, who decided that the lowest bidder must have the award. What ever fault there is rests with the law, and not with the secretary of the treasury whose plain duty is to abide by it. If the law is wrong, change it. But suppose the secretary had let the contract to the highest bidder in defiance of law? Would not these same journals have charged him with favortism—for squandering the people's money—for disobedience to the plain requirements of law? Certainly they would. They cannot be pleased. They will not be pleased. Whatever is done, they are agreed to howl uniformly at everything. When John Roach, late republican martyr, was carrying on a shipyard at Chester, Penn., and contracts were let to him, he being the lowest bidder, by the late republican secretary of the navy, did these journals condemn the secretary for his action? Not as far as heard from. And yet seven eights of the workmen employed by Roach were imported. He had Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians, etc., of recent importation, on his pay rolls. The law did not bar him from taking contracts then, nor does it bar the Baltimore firm now. The law gives the contracts to the lowest responsible bidders; and there, if anywhere, the faultfinders should let their anathemas fall.—Patriot.

Ovid Union: The past five years have been years of close competition in business; farm produce, of all kinds, ruled low, and cheap goods were demanded by everybody seeking to make new purchases. Manufactures sought to supply that demand, and in fact, gave such a spur to the business of manufacturing cheap articles that that the market became flooded with a class of merchandise which was cheap if nothing else; the tide is turning however, as those who sought economy in the purchase of cheap wares have found to their cost that they are dear at any price and now demand better goods at reasonable rates. The manufacturers will be only too glad to meet this demand and from a point where goods that would barely hold together were put upon the market, we are to return to more substantial articles of commerce, and best of all better times; not sudden, jerking, unnatural booms, but to a period reached after a long and tedious season of debt-paying, undertrading, natural business depression, and it is safe to say every class, the country over, will welcome a return of better and more healthful times.

The city papers find no end of fun in what they call the personalities of country journalism. When the country paper announces that Mr. Jones has built a new hen coop, that Mr. Brown is the father of a new baby, or that Mr. Robinson has been laid up with the ague, or that Mr. Smith has painted his back fence, it is very funny to the smart Aleck who does the stealing from the country papers for the dailies. All the same we notice that the most successful metropolitan dailies are the ones that deal the most lavishly in these same kind of personalities. The only difference being that in a metropolis there are comparatively few who are known to the public, hence whose doings interest the reading public, while in the village everybody knows everybody and everybody takes an interest in everybody, and Brown, Jones, Robinson and Smith are of far greater importance than the Noodle Fitznoodles who figure in the personal columns of daily journalism.—Cheboygan Democrat.

The Grand Ledge Independent rightly says: Draw poker is correctly named. Besides drawing a man's money from him, it draws him from his family, draws him from respectable and elevating society, draws him into evil and vicious associations, and too often results in his being drawn home dead drunk. Young man, isn't draw poker and its invariable surroundings, a pretty good game to draw away from permanently?

An exchange gives our idea exactly, when it says: "If you want your town to prosper, pull together. Differ as much as you please in politics and religion, but when it comes to matters pertaining to your interest and the prosperity and growth of your town, unite and pull together. If your neighbor proposes a measure that is calculated to promote public good, don't hold back because you didn't propose it yourself; but give it your hearty support and pull together. Don't hang back when your neighbors are working for your interest as well as theirs. Don't sneer and talk about "big heads," but take hold with a will and pull together. That town succeeds the best the citizens of which take pride in it, work for its success, each in his way, but all pulling together, encouraging new comers and new enterprises."

Protection of American labor, in deed! Why, one-third of the population of Massachusetts was born in foreign lands. Take a look through the factories of the state and you will find almost no "American labor."—Jackson Patriot.

The era of prosperity is not coming on the run. It is feeling its way and halting sometimes for a surer foothold. But it is coming.—[Kansas City Journal.

The democratic party has had many trials, but it is relieved of the heavy business of trying to excuse Halstead for writing his '63 letters.—Dallas News.

Ben Franklin, one of the most successful diplomats ever sent to a foreign court, never forgot that he was an American.—Boston Globe.

Newspaper Notices.

DECEPTIVE FRAUDS.—As soon as it became apparent that Moses King, the young publisher, of Harvard square, at Cambridge, Mass., had met an unprecedented success with his book called "Students' Songs"—the sale already reaching nearly fifty thousand copies—several publishers brought out collections of so-called student or college songs. Some of them are legitimate competitors; but some appear so similar in shape, in title, in design or general make up, as to mislead a casual buyer who may be intending to get a copy of the original "Students' Songs," which was edited by Wm. H. Hills, of the Harvard class of 1880, and published by Moses King of the Harvard class of 1881, the names of both appearing on the title page of the genuine collection only. The success of this collection is due chiefly to the freshness of its sixty copyrighted songs; comprising those jolly and melodious tunes and peculiar phrases which, within the past ten years, have arisen and become generally popular among the students of all American colleges. The low price, too—fifty cents—and the attractive appearance, also, have had their influence in making "Students' Songs" the most successful book of its class ever published in this country.

The New York Evening Post offers its semi-weekly edition to new readers for the last three months of this year for 25 cents. Its make up includes, besides the news of the half week, the leading editorials of the daily edition, foreign and domestic correspondence, personal, political and religious notes, book reviews, musical and dramatic criticism, farm, household, and fashion hints, selections from the best current foreign literature, etc. Owing to its throughly independent attitude upon all political questions, the views of the Evening Post are more eagerly sought and more widely copied than those of almost any other newspaper in the country. This was the case in the last presidential campaign, when, for reasons which it gave in advance of the nomination, it found itself unable to support the republican candidate. This has been the case also since the election, for the paper has again demonstrated its independence by promptly denouncing all departures of the new administration from the reform pledges upon which it was intrusted with power.

The October Babyhood gives its usual variety of topics interesting to parents, by its well known editors, Marion Harland and Dr. Leroy M. Yale, and a corps of able contributors. Among the principal subjects are "The Precocious Baby," "Nursery Cookery," "The Care of Baby's Eyes," "Contagion in Throat Troubles," "Art in the Nursery," "Thoughts on Home Training," "The Diet of Nursing Mothers," "Systematic Weaning," "Autumn Styles for Baby's Wardrobe," etc. A letter from Vienna on Austrian baby matters in general, and another from an American mother in Japan, will be read with interest. [15 cents a number; $1.50 a year. 18 Spruce Street, New York.]

The price of "BRICK" POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the JOURNAL for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The courts have refused to set aside the assignment of Rindskopf Brothers, clothing manufacturers, of New York, who failed for $1,800,000.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has made perpetual the injunction recently granted restraining the sale to a syndicate of $6,000,000 of Pittsburgh municipal bonds at par with 1 per cent. commission.

Miss Emma Faulkner, of State Bridge, N. Y., poured the contents of a lamp over her head and shoulders, then set fire to herself, and ran shrieking around the house. The fire was not extinguished until nearly all her clothing had been burned from her body. She died shortly after. She had attempted suicide before.

Four men armed with revolvers took possession of a Pennsylvania express train near Allegheny Junction, Pa., and while three of them stood guard over the passengers the fourth relieved them of their valuables. The conductor was badly beaten, and one of the passengers was stabbed in the hand. The miscreants escaped to the woods, but were hotly pursued.

Eastern mills report an active demand for steel rails at $30 to $31 per ton.

Ex-Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, died at Lowell, aged 77. Judge Theodore R. Westabrook, of the New York Supreme Court, was found dead in bed at a Troy hotel.

President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio asserts that his company has no idea of abandoning the construction of a New York line.

Ex-Governor James E. English, of Connecticut, was married in New York to Miss. A. R. Morris, of Brooklyn. He is 73 and she a bright brunette of about 30.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund at New York it was shown that $57,705 had been paid the Southern States during the year. President Cleveland and J. Pierrepont Morgan were elected members of the board, succeeding General Grant and Samuel Whetmore.

WESTERN.

A large amount of stock has died from hydrophobia in Guthrie County, Iowa. Hog cholera is thinning out the herds of farmers in Moultrie County, Illinois. State Veterinarian Holcomb, of Kansas, reports that hog cholera prevails in between thirty and forty counties in Kansas.

Four cars broke away from the first section of a circus train near Fergus Falls, Minn., and running backward on a heavy grade struck the engine of the second section. Five men were killed and many others seriously wounded. Nearly two hundred men were asleep in the wrecked cars at the time.

There were 209 deaths in Chicago last week, against 250 for the preceding week.

At Bloomington, Ind., the jury in the case of Chesley Chambers, accused of the Smithville express robbery on April 20, disagreed, and was discharged.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the month of September were $2,383,300, an increase over the same month last year of $36,400. The earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the same time were $754,289, a decrease of $162,672.

Isaac Groo, Alfred Best, David E. Davis, Charles Seal and Andrew W. Coley were sentenced in the Third District Court at Salt Lake for unlawful cohabitation. All refused to pledge themselves to obey the law, and were sentenced to the full limit—six months' imprisonment and $300 fine.

The Grand Jury at Green River, Wyoming, after an investigation of the anti-Chinese riots at Rock Springs, adjourned without returning any indictments.

In the town of Campton, Kane County, Ill., Albert Cook shot his wife and mother-in-law, killing the latter, who was 74 years old, instantly. Mrs. Cook, from whom her husband was divorced, is fatally injured. The murderer escaped.

The annual meeting of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company was held in Chicago. The gross earnings for the past twelve months were $1,600,142, an increase of 2.55 per cent. An increase of $39,936 is reported by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in its earnings for September as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year. Illinois Central earnings show an increase of $21,238, while the earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad fell off $12,745.

A colored ex-Alderman of Mattoon, Ill., who refused to shave a negro living in that town, has been sued by the latter for $3,000 damages under the civil-rights law.

Capt. Thomas H. Rootes, for thirty years an officer in the United States navy, died at Howling Green, Mo.

The new Egan election law has been declared unconstitutional by the Michigan Supreme Court, the full bench concurring.

As the inaugration of reform in his life and habits, George Gash, a gambler of Clinton, Ill., took all of his sporting paraphernalia to the public square and set fire to them.

Mrs. William McClusky, of Urbana, Ohio, poisoned herself and babe with morphine, the husband finding both in bed, arrayed in their best clothing. Both are dead.

SOUTHERN.

T. W. Hooper, late Judge at Helena, Ark., is charged with having issued bogus bonds to the amount of $7,000.

At Gallatin, Tenn., a livery stable was fired, supposably by an incendiary, and all its contents, including twenty-one horses, burned.

The street-car drivers at Wheeling, W. Va., who are on a strike, threw stones and dynamite cartridges into the cars, and badly injured a working driver.

The negro Mehane, who outraged and killed Mrs. Walker near Milton, North Carolina, a few days ago, was taken from the officers who were conveying him to Yanceyville and lynched.

The report that sixty convicts in camp near Lufkin, Tex., had escaped, and that twenty-five of the fugitives had been killed by officers in pursuit, proves to have been greatly exaggerated. There were sixty convicts in camp, all of whom made mutinous demonstrations, but only fifteen had the courage to break through the lines and run. One of the latter was instantly killed, seven were severely wounded, and seven escaped.

The cotton crop of the Memphis district, embracing portions of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Alabama, will exceed that of last year only to the extent of the increase in acreage sown, or 4½ per cent.

WASHINGTON.

Commodore Queen has been appointed to the command of the Washington Navy Yard, to succeed the late Commodore Semmes.

The Postmaster General has decided that no special deliveries of mail shall be made on Sunday.

Capt. Fred M. Crandall has been directed by the War Department to carry out the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior for the removal of unauthorized persons on the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory west of the Arkansas River.

In attempting to put back upon British soil Chinamen who had come into the United States in violation of the restriction act, a customs officer on the Northwestern frontier has been confronted with a Canadian statute which provides that a fee of $50 per capita shall be paid for Chinese readmitted into the Dominion. A novel situation has resulted, and the State Department is wrestling with the peculiar international questions involved.

Washington telegram: "Information which has been received here privately shows beyond question that the Apache scouts employed by Gen. Crook were leading the soldiers on a wild-goose chase, affording Geronimo every opportunity to visit the reservation he deserted to supply himself with women, bucks, and ammunition. A sentiment is rapidly working up in the Interior and War Departments which it is believed will eventually lead to the removal of Gen. Crook to another command and the substitution of an Indian-fighter with less faith in Indian truthfulness."

Chief Justice Waite has derived very great benefit from his three months' trip abroad, most of which time he spent in England and Scotland. He was very much run down by his official labors, and the rest and change which he has experienced have made a new man of him.

Secretary Endicott has determined to allow no exceptions whatever to the operations of his recent order sending to their regiments all officers who have been absent therefrom on staff duty four years or more.

A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that the amount of standard silver dollars put into circulation during the month of September in the regular course of business was $27,000,000.

POLITICAL.

The President has appointed the following-named Presidential Postmasters:

Benjamin F. Devore, at Independence, Kan., vice William T. Yoe, resigned; Thomas A. McCleary, at Medicine Lodge, Kan., vice W. D. Vansilyke, resigned; Samuel T. Carrico, at Harper, Kan., vice James O. Graham, resigned; Thomas E. Love, at Wellington, Kan., vice J. Y. Coffman, resigned; Colin Campbell, at Florence, Kan., vice William A. Stanford, resigned; Martin Simett, at Arkansas City, kan., vice James C. Topliff, resigned; Edward T. Bush, at Neligh, Neb., vice J. Jones Melick, resigned, Forrest L. Wheden, at York, Neb., vice L. J. Gandy, resigned; Charles C. Hathaway, at Del Norte, Colo., vice W. H. Cochran, resigned; Lyman Thompson, at South Pueblo, Colo., vice G. B. Stimpson, resigned; C. S. Clark, at Tombstone, Arizona, vice J. P. Clum, resigned; Charles W. Huggins, at Lamar, Mo., vice T. B. Emery, resigned; Thomas H. Frame, at Liberty, Mo., vice W. H. Robinson, resigned; Henry S. Dean, at Stockbridge, Mass., vice H. L. Plumb, resigned; Albert A. Haggett, at Lowell, Mass., vice Edward T. Rowell, resigned; A. H. Dudley, at Princeton, Ky., vice Robert M. Craveus, resigned; William D. Swall, at Belvidere, Ill., vice Charles B. Loop, resigned; John O. Johnson, at Austin, Tex., vice J. C. Degress, commission expired; Peter McCamley, at Grand Rapids, Wis., vice G. T. Witter, commission expired; Thomas Bowman, at Council Bluffs, vice Philip Armour, suspended; James W. Beattie, at Marshfield, Mass., vice Edward S. Henne, suspended; Chas. G. Hagnauer, at Highland, Ill., vice Louis Kinne, suspended; John H. Hill, at Goldsboro, N. C., vice Hiram Grant, suspended; Wm. H. Hensley, Columbus, Neb., vice H. J. Hudson, suspended; Henry P. Howard, at San Antonio, Tex., vice J. P. Newcomb, suspended; Lewis Lowry, at Cameron, Mo., vice F. M. Kimball, suspended; B. F. Ellsbury, at Ironton, O., vice S. B. Steece suspended; John D. Watermann at Rockford, Ill., vice Thomas G. Lawler, suspended; J. H. Brinker, at West Point, Miss., vice H. H. Harrington, suspended; Walter W. McGrew, at Eureka, Kan., vice James W. Nicholas, resigned; John C. Friend, at Rawlings, Wy. T., vice H. T. Snively, suspended; Isaiah Garrett, at Monroe, La., vice Julius Ennemoser, suspended; Arthur D. Glover, at Olympia, W. T., vice James W. Gale, suspended.

The nominations of over one thousand postmasters will come before the Senate at its next session. At the present rate of progress it will require two years to change all the Presidential postmasters in the country.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention was held at Worcester, with John E. Fitzgerald as Permanent Chairman. Ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince, of Boston, who was opposed by the Butler faction, was nominated for Governor on the second ballot. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant Governor, H. H. Gilmore; Secretary of State, Jeremiah Crowley; Attorney General, Henry K. Braley; Treasurer, Henry M. Cross; Auditor, James E. Delaney. The platform congratulates the country upon the election and inauguration of a Democratic President and Vice President; expresses confidence that Mr. Cleveland's policy will establish the civil service on a "broad basis of justice and equality," "not creating an official class which shall be above and beyond the people," but giving to all honest and capable citizens the right to be selected for public employment; commends the American fisheries to the "serious consideration" of the administration, and demands the enactment by the Legislature of various measures for the benefit of laboring classes.

Jabez B. M. Curry, of Virginia, has been appointed United States Minister to Spain, and Charles A. Zollinger, as United States Pension Agent at Indianapolis. A Washington special says the appointment of Dr. Curry as Minister to Spain creates some surprise, mainly because the appointment of a clergyman to any political office is unusual.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Over four hundred deaths from small-pox occurred in Montreal during the week. Rioters gathered around the Exposition Building, which had been turned into a small-pox hospital, intending to destroy the building. They shot and severely wounded the sentry, when the Victoria Rifles, which occupied the grounds, appeared, and the rioters took to their heels.

Rains, drought, and worms have done much damage to cotton and corn in the South. Heavy rains prevailed South and East. In Virginia wind and rain did considerable damage to persons and property. Heavy frosts visited portions of the West on Saturday, but no damage is reported, corn being out of the way. The Straits of Mackinac and vicinity were treated on Sunday to a severe snowstorm.

The fire losses for September in the United States and Canada are computed at $6,525,000—$3,700,000 less than during the corresponding month of 1884.

The Dominion Commissioners appointed to settle the half-breed claims in the Northwest have concluded their labors, after making allowances of $2,000,000.

The annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburgh attracted great crowds to that city. The parade of the veterans was an imposing affair, about ten thousand men being in line.

Frosts in August in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, when wheat was in the milk, so injured the crops that but little was saved.

The National Cotton-Exchange Crop report, just issued, estimates the average cotton throughout the belt on October 1 at 87½, against 75 on the corresponding day of last year.

During the month of September there were more than 800 deaths from small-pox in Montreal. Over 700 of the victims were children.

According to the figures of the New York Produce Exchange, the visible supply of wheat is 43,632,813 bushels, and of corn 6,182,493 bushels.

Mexican robbers attacked a pack-mule train carrying bullion, near Parral, a station on the Mexican Central Road, killed four of the escort, and drove off with the treasure, the amount of which has not been determined.

Small-pox has broken out in St. Catharines, Hamilton, and Guelph, Ontario.

It is announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will immediately begin an extension of its telegraph lines throughout the Dominion, which will create formidable competition with the existing monopoly.

The accounts of the Union Bank, of Halifax, N. S., are being investigated, the accounts of the cashier, Henry Y. Clarke, showing a deficiency of about $30,000. The defaulter has not absconded.

FOREIGN.

Russian newspapers advocate the sending of a force of Cossacks into Turkish territory on account of the frequent raids of Turkish marauders into the Transcaucasia.

The President of the Hungarian Council, in answer to the charge that the Roumelian rising had been arranged at the recent meeting of the Emperors, says that no matter was discussed at either of the imperial meetings that had any bearing whatever on the Bulgarian union. He says, also, that Austria has no intention of increasing complication by occupying Turkish territory.

Elections in France for members of the Chamber of Deputies resulted in large gains for the Conservatives, which will necessitate changes in the Cabinet. Two members of the ministry have lost their seats. Among the deputies chosen are MM. Floquet, Clemenceau, Paul Bert, and De Cassagnac.

The London *Times* makes the significant admission that "it is impossible to disguise the fact that the government of Ireland has passed, or is rapidly passing, out of the hands of her Majesty's ministry." Some of the Irish-Americans selected to assist Mr. Parnell in the parliamentary canvass declare that the home-rulers need funds, not oratory, and should be aided in the direction where their necessities are the greater.

The New Zealand government has renewed the mail service between that country and San Francisco.

The Abyssinians under Ras Aloula en route to the relief of the Kassala garrison met and defeated the Arabs, killing 3,000 of them.

King Milan declares that in the event of a union between Bulgaria and Roumelia being recognized by the Powers Servia would fight, unless her demands for an extension of territory are recognized.

In a speech before the Newport Conference, Lord Salisbury outlined the Conservative programme as follows: Non-interference in the affairs of Eastern Roumelia; the upholding of the Turkish Empire; the decentralization of authority in London; reform in the laws governing the transfer and taxation of land; the establishment of a union between England and her colonies, and the extension to Ireland, so far as possible, of the benefits enjoyed by the rest of the United Kingdom.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

At San Francisco, a building owned by Charles Crocker, of the Central Pacific Railway, and occupied by a wholesale stationery and printing firm and other concerns, was burned with its contents, the loss exceeding $500,000. Four men were buried in the ruins.

A Salt Lake telegram says: "Trials for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in this district have come to an end for this year. Several cases were put over till the next term of court, in the latter part of December, but it is said there will be no more trials till February. W. D. Newson, whose polygamous wife has been in the penitentiary for months for contempt in refusing to tell who was the father of her child, was today convicted of both polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, involving five years and six months in the penitentiary and $800 fine, if the Judge imposes the maximum sentence, as he invariably does when the prisoner shows no disposition to repent. Sentence will be pronounced next week. F. H. Hanson, gets six months and $300. While the trials have closed, the grand jury is steadily finding indictments. The Mormons first sent to the penitentiary are now about coming out, and an effort is being made by the Government to reindict them for violation of the law between the previous indictment and trial. The Mormons show no inclination to stop, and the Government is more determined than ever to punish polygamists."

Five white men and two Indians who were engaged in the recent anti-Chinese riot near Seattle, Washington Territory, have been indicted for murder in the first degree.

The street-car strike at St. Louis culminated in a serious riot. The mob, which numbered about 10,000 persons, began work on Pine street, between Sixth and Tenth, and in an extremely brief space of time succeeded in wrecking twenty cars. All the conductors escaped, but a driver who was knocked down and thrown under the wheels cannot live. A number of mules were so badly injured that they had to be shot. During the progress of the melee Superintendent Scullin of the Union Depot line was knocked down. An attempt to secure his assailant brought on a fierce fight between the mob and police, which ended in the triumph of the latter. Over fifty arrests were made while the original outbreak was at its height, and many more followed in the evening. The mob later on sought other means of wreaking vengeance on the street-car companies, and the entire night proved a turbulent one for the city.

The first joint debate between Gov. Hoadly and Judge Foraker, rival candidates for Governor of Ohio, occurred at Toledo on the evening of the 8th inst., and drew an immense crowd. A Toledo dispatch says: "In the course of Hoadly's remarks he said that Abraham Lincoln died a Democrat. What he intended to say was that if he had lived three months longer he would have been a Democrat. When Foraker replied he censured Hoadly for misrepresenting, and said that Lincoln, instead of dying a Democrat, died by the hand of a Democrat. Much excitement prevailed during this part of the debate, but it soon quieted."

The following letter from Secretary Manning explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1885.

Alton B. Parker, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Democratic State Committee, New York City:

DEAR SIR—It is my intention to go to Albany next month, for the purpose of voting the Democratic ticket, which should be, and I believe will be, elected. I have no doubt that President Cleveland will do likewise. While Governor of the State he never failed to go to Buffalo to exercise this right, and I am sure he feels it to be his duty to do so now. Certainly he is as anxious for the success of the ticket headed by Gov. Hill as he was for the success of that ticket which his own name led to victory three years ago. Sincerely yours, DANIEL MANNING.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.96	@ .98
No. 2 Red	.96	@ .98
CORN—No. 2	.50	@ .51
OATS—White	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	9.50	@10.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .60
BARLEY—No. 2	.69	@ .71
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@ .21
Fine Dairy	.15	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@ .18
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu	.33	@ .38
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .60
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .28
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	@ .96
CORN—Mixed	.40	@ .41
OATS—Mixed	.24	@ .25
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	@ .96
CORN—No. 2	.44½	@ .45½
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.63	@ .65
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
INDIANAPOLIS		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94
CORN—Mixed	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.25
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.75

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Reform takes the shape of ding temperance socials at Sault Ste. Marie.

—Rogers City people are going to petition Congress to build a breakwater at their port.

—Nashville is to have a second paper—a monthly—to be published in the interest of the schools.

—Bad for Big Rapids—one year ago there was not a vacant store to rent, now there are twenty-seven.

—The State Military Board are examining and condemning old uniforms and equipments at Lansing.

—At Bad Axe Judge Wixson sentenced the murderer Clark to State Prison for life. Clark himself is satisfied.

—Traverse City people have let the contracts for a $20,000 new school house, to be ready for occupancy July 15, 1886.

—The managers of the Michigan Soldiers' Home are caring for ten disabled veterans, and have forty-nine applications on hand.

—Hillsdale will not adopt standard time. The courts will probably be governed by it, but the banks, schools, and business men will be governed by local time.

—Monroe business men threaten to cancel their policies in Southern Michigan companies which have advanced rates 30 to 50 per cent. unless the old rates are restored.

—Two Monroe girls dressed up in men's clothes and went on a "mash." Their attentions to some of their female acquaintances were indignantly repulsed, and to prevent arrest they were compelled to reveal their identity.

—It takes fewer dollars to buy a good home now than it has for several years past, and the savings of the working classes in Detroit have been very largely invested in that kind of property during the past year.—*Free Press.*

—Rents in Tecumseh are rapidly declining. To rent or for sale cards are seen on almost every other house. Three orchestras have lately been organized there, besides seven vocal quartettes and the regular brass bands.—*Free Press.*

—Miss Alice B. Joddin, of Coldwater, a graduate of the academic and law departments of the University of Michigan, has entered the Yale College Law School. She is the first lady ever entered in any department of Yale outside of the art school.

—William Thurgood and William Barbaring, of Freeland, died somewhat suddenly at their homes Saturday, aged 71 and 78 years, respectively. They were fast friends, had resided in the county for thirty-five years, and were buried in the same grave.

—General Phil Sheridan and United States Senator Palmer, of Michigan, sat side by side at a table at the Army of the Cumberland reunion at Grand Rapids. "Senator," observed Sheridan, "I have a knife here that I'll sell you for 5 cents. I cannot give it to you, because the gift of a knife cuts friendship. The man of whom I secured it sold it to me on the same terms and for the same reason." "Who sold it to you?" "General Grant." The Senator bought it, and says that $1,000 would not buy it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The murder trial of Arnold closed at Lake City Monday. Arnold confessed that he, with Andrew J. Larcon and son, Jerry Larcon, went to the house. Arnold said he watched while the others killed Jagth and wife with a shovel, took $2,150, and set fire to the house. Arnold then made another affidavit, denying his statement implicating Larcon and son, and Larcon was released. Arnold and Larcon occupied the same cell Sunday night. Arnold was sentenced to solitary confinement at Jackson for life. Attorneys argued a motion for a new trial, but it was denied.

—There is nothing that distresses English people, when they are at home in England, more than American pronunciation of American names. Chicago, instead of Chick-argo, as every Englishman knows the name should be pronounced, hurts their feelings dreadfully. A Boston lady, who recently spent a little time with an English family in London, where, on account of the residence of a relative in Michigan, there was occasion for reference now and then to that State, says that after she had once mentioned the name of Michigan her hostess managed quietly to get her ear, and whispered: "Couldn't you, you know, while you are here, just to make it seem a little less strange to our friends, say Mikkigan?" *Boston Record.*

—The annual meeting of the National Prison Association will be held this year at Detroit, commencing Oct. 17, and the unusually interesting program which has been prepared should and doubtless will attract a large attendance from those interested in the subject of prison reform. Among the many papers to be read are those of Charles Dudley Warner on "Education as a Factor in Reformation," Major R. W. McClaughry, Warden at the Joliet Penitentiary, on "Prison Punishments," A. A. Brush of Sing Sing on "Prison Labor," P. J. Danerty of Trenton, N. J., on "The Piece-Price Plan of Prison Labor," Charlton T. Lewis of New York on "The English Prisons System," Charles E. Felton of the Chicago Bridewell on "Jails and Workhouses," and John P. Altgeld of Chicago on "Unnecessary Imprisonment."

JOHN SHERMAN ANSWERED.

The Prince of Demagogy and Bourbon Republicanism Pulverized.

What Is Being Accomplished by the New Administration at Washington.

Before Gov. Hoadly made his opening campaign speech, the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio designated Hon. W. D. Hill, of the Sixth Congressional District, to answer John Sherman's recent bloody-shirt harangue, which is regarded by the Republican organs as the key-note of the present campaign in Ohio, and the embodiment of whatever principles are left of the late Republican party. Right well did Mr. Hill perform the work assigned him. It is understood that he went to Washington several weeks ago and spent much time in the various departments, thoroughly equipping himself for the work. A few days ago he answered Sherman at Montpelier, Ohio. Referring to the change in the administration, he said:

The days of the United States Marshals, armed posses at polls, and internal-revenue spies have, I trust, ended in this country forever—certainly while we have a Democratic President. These reflections alone are subjects of congratulation. It is not six months since the administration of the Federal Government changed. Whatever changes followed have been wholesome and in the interest of the people. The calamities which our Republican friends predicted have not come. All the dire calamities which a diseased imagination of the gouty Republican office-holder, aided by his long-continued gorge of power and debauchery, could invent were spread through the country as official truths. But the people were tired of being deceived, and they voted for a change. The change has begun—slowly but gradually, cautiously, prudently, safely, and fast enough.

We direct particular attention now to the stunning points made by Mr. Hill in answering the question, "What has the Interior Department done?" He said:

It issued more pensions to Union soldiers, and adjusted more old pension claims during the last quarter of the fiscal year, than were ever issued under Republican rule in any one quarter. It has stopped the cutting of timber on the alternate sections of land belonging to the Government by the great land-grant corporations. It has stopped the system of making the claims of applicants for pensions "special" where the party has influential friends (except in extreme and palpably meritorious cases), thus putting all applicants upon equal footing, and preventing favored men from being jumped ahead of equally deserving invalids.

It has given all applicants for patents equal opportunities for attention, and it is no longer necessary to employ certain high-priced lawyers in order to secure promptness. It opens its doors without form, ceremony, or red tape to all who have claims to urge, petitions to present, or questions to ask, and the humblest laborer is as certain of a patient hearing as any Congressman, Senator, Governor, or foreign "grandee."

It regards the public domain as property held in trust by the department for the people, and not as a grazing ground to be fenced in by the cattle kings or a lumbering bonanza to be invaded by the wealthy timber thieves or to be stolen by the great railroad corporations.

It has resisted all pressure for the appointment to responsible positions of men believed to represent great land or railroad corporations.

It has saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government in the matter of contracts for the coming year.

It has saved more than $100,000 in the contract for Indian supplies for the present fiscal year, as compared with the last year's expenditures.

It has adopted the policy of strict adherence and construction as regards Indian treaties, and proposes to hold the Indians to their contract.

It has banished, or begun to banish, all interlopers from the Indian reservations, and in the execution of this policy will make no distinction between the vagrant frontier brawler and the herders of hundreds of thousands of cattle.

It has restored, and is restoring, millions of acres of public lands that are now covered by fraudulent entries or distorted claims.

It has saved over a hundred thousand dollars a year to the Government in the cost of beef and flour alone for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians by having a new census taken of those tribes.

It has prevented a terrible Indian war on the Kansas borders by dealing fairly and firmly with the savages.

It has disregarded the claims of thirty millions of capital that claimed the right of pasturage upon the lands of these Indians, and ordered them to remove the herds at once, and the President has announced his firm determination to enforce the order.

It has placed the Yellowstone Park and Hot Springs, Ark., reservation under such control as will protect them against the manipulation of rings and make them what Congress designed they should be—blessings to our people for all time.

It has proclaimed the public lands the heritage of the people, and ordered the removal of the fences that inclosed millions of acres of Government domain in the interest of vast monopolies, cutting the settlers off from the courses, ponds, and best pasturage.

This is but a beginning of the great work of the Interior Department alone, and this of itself, if nothing else, is enough to justify the people of the United States in the defeat of Blaine and Logan and the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Then Mr. Hill turned his attention to the Postoffice Department, and said:

But, my fellow-citizens, the good work does not end with the Interior Department.

Postmaster General Vilas has made a good beginning also. Let us see what he has been doing and is doing. First in the postal service the savings effected from April 1, 1885, to July 3, 1885, are:

Decrease in star service	$93,183
Steamboat service	72,316
Mail messenger service	23,523
Total and net decrease in above named service	189,702

And this, too, without the slightest detriment to the public or the efficiency of the service. Again:

The number of ordinary postage stamps contracted for by the department for the year ending March 31, 1884, under Republican rule and serving as a basis of award, was 1,462,315,150; cost, $134,467.76. Newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,463,270; cost, $226.39. Postage-due stamps, 12,949,270; cost, $1,190.03.

Under the vigilance of General Vilas the same stamps were contracted for as follows:

Ordinary postage stamps, 1,452,315,120, for $101,516.88; newspaper and periodical stamps, 2,463,270, for $146.41; postage-due stamps, 12,949,270, for $1,099.39, making a total of $103,059.63, against $134,834.18 expended the year before for the same items, or a saving of $32,041.57.

For postal cards, 393,620,500; cost last year, $181,574.50. Two-cent cards, 68,775; cost $54.47. Total, $181,627.97.

This year the same items and the number of cards cost $159,229.13, making a net saving of $22,426.77.

Postoffice envelopes from Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, total number, 52,836,200; cost last year $98,105.-55; this year, $55,667.80; net reduction, $42,437.26.

During Arthur's administration the cost of all the foregoing was $414,618.13; first year of Cleveland, $317,956.56, a saving in one year of $96,965.59, or nearly $400,000 in four years. Beside this, the salaries of Postmasters have been cut down many thousands of dollars more, and there is no lack of applicants for these same postoffices at reduced salaries. The firmness and ceaseless vigilance of Secretary Whitney, he said, in discharging needless employes in the naval service, and in exacting compliance from John Roach in naval contracts, has already saved the people millions more. The action of the Secretary of the Navy in the recent difficulties at Panama won for him the admiration of every true American; for while it was insignificant in itself, it served notice to the world that under this administration no insult to our flag would go unrebuked. He is a typical Democrat, and there is not a young man in this whole country who is not proud of him.

In the Treasury Department 135 useless clerks have been discharged, and their places have not been filled, and never will be under this administration, thus effecting an additional saving of $213,000 per annum, or in four years $852,000.

Senator Sherman has thus been answered, and answered in an overwhelming, masterly manner.

Disfranchisement of Voters.

The Republicans having forced a bloody-shirt issue in Ohio and Iowa, the following interesting information is appended:

State.	Males of voting age. 1880.	Votes polled for President. 1880.	1884.
Rhode Island	76,898	29,235	32,771
Florida	61,699	51,618	59,872
South Carolina	205,789	170,956	91,578
Vermont	95,621	65,098	59,409
Mississippi	238,532	107,078	120,019
Kentucky	376,221	264,304	275,915
Louisiana	216,787	97,201	109,234
Massachusetts	502,648	282,512	303,383
Tennessee	330,305	241,827	259,468

According to these figures, taken from the tenth census and American almanac, says the New York *World*, the worst bulldozing in 1880 was in Rhode Island, and the least in South Carolina. In Massachusetts 54 per cent. voted, in Vermont 69 per cent., in South Carolina 48 per cent., in Rhode Island 38 per cent. In 1884, with the same basis for computation, Rhode Island still held the lead for proscription of voters, only 40 per cent. voting in that State, while 98 per cent. voted in Florida. There was no contest and no campaign in the Southern States named, while every possible effort was made to capture and defend the electoral vote of Massachusetts. Yet in Massachusetts only 60 per cent. of the males over 21 voted, while Kentucky voted 73 and Tennessee 78 per cent. In Louisiana and Mississippi only 50 per cent. voted, and in South Carolina only 44, but the election of 1880 showed that it was not red shirts but general apathy that kept the voters from the polls.

If disfranchisement in any State is a proper subject for criticism and complaint by the people of another State, the form and manner of that disfranchisement are not, except when brought about by State laws. In the latter case it is made mandatory upon Congress to reduce the representation of the State in Congress. And until the State laws of Rhode Island, which disfranchise half the citizens in that State, are amended or Rhode Island's representation in the House is reduced to one member, it certainly does not become Republicans to criticise the suffrage of any Democratic State which by law confers the ballot upon all its males of voting age, and thereby shows an intention and desire to conform to public sentiment, however imperfectly the intention and desire may be carried out.

Alone among the thirty-eight States of the Union, the Republican State of Rhode Island has for years not only openly defied public sentiment upon this subject, but it has defied Congress to enforce the constitutional penalty, and in this defiance it has had the solid Republican vote in Congress and in all the States at its back.

Grant Believed Tilden Elected.

George W. Childs, the firm friend of Gen. Grant, has given to the world the information that the General believed Mr. Tilden was elected in 1876. Mr. Childs is a man of truth and reliability, and such a statement at this time from him is remarkable, for it certainly will not raise Grant in the eyes of the present generation or posterity, to hand the story down to history coupled with the name of the man who at that time was in command of the armed forces of the nation. The moral effect of an honest word from him at that time would have been tremendous. It would have stayed the rascally course of his dishonest party colleagues, who were bent on defrauding the people. But it was not spoken, and to know at this time that it was purposely withheld will reflect no credit upon Grant. The highest duty of a citizen is not that of being a thorough partisan. Mr. Tilden exemplified that in his manly, honorable course when he refused to countenance any and all measures looking to his securing the Presidency through other means than those receiving the sanction of the people.

A vast majority of the people knew Mr. Tilden was elected, and if Grant knew and believed it, as his confidential friend reports, he became a party to the fraud upon the people that had so numerously honored and befriended him. Many of the pens that have apotheosized Grant the last few weeks will want to revise their writings in the light of Mr. Childs' disclosures. They will want to write down that Grant fell short of greatness when he refused to cast his influence for the right.—*Omaha Herald.*

If Senator Sherman is secretly desirous of Republican defeat, we can imagine nothing better calculated to serve the purpose than the atrocious "bloody-shirt" harangue which formed the opening and greater part of his Mount Gilead speech. If he honestly wishes Republican success nothing could be more fatuous. It is the best Democratic campaign document that could be put forth. Every intelligent, well-informed, and fair-minded Republican must be disgusted as he reads that outpouring of "hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness," and be led to question the honesty or the sanity of the man who uttered it at such a time as this, and the decency of a party that chooses such a leader.—*Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer.*

TORNADO WARNINGS.

Trustworthy Reports to Be Sent to Localities Threatened by the Funnel Fiend.

Lieutenant J. P. Finley's Observations—The Per Cent of Verification Gratifying.

[Washington dispatch.]

The phenomena of tornadoes, to the scientific study of which Lieut. John P. Finley, of the signal corps, has devoted about eight years, are now so well understood as to warrant the belief that trustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of localities which may be threatened with disastrous visitations. Daily predictions are in fact being made at present, having begun last year and continued during the tornado season, and resumed recently upon the return of Lieut. Finley from an inspection tour in the West. The percentage of verification is already gratifying, though the predictions are as yet largely experimental, and are embodied in the daily published bulletins of the signal office only when the conditions favorable to the creation of tornadoes are very pronounced. In such cases "severe local storms" are noted as probable.

To a reporter Lieutenant Finley recently described the known phenomena of tornadoes and the ends toward which present researches are directed. These storms have distinctly marked characteristics, and are by no means to be confounded with hurricanes, "blizzards," cyclones, or northeasters. Their tracks are never more than a few hundred yards wide, and their forces are generally exhausted by the time they have traveled a course of forty or fifty miles, though in this latter respect they are quite variable, some having been traced by their lines of devastation more than 180 miles. Their rotary motion, which is greatest toward the center, sometimes reaches the enormous rate of two thousand miles an hour, while their forward movement, always from southwest to northeast, ordinarily does not exceed forty or fifty miles. They are usually unaccompanied by electrical disturbances, and are believed to be uninfluenced by electrical conditions, though violent thunderstorms sometimes follow them a few miles away. There is a distinct and curious relationship between the tornado and the general storm center, which is always apparent in their uniform relative positions; the tornado always occurring southeastwardly from the center of the low barometric pressure, and at a distance from one to six hundred miles. The shape of the general storm center, the direction in which its longest diameter lies, and the appearance of the upper and lower clouds enter as minor elements in the problem out of which the weather experts hope to work a complete system of tornado warnings. The visits of the tornado are commonly between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Its home is an area which includes the whole of Iowa, all of Missouri, except the southeastern corner, the northwestern corner of Arkansas, the northeastern part of Indian Territory, Eastern Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, Southern Wisconsin, and Western Illinois. Here its season extends from April to August, inclusive. It is a frequent visitor to two or three regions. One is a strip along the gulf and South Atlantic, which takes in the central portions of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, with termini in Mississippi and North Carolina, over which its devastations are confined to the months of January, February, and March. The other includes a portion of southern and central Ohio, a large part of Pennsylvania, a small area in Maryland, a strip across New York, and a corner each of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where it is seasonable only during the months of August and September.

Lieut. Finley further said, while a host of interesting scientific questions respecting the origin of tornadoes, the laws which govern them, and their relationship to other meteorological phenomena remain to be answered, the more practical questions as to when and where they are likely to appear seem to be advancing rapidly toward solution. The interests which are subject to disaster from tornadoes are alive to the importance of the work in progress. Intending purchasers of farms apply to the Signal Office for information respecting the liability of their selected locality to disaster. To such are sent the records of the past as far as they are known. Whenever Lieut. Finley travels in pursuit of his studies farmers and villagers press for information. To these he says that nothing raised by the hand of man above the surface of the earth can withstand the shock of the tornado. He advises them to seek their dugouts upon the appearance of the portentious signs of disaster, and there await the passage of the storm. For their property he advises insurance, so that the losses of the individual may be shared by his more fortunate neighbors. The insurance companies which last year "wrote" $40,000,000 in tornado policies are eagerly awaiting the completion of a map now in the process of making which will, it is expected, greatly narrow the so-called tornado regions, and perhaps show that large portions of them have never experienced a destructive storm. Upon this map Lieutenant Finley proposes to show from the complete records of several years and dates the average number of tornadoes for each locality per annum.

THE CATTLEMEN.

Conference of Those Interested in Herds in the Cherokee Strip.

[Kansas City special.]

A meeting was held at the Brunswick this afternoon of cattlemen interested in the herds in the Cherokee strip and No Man's Land. Fully a dozen of the largest cattle-owners were in attendance. These are the cattlemen against whom suits aggregating nearly $500,000 have been brought by the Texas cattlemen who were stopped while driving their herds north through Indian Territory about three months ago. The attorneys of the Indian Territory men were present, and at the expiration of the conference the expressions of all those interested was to the effect that they had little to fear from any suits and would make a vigorous defense. The statement was also made that while about four hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle still remained on the Cherokee strip and No Man's Land, most all the cattle have been removed from the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, in accordance with the President's order.

BOLD ROBBERY.

Four Men Intimidate and Rob the Passengers on a Pennsylvania Train.

[Pittsburg dispatch.]

Altoona specials report a daring robbery on a passenger train on the branch of the Pennsylvania Road which connects Altoona with Hollidaysburg, the county seat. The line is only eight miles long, and the run is made in about thirty minutes, and the robbers were therefore compelled to do their work quickly. The train, which was composed of the engine, combination baggage and passenger car, and the regular passenger coach, had proceeded but a short distance from Hollidaysburg when it was boarded by four hard-looking individuals, who wore handkerchiefs to conceal the lower half of their faces. The leader was distinguished by the fact that his nose was almost entirely eaten away by cancer.

While his three companions, one at each end of the regular passenger-coach and another in the center, with drawn revolvers, commanded the frightened male and female passengers to keep their seats, the man without a nose took up the collection of money and valuables. The total value of money and jewelry taken is not yet ascertained, but will certainly amount to a big sum.

The conductor, who was in the baggage apartment of the front coach counting his tickets, was unaware of the proceedings in the rear coach until informed by a passenger in the smoking compartment. Hastening through to the rear car a fierce struggle ensued between him and one of the robbers. The former was the weaker, however, and he was laid on the broad of his back, while a cocked revolver in close proximity to his head prevented any further demonstration on his part. In the meanwhile the wholesale robbery was still in progress.

During the struggle the conductor made an attempt to pull the bell-cord and notify the engineer, but the robbers had anticipated him and cut the rope. When the robbery in the second coach had been completed there was a hurried consultation of the four masked men over the prostrate form of the conductor, revolvers pointed in each coach preventing any demonstration on the part of the passengers who might have regained their lost courage.

The train began to slacken its speed as it approached the next station, when suddenly the robbers leaped off and ran at full speed through the dense forest which surrounds the track on either side. Springing to his feet the conductor rushed through the train, dashed over the tender into the cab, and ordered the astonished engineer to "pull the throttle wide open." The order was at once complied with, and in a few minutes the train steamed at frightful speed into Altoona. Its unexpected arrival and the blanched faces of the trainmen and passengers were the means of collecting a large crowd. One passenger, who had evidently not given up his valuables without a struggle, exhibited a bloody hand, through which a knife had been thrust.

Parties to hunt the fugitives were at once organized. The railroad officials were notified, and special engines bearing several men each were sent back on the Hollidaysburg Branch, also both east and west on the main line of the Pennsylvania Road. The excitement in this region is intense.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Albert Cook Slays His Mother and His Mother-in-Law, at Campton, Ill.

[Elgin (Ill.) telegram.]

At the town of Campton, a few miles from here, Albert Cook shot his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Butts, the latter dying instantly. She was 74 years old, and had resided with her children for over thirty years, since her husband's death. Cook has worked for William Smith, who rents the Frank Burr farm. His domestic troubles were frequent and serious. He has threatened to kill his wife at regular intervals, for which offense he was arrested and lodged in jail. His father bailed him out and took him to Chicago, and he had not been seen by his family until this morning. Cook walked into the house at five this morning. He had evidently been sleeping outdoors all night. The first words he said startled the women out of their slumber. He said:

"Get out of there, now! I'm most frozen. This is a pretty thing you've been doing."

His mother-in-law answered: "And this is a pretty thing you have been doing."

At this he fired upon her, killing her instantly. The ball entered her forehead and lodged in her brain.

His wife sprang out of bed and advanced toward him in the endeavor to wrest the revolver from him. He backed slowly away from her, all the while firing, until she reached the door leading into the sitting-room, which she closed on him. Two shots entered her abdomen, one broke her right arm, and two lodged in the fatty part of her left arm.

Mrs. Cook is a young woman and has lived with her husband for ten years, bearing gently his brutality until it became necessary for her to cause his arrest, he having shot at her once before and threatened many times to kill her. Cook procured a divorce yesterday. Two children were born to the unfortunate couple. Both are boys, aged 7 and 10. When they heard the shooting they ran down stairs from the bedroom and out to the barn, where B. R. McNight, a farm-hand, was at work. McNight ran to the house and found a horrible sight.

"Where did he go?" asked McNight of Mrs. Cook.

She told him "Up-stairs."

McNight closed the stair door, thinking he would keep Cook locked in until assistance came, but Cook was not up-stairs. As yet he has not been captured. Cook is thought to be deranged, but his father says: "He was always deranged, then. He's just ugly." The father is a respectable old gentleman, of German birth, and quite recently spelled his name Koch. He intended to take his son to Kansas, where a brother lives.

According to a decision of the Iowa Supreme Court, an hotel-keeper who receives guests while knowing that there is a contagious disease in his house is liable for damages to any guest who may contract the disease.

THE PAPAL SEE.

It Makes Many Concessions to the Advanced Spirit of the Nineteenth Century.

The Hierarchy Invested with Power of Control Over the Material Affairs of the Church.

[Baltimore special.]

The *American* of this city publishes a special letter from Rome having reference to the confirmation and effect of the decrees passed by the Plenary Council of Baltimore. The writer says that their influence will be felt throughout America, and to a beneficial purpose. A canon, which took its origin in medival times, and was founded on and constituted for a civilization that has almost passed away, is cut into by the decrees. They will constitute a law suitable for the time. The education of the clergy will be elevated to the wants of the time. The Christian civilization of the people will be made to keep pace with the material civilization of the time. Christianity will be brought into harmony with the education and civilization of the present age. Regulations have been made for the establishment of schools for children, normal schools for teachers, and a university for priests and for those laymen who devote themselves to the pursuits of higher knowledge. It is not by "benefices," that great feature of the middle ages by which, while education was assisted, it was also hampered, that these results are to be obtained. "Benefices" will not be brought in as a means of support. The Catholic Church in the United States wants no subsidy from the state, and thus it will not become a servant, or rather a slave, of the state, as it has so often been in European countries, such as France and Austria. The church in America prefers to depend for her support upon the free offerings of the people.

In the new dioceses it is provided that no such thing as parishes and parish priests, in the old canonical sense of the term, will exist in the United States. These were founded on "benefices," but there they will not be employed. This, however, does not indicate that pastors who have created and fostered a congregation, and made the desert to blossom as a rose, will be harshly treated or removed from the places they have built up. There will not be an absolute removability of pastors. A certain percentage of them will be declared immovable, and this holds good except in cases where faults are ascribed to the pastor, and these faults and their consequences will be determined by a trial. A certain amount of liberty of action is required in the United States both by Bishops and clergy, and it is not advisable to remove or curtail their liberty. The dignity and authority will be increased and brought more prominently into relief. They will have their courts over those of bishops, in which appeals will be received before such appeals can be sent to Rome. In future bishops will have a permanent board or council, which they will assemble at certain intervals during the year. They will also give some voice to the clergy in the selection of bishops.

Another important decision of the Baltimore Council refers to societies or associations. A stop is about to be put to indiscriminate, injudicious, or conflicting condemnation of secret societies. Henceforward the condemnation of any secret society will be reserved to a permanent board of all the archbishops of the country, and all cases of such a nature must be referred to them for their judgment and decision.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

Collision of Two Sections of a Circus Train on the Northern Pacific Road.

Five Men Killed Outright and Many Others Badly, If Not Fatally, Injured.

[Fergus Falls (Minn.) dispatch.]

A serious smashup of John Robinson's circus train occurred on the Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills Road, a branch of the Northern Pacific, at Ames Station, six miles west of this city. Four cars were broken to pieces, five men killed, and a large number injured. The train was in two sections. After passing Ames the coupling of the four rear cars of the forward section broke, and there being a heavy grade they ran back toward the rear section. The rear engine ran into the wild cars at nearly full speed, with a terrific crash, injuring the forward part of the engine badly and totally demolishing the cars. These were common freight-cars, fitted up with bunks, etc., as sleeping-cars for the canvasmen and roustabouts of the circus. They contained nearly 200 men, and the mystery is that so many escaped with their lives. A terrible scene followed the collision. Their were shrieks, groans, and cries from the many injured, and howls and curses from those who were trying to extricate themselves from the wreck. People in the rear section, none of them hurt, lent all the aid possible, and the forward engine was dispatched at once to Fergus Falls for surgical assistance, returning in half an hour with the Northern Pacific physicians here. The following are the names of the dead:

George Krouse, Cincinnati. His brother lives at No. 62 Main street, Cincinnati. H. Roberts, Wadena, Minn., canvassman. Charles Wallace, joined the circus at Portland, Me.; laborer. Samuel Blair, Colfax, Dakota; laborer. James Wilson, Cincinnati, formerly policeman; train watchman.

The most seriously wounded are as follows: James Eccles, Nova Scotia, dislocated shoulder and bruises; probably fatal. Joe Brown, New York, leg hurt. Wm. Winfield, Appomattox, Va., side and back; will die. Thomas Vanata, ruptured. James Meyers, sprained ankle and legs bruised. Al Turner, Iowa, foot mashed. Henry Roise, New York, leg and arms bruised. Wm. Murray, New York, head badly cut. James Coleman, colored, leg cut. Jenkins, head canvasman, jaw smashed. Ed. Siegler, Cincinnati, head hurt. Wm. Warren, Cleveland, both hands jammed; will have to be amputated.

Nearly every man in the four cars is somewhat bruised and hurt, but, except the above, none seriously. A brakeman named Peterson could not be found after the wreck was cleared, and it is not known whether he was killed or ran away. The injured will be sent to the Northern Pacific Hospital at Brainerd, and an inquest will be held to-morrow on the remains of the deceased, which will be held at the disposition of relatives, if any telegraph; otherwise they will probably be buried here. A colored band in one of the cars escaped with little injury except to their instruments, nearly all of which were smashed beyond repair.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The Ohio Election.

At time of going to press Thursday morning we have nothing definite from Ohio, but private dispatches announce the republicans ahead by a small majority.

Notes and News.

One of the most compact and complete statistical volumes we have ever seen concerning Michigan has just been received from the general passenger department of the Michigan Central Railway Company, at Chicago, entitled "Facts and Figures About Michigan." It not only contains a vast amount of valuable information in regard to the state at large, but a full roster of national, state and county officials, with a statement of the condition and business traffic of the various railways, lists of railway officials, railroad stations with mileage and telegraph facilities, express companies, the newspaper press, post-offices and political and economical statistics. It is just such a publication as every business man should have at hand, and can be secured by sending 15 cents to O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

The American Missionary Association, which is to hold its thirty-ninth annual meeting at Madison, Wis., Oct. 27-29, is a national benevolent society, almost entirely supported by Congregationalists. Its work is chiefly educational, and mainly at the south among the colored people. Its schools and churches are to be found in every southern state. It is the largest society of its kind in the country. It spends in its work about $300,000 annually. The meeting promises to be one of unusual interest. The papers and discussions will relate chiefly to the educational aspects of the negro and Indian problems. Prof. Albert Salisbury, of the Whitewater, Wis., State Normal School, will present a paper. Geo. W. Cable, Esq., Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlin, of Maine, and many other distinguished men are to attend and address the conference. Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, is its president.

Brezee's Herald gives a two column "explanation" of some of the bottom facts of the publication of the Cleveland scandal in the Detroit Journal last year. It seems that a majority of the stock of the concern was held by republicans, who were anxious to make the paper a Blaine organ, to which Brezee objected. Having payments then coming due for the new perfecting press, advantage was taken of his circumstances to compel him to accept help from the republican state central committee, through Wm. Livingstone, Jr., in return for which the Journal was to publish certain matters favorable to the republican party. At the time of the publication of the scandal in the Buffalo Telegraph, Brezee was so thoroughly in the clutches of the agents of the republican state central committee that he could not prevent its publication. About a week after its publication, it will be remembered, an editorial was published, headed "Not Proven." Brezee had instituted an investigation, and desired to give the public the truth. This was the cause of his trouble which ended in throwing him out of the Journal company entirely. If this statement is true, and surface indications in the past seem to prove it, it fixes the responsibility of the publication of the scandal clearly enough, and also defines the position of the Journal politically, notwithstanding its claim of independence.

The editors of the state, on the occasion of their meeting the past summer, were entertained by Hon. Perry Hannah in a truly sumptuous manner. A committee selected for the purpose has prepared, for presentation to this gentlemen, a badge, of which the following is a description. In size this elegant testimonial is five and one-half by two inches. The design is composed of various emblems and inscriptions upon a ground of elegant white satin. At its upper end the satin ground is crossed by a bar of yellow gold bearing the name of the recipient in raised polished letters: beneath the bar is a handsome engraved scroll; depending from this bar is the center pendant containing the inscription "From Michigan Editors," with an ink bottle and two quill pens crossed, these emblems being raised in different-hued gold. Beneath this device is a second bar of yellow gold having upon it in raised letters the dates "July 6, 7, 8, 1885." From this bar is suspended the principal emblematic pendant. This has a flat back of yellow Roman gold, on which is raised in full relief the old-time hand press. The press is worked up in very fine style, each part being placed in position as in the full sized machine from which it was copied. The press is surrounded by a wreath of gold, one side representing laurel leaves, the other oak. The wreath is fully up to the rest of the workmanship of the badge, being put together leaf by leaf. We will add that no description can do justice to this gem of art. It must be seen and studied to be appreciated."—Newspaper Union.

Collector Watson.

The democracy of this gentleman having been questioned, a writer in the Grand Rapids Democrat gives the following concerning his record:

Mr. Watson's record as a democrat shows that since he became a voter in 1878 he has been selected by the democrats of Ottawa county, in convention assembled, to represent them in every democrat state convention held in Michigan and every congressional convention held in the Fifth district and has also been appointed each year on the democratic county committee. In the summer of 1884 he was chairman of the democratic county convention, which selected delegates to attend the democratic state convention at Detroit, and was made chairman of the Ottawa county delegation to the democratic congressional convention which met at Grand Rapids last fall.

The democrats of his town have elected him a delegate to every democratic county convention held during the same period, and for four years past he has been the chairman of the democratic committee of his township.

If any man in fifth or ninth districts can show better certificates of democracy, let him come forward.

PRIVATE ADVERTISING.

Why Cards, Circulars and the Like Are Failures as Advertising Mediums.

Within the last few years it has become the fashion with some people to do their advertising in their own private way, instead of through the newspapers. Some distribute cards, some circulars, some pamphlets, some even almanacs and some inconceivable monstrosities of oddity, circulating them by the hundreds or thousands through the mails. The printer's art has been taxed to the utmost to gratify the tastes of these advertisers. Some of the finest as well as some of the basest specimens of the arts of engraving, of chromolithographing and of color-printing are being produced for these purposes, and every conceivable style of fancy paper is brought into requisition. The advertisers vie with each other in the elegance of their designs and the costliness of their devices, taking it for granted that the receivers will conform their estimate of the status of the advertiser to the artistic pretensions of his advertisement. Some people may regret that the noble art of printing, at the period of its highest achievement should be subjected to such debasing use; but, to those who thus employ the art, it should be equally a matter of concern that the debasement so completely fails of the object for which it was intended. With him who notices such advertisements at all, the first feeling on receiving one of these superb specimens of typography or engraving is apt to be one of disgust that it relates to the artistic pursuits of his butcher or his bootmaker, or that the subjects of its elegant illustrations are chairs and tables, refrigerators and brooms; he throws it down with an indefinable grudge against the man who has been guilty of such a ridiculous prostitution of art, and, without exactly knowing it, he is distinctly convinced that a tradesman who spends so much money in such an incongruous way is not likely to be endowed with the common sense of a good man of business or to sell cheaply.

In truth, however, those who take any notice whatever of this flood of announcements form but a very small percentage of those who receive them. They have come to be the nuisances of both the parlor and the counting-room. At home they are never opened but with disappointment, because they come in the place of letters really hoped for. In the office the merchant finds his morning mail stuffed with these intrusions upon the serious affairs of his business, which he inwardly curses or impatiently consigns to his waste-paper heap. In short, if a public vote should be taken, it would unanimously declare these drumming missives to be an intolerable nuisance that should be denied the privilege of the mails.

Men of business who resort to this method of advertising can not be ignorant of the fact that the people whom they would reach have become nauseated with it. They must be aware that they themselves disregard all such appeals for patronage; and what reason have they to suppose that others receive their applications with more patience? Sagacious advertisers are beginning to see this, and are returning to the old method of public announcement. The newspaper is, in every sense, the best medium for advertising; and, for a given result, it is by much the cheapest also. It reaches a far greater number of possible customers than any private announcement can; and it is more certain to receive attention. The private circular is thrown aside as a thing which people have come to regard as a bore, and which is neglected because its recipients have no time to attend to it. The newspaper is used in each day's hour of leisure, and readers find interest in reading its advertisements as well as its news, because of the variety they present and the information they convey respecting a wide diversity of interests. It may be safely estimated that an announcement made through the press is noticed by fifty readers, where, made in a private way, it would reach but one. If, therefore, the same amount were expended in either case, the result would be fifty-fold better from the former method than from the latter. There are, undoubtedly, cases in which the circular is a better medium than the newspaper. Such, for instance, as where the matter is necessarily lengthy and the cost of newspaper space would therefore be very large. But such cases are quite exceptional; and the sooner advertisers learn the folly of their present large expenditures in seeking publicity through private means, the better for their pockets and their success.—*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

PAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein David S. Fox is complainant, and Maria V. Dyer, and Ezra S. Knowles are defendants, notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said Hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof, as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, for the principal of said mortgage, interest thereon, and costs of said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as commencing at a stake that may be found by running north forty-eight (48) degrees east, seven (7) chains and twenty-four (24) links, thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees east, five (5) chains and twenty-seven (27) links to a stake from a stake on the beach of Pine Lake, where the north and south quarter line of section thirty-two (32) in township thirty-three (33), north range six (6) west, intersects said beach, thence south forty-two (42) degrees west three (3) chains to a stake, thence forty-four (44) degrees east five (5) chains to a stake, thence east forty-two (42) degrees north six (6) chains to the channel bank of Pine Lake, thence north forty-four (44) degrees west two (2) chains and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, containing one and 75-100 acres of land together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto now or hereinafter belonging or in any wise appertaining and thereupon situated, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated October 7th A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan. 117

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petequom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows: The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), in township thirty-four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

A LARGE STOCK OF

New Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

Particulars Next Week.

GEO. W. MILLER.

E. M. Clark

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BOYNE CITY

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

By Car Load,

Have arrived, and more to follow within a few days, for the

STAR

Clothing & Dry Goods House

Of Boyne City.

All or nearly all of the goods will be placed in position and ready for inspection on the 8th inst.

We cordially invite each and every purchaser of Dry Goods and Clothing to come and examine our STOCK and learn our PRICES, and compare with others and judge for yourself for the best of your interest. We are confident that you will be WELL REPAID FOR YOUR TROUBLE.

Our Motto is: Strictly One Price to All, and Every Article as Represented or Money Refunded, at the

Star Clothing & Dry Goods House,

BOYNE CITY, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 15, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 45@50c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 30@40c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 18@20c.
EGGS, per doz., 18c.
LARD, per lb, 12¼c.
HAMS, 12¼c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 8c; Dry Salt Side, 9c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 10@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@7c.
PORK—Steak 10c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 15c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞Miss Hannah Bell is prepared to give lessons in drawing. Painting in oil and water colors; also crayon work. Lessons given every Tuesday and Saturday, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., at the home of Mrs. Elmore Mudge, on Mason street near the schoolhouse.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

☞Persons receiving awards of premiums at the Charlevoix county fair, will receive their premiums by sending their address to the Secretary, J. H. Stone, East Jordan.

☞Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞Every business man should have a copy of Cram's Unrivaled Atlas. Subscribe when the agent calls.

☞Just received,—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.'

☞The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

☞Parties having potatoes to sell will find it to their advantage to call at Upright and Emrey's.

☞The highest market price given for potatoes, at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Wanted 1,000 bushels of potatoes at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Mr. C. Peaslie has moved to his farm.

Call and see O. I. Wheat's new picture frames.

F. W. Wilcox returned to Kalamazoo on Tuesday.

Board of supervisors in session at East Jordan this week.

Al. Washburn's new house begins to assume fair proportions.

Song service at the M. E. church next Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A. O. D. McCabe bought three fat cattle this week, to supply his market.

The iron columns for the front of Green's building were raised yesterday.

John Hogan is out again after his wrestle with rheumatism for nine weeks.

Preaching at M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening. All are invited.

Geo. A. Leonard returned home from Chicago, on the Lawrence, Tuesday morning.

John Allen expects to commence next week to build a new machine shop at South Arm.

M. J. Stockman walks lame now: the stove that dropped on his foot was too heavy for him.

From the top of the new mill one can get a magnificent view of Charlevoix and surroundings.

O. D. Wood is doing some good road work this week, especially on State, Mason, and Clinton streets.

Elk Rapids has three delivery wagons running nearly all the time, and supports three drays.

Election of officers of the Historical Society at the Bridge Street house to-morrow night.

Young people's meeting at the M. E. church next Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, to be led by William Stover.

R. F. Peters is selling from house to house a good quality of knit goods, —socks, mittens, etc. Give his goods a trial.

Bellaire Breeze: Fred W. Mayne, attorney, of Charlevoix, visited Bellaire, Monday, with John and Harry Nicholls.

W. J. Stevenson is enclosing the basement of his shop, which was recently raised up three feet, and will convert it into a store-room for material.

Beaver Island farmers now market their wheat at Elk Rapids. When the Charlevoix mill is completed, we shall expect to get a portion of their crop here.

Judge Baxter, of Grand Rapids last Friday sentenced Henry Curkendall, of Boyne City, to four years in the Detroit house of correction for counterfeiting coin

The American Pharmacist for October contains an excellent portrait and brief biography of our townsman, G. W. Crouter, president of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association.

Mrs. Bardeen and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Bishop returned to Kalamazoo on Monday. Miss Sutliff started on Tuesday. But two families now remain at the resort.

Elk Rapids Progress: As iron has been found near St. Ignace it is about time that some enterprising man should inspect the petroleum fields on S. S. Spaulding's place near Norwood.

Bellaire Breeze: Mr. Stigar has his schooner, the Fair Play, at Charlevoix, where he is getting a cabin built the whole length of her, and expects to start for Florida the 18th of October.

Rev. E. H. Day publishes an open letter to W. R. Stinchcomb in the Traverse Journal strongly sustaining the recent charges made by the Journal. That paper seems to be proving its statements.

We have received from the retiring secretary the proceedings of the Michigan Press Association, held at Traverse City last July, including an account of the excursion, and the feast at Charlevoix.

The following curious sentence contains all the letters of the English alphabet: "A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." Can any one of our boys or girls find a shorter one embracing the required letters.

Clare News: Judging from what we see in the Charlevoix Journal, Geo. W. Jefferies, a former old Clare ite, must be doing considerable building at that place this season. We are pleased to hear of Mr. J's prosperity.

Jos. R. Dixon brought home from Traverse City last week two thoroughbred imported Holstein cows, mothers of the bull and heifer which he exhibited at the recent fair at East Jordan. This is a valuable addition to his stock of Holsteins.

Attention is called to the card of J. R. & J. S. Dixon in another column advertising their dairy, vegetable, and stock farm. Their aim is always to make "Terrace Farm" a guarantee that every article bearing the name is the best in the market.

On account of a lack of business, the Harbor Springs Independent has found it necessary to adopt the patent inside plan, to reduce expenses. When one considers the work Hampton has put on his paper to make it the best in that county, this reduction of business does not speak well for the enterprise of the business men of the town.

Petoskey Record: Isaac Staufer, of Carpenter, had about 70 fleeces of wool at his shearing last June. The wool buyers in Petoskey offered him a shilling per pound for the clip and Staufer concluded to hold the wool. Last week he sold through J. A. Alger—who by the way is an old wool buyer—realizing 27 cents a pound. It certainly paid him to hold his clip for the hundred days he carried it.

The Friant has seven carloads of machinery and one of house-hold goods to draw from Harbor Springs to South Arm this week, for the Wilson Hoop Co. Next week she will have from four to six carloads of flour and feed for the East Jordan merchants.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have enlarged their salesroom by cutting a large double door way into the rooms formerly occupied by Brown & Co.'s bank, and moving their office and a portion of their stock. This change is necessary to accommodate their large and increasing trade.

At the meeting of the council last week, Chas. Swallow was elected trustee to fill the unexpired term of Chas. Ely. The marshal was instructed to keep the revetments clear of all obstructions. The resignation of street commissioner Johnson was requested, and has since been handed in.

Mrs. Litney is moving her millinery goods to the new building this week. She has associated with her, Mrs. Carr, of Sutton's Bay, and the firm will add to the present stock, with the intention of making it the largest and finest stock of millinery in the county, if not in several adjoining counties. They will be ready for business again by Saturday.

Masonic Resolutions.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother Lemuel W. Skinner, and

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had, therefore it is

Resolved, By Charlevoix Lodge No. 282 of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of Lemuel W. Skinner, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity; an active member of this society, whose endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge and a copy therof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and to each of the newspapers of Charlevoix.

RICHARD COOPER,
W. C. NEWMAN,
H. LEE IDDINGS,
Committee.

Shipments.

Below we give a summary of the shipments as reported from the custom house, Charlevoix, for the week ending Tuesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1884:

	1885.	1884.
Hardwood lumber, feet	925,000	585,000
Shingles	492,000	.....
Railroad ties	4,400	.....
Cedar posts	3,500	.....
Wood, cords	530	200
Bark, cords	180	.....
Pig iron, tons	300	.....
Anchors, chains, old iron, etc., tons	26	.....

The Smallest Watch in the World.

A small, gold penholder, resting in a rich velvet case, lay on a jeweler's showcase in John street, last week. The end of the holder was shapped like an elongated cube, and was an inch long. A faint musical ticking that issued from it attracted a customer's attention. The jeweler lifted the holder from the case, with a smile, and exhibited a tiny watch dial, 1-16th of an inch in diameter, set in the side between two other dials almost as small. One indicated the day, and the other the month of the year. The center dial ticked off seconds, minutes, and hours.

"This is the smallest watch ever made," the jeweler said, "and the only one of its kind in the world. It took a Geneva watchmaker the better part of two years to fit the part together so that they would work accurately. It has been exhibited in London and Paris."

The works of the watch were so that they fitted lengthwise in the holder. The mainspring was an elongated coil of steel fitted to the wheels by a tiny chain, and worked like an old-fashioned clock weight. The works were wound by means of a little screw of gold on the under side of the handle. A good pen was fitted in the holder, and the jeweler wrote with it without disturbing the operation of the fairy watch.

"What's the price?" the customer asked.

"A round $500," replied the jeweler, laughing.—*New York Sun.*

New Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

Read our New Ad. Next Week.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Successors to Amos Fox.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,
AND IN FACT
Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,
Druggists and Stationers.

THE KEYS.

The Kidneys and Liver are the keys to woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no fear need be entertained of sickness, for the system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Lame Back or Side, Failing Strength, Languor, Excessive Flow of Urine, &c., remember they are the advance guard and give warning to more serious trouble such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is a sure cure for all these diseases. Price only $1.00 large bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ALWAYS USEFUL.

If you have Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any Sprains, Stiff Cords, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Sore Throat, &c., *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* will cure quickly and surely. If your Horse has Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Sprain, Bruises or Lameness of any kind, Parmelee's Universal Liniment is the best possible remedy you can use. Large bottles 50 cents, ordinary size 25 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

NO SCROFULA

Can be so deep-seated, so malignant and stubborn, that *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* will not be found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be possible. And if you are troubled with Boils, Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Rough Skin, or any humor whatever, just give the Purifier a thorough trial and you cannot fail to receive benefit from it. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 10tf

FOR SALE.

The place known as
THE BEATTIE FARM
Near McGeagh's Mill.
For particulars inquire at the office of
J. MILO EATON.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

The Grand Rapids

Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the JOURNAL's club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription, and one year in advance in cash.

Price.	With the Journal.
$1 00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 00
1 00 New York Weekly World	2 00
2 00 Tolmeroy's Democrat	2 50
75 Detroit Echo, weekly	1 75
1 00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 50 The Cottage Hearth monthly	2 25

Sample Copies furnished on application.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

ADVICE TO BOYS.

BY CHARLES R. BARRETT.

You may wish for this,
You may wish for that,
And wish for fruits of the soil,
Mark it down a Saxon truth,
Success results from toil.

If you would have this,
If you would have that,
And have it all secure,
Accept it as a simple fact,
Knowledge you must procure.

If you have saved this,
If you have saved that,
And it is all your own,
You deserve all the credit
To be not a rolling stone.

If you work for this,
If you work for that,
And labor with a will,
The result will be success,
And men will note your skill.

You may read this book,
You may read that book,
But read the better kind;
You must read a useful book,
Or you're only wasting time.

You may drink this glass,
You may drink that glass,
Till you quench the liquor crave
Forget not that in the end
You'll fill a drunkard's grave.

You may go this way,
You may go that way,
You may go from door to door;
Without God's love in your heart,
The devil will get you sure.

UNCLE SI'S FAMILIAR EPISTLES TO INQUIRING YOUTH.

2—Serving it Hot for a Would-be "Koper."

An immature New York tough writes to me as follows:

"Mistur Unkel Si ime in a snide Shue Store 20 yeers old i am butt wanter bee a Koper Kopp fur short wich is ploesman yer know & sum gits outu it Rich Cos Its a Bully Racket & ime gonter Be a Kop if You was Mee wood you Be ploesman You Ken Bleed de Quisby Blokes & Blowers & make a Stake every Day ime goin fur it Sure wood You, if yer Down on fellers yer Ken Lay fur em & Nock de Stuffin outen Em its a Dizzy Rackit & ime gonter bee One woodn't You few was Mee, yer Ken wurk de Gin mils to de Queans taist & bee hi Pye wid all de Dazy survent gurls & Play it sweat on de Apel wimmins fur Peenutts & peeches yer Ken fish de Lushes pokes & run em in fur Drunk & Disordly & swipe many a flimsy & the Salry is Bang up 1200 Dollers Yeer & Kountt Mee in every Time."

Well, sir, I termed you an "immature tough," but, reperusing your uncouth screed, I must say that your immatureness is not that of the new-born clam or unfledged tadpole, not at all. All you require is a slight experience in the field congenial to you to become a blooming tough of the first water; of hickory incorrigibility; it is in you, and all it wants is an outing.

It is evident that the "Shue Store"—whether it or you is twenty years old would be hard to tell by your letter, but I presume you refer to your own age—is no place for you or your capabilities. What you most urgently require is a place in the field most congenial to your warped nature; and the more immediately the better, as you would the sooner reach the end of your tether, young man, it being morally certain that you would go it with a rush from the start, without any discretion whatever, thereby being the more quickly brought down to the ring-bolt, much to the relief of your fellow-citizens and a portion of the rest of mankind, probably. As such galoots as you—your letter justifies the use of this term, and the application of it to you—can't be jerked up and jugged for what they are capable of doing, the best way is to give them every chance possible of showing their cussedness, as a quick means to the desired end—the squelching of such galoots by gallows and rope, or the secluding of the same in stone residences of the State; therefore, if you can't emulate Tim McCarthy, of Oak street, your city, young man, and become a dive-keeper of like cussedness of caliber, by all means do the next best thing, and get appointed to the "finest police force in the world," as a "chief" once termed it, and which it fondly imagines itself to be, but which is thus ironically termed by the citizens at large, with others not "at large," many of whom, in durance vile, are better, morally, than the same number of the "finest," picked at random.

As a New York "cop," young man of innate cussedness of soul, you will have opportunities to follow your natural bent, which is cussedness of eighteen carats, fully equal, if not superior, to those enjoyed by dive-keepers of the McCarthy stamp, and I feel convinced, from your letter, that you will be fully able to take advantage of said opportunities, and make the most of them. You may not pull together as big a boodle as Tim McCarthy, the Jay Gould of dive-keepers, has corralled in the same length of time, but a fellow of your internal sheolishness can do well until he runs the thing into the ground, as it were, which you are bound to do sooner or later. Should you ever rise to a captaincy in the "finest," your opportunities for harvesting a boodle will increase in number and volume, and the amount of filthy lucre you can hive for a "rainy day"—this is a figurative term for an indefinite period, as understood—need never be known to any one not inside your own waistcoat, and will only be limited by your desires in the direction of wealth, be they moderate or the reverse.

The captain of your 290th precinct, a "blue nose" from the kingdom thereof, which is located somewhere in the fogs of old-cheese density that enshroud the far eastern portions of this otherwise blest and happy hemisphere, has, it is alleged, by following the routes of economy and foresight, not to mention hindsight, and by "strict attention to business"—it is a cold day when he doesn't attend to "business"—laid by a store of the needful sufficient unto the end of his days, even should these run up into the hundreds of years, as did those of the late lamented Mr. Methuselah, of Palestine, or some ranch contiguous; and this lay-by was erected on the foundation of a $2,000 yearly salary, and in a few short years; which goes to show that frugality is not confined to Congressmen, and that a New York police captain may frugalize a fortune proportionally as great as that of an M. C., by the same methods of thrift. It also goes to show that, to become men of multitudinous "rocks" on moderate salaries, we must be men of serviceable "sand," paradoxical as it may seem; and that the aforementioned police captain has an abundance of this sort of "sand," goes without saying.

But all police precincts are not alike. Not all are highly productive "sugar" plantations; not all rich, auriferous "placers" for the aggrandizement of the head "prospectors." While all "pan out" more or less, in the great metropolis-by-the-sea, there is but one fairly entitled to the tart for "productiveness;" and, as happy must be the captain in whose precinct the gamblers, crooks, and bagnio-keepers most do congregate, provided said captain has abundance of serviceable "sand in his craw," then must the captain of the pre-eminent police precinct of New York be happy, for he can "round up" more cattle of the breeds mentioned, to the square acre, than any other police captain on the continent, probably; and this kind of stock is very profitable, if well handled; and what this captain doesn't know about handling stock of the varieties mentioned wouldn't be worth knowing to any one else. Verily there is but one 290th precinct—in all the land, let us hope—and the "sports" and the "crooks" and the bagnio-keepers are its profit, and ever will be, else am I no prophet.

But why speak of captaincies to you, unfledged bird of evil intent, snooded in a "snide shoe store"—it is "snide," I suppose, because it doesn't offer opportunities enough for your beating and bilking propensities—why to you speak of captaincies, when, fledged in the field of promise, that of police provision, you will fly to certain destruction, and go to meet Crowley, gone before, long ere you sport the chevrons of a sergeant, even.

You—why, you are a moral rattlesnake, a moral hyena, a moral tiger, a moral octopus—this means "devil-fish," understand—in short, a "moral leper," than which nothing worse can be said of a human. When a man gets to be a "moral leper" he has struck bottom, as it were, and rests—no, he can't rest, he flounders about in the blackest slough that turpitude ever opened on the pampas of civilization; and there's just where you are floundering, you moral "devil-fish," you. Your letter proclaims you a combination of moral monstrosities; a whole moral menagerie of wild and carnivorous beasts and reptiles, every one of which is worse than the other; and that you should so commit yourself in black and white argues that the doctrine of total depravity was not founded on the baseless fabric of the cosmic phantom of irreconcilableness, or any other spook in the far-away whenness of ancient previosity, but on the solid bedrock of innate cussedness, an integral portion of which is represented in your person. Now, put that in your pipe and smoke it, depraved galoot of sheolish virus; into your glass and "drink it down," or spread it on your bread and "eat it up;" any way to get it into you, I care not how.

Your letter shows you to be a fatty degeneration of triple X depravity; a natural-born beat, bilk, bruiser, ruffian, thief, and everything that is frowned upon in respectable circles. If not already a practical thief, your letter shows that you are on more or less intimate terms with the vernacular of thieves in regular standing, and that if you cannot "patter flash" with the most accomplished of the fraternity, you can catch on to the lingo readily, and finish your education in that line at short notice; and let me tell you, sir, that no well-regulated citizen would ever be on terms of intimacy with the flash of thieves, and don't you forget it.

It is evident that you have studied into the marvels, "makes," maneuvers, and mysteries of that portion of the political economy of civilization which absorbs policing—if you haven't as yet "fit into" it, as old man Shingle "fit into the Revolution," it is morally certain that you would fit into a policeman's coat and place, and, in time, vie with the toughest of a crowd nothing if not tough.

It is a "Bully Rackit," you say, "& sum gits outu it Rich." To cotton to your vernaenlar, I must say that you have got the matter "dead to rights"—it is a "bully racket" for such as join the force, going down through the slums in blue and brass, and doing business on the great thoroughfares; and many do "get onto it rich," the idiom understood. You can "Bleed de Quisby Blokes & blowers & make a Stake every Day," you say. Yes, you festive tarantula, you can do these things, which are done every day, and you are just the centipede that will never fail in doing. "You ken Lay for fellers if yer Down on em & Nock de Stuffin outen em," you say. Of course you can; it is done every day, and you are just the "tarrier" to go for 'em; your ruffianly, brutal nature will have a wide scope for operation, and will never be backward in coming forward, I am satisfied.

As you say again, you can "wurk de Gin mills to de Queans taist & bee hi pye wid all de Dazy survent gurls." Of course you can, and, as you say, sponge on the apple women, fish the pockets of "lushers," and "swipe many a flimsey." True, too true, you shovel-nosed shark, for they "all do it," and you are not going to be left, to any great extent. You say the "Salry is Bangup 1200 Dollers Yeer." Right you are again, you hook-billed vulture, chafing in a "snide Shue ~~Store~~." It is a "bang-up salary" for such material as gathers it in. Not one in fifty, the whole force through, could command the half of it in any other sphere of action, the mechanics being too lazy to work at their trades, while the remainder could command only the low pay of unskilled laborers. Yes, you are right, I say, again; it is a "bang-up salary," and you are just the sort of grappling-iron to get onto it with your hooks.

You wind up your glowing dispatch with what has been the slogan of every individual jackal from away back before the time of one Adam of Eden, and which is—"Kountt Mee in every Time"—me with a capital M and double e, you warped and carnal parasite in human form!

Count you in, eh? I do; make no mistake. You will "get there" as surely as the bald-headed buzzard of Bermuda to the banquet on an over-ripe carcass of a mule defunct, or other feast of carrion; but it is gratifying to know that you will overgorge yourself in quick time, and, figuratively speaking, succumb to indigestion; in other words, you will sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. I know you will, for that's the sort of reaper you are, and don't you forget it.

But there, your screed makes me tired—you make me tired—all over and clear through. Go and be a "Koper" at once, and stand not on the order. The sooner you get on the "force" the sooner you will mount the gallows, or be retired to a State prison, for you are of cussedness abnormally cussed. Selah!

UNCLE SI.

P. S.—If you fail to become a graft on the New York "Finest," light out on the double-quick for London, where, according to late revelations, there is a "Drury" police force, enrolled in which organization you would soon become a shining light, out-Heroding Herod, as it were.—*Uncle Si, in Chicago Ledger.*

How Bills Are Carried.

The Tice meter, for measuring the product of whisky-stills, received the approval of scientific experts, but it was necessary to carry through the House a clause in a bill requiring their use by distillers. An adroit lobbyist, known as Boynton, undertook to secure a favorable report from the Committee on Ways and Means, of which Gen. Schenck was Chairman. He accordingly arranged for a quiet game of draw-poker in a parlor at Willard's Hotel. Gen. Schenck, Tice the inventor, Boynton, and another member of Congress made up the quartet. The game was a lively one; $10 "ante," $50 "blind," and a "straddle" if anybody felt reckless enough to try it on. When the party broke up rosy-fingered morn was rolling back the somber-hued curtains of night and ushering in another day, and old Tice's wallet was empty. He was apparently very much crest-fallen, and Gen. Schenck was correspondingly happy. The next day the Ways and Means Committee reported in favor of the Tice meter, and the bill became a law, very much to the sorrow of the distillers. The meter was a fraud of the first water. Each one cost from $1,500 to $3,000, giving Tice a margin of $1,000 to $2,500, according to the size of the meter. Scores of distillers were compelled to pay for the "blasted fraud," as they all called it, but not one succeeded in running a gallon of whisky through the so-called meter. Tice, however, was not to blame—so he said. His meter was a good machine, as he invented it, but the committee of scientific men who sat upon it under the act of Congress directed various improvements to be made, which rendered it impossible for a drop of high wines to get through it.—*Boston Budget.*

Labor Statistics.

A building was in process of erection opposite a public building, in Washington City. One of the clerks, who had been looking out of the window for some time, said to another clerk who was reading a newspaper:

"I have been watching that workman over there, and he has not done a lick of work in all that time. I wonder what he gets paid for?"

Just about the same time the workman remarked to a fellow workman:

"Just look at that Government clerk over there. He hasn't done anything except look out of the window for the last half hour. No wonder the country is going to the dogs."—*Texas Siftings.*

He Preferred Vermont Railways.

"How fur is Albany?" asked a countryman at the Grand Central Station.

"One hundred and forty-four miles."

"How long does it take to git thar?"

"Three hours and twenty-five minutes by fast line."

"An' how much does it cost?"

"One dollar and forty-four cents."

"Gosh! a dollar and forty-four cents for ridin' less'n four hours. Why, up in Vermont I kin ride half a day on a railroad for less money than that, an' not go near so fur, nuther."—*New York Sun.*

A PITTSBURGH lady cooked Lafayette's dinner when he visited America in 1825. It will be remembered that the Marquis never returned.

A PLAN is proposed to light weather vanes by electricity.

Cowboys on a Drive.

A picturesque, hardy lot of fellows, these wild "cowboys," as they sit on the ground by the fire, each man with his can of coffee, his fragrant slice of fried bacon on the point of his knife-blade, or sandwiched in between two great hunks of bread, rapidly disappearing before the onslaughts of appetites made keen by the pure, invigorating breezes of these high plains. See that brawny fellow with the crisp, tight-curling yellow hair growing low down on the nape of his massive neck rising straight and supple from the low collar of his loose flannel shirt, his sun-browned face with the piercing gray eyes looking out from under the broad brim of his hat, his lower limbs clad in the heavy "chaps"—or leather overalls—stained a deep reddish-brown by long use and exposure to wind and weather, his revolver in its holster swinging from the cartridge-filled belt, and his great spurs tinkling at every stride, as, having drained the last drop of coffee, he puts down the can, and turns from the fire toward the horses, picking up as he goes the huge heavy leather saddle, with its high pommel and streaming thongs of rawhide, that has served him as a pillow during the night. Quickly his "cayuse" is saddled, the great broad hair-rope girths tightly "sinched," the huge bit slipped into the unwilling mouth, and with a bound the active fellow is in the saddle. Paw, pony, paw; turn your eyes till the whites show; lay your pointed ears back; squeal and kick to your heart's content. Oh, buck away! you have found your master; for the struggle does not last long. The practiced hand, the heavy spurs, and stinging whip soon repeat the almost daily lesson, and with one last wicked shake of the head the wiry "cayuse" breaks into his easy lope, and away go horse and rider to their appointed station on the flank of the great drove.

The others soon follow, camp is broken, the wagon securely packed ready for the road, and the work of the day commences. The cattle seem to know what is coming. On the edges of their scattered masses the steers lift their heads and gaze, half stupidly, half frightened, at the flying horsemen; as the flanks are turned they begin closing in toward one another, moving up in little groups to a common center. Now and then a steer or some young bull, more headstrong or more terrified than his comrades, breaks away and canters off clumsily over the prairie. In a moment he is pursued, headed off, turned, and driven in toward the herd again. As they "close in mass"—to use an apt military phrase—"round up" on all sides by the swift-riding cowboys, they are gently urged onward by the drivers in the rear, until the whole herd is slowly moving forward, feeding as they go, in a loose, wide column, headed toward the break in the mountains that indicates the mouth of the canon through which it is to pass.

Very slowly and cautiously the herd moves forward: sometimes there is a halt in front; those in the rear crowd up more closely; very gently, and with soothing cries, the experienced cowboys urge them on again. It is ticklish work, for a momentary panic may drive scores of them down the precipitous sides of the mountain.

And now the canon widens, and, succeeding the high rock walls and great trees, its sides gradually merge into gently rising, grass-covered slopes; the river, too, is broader, its surface shining like polished silver, and betraying its onward movement only by an occasional soft ripple and low lap-lap of the water against its overhanging banks, from which, breathing out the sweet fragrance of thousands of newly opened buds, the wild rose bushes hang down their slender branches. Away up the slopes, dancing and nodding their pretty heads in the soft breeze, the gayly colored wild flowers—yellow sunflowers, daisies, blue harebells—mingle their bright hues, melting into one another on the distant round hill-tops, covering them as with a carpet of the softest velvet.—*E. F. Zogbaum, in Harper's Magazine.*

Useful Hints to Fleshy People.

Recourse to starvation, anti-fat, dieting by measure, and the swallowing of acids is not only absurd but suicidal. Mr. Banting's dietary is so depleting to the system that for one relieved thereby a dozen suffer positive injury. Any one can reduce his flesh by not eating sufficient food to repair the waste that is constantly going on. The cure, however, in this case is worse than the disease. Starvation remedies are of no account, for abstinence from food means a sacrifice of albumen as well as fat, and anæmia ensues.

A strict regimen is the only cure for obesity. A dietary, however, that robs the system of its nutrition should be avoided. Fat is supposed to produce fat. Such is not the case. Fat, combining with the carbo-hydrates and albuminous compounds, operates directly against obesity. No dyspeptic need fear to eat fat so long as too much is not taken. Fat checks all nitrogenous waste and appeases thirst as well as hunger. The great thing to be done in order to correct corpulence is to abstain from eating starchy and saccharine foods. Vegetables rich in albumen, however, make desirable dishes. Potatoes should never be eaten. Fish and all kinds of meats can be eaten at pleasure, but beer and malt liquors generally should be avoided, in consequence of the carbo-hydrates contained therein. A dietary from which the sugars and starches are excluded will do for the corpulent what no medicine can do—that is, make them thin.

PAPER flour barrels, a recent invention, are coming into favor in some parts of the West.

HUMOR.

THERE is an infidel cobbler in St. Paul who says that when he breathes his last it will be awl over with his sole.—*St. Paul Herald.*

DID you ever really know a woman too busy to run to the parlor window to look at a neighbor with a new bonnet?—*Fall River Advance.*

A HALF-OUNCE of scandal will blast a great reputation quicker than ten pounds of dynamite will rend an ordinary rock.—*Barbers' Gazette.*

"OF course you believe he loves her?" "I'm not so sure about it." "Why not?" "Why, ding it all, he wants to marry her!"—*Chicago Ledger.*

EXPERIMENTS are being made to coin money out of quicksilver. It is hoped that they will get some kind of money that will hurry subscribers a little.—*Newman Independent.*

LARD may be weak and cheese be flat
And eggs go for a song—
But the man who deals in butter laughs,
For butter's always strong.
—*Boston Courier.*

"THEY didn't pick that stuff quick enough, did they, mamma?" asked a little boy as he passed a grocery where several cakes of Limburger were taking a breathing spell outside.—*Brooklyn Times.*

"I KNOW what makes it yain, mamma," said a little toddler during a shower on a hot day. "And what do you think it is that does it, darling?" "I dess it's Dod a twettin'."—*Chicago Ledger.*

PROF. PROCTOR says that "without water there can be no volcano." "That may be (hic) so," said old Beasley; "and without whisky there (hic) would be fewer eruptions—at home."—*Norristown Herald.*

"I CAN'T say as he went to heaven," remarked a Fort Scott citizen of a deceased townsman, "but he paid a bill of eleven years' standing the day before he died, and you can judge for yourself."—*Texas Siftings.*

TABLEAU—Mother with a bad boy bent—across her knee. Slipper in her hand, which she surveys intently. Recitative—meditatively: Um, um. This looks to be very well adapted to the end in view—*Merchant Traveler.*

"I AM going to husband my resources," said an indulgent mother to a worthless son, who was worrying her life by demanding money. "I think you had better husband some of my sisters," was the curt reply.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

AN exchange notes: "Many well-meaning people neglect the payment of bills, not because they are too stingy to pay or have not the means to do so, but merely because they do not realize how convenient it would be to those to whom the money is due."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"MISS EMMA NEVADA," it is stated, "recently kissed 300 girls in San Francisco." Well, that is nothing to brag of. When we were a young man—remember we emphatically state the time—we kissed 400 young girls, and we didn't go to California to do it either.—*Whitehall Times.*

"DO YOU have your chickens sent you from Tennessee?" asked a new boarder of an Eighth avenue landlady. "No, sir; I get them down in the market. Why?" "Oh, nothing; only I read this morning that hens in that section of the country are never killed until old enough to vote. That's all."—*New York Morning Journal.*

A CATASTROPHE.

Only a cyclist gigantic,
Astride of a sixty-inch wheel,
Eyeing sidewise a maiden romantic
As he drives on his swift steed of steel.
Only a poor little tabby,
Slinking slyly across the smooth street,
Her mottled fur dirty and shabby,
Out she darts from beneath the girl's feet.
Only a sky-rocket header,
While the maiden just stands still and stares;
A poor feline, who couldn't be deader,
And a whopping old bill for repairs.
—*Somerville Journal.*

WHEN Eli Perkins was in Little Rock, and while he sat in the rotunda of the hotel, relating his experiences, an old farmer who had been an attentive listener arose, sighed wearily, and remarked to a friend: "Come on, Sam, let's go. I don't know that man's name and I don't want to hurt his feelin's, but blamed if I don't believe that he's the worst cut-and-dried liar I ever saw. Come on or he'll fetch the rheumatiz back on me so bad I can't hobble."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

REPARTEE.

They were lunching one day,
In a handsome cafe,
And she happened to say,
As she noticed the way
That he and icecream were in unity,
"Can you eat ice cream with impunity?"
And he made the reply,
With a wink of the eye,
"No, but I can with a spoon."
But her triumph came soon;
As they left the saloon,
He gave her a good opportunity;
"And now, Bessie, dear,
As the weather is clear,
Can you take a walk with impunity?"
Her smile was as bright as the moon,
And deliciously shy
Came the mocking reply,
"No, but I can with a spoon."
—*Ben Wood Davis, in Life.*

Getting His Eyes Opened.

Jim Doolittle, a Texas man, has not been married very long, but there are already some rumors of an impending divorce. He complains that his wife has a very bad temper.

"When did you first get acquainted with your wife?" asked a friend.

"I have known her for a good while, but I didn't get really acquainted with her until after we were married," replied Jim, with a sigh.—*Texas Siftings.*

Water and Spirit.

"I don't think my religion will be any obstacle to our union," he urged; "I am a spiritualist."

"I am afraid it will," she replied. "Papa is a prohibitionist, you know."

A Boy's Hat.

Nothing on this clod of sin ever gets used up quicker than a boy's hat, unless it may be a Congressman's reputation or wealth in a powder mill, and no sight between the nursing bottle and the winding sheet is more rare than one with the semblance of newness in active service on a week day. There is something in a boy's soul that rebels and kicks in mutiny at having to wear a hat of unmarred shape, and the only possible chance of preserving the shape of a new one unimpaired during the first day of its use, would be to strap the boy's arms fast to his sides, pinion his legs, push the hat down to his ears, and make him stand in an empty flour barrel, amply isolated from all walls or shrubbery against which he could bunt his head. This may be a little rough on the boy, but it will save the hat. If any other plan has been adopted with success we have not been apprised of it, or furnished with working plans of the same. We have seen a boy who had been carefully nurtured—with both shingle and slipper—go forth in the morning under a hat of gladsome look and expensive texture, and in the evening of the same day we have seen that same child of destruction march into the house with all the glory of Ichabod taken out of the thing on his head as completely as a combination trip-hammer and threshing machine could have done it, without spraining itself in the attempt. What agency compassed this terrible condition of tattered collapsiveness so speedily mortal man knows not, and probably never will until the tree of knowledge has been plucked bare, and its very roots worked up into tea for brain stimulant. It doesn't matter a pin how lamblike a boy may be, and we don't care a gnat how blue his eyes are, or how much sunlight lingers in his hair, he is the remorseless foe of all new hats, as you will find to your cost by the time he is big enough to throw a stone through a light of glass in the kitchen window. If you have a boy whose bones are not composed entirely of milk, who doesn't fulfill this forecast, slip your hand down the back of his neck, and examine the points of his shoulder-blades for incipient wings. They ought to be discernible in that neighborhood somewhere. Why this is thus is beyond our depth, but that it is so is expensively apparent to every parent who has small pantaloons in the family. The nature bottled up in a boy seems to differ even more than day and night, or man and wife, from all other known forms of motive force outside of a street-car stable, in not being amenable to the same laws that seem to control the remainder of the universe, and, although boys have for centuries been nearly as abundant as stars in the Milky Way, we know ten times as much about the movements of the faintest point of light in that celestial footpath as we do about the devious ways of our own male progeny. We understand the causes of eclipse, wind, rain, and the election of Cleveland, and we know to the proximity of well-grounded certainty that Ben Butler became cock-eyed from squinting through the fence at the girls when small; but, men and brethren, what do we know about the origin of that inexplicable cause which prompts every child on the Adam side of the house of David, and Goliath, too, mayhap, to wage such unrelenting war upon everything in headgear with the smell of the shop still upon it? It is humiliating to confess that, with all our knowledge about heaps of things that will never bring us any money, we are still as much in ignorance on the boy question as the man in the moon himself. How much consolation can we find in the fact that we know why a planet stays in its orbit, if we are to remain forever ignorant about the goings and comings of our own masculine descendant, and what the mischief he's been doing with his hat? Will it prolong the color and tenacity of your hair and promote its growth, to say nothing of removing dandruff and giving life to the scalp, to know that it takes light a million years to get here from headquarters in some instances, if you are to remain in the dark ever more concerning matters that occur with exasperating frequency within a yard of your own nostrils? There may be a science or two that we have not yet found time to fully master, or some of the lumbermen in Michigan may possess information not yet sent to the front; but from all the data in hand at present we very much doubt if the sum of all earthly wisdom—in addition to what is already known in Chicago and conjectured in Milwaukee—is equal to the call made upon it by the question of juvenile depravity as applied to hats. Or, to state the matter with still greater conciseness, it is the opinion of one humble toiler in the hive of popular thought, that at sunrise this morning there was not sufficient information above high-water mark to make it as clear as a sunbeam why a boy feels more at home under an old dishrag of a thing not fit for a gun-swab, than he does with a hat on his head worth two of the hardest dollars ever minted. There may be some things that we know fully, and with a good deal more comprehensiveness than a bachelor understands that a baby is a baby; but on this foggy question we are still tossed about by the deluge of ignorance, and don't know any more about the why and the wherefore of the same than we do about the ring price of wheat on the planet Saturn at this minute.—*Chicago Ledger.*

ENERGY is acquainted with nothing but success; voices of discouragement are strangers to it; it never yields one iota in its determination; though it may perish under an avalanche of difficulties, yet as its lamp goes out it is still contending for its ideal.

A Modern Solomon.

The strained relations which existed under the Folger regime between Assistant Secretary New and Appointment Clerk Butler were matters of public comment, and frequently led to ludicrous scenes. Appointments made in the department required to be countersigned by the Assistant Secretary after they left the appointment division. This led to endless bickering and quarrels. One day a laborer employed in the vaults of the Treasury applied to Mr. New to be detailed to do some work less trying to his health. He wanted to be transferred to the top story of the building, he said. As he was a protege of New, his request was granted without trouble, of course. New directed an order to be drawn and indorsed on the back:

"This man goes up stairs. John C. New, Assistant Secretary."

In due course of time the order reached the appointment division. Butler saw New's indorsement. That was enough. He at once sent for the man.

"You want to go up stairs?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you have seen the Assistant Secretary about it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'll have something to say about this."

Before the astonished man could recover his breath Mr. Butler had put under Mr. New's indorsement the words:

"This man goes down stairs. J. B. Butler, Appointment Clerk."

The paper was sent back to the office of the Assistant Secretary. Mr. New looked with some surprise at Mr. Butler's order countermanding his own. Then he quietly drew his pen across it and once more wrote:

"This man goes up stairs. John C. New, Assistant Secretary."

Again the paper went back to the appointment division. Butler glanced at it for a moment, and again he wrote:

"This man goes down stairs. J. B. Butler, Appointment Clerk."

This harmless little game was kept up for some time, until the paper had been filled with Messrs. New and Butler's indorsements. Then, at last, these gentlemen thought it best to refer the matter to Secretary Folger. He listened calmly to the statements of the rivals, and after a few moments of reflection delivered the following judgment, worthy, surely, of a Solomon: "Gentlemen," he said, "I shall order the man to be employed on the elevator. This will be in the nature of a compromise. Half of his time there will be spent down stairs, the other half up stairs. The case is dismissed."—*New York Tribune.*

The Sexes in a Russian Province.

In the Russian province of Courland etiquette is excessively rigorous. Stiff bows form the nearest approach to cordiality here permitted between young unmarried people of opposite sexes. Very few opportunities are afforded them of being better acquainted. Even at dancing parties the gentleman is supposed to quit his partner immediately on the conclusion of a polka or waltz. Girls are kept under constant supervision from the moment of birth to that of betrothal. Unmarried ladies are not supposed to occupy the seat of honor on the sofa. Betrothal entirely changes all this formality into a really objectionable exhibition of sentiment. Billing and cooing, caresses, and endearments are indulged in in public without the least regard to delicacy and good taste.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, President of the British Medical Society, says that in every Himalayan village the native babies are kept asleep for hours, while their mothers are at work, by placing them in a trough and causing a stream of water to trickle on their heads. But the good old custom of smearing babies' fingers with molasses and then giving them a few hen's feathers to pick from one hand to another is not to be given up for any such Hindoo-heathen method as the above.

IF you will talk out of but one corner of your mouth at once, somebody may suspect you of having ordinary intelligence.

"He who is false to present duty," says Henry Ward Beecher, "breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause." A case in point occurs to us. Mr. Wm. Ryder, of 87 Jefferson street, Buffalo, N. Y., recently told a reporter that, "I had a large abscess on each leg, that kept continually discharging for twenty years. Nothing did me any good except Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It cured me." Here is a volume expressed in a few words. Mr. Ryder's experience is entitled to our readers' careful attention.—*The Sun.*

YOUNG lovers don't mind addition, but they despise the rule of three.—*Texas Siftings.*

No lengthy advertisement is necessary to bolster up Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

WHAT is the rate of interest when distance lends enchantment to the view?—*Boston Bulletin.*

The foundations of disease are often laid by the irregularities of eating, sleeping and movement of the bowels experienced during traveling. To prevent an irregular action and a torpid condition of the digestive apparatus, use DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. No traveler by sea or land should fail to take it with him. It may save his life.

IN the bright lexicon of the district messenger youth there is such a word as snail.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Modern Architecture.

Mr. W. M. Armitage, architectural draughtsman, No. 402 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, writes that having a very severe cough, which he found it difficult to remove, he tried Red Star Cough Cure, and after a few doses was completely cured. Encouraged by this remarkable result, he gave it to the young members of his family who were sick from a like cause, and it produced similar effects upon them. He recommends its use in every household.

Marrying for Money.

I had a conversation with a very clever and attractive New York lady, who, among other misfortunes, was afflicted with $2,000,000. She said she would never marry, because she would not believe that any man wanted her for any other reason than her gold. "And what," I asked, "do you lose thereby? If a gentleman takes you because you are so pretty, the small pox, a fall from a horse, any accident, may destroy your beauty, and where will his love be if it is for that reason only he took you? If another one falls in love with you because you are so fresh, so young, so lively, time is safe to destroy that, and your hold on him is lost. But if he takes you for your money, you need only beware of dangerous speculations, and you will always keep the charm that brought him to your feet, and you have nothing to fear." "That is one way of looking at it," she said; and so completely did she embrace my opinion that barely a year after I received an invitation to her wedding with an English nobleman.—*Temple Bar.*

Pile Tumors,

neglected or badly treated, often degenerate into cancer. The worst pile tumors are painlessly, speedily, and permanently cured without knife, caustic, or salve, by our new and improved methods. Pamphlet and references ten cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TEN mills don't make a cent in Lowell, Mass., no matter what the schoolmasters say. —*Independent.*

Good for Man and Beast! Read This!

Army and Navy Liniment will cure your rheumatism, neuralgia, or croup in less time than any other Liniment known. For sale by all druggists. [See advt. next issue.]

War Memories, from members of both armies in the late conflict, are given in every issue of THE CHICAGO LEDGER, and all old soldiers are invited to contribute to this department. Send the facts in your own language of any incident you may remember, and it will be put in shape to publish. THE LEDGER is filled with Original Stories, Humor, etc., and will be found one of the most readable papers in the country. Only $1.50 per year. 271 Franklin street. Sample copy two cents.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

£100,000,000 IN THE BRITISH COURT OF CHANCERY!—A large part of this vast sum belongs to the people of America. Cox & Co., 41 Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, Eng., have just published a LIST of the heirs to this enormous wealth. Reader, send a dollar and they will forward you this valuable LIST; and if you find by it that you are entitled to any money or property, claim your own. Cox & Co. will show you the way.

I WAS confined to my bed with rheumatism, unable to move without the greatest pain. One bottle of Athlophoros was all I used, and I have not been troubled since. H. L. Anderson, dealer in groceries, 832 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Lyon's Patent Metallic Stiffeners prevent boots and shoes from running over, ripping in the seams, or wearing unevenly on the heels.

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

RED STAR
TRADE RED STAR MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
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ASK Your Newsdealer for THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the BEST STORY PAPER in the country. Read it.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

ORGANS The most beautiful and finest toned in the world. *Low prices, easy payment.* Send for catalogue. Address Weaver Organ & Piano Co., York, Pa.

WANTED Agents to sell an entirely new article, patented June, 1885. Territory assigned and sample free to canvassers who mean business. Retails at sight for $2.00. Address, with stamp, CHAS. SCHOFIELD, 177 LaSalle St., Chicago.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Make money grinding your Feed on the KAESTNER PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Over 6,500 in use. Warranted fully. CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., 201-213 S. Canal St., Chicago.

DO YOU USE STOVE REPAIRS? Having a stock of Repairs for over 15,000 different Stoves, can we not make it to your advantage to trade with us? Prompt shipments and satisfaction guaranteed. THE W. C. METZNER STOVE REPAIR CO., 125 & 127 West Randolph Street, Chicago. Catalogue sent free.

MEN AND WOMEN
DR. LAFONTIA'S MEDICATED BALM
Will Develop, Strengthen, Invigorate and Enlarge Small, Weak and Undeveloped portions of the Body. An external preparation, can be applied to any part of the body. By mail, with full directions, $1 per packet, contains one month's treatment. Larger size $2. T. W. DONOVON, 126 Brewster St., Detroit, Mich., Sole Agent

ELY'S
Cream Balm
when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores, and restores the senses of taste and smell.

NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents at druggists' or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

DO NOT FORGET
Perry Davis' Pain Killer

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00 per Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Children or Adults, it is almost a certain cure. and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of Bowel Disease in Children than any known remedy, or even most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, it is considered by natives, as well as by European residents, A SURE REMEDY.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any other form of
CHOLERA

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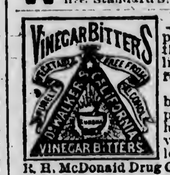

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Around the County.

Boyne City.

From the Statesman.

It is stated on good authority that Boyne City will have a railroad within a year.

The bridge over Boyne River near the Pine Lake house will soon undergo considerable repairs. A new footbridge also is to be built there.

Mrs. Chas. Shepard was severely injured by a fall on the sidewalk last Friday. Mrs. Edwards, her mother, came from Charlevoix Saturday morning to see her.

A rara avis was recently found in the woods near Boyne City by C. Schaub. It presents the aspect of an owl of some species and is on exhibition at W. J. Lewis' meat market.

The United States Hotel has a new proprietor. Mr. Frank Shaubut of Charlevoix has taken possession and will henceforth serve up the good dinners. He is well known as a successful caterer to the public appetite.

At the Statesman office may be seen a sample of the kind of potato that is grown in this county. It was raised by Israel Mackebee, and weighed four pounds when dug, which was only one of twenty five that came out of the same hill, the smallest weighing ¼ of a pound. Who can beat it?

In addition to the large quantity of lumber, etc., that has been shipped from Boyne City this season the following shipment of wood and bark has been made: C. C. Batchellor; wood, 200 cords, bark, 150 cords, W. J. Lewis, wood, 127 cords, bark, 347 cords; J. C. Schaub, wood, 1,747 cords, bark, 1,200 cords; R. R. Perkins & Co. wood, 2,100 cords, bark, 500 cords; also 1,200 cedar posts and ties, making 4,174 cords of wood and 2,174 cords of bark

Burgess.

As Wm. Baker was backing his wagon out of the barn by hand last Saturday, the wheel struck against a post and the tongue of the wagon came around and struck him in the side with such force as to throw him down and cut the back of his head severely.

Four new school houses are to be built in Hayes at a probable cost of $500 each.

The foundation for the school house in district No. 2 is finished. The work was done by Frank Kane.

Richard Cooper, who has been sailing, has got enough of the "briny" for this fall.

We hear that Rev. D. H. Pierce is appointed to preach in the Elmira district.

There is quite a dissatisfaction in district No. 2 on the location of the school house.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

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Liquor Traffic.

I will tell you my idea of the liquor traffic very briefly. God forgive me, I do not speak of it boastingly, for my sin is ever before me; seven years of my life were a dark blank. I know what the burning appetite for stimulant is; I know all about it, and I have sat by the dying bedside of drunkards; I have held their hands in mine; I have tried to lead them at the last gasp to the Saviour who never turned any away that came to him and yet, in the light of my own experience and the experience of others that I have received through my observation, I could say, "Father in heaven, if it be Thy will that man shall suffer, whatever seemth good in Thy sight of temporal evil, impose it on me; let the bread of affliction be given to me to eat; take from me the friends of my old age, let the hut of poverty be my dwelling place; let the wasting hand of disease be laid upon me; let me walk in the whirlwind, live in the storm; let the passing away of my welfare be like the flowing of a stream, and the shouts of my enemies like rain on the waters; when I speak good let evil come on me—do all this, but save me, merciful God, save me from the bed of a drunkard! And yet, as I shall answer to Thee in the day of judgment, I had rather be the veriest sot that ever reeled through the streets than I would be the man who sold him his liquor for a month." [Applause.] I think it is the most awful business that a man can possibly engage in. There is no good in it. How much benefit is it to a town that a man shall start a saloon? I wish Mr. Bowen, when he gives the next grand entertainment, would invite some of the liquor-sellers of Connecticut to come here and show the benefits of their business to this people. Let them bring a few specimens of their work. They can't do it. The raw material is always worth more than the manufactured article; always.

As a boy said: "I know so-and-so's saloon is finished." "How do you know it?" "I saw a fellow coming out of it drunk." A liquor-seller was very angry with a boy who, when he saw a drunken man had fallen down in front or a saloon, said, "Mister, your sign has fell down." There was in Connecticut, I think, a man named Solomon Camp, who put up a sign "S Camp's." The painter forgot to put the dot in after the intial S, and everybody read it "Scamp's tavern." It nearly broke up his business; he had to have a dot put in; but that didn't do, as the letters were too close together, and he had to have a new sign painted with wider spacing and the dot in. Let them show the benefits that are derived from the sale of intoxicating liquor in this country. I hate it because we have no redress. There is not a mother here that has any redress. A woman went into a grog-shop—and I give you the facts that I can prove—to plead with the liquor-seller not to give her husband any more liquor. He took a tumbler of dirty water and threw its contents in her face. She told her boy, and he thrashed that liquor-seller so he was on his back several days. Then the liquor-seller prosecuted the boy for assault and battery and got the damages. They tried to prosecute him for throwing water in the woman's face. They failed, because she was intruding on his premises. There is not a liquor-seller that can't sell your husband a drink, and you may plead with him if you will. You talk about moral suasion. Make it your own case. A young man once said to me: "I believe in moral suasion. I believe we have no right to attack these men." I told him a little fact that occurred, and I asked him: "Suppose that was your mother that was kicked out of the rum-shop when she came to plead with Mr. Leonard not to give her boy drink, and when he made her little boy nine or ten years old drunk and sent him home out of spite, because she tried to prevent his selling liquor to her boy, what would you do?" He said: "I would shoot him as I would a woodchuck." I said; I would not. I believe in the simple way. I believe in the annihilation of the traffic intoxicating liquor; and the sooner we get rid of it the better."—From John B. Gough's Fourth of July Speech at Woodstock, Conn.

Life is a terrible problem. With its convictions of duty on one hand, and its natural desires on the other, that are to make or mar the future happiness of the soul. It seems a fearful thing to live or attempt to live this life. And ever since the struggle began and the two powers good and evil have been seeking to rule the soul, life has been one long battle. While christianity, that inward light from above, has sought to raise and redeem from death by all the sweet means within her power, and had one vice been kept from earth, the wound of the serpent in the garden of Eden might have seemed curable, but the cup of ardent spirits having come in to the world, the sorrows of man seem beyond remedy. But, with the senses steeped in this innocent cup of wine, the most repulsive vice assumes seductive forms, siren voices whisper in the ear, slumber steals on while the foe binds stronger and stronger his new ropes which no Sampson's strength can break, and thus leads into captivity the bravest and fairest in the land. Grandly all commence this battle of life; our young men are strong and fair to see as were the athletes of Greece and Rome or those old warrior heroes whom Leonidas led forth to battle, nay, with their fine physical development, do they not surpass those old warriors sleeping in Olympian dust? Aye, if it were not for one thing, and that the sad ravages of intemperance, which attacks at one time the money, the body, and the brain of its victim. It leaves nothing untouched, but like the "stream of melted lava rolling down the mountain side into a tropical valley, scorches all things and leaves not a leaf of green, a drop of water or dew, but transforms a paradise into an iron rock." So the passion for strong drink blights the young man's world and leaves nothing but the dust and ashes of former hopes which were as high as the sun, and that glorious strength which dared the world and in which he so rejoiced yesterday, to-day are all gone, and all over the world there is the desolate home, the weary tears and mothers who looked so fondly on their sons, for whom they toiled and sacrificed, and whose hopes for their success were the very breath of life, they too have only dust and ashes. Ah, is it any wonder that an invisible host, terrible as an army with banners, is rising, terrible in its strength, whose every soul has tasted the bitterness of death through the scourge of strong drink, and who with deathless purpose, with breast bared to the foe, are marching on, determined to sweep from the face of the earth this dragon of our woes.

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Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove Moth, Tan and Pimples and leave the skin clear and soft? If so, you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle.

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Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

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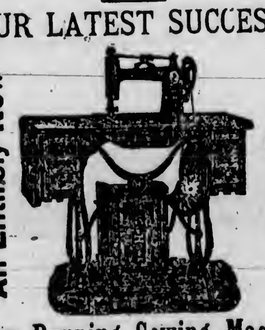

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First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
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Financial Secretary—B. Suffeld.
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Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthol-mew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, H. W. Miller, S. M. Soo, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

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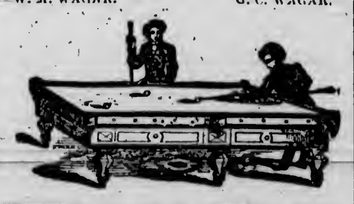
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If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address
The Charlevoix Journal,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

This association, of which our townsman G. W. Crouter was president during the past year, held its annual session in Detroit last week. We have not room for even a synopsis of its work, beyond what may be gleaned from the following brief abstract of President Crouter's address as published in the daily Free Press:

When two years ago a comparatively few earnest men met at Lansing and determined upon organizing a State Pharmaceutical Association, their most sanguine expectations fell far short of the magnificent success of this society and the brilliant achievement so soon to be recorded in the statute book of the State.

For years a state pharmacy law was thought of only as a dim possibility. The futile efforts made by our lamented namesake and predecessor, in former years, only served to make the prospects of success more shadowy and remote. But then came a time when the druggists of Michigan were aroused from their lethargy. Organization had secured legislation in many other states—Michigan was being made the receptacle for the sweepings of her more fortunate neighbors. Pharmacy was being degraded by the contact. Education without regulative legislation was esteemed as good enough for visionary enthusiasts, but hardly worth the serious attention of a practical man of business. Professional competency was also a very desirable thing, but it was regarded as too expensive a luxury for busy, money making druggists, who found that it rarely yielded a satisfactory cash equivalent.

The situation excited the apprehensions of all interested in the welfare of pharmacy in Michigan. Our beloved state, they declared, shall not be the refuge of charlatans and incompetents of other states. Michigan must maintain her high educational rank in the army of states and pharmacy shall be honored with the dignity of legal recognition and protection. The forces of progress were duly marshaled and after a stubbornly contested fight in the legislature, the victory was won by the enactment of a law which for completeness, strength and efficiency will, we may believe, be found to be without an equal in the country.

Though the bill passed through a tremendous fire but a single section was materially injured and this section, though it permits great latitude to general dealers in the sale of certain drugs, is emphatic against any person calling himself a pharmacist or dispensing a prescription unless he be actually registered. This is the essence of the legislation demanded and with it, the law cannot be regarded otherwise than as a triumph for progressive pharmacy.

The president continuing with his address, recommended a legal existence for the association at as early a day as possible; that article 3 of the by-laws be changed to read, "The initiation fee shall be $1, which shall be paid to the Secretary;" that the Michigan association send delegates to the other states' Pharmacential Associations, particularly those of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana; that members of the Michigan Association, so far as possible endeavor to carefully discriminate in selecting young men to learn the business; that only such persons as have enjoyed at least the advantages of a common school education be admitted, and that persons having had the advantage of studying the higher branches be given the preference in the employment of apprentices. Studying in the store, on the part of apprentices, during spare hours should be encouraged, and employers should lend them all possible help and encouragement and it is believed that any moderate expenditure the employer may go to in providing works on pharmacy will be appreciated.

The school of Pharmacy at Ann Arbor was highly praised and the attention of the members of the association was called to the possibility of self-instruction at home by means of a course of printed lectures alternating with written recitations published and mailed with much success by the National Institute of Pharmacy, Chicago. The desirability of adopting a national formulary, containing unofficial formulas for the most common pharmaceutical preparations was favored by the President in his address and he recommended the appointment of a committee of five, to report to the National Pharmaceutical Association on the subject. The tax on alcohol was classed as an insult to respectable pharmacists and in opposition to every principle of equity and right. The suggestion was made that the association appoint a committee to co-operate with the committee of the National Druggists' Association having the matter in charge. The practice of wholesale druggists selling drugs at retail was very emphatically opposed by the President, after which he concluded his address by thanking the association for the honor they conferred upon him by electing him their President and for the hearty support they had given him during his administration.

The Wives of English Soldiers.

The general reader knows more, probably, about the solar system than about the details of regimental life; though he is always ready to listen to a tale of wrong like that which was lately told about soldiers' wives. It will be news to many that a soldier cannot lawfully get married, or is not recognized as lawfully married, until he has completed six years' service and is also the possessor of a good conduct badge. Having served the allotted period, leave has to be obtained from the commanding officer of the regiment; but as a rule permission is granted readily enough. But even then it may be some time before the newly-elected benedict can avail himself of the privileges of "free quarters."

The proportion of married men for whom accommodation is provided by Government is about 10 per cent of the total strength of the regiment, and when a man has obtained the necessary permission to enter the holy estate it may happen that the "married strength" of the regiment is already above the limit, in which case he has to support his wife and self on his regimental pay and rations. But he is allowed the privilege of "living out of mess"; that is to say, instead of taking his meals in barracks with the other men he is permitted to draw his rations and do his best to make three-quarters of a pound of meat per diem and one pound of bread till two months instead of one. How the men contrive to make both ends meet, under such circumstances is a mystery; but they do, and as a rule the married men of a regiment contrive to keep up a better kit than their unencumbered companions. Of course there are exceptions; and many an officer will be able to call to mind some startling effects encountered in his subaltern days on the occasions of "kit inspection"—as when what to all intents and purposes seemed to be a neatly folded linen shirt or flannel vest has proved on closer inspection to be the remains of an article of female attire not usually worn by the male sex.

When once a married man has become enrolled on the "strength," his position is materially improved. He has his single room in barracks, with coal, gas, and wood free; his wife gets a share of the regimental washing, and if she is a good laundress frequently has some of the mess and officers' linen to wash. By the practice of strict economy a soldier's wife can, under such conditions, enjoy a more comfortable existence than if she is mated to an agricultural laborer or mechanic. But even under the most favorable conditions it is hard to lay by for a rainy day; and we may be sure that many of the wives of the brave fellows who have lately set out for the Soudan had not more than a few shillings to make a fresh start with. In civil life a thrifty housewife will endeavor to lay by a small store against bad times occasioned by slackness of work, when the bread-winner may, through force of circumstance, be compelled to endure a spell of enforced idleness; but with the soldier's wife this necessity is not apparent. So long as her husband remains in the service (ill or well) so long will he receive a certain amount of daily pay; and although the contingency of his services being required abroad may at times present itself to her mind, the possibility of such an event is usually overlooked until it arrives to find her quite unprepared.

Putting aside the men married "with leave," there are in nearly every regiment a large proportion of men who have got married without the necessary permit to do so. Although they do not actually offend against military law, their status as married men cannot be recognized by the authorities. The man who marries without sanction is to all practical intents and purposes looked upon as single. He is compelled to continue to mess with his comrades in barracks, although as a rule a certain amount of laxity is observed in allowing leave to sleep out of barracks. When a regiment moves from one station to another the wives of such men often find it a matter of extreme difficulty to scrape together the necessary funds for the railway journey; although, to their credit be it said, they as a rule do manage to solve this difficult problem some way or other, and before their husbands have fairly settled down in their new quarters they are generally located in a lodging within easy distance of the barrack gate.

Incredible as it may seem, not very many years ago as many as three or four soldiers' families had to accommodate themselves in a single room in barracks, the only division being curtains stretched across. After a time the authorities awoke to the fact that this state of things was not quite what it should be; and a single room to each couple has long been the order of the day.

Powdered rice is said to have a great effect in stopping bleeding from fresh wounds. The rice powder is sprinkled upon it, which is then applied as a compress.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Five residents of Buffalo, N. Y., most of whom are connected with a branch of the Standard Oil Company, have been indicted for conspiracy to burn the lubricating oil works at that city.

The performing elephant Empress, now in winter quarters at Philadelphia, killed her third man last week, striking him twice with her trunk, crushing his chest with a foot, and disemboweling him with a tusk. The victim was a watchman named Robert R. White.

A boat containing W. S. Neale, Beckie and Annie Neale (sisters), and Mary Neale, their cousin, sank near Millrons Dam, Pa., the three girls, who were on their way to church, being drowned. The young man escaped, after a terrible struggle with his sinking relatives.

Natural gas is being rapidly substituted for coal at Pittsburgh. Another rich strike has been made near the city.

The total exports of produce from New York for the last week are estimated at $6,475,079.

The demand for iron and steel at Philadelphia during the week was less active, but prices were firmly held. Nails are in short supply, and have advanced to $2.40 to 2.50.

Officers of the Secret Service raided a camp of eleven counterfeiters in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, capturing six of them, who were taken to Pittsburgh and committed for trial. The others escaped into the woods. The gang has been extensively engaged in manufacturing and circulating spurious silver dollars.

James Gilbert Thorpe, of Eau Claire, Wis., and Miss Annie Longfellow, daughter of the poet, were married at the Longfellow mansion, Cambridge, Mass.

After the wedding feast of Harry S. Baltin, of Chicago, and Harriet R. Watson, at Honesdale, Pa., thirty of the guests were taken violently ill, with indications of poisoning. The physicians who attended the patients, said that potted ham caused the trouble. At last reports no fatal results were anticipated.

WESTERN.

At Chico, Cal., wheat was burned in two houses valued at $125,000.

For the first nine months of 1885 there were 2,315 building permits issued in Chicago, representing an expenditure of $13,770,130. Over three-fifths were for residence property.

Gould promises the people of St. Louis a new union depot when satisfactory arrangements for the Iron Mountain Road shall have been made.

The net earnings of the Central Pacific for July were $875,882—an increase of $153,291 over the corresponding month of last year.

In a fight with gloves, at Leadville, between Burke and Clow, the latter the Colorado champion, the result was a draw. The former had agreed to knock the latter out in four rounds, and not only failed but was very severely punished.

Fifteen horses belonging to A. H. Trimian were killed under the direction of the State Live Stock Commission at Bushnell, Ill. Four of them had the glanders, and the others had been exposed to the contagion. It is thought that the disease is now stamped out, so far as Illinois is concerned.

W. M. Leeper, ex-candidate for County Treasurer, made an attack on Col. D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth *Times*, striking him with his fist, and attempting to strike a second time with a whiffletree, but the interference of a bystander averted what might have been a fatal blow.

The body of a young Presbyterian minister, the Rev. T. Heatherly, of Nashville, Tenn., was found on the roadside in the Honston (Mo.) section, one of his hands grasping a discharged pistol. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

The town of Lincoln, Neb., has voted $50,000 in bonds to aid in the extension of the Missouri Pacific to that point.

A Chinese laundry at Oakland, Cal., burned, five inmates perishing in the flames.

H. W. Shaw, known to fame as "Josh Billings," died at Monterey, Cal., of apoplexy.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has decided that a wife is entitled to sue for alimony, even though the husband had been granted a decree of divorce.

SOUTHERN.

Charles Wright and Jasper Owens fought a duel with knives in a cotton-field in Clark County, Arkansas, the latter being mortally wounded. Wright, who is well connected, gave himself into custody.

Last March a press association sent out an item to the effect that —— Dixon, tax collector of Blount County, Alabama, in attempting to rob his own house at night, had been shot and killed by his wife. The Chattanooga *Times* copied the paragraph from another paper, and Dixon sued for libel, the jury at Chattanooga last week returning a verdict of $5 damages, the small amount being owing to Judge Key's favorable ruling on the *Times'* construction of the law of libel. Dixon intends to prosecute every paper that published the item.

A reign of terror exists in portions of Iberville Parish, Louisiana, resulting from a neighborhood feud of several years' standing. Two men have been dangerously wounded, and several others, both black and white, have been beaten nearly to death by masked men. It is reported that several of the miscreants have been arrested.

Excitement has been caused in Louisville by the exposure of an alleged scheme, to which the Mayor and other municipal officers are said to be parties, to rush an ordinance through the Council giving a subsidy of $1,000,000 to the Louisville Southern Railroad, without submitting the question to a popular vote or complying with the general charter.

Gen. William Howard Irvin, a veteran officer of two wars, has become hopelessly deranged, and has been placed in an asylum at Louisville.

WASHINGTON.

The items of "ginger ale," "lemonade," and "newspapers" were stricken from the expense account of the civil-service commission by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Only five complaints regarding the foreign mail service have been lodged with the postoffice department since the American steamship lines refused to carry the mails at the rates offered, about sixty days ago.

The Postmaster General has decided that guarantee associations can not become sureties on the official bonds of postmasters.

Payment of the claim of the State of Colorado for one-half the cost of taking the semi-decennial census has been withheld by the first comptroller of the Treasury on the ground that the State is indebted to the United States in a larger amount on account of the direct tax of August 5, 1861. In auditing the claim of Dakota Territory a deduction has been made on similar grounds.

Over $600,000 has been pledged for the establishment of a Catholic university at Washington City, and the projectors expect to have $1,000,000 secured by Jan. 1. Work on the buildings will begin within a few weeks.

The Postmaster General has made a ruling to the effect that in cases where railroad companies carrying the mail are obliged to deliver it into and receive it from postoffices (which requirement applies to stations where the postoffice is within eighty rods of the stopping-place of the train) the employes carrying the mails between the station and office are not employes in the postal service, and need not be sworn in. The department, however, requires the railroad company to employ for this purpose persons over the age of 16 years and of suitable intelligence and character, and postmasters are directed to report any violations of this requirement.

POLITICAL.

On the 1st of December there will be nearly one hundred vacancies in Presidential postoffices, caused by resignations and the expiration of commissions.

It is rumored at Washington that Charles H. Column, a Massachusetts mugwump, will succeed Dorman B. Eaton as Civil Service Commissioner.

The bill passed by the last Michigan Legislature, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, has been held unconstitutional by a Detroit Judge.

Richard S. Dement, of Illinois, has been appointed Surveyor General of the Territory of Utah; John B. Webb Register of the Land Office at La Crosse, Wis.; and Lloyd T. Boyd, Receiver of Public Moneys at Bayfield, Wis. The President has appointed the following Postmasters, the commissions of their predecessors having expired:

Daniel Stewart at Walla Walla, W. T.; Lucius M. Thomas at Watertown, D. T.; Charles A. Burke at Malone, N. Y.; Othneil Beeson at Caldwell, Kas.; Charles Hardesty at Marion, Kas.; Hattie P. Blair at Great Bend, Kas.; G. W. Jarres, San Diego, Cal.; William H. Newcomb, Pana, Ill.; Elijah T. Eads at Knoxville, Ill.; George E. Blackstone, Paxton, Ill.; Samuel W. Peacock at Lancaster, Ky.; W. W. Wathen at Lebanon, Ky.; William McFarlan at Dowlington, Pa.; James E. Crossland at Aiken, S. C.; Charles J. Sirnck at Shakerstee, Minn.; C. B. Pardon at Madison, N. J.; Christian Hilleverdicht at Elmhurst, Ill.; P. C. Bude at Perry, Iowa; E. Wilson at David City, Neb.; John T. Wrinkle at Plattsburgh, Mo.; David M. Bossert at Jeffersoit, Iowa; T. M. Shelton at Windsor, Mo.; H. F. Tallman at Lamark, Ill.; C. C. Guilloux at New Iberia, La.; Thomas H. Lantry at Algona, Iowa; Andrew J. Shakespeare at Kalamazoo, Mich.; Michael D. Baker at Uniontown, Pa.; Miss Candera Clark at Blair, Neb.

The following Postmasters have also been appointed by the President:

John Snoddy at Big Springs, Texas, office become Presidential; John Ryan, at Anaconda, Montana, office become Presidential; J. F. Rayen at Sandy Lake, Pa., office become Presidential; G. W. Hill at Jewell, Kan., office become Presidential; R. S. Wagner at Bangor, Pa., office become Presidential; Jas. G. Hanson at Edensburg, Pa., vice Samuel James, suspended; Patrick J. Rogers at Piedmont, W. Va., vice George T. Gosborn, suspended; Henry F. Taylor at Fulton, Ky., vice John F. Hall, suspended.

The official figures of the Indianapolis municipal election are as follows: Mayor—Denny, Republican, 9,093; Cottrell, Democrat, 9,033. For Clerk—Brenning, Republican, 9,089; Shields, Democrat, 9,202. The Prohibition vote was 115, and the Greenback 37. The Republicans have one majority in the Council, and the Board of Aldermen is a tie. At the charter election in Newark, N. J., Mayor Haynes, Democrat, was re-elected by 351 majority. The Republicans carry all the other city offices, and elect nine out of fifteen Aldermen, the same number of School Commissioners, and eight out of fifteen chosen freeholders.

The municipal election in Chattanooga, Tenn., was closely contested. The entire Republican ticket was elected by a reduced majority.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention met at Lincoln on the 14th inst. Amasa Cobb was renominated for the Supreme Bench. For Regents of the University, Leavitt Burnham and Charles H. Gere were nominated. Both now hold the same positions. The platform denounces the administration and the Democratic party, insists on a protective tariff, and refuses to submit the prohibition question.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The race for the base-ball championship of America this year has been the most exciting within the history of the League. After a most stubborn contest the Chicago Club wins the coveted pennant by the narrow margin of two games over her great rival, the New York Club. The percentage of the victors was .771, which has only been excelled twice—in 1876 and 1880—and then by themselves, and they came out of the contest as second both in batting and fielding, and with 145 more runs to their credit than any of their competitors. The following table shows the number of games won and lost during the season by the eight contesting clubs:

CLUBS.	Chicago.	New York.	Philadelphia	Providence.	Boston.	Detroit.	Buffalo.	St. Louis.	Games won.
Chicago	...	6	11	11	14	15	16	14	87
New York	10	...	11	12	13	12	15	12	85
Philadelphia	5	5	...	8	9	9	11	9	56
Providence	5	4	7	...	7	9	12	8	52
Boston	2	3	7	9	...	8	10	8	46
Detroit	1	4	7	6	9	...	8	9	41
Buffalo	0	1	5	3	6	11	...	12	38
St. Louis	2	4	6	8	8	4	4	...	36
Games lost	25	27	51	57	66	67	73	72	...

The St. Louis Club captures the American Association pennant, the record standing as follows:

CLUBS.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Athletic.	Louisville.	Brooklyn.	Metropolitan.	Baltimore.	Games won.
St. Louis	...	10	10	12	9	12	12	14	79
Cincinnati	6	...	10	9	8	11	10	10	64
Pittsburg	6	7	...	6	10	10	7	10	56
Athletic	4	7	9	...	8	5	11	10	54
Louisville	7	8	6	8	...	6	10	9	54
Brooklyn	3	5	6	11	10	...	8	9	52
Metropolitan	4	5	8	5	6	8	...	6	42
Baltimore	2	6	6	6	6	7	7	...	40
Games lost	52	48	55	57	57	59	65	68	...

Several of Ralph Waldo Emerson's letters to Carlyle have been stolen from the late residence of the former at Concord, Mass.

The Knights of Honor have brought suit at Louisville, Ky., against Col. Robert S. Breckenridge, late Supreme Treasurer, for $33,000. The plaintiff charges that Breckenridge, as Supreme Treasurer, has failed and refused to account for $33,000 since the expiration of his term of office.

The New York Produce Exchange estimates the visible supply of wheat at 41,094,812 bushels, and of corn at 5,195,931 bushels.

Fire at Fredericton, New Brunswick, destroyed $100,000 worth of property, and rendered thirteen families homeless.

The new mail service between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand will begin November 21, at terms much more favorable to the Government than those refused by the Pacific Mail Company.

A warning to Postmasters is contained in the following, which is sent out by wire from the national capital:

Many Postmasters have come to grief through disregard of the postal regulation which requires Postmasters remitting surplus money-order funds to depositories in registered packages to be able, in every case, to prove by at least one disinterested witness that the money was actually inclosed in the proper registered package, properly addressed, locked in the mail, and dispatched. If the postmaster fails to comply with those requirements he is compelled to make good the money if it is lost or stolen. Many postmasters finding it inconvenient to have a witness of the kind, have, in cases of loss or thefts, made claims for credit which have been disallowed, the Postmaster General holding that the precautions above noted are necessary, not only to establish the fact that the money was actually remitted, but to secure proof necessary for the conviction of those persons charged with its theft.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New York, Colonel R. C. Clowry, of Chicago, was elected a Director. The profits for the year reached $7,500,921, and there was paid in dividends $4,500,325.

FOREIGN.

The fact that Mr. Parnell in his recent Wicklow speech praised Mr. Gladstone is accepted in England as evidence that there is an understanding between the two, and that Mr. Gladstone may support the former in some of his plans.

The outcome of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission to Constantinople is the appointment of a joint commission of twelve members, six English and six Turkish, to administer the affairs of Egypt until they are in a satisfactory condition, when the British occupation will cease. As Egyptian affairs could not possibly be any worse than they are now, it is evident that the joint commission will have a long lease of power.

In an address at London, Herbert Gladstone declared that his father was in favor of excluding bishops from the House of Lords.

It is rumored that a marriage is meditated between Princess Eulalie, of Spain, King Alfonso's youngest sister, and Prince Charles, heir-apparent to the throne of Portugal.

The Turkish troops which formed the garrison of Salonica are marching northward toward the Roumelian frontier. The Bulgarians are intrenched at Presthna, in Roumelia, near the frontier.

The municipal authorities of Marseilles propose to ask the Government to expel the Orleans Princes from France, and declare that an attempt to restore the monarchy is treason and the penalty death.

The powers have agreed upon the outlines of a memorandum to Turkey and Bulgaria respecting the Roumelian question. The Porte refuses to acknowledge the union, and the Sultan is resolved to fight against the further dismemberment of his empire. Active military preparations are in progress throughout Turkey, and the war fever is spreading among the Moslems, who are volunteering freely. The Greek Consuls in Turkey have been instructed to maintain friendly relations with the Ottoman Government.

Granada, Spain, has been shaken up by an earthquake

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times* says:

There is a rumor here that some of the Republican Senators have formed a sort of a combination to obtain complete information concerning the removals and appointments which the President has made, with a view to intelligent action when the appointments come before the Senate for confirmation. As an instance of how this matter is being handled, it is reported that a discharged Treasury employe of some prominence has just returned from the West with the information that Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, is gathering the facts concerning the removal of Collector Jesse Spalding, and will take charge of the matter of the confirmation of Seeberger, Mr Spalding's successor, when it comes before the Senate. The employe in question is looked upon as arranged for by the combination.

The obsequies of Cardinal McCloskey in the grand cathedral at New York were of the most impressive character. Five thousand persons were admitted to the building, and the adjacent squares were blocked with carriages. The Papal Zouaves were in position about the catafalco. Two hundred priests and boys chanted the office of the dead, and a choir of one hundred voices chanted a requiem mass. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated pontifical mass, and Archbishop Gibbons preached the funeral sermon. The remains were deposited in the crypt beside those of Archbishop Hughes.

There are 100 cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever at Kittanning, Pa., and fifteen deaths from these diseases have occurred within ten days. In many instances whole families have been stricken down.

Last week the deaths from small-pox at Montreal numbered 280, 235 of whom were French-Canadians.

Since 1880 the assisted immigration scheme has cost Canada $1,500,000.

A one-armed man, giving the name of Charles Bennington, broke a window in a jewelry store at Louisville, about midnight, and waited for a policeman, to whom he said that he desired a home in the penitentiary for a few years, having suffered sufficiently from hunger.

The Turkish Government has reminded the great powers that the armament of Greece is a menace to peace. The Porte has purchased 1,500 cart-horses in Hungary, to be delivered at once.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention convened at Lincoln Oct. 15. Frank Martin was nominated for Supreme Judge, and H. R. Livingstone and John F. Zolin for Regents of the State University. The platform demands the construction of a navy equal to any in the world, and a complete system of coast defenses; opposes the further coinage of silver, and demands the exclusion of the Chinese.

In relation to the Ohio election, a Cincinnati dispatch of Oct. 15 says:

While there is no material change on the State ticket, there is more excitement over the Legislature than there was last fall over the doubtful returns on Cleveland and Blaine. Unofficial returns from about all the State and estimates on the few remaining precincts put Foraker's plurality at over 13,000. It will be a little over 20,000 on the rest of the Republican State ticket. The Democrats are claiming their entire legislative ticket, and it will require the official count to settle it. The vote in the two precincts of the Ninth Ward whose counting was not finished last night has been counted, and the result on Governor in Hamilton County, with one country precinct missing, which in 1881 gave 17 Republican majority, stands thus: Governor Hoadly, Democrat, 33,675; Foraker, Republican, 33,52; Leonard, Prohibition, 1,020; Hoadly's plurality, 155.

The President has made the following appointments:

Calvin Page, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New Hampshire; D. J. Loughlin, to be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals for the District of Philadelphia; C. Meyer Zulick, of Arizona, to be Governor of Arizona, vice Frederick A. Tritle, resigned. To be United States consuls: Thomas E. Jernigan, of North Carolina at Hiogo, Japan; Edward D. Gunn, of Texas, at Piedras Negras, Mexico; Frank W. Roberts, of Maine, at Coaticooke, Canada; Charles H. Mills, of Maryland, at Managua, Nicaragua; Joseph H. Hoff, of New Jersey, at Vera Cruz, Mexico. To be Indian Agent: James McLaughlin, of Dakota, for the Standing Rock Agency, in Dakota; David S. Ingram, to be collector of customs at Gloucester, Massachusetts; John H. S. Frink, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire. Ez a W. Miller, to be receiver of public moneys at Huron, Dakota. John McFarland, to be register of land office at Huron, Dakota. Charles H. Call, to be collector of customs for the district of Superior, Mich.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.95	@ .97½
No. 2 Red	.96	@ .97
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .54
OATS—White	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.83	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .43½
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .25½
RYE—No. 2	.60	@ .61
BARLEY—No. 2	.66	@ .68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21	@ .23
Fine Dairy	.15	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@ .18
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu	.45	@ .50
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.90	@ .61
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
RYE—No. 1	.60	@ .61
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.97	@ .99
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.98	@ 1.00
CORN—Mixed	.39	@ .40
OATS—Mixed	.24	@ .25
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.98	@ 1.00
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.61	@ .65
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .31
INDIANAPOLIS		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .96
CORN—Mixed	.41	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
EAST LIBERTY		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 6.00
Fair	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE	4.25	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.75

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

Owosso's gun-works are now in full operation.

Severe frosts have done much damage in Emmet County.

Owosso is to have a new bank, with a capital of $200,000.

Marshall Catholics have formed a Catholic Union, to be incorporated for benevolent purposes.

Martin Glass, 30 years old, threw himself in front of a train in Saginaw City, and was killed. He was insane.

Manistique is to have a new Catholic church, which will be the largest and handsomest church building in the place.

Mrs. Hannah Perrine, who died recently at Battle Creek, aged 69, left 35 brothers whose ages aggregate 375 years.

A sister of the famous Indian Chief, Ignatius Petoskey, who died last spring, is now at Harbor Springs, and claims to be 115 years of age.

A private banker at Vulcan, known the names of Gould and Bisset, has disappeared, leaving depositors in the lurch to the extent of $7,000.

The Menominee River Boom Company expect the product handled this season will reach 300,000,000 feet, and that 15,000,000 feet will be carried over.

Miss Morris, who was first bridesmaid at Mlle. Nevada's wedding in Paris, is a native of East Saginaw and a daughter of the late L. R. Morris, of Detroit.

It is more than a year that the city of Detroit has gone without street signs, and the *Free Press* says it could much better have gone without its Aldermen.

There is a vacancy in the postoffice at Carleton. Miss Emily Bogel, postmistress, attended the skating-rink and was seized with illness while there. She was taken home and died two days later.

Thirty-five men are now employed at the Michigamme Mine, these being worked on the stock-pile chiefly. The force will be increased to about seventy men long, and the mine will be wrought steadily with that number of miners during the winter.

The East Saginaw Board of Water Commissioners has, during the past season, done good work in the way of laying water mains, and thus affording fire protection to portions of the city which have heretofore been inadequately protected. The pipe laid this season, aggregates over ten miles in length, and the material and labor will cost the Board in the neighborhood of $7,000 or $8,000.

Exploring for Copper Mines.

(Sherman Stevens, in Detroit *Free Press*.)

In 1847 I made two trips to Lake Superior in search of copper mines. A party of Detroit gentlemen had procured Government permits to locate ground for mining purposes, and John R. Grout and myself were employed to explore the copper region and locate them. Up to that time but little mining had been done. There was a military post at Copper Harbor, and on Keweenaw Point, near the mouth of Eagle River, a Boston company were opening a shaft, and near there a Pittsburg company were opening what they called the Cliff Mine. We landed from a lake schooner, the only one on the lake at Copper Harbor, and from that point made excursions into the interior in search of prospects. We spent a month in that vicinity, but could find no indications of copper except upon lands covered by permits of one or the other of these companies. We then started in birch bark canoes and a crew of Chippewa Indians and coasted along up the lake as far as the Porcupine Mountains, stopping for a day or two at the mouths of all the streams and searching diligently for any indications of copper. We saw in the Ontonagon country the big copper bowlder that Mr. Eldred afterward, at a heavy expense, brought down to Detroit, only to have it taken away from him by Governor Felch's property. This bowlder was the only exhibition of copper we found after leaving Keweenaw Point. We returned to Copper Harbor without having made a location, and there fell in with Col. Chas. Gratiot, who was the agent of the Boston company, who had located six sections. He offered to sell us some of them for $5,000. But we were not authorized to purchase a claim. The section he offered us adjoined the ground on which was the cliff vein, considered the banner mine of the country, and the course of the vein would carry us to the section he offered us in about 100 yards. We hired a Cornish miner and sunk some pits along the line of the vein and found some specimens of native copper, and came to the conclusion it was a valuable claim. I finally contracted with Colonel Gratiot for the property, intending to offer it to the company who had sent us if they wanted it, and, if not, keep it on my own account.

On returning to Detroit we made out our report, stating our inability to discover any ground on which we could find evidence of copper sufficient to warrant the expenditure of money save the section I had bargained for. I told them that as we were in their employ this was theirs if they chose to take it. They concluded to take it and organized the North American Mining Company, of which Gurdon Williams was President and J. Bacon Superintendent. They issued 3,000 shares, and before any assessment was levied save for the purchase money the shares sold for from $10 to $25 each. My quota of stock was issued to me, and although I had great confidence in the ultimate value of it I was confident it would require heavy assessments before dividends could be made, and therefore parted with my stock while it was in good demand. Mr. Bacon went on to the ground and before testing the mine to any extent built a fair-sized village for superintendent and operatives and laborers to occupy. A large sum was expended at the mine, but I never heard of any dividends. Mr. Grout, my companion in exploring, continued to give his attention to the copper mines, and eventually erected smelting works near Detroit and accumulated a fortune.

THE OLD ROMAN SPEAKS.

John Sherman's Gory Garment Torn Into Shreds by Senator Thurman.

The Prosperity of the South Since the Exodus of the Carpet-Baggers.

[Toledo special.]

Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman was greeted at Wheeler's Opera House to-night with a crowd that was only limited by the capacity of the house. He appeared in good voice, although frequently interrupted by coughing, and, after apologizing for writing his speech, read from a printed copy, frequently stopping to add an extemporaneous remark. He was listened to with the greatest attention.

Judge Thurman, on being introduced, began his speech by a reference to the Mount Gilead speech of Senator Sherman at the opening of the campaign, which, he said, was an indictment of the South and a revival of the charges of crime and outrage made in years gone by. He quoted the words of Garfield in opposition to the revival of sectional hatred, and said the last Presidential campaign was opened by the Republican candidate on the tariff as the chief issue, but before the campaign closed this was dropped, and the bloody shirt raised as the banner of certain Republican victory, but when the votes were counted the banner was found trailing in the dust. Particular stress was laid upon the sentiments of Grant that the passions of the war were at an end, and amazement expressed that a man speaking over his tomb should be so audacious as to say that there is no reconciliation; that the rebellion is not at an end; that the only effective way is to suppress it is again to send the boys in blue to the South.

Quoting from Senator Sherman's speech, the speaker, in reply thereto, said:

Now, it is impossible, as it seems to me, to misunderstand these utterances. They are either vain and empty declamation or disgusting bravado such as no man of the ability of Senator Sherman, or in his high station, could indulge in without disgrace, or they are his real sentiments, and mean, when thoroughly analyzed, that if the Republican party can not obtain power in any other way it shall obtain and hold it by the sword. I know that such an idea, if you do not reflect upon it, is calculated to excite your derision, but stop and reflect. If the great State of Ohio can be carried by such appeals to passion and prejudice as Sherman is making; if his weapons shall be sufficient to thrust from office the men whom, two years ago, you elected; if they shall hew the way to a fifth term in the Senate for their author they will become the creed of the Republican party in 1888, and the doctrine of hate will be strongly, if not permanently, established in the land.

Judge Thurman said the issue raised by Mr. Sherman is a dangerous one to the business and the prosperity of the American people, and the effort to blow into a flame the dying embers of civil strife should be frowned down by all loyal people. The speaker next proceeded to answer the arguments of Mr. Sherman concerning the grievous condition of the colored race in the South, claiming that they were now in the enjoyment of greater prosperity and greater civil rights than were ever enjoyed on this globe by an equal number of their race. He dated the prosperity of that section from 1875, when the Democrats came into control and radical rule and carpet-bag government ceased. He said:

At the end of ten years it can be safely affirmed that there is not an industry in the South but is more prosperous than it ever was in that region before, until now they in many lines of manufacture become the rivals of the mills of the Eastern States.

The speaker sketched briefly the numerous enterprises and developments of the South—the free schools for colored youth, the contentment which exists among the colored people, and the fact that they have not migrated to any of the old free States. All this was argued to prove that they were not discontented or murdered and deprived of their rights, as depicted by Sherman and other Republican orators. The colored man seemed to prefer living with the white men of the South, even though they be Democrats, to dwelling in the tents of the radicals, even though they be saints. It was argued that all these things could not be so if the negroes of the South were in the State of wretchedness which has been so often asserted. Judge Thurman here quoted at length, from the census of 1880, statistics in proof of the assertions which he made, the principal point being that the colored people are in the majority in but two of the Southern States—South Carolina and Mississippi—and he confined his argument to the census of these two States. The object in these figures was apparently to show the depression in all values in the periods covered by Republican rule, and the advance of all material interests under Democratic government. After disposing of a wilderness of figures in regard to the condition of South Carolina, the speaker summed up by saying:

In short, everything that feeds or clothes the negro in that State is within his reach to a degree that he never knew before. Now, once more I put it to you, could this be the case if South Carolina is in the lawless condition that the radical speakers represent it? No, my fellow citizens, this continued stream of prosperity under Democratic rule proves that it is beneficent, and the quiet that prevails in the State proves that the people of all classes there are contented under their government.

Judge Thurman denied the assumption of Senator Sherman that all the colored voters in the South are Republicans and would vote that ticket if not terrorized. He said:

If it were true, it would be a serious question as to whether a people so servile and cowardly are fit to exercise the elective franchise; but for one, I do not believe that they are so utterly debased. I believe that, having good reason for not voting the Republican ticket, they abstain from doing so in great numbers, or vote the Democratic ticket. I know very well that under the manipulation of freedmen's bureau agents, soon after the war, the colored people South were, to a great extent, drawn into Republican so-called union leagues, and were taught to believe that if the Democratic party succeeded they would be once more reduced to slavery. I do not deny that a great effect was produced upon their minds by these false pretenses, but we have good reason to believe that year by year these false impressions have grown weaker and weaker, and that they have to a degree learned the truth.

The speaker here quoted at length from a letter printed in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Sept. 21, from R. M. Davis, of Columbia, S. C., which gave a brief history of the carpet-bag government of that State. He hoped that every one in the audience would read the letter in full.

Judge Thurman then turned his attention to Mississippi, and read from the American Encyclopedia for 1875 the proceedings of the taxpayers' convention of that State held at Jackson on Jan. 4, 1875, when it was shown that the last levy, which in 1869 was ten cents on $100 of the assessed value of lands, was four times as great in 1871, eight and a half times as great in 1872, twelve and a half times as great in 1873, and fourteen times as great in 1874. At the same time the assessment of property greatly exceeded its market value and the public debt had been increased over $664,000 annually. The same extravagance was shown in the management of county affairs. He stated that when the Democrats carried Mississippi in 1875, it was said it had been done through terrorism and fraud. This was false, and he read a letter from United States Senator Revels to the President in support of his assertion. He premised its reading by stating that Revels was a colored minister and a Republican. He had served in the Senate with him and found him to be a man of education and respectability. He was a Republican, but his strongest wishes were for the prosperity and happines of the colored race. Mr. Thurman then read the letter, which, after stating that the blacks were naturally Republicans, said they had been imposed upon and robbed by a set of scoundrels and unprincipled adventurers until they had risen in their might and overthrown their oppressors. The letter closes as follows:

The bitterness and hate created by the late civil strife have, in my opinion, been obliterated in this State, except, perhaps, in some localities, and would have long since been entirely effaced were it not for some unprincipled men who would keep alive the bitterness of the past and inculcate a hatred between the races in order that they may aggrandize themselves by office and its emoluments to control my people, the effect of which is to degrade them. I give you my opinion that had our State administration adhered to Republican principles and stood by the platform upon which it was elected the State to-day would have been on the highway to prosperity. If the State administration had advanced patriotic measures, appointed only honest and competent men to office, and sought to restore confidence between the races, bloodshed would have been unknown, peace would have prevailed, Federal interference have been unthought of, and harmony, friendship, and mutual confidence would have taken the place of the bayonet.

"SUPPRESSED" VOTES.

A Republican Howl Answered—Figures That Do Not Lie—Read and Reflect.

[From the Washington Post.]

The Republican bloody-shirt organs, forced to file specifications in connection with their charge of suppressed Republican votes at the South, fall back upon the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and ask why the Republican vote in these States was so much less in 1884 than in 1882. The following from the Chicago *Tribune* is a fair sample of such utterances:

Here are nearly 150,000 votes gone in four States alone. In Florida, also, at least 40 per cent. of the Republican vote was not polled in 1881. The votes suppressed in these five States would have elected Mr. Blaine President, and the minority in these States is enjoying the benefits of the electoral and Congressional representation which belongs to the voters who are not allowed to vote. That is the charge made, and all the sneers and denials in the world can not alter these tough figures and facts.

No comparison can properly be made between these different elections unless the Democratic as well as the Republican votes in the different years be taken into consideration. The following table will show the Democratic and Republican votes in the States mentioned in 1872, and at each of the succeeding Presidential elections:

DEMOCRATIC.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.
Alabama	79,444	102,901	90,687	92,975
Florida	15,427	24,304	27,954	31,599
Louisiana	57,029	87,923	65,310	62,540
Mississippi	47,288	112,173	75,760	76,540
South Carolina	22,681	91,806	112,312	69,764

REPUBLICAN.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.
Alabama	90,272	68,230	56,178	59,144
Florida	17,763	61,310	23,654	26,061
Louisiana	71,661	77,174	37,974	46,347
Mississippi	82,175	52,905	30,871	43,500
South Carolina	72,290	91,786	54,071	21,733

The year 1872 was a bad season for Democrats all over the country. When New Jersey, which never before and never since gave her electoral votes to a Republican, cast them that year for Grant, it is sure that Democrats suffered South and North alike. Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina voted outright for Grant, while Georgia, Kentucky, and Maryland gave meager majorities for Greeley, that in the latter being less than one thousand votes. It is not a fair year for comparisons, but we will take it.

In 1870, two years before the Greeley campaign, Alabama elected a Democratic Governor and Legislature, and was in fact a Democratic State in 1872. Grant carried it, as he carried other States, because some Democrats voted for him and others would not support Greeley. In 1864, the tidal wave year the Democrats elected George S. Houston Governor, after a hard fight, and have since held the State. A glance at the vote at the last three Presidential elections shows that, while both parties have varied in their votes, neither party has lost or gained, the Democratic majority being practically the same. Since 1872, that exceptional year, the Republicans have lost 31,128 votes and the Democrats have gained 15,529 votes, a Democratic net gain of 44,657. From 1880 to 1884, while Alabama was standing still, the Republican net loss in Iowa was 25,916, and since 1872 it has been 40,574, while in Michigan the Republican majority has decreased from 60,100 in 1872 to 3,308 in 1884, a net Republican loss of 56,792. There have been no more changes in Alabama than in these two formerly strong Republican States.

Florida is easily disposed of. The population and votes are constantly increasing. Both parties polled more votes in 1884 than any previous year, and the Republicans made the larger increase from 1880. "Forty per cent of the Republican vote was not polled in 1884," says the *Tribune*. This would make the total Republican vote 46,720, and the total vote 78,489, when there were in 1880 only 61,699 male persons over twenty-one years of age in the State, according to the Federal census. There never was a more wanton exhibition of political falsification.

The Louisiana figures of 1872 are those doctored by the Returning Board. The State did not vote for Grant and she was not counted for Grant. From 1872 to 1876 the Republican vote increased in the State, as did the Democratic. After Hayes' recognition of Nicholls as Governor, the Republicans divided into factions and actually ran two electoral tickets in 1880. Naturally the vote of both parties fell off, the Republican more than the Democratic. In 1884 the Republicans were in better condition and gained 8,353 votes over 1880, while the Democrats lost 2,761, polling only 5,517 votes more than in 1872 and less than in 1876. There is nothing unusual in these Louisiana figures.

The published statement of John R. Lynch, the colored Chairman of the State Committee of Mississippi Republicans, shows that his party does no better because it will not make the necessary exertion, and yet the Republicans polled 8,655 more votes in 1881 than in 1880, while the Democratic increase was only 760, both parties falling off from 1876. It will be observed that the Republican vote in the exceptional year of 1872 was not so large as the Democratic vote of 1876. In 1872 only 129,463 votes were polled, and in 1884 but 120,010, though the males over 21 in 1880 were 238,532. There is no more reason for charging that the Republican vote in 1884 was suppressed than that the Democratic vote of 1872 was suppressed. General apathy governed the respective parties in both years.

South Carolina is like Louisiana in some respects and Mississippi in others. In the great contest of 1876 the Republicans polled more votes than in 1872—than they ever had. When Hayes recognized Gen. Hampton as Governor the bottom dropped out of the Republican party. They did the best they could under such adverse circumstances in 1880, but were defeated so thoroughly that last year they made no contest, nor did the Democrats. From 1880 to 1884 the Democratic decrease was 42,548, while the Republicans lost only 36,338. As the Republicans made no fight in 1884, so the Democrats made none in 1872. There was no more fraud in one year than in the other.

We have cited the States of Michigan and Iowa as showing the changes since 1872. Take Massachusetts. She gave in the last-mentioned year 74,212 Republican majority. In 1884 Blaine had ten votes less than Cleveland and Butler, and St. John had 9,925. Here is a net Republican loss of 84,147. Why not say something about this very remarkable change?

The percentage of those voting in 1884 to the whole number of persons over 21 was in Massachusetts 60.3, in Rhode Island 42.6 and in Vermont 62.1 per cent. In Alabama it was 59, in Florida 97, in Louisiana 50.4, in Mississippi 50.3, and in South Carolina, 44.5. Do not these Southern States make a very respectable showing beside these of three New England?

In other Southern States no fault is found. Says the *Tribune*:

In Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, Delaware, West Virginia, and even in Texas, there has been no well-organized attempt to suppress the Republican vote. Elections have been tolerably fair, and the result has been that the Republican vote has grown in those States, as it does everywhere where it is not suppressed by fraud or force."

Four of these states voted for Grant in 1872 and Cleveland in 1884. The majorities each year were as follows: Arkansas—Grant, 3,446; Cleveland, 22,032. Delaware—Grant, 939; Cleveland, 3,924. North Carolina—Grant, 24,675; Cleveland, 17,834. West Virginia—Grant, 2,864; Cleveland, 4,221. The other States gave majorities for Greeley and Cleveland, as follows: Kentucky—Greeley, 11,229; Cleveland, 34,859. Maryland—Greeley, 927; Cleveland, 11,118. Missouri—Greeley, 32,298; Cleveland, 33,039. Tennessee—Greeley, 8,736; Cleveland, 9,180. Texas—Greeley, 19,094; Cleveland, 191,978. In all these States, where elections are admitted by this bitter partisan authority to be "tolerably fair," the Democratic gains have been from 1872 to 1884 uniformly large, except in Tennessee, owing to local issues, and in Missouri, where there was a fusion between the Republicans and Greenbackers in 1884.

It is idle, of course, to reason with Republican organs and bloody-shirt howlers like Sherman and Foraker, but all fair-minded men will readily see that the Democratic gains in the South since 1872 are due to the same causes which brought about like changes all over the country and gave us a Democratic administration.

Post-Bellum Warriors.

What a fine lot of warriors the present leaders of the Republican party were in the time of the rebellion. James G. Blaine, Murat Halstead, John Sherman, George Frisbie Hoar, Whitelaw Reid, Joseph Medill, not one of these ever smelt powder, but the war returned no such veterans as they are today—with their mouths.—*Omaha Herald.*

OHIO.

The October Election Results in the Success of the Entire Republican Ticket.

The election in Ohio on Tuesday, Oct. 13, was for State and county officers, for 37 Senators, and 110 Representatives of the General Assembly, and upon four amendments to the constitution of the State changing elections from October to November, and one changing the term of office for Township Trustees. Gov. Hoadly was the Democratic candidate for re-election, J. B. Foraker the Republican candidate, and Rev. A. B. Leonard the Prohibition candidate for Governor. The election resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket, as follows: Governor, J. B. Foraker; Lieutenant Governor, Gen. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. C. Brown; Attorney General, J. H. Koehler; Judge of Supreme Court, T. A. Minshall. The Republicans have also secured a majority of the Legislature, which insures the re-election of John Sherman to the United States Senate. The following returns were sent out by telegraph on the morning following the election:

CLEVELAND.—The whole State Republican ticket is elected by from 15,000 to 18,000 majority. The Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot, with a good working majority in both houses. The vote was heavy, and Republicans on the Western Reserve came out in full force. every one feeling it a duty to do all in his power to bring the country back to Republican rule. This result will secure the election of a Republican United States Senator, and the early enactment of a law regulating the liquor traffic. Another very probable result of the election will be to eliminate third-party prohibition from Ohio politics.

COLUMBUS.—Returns come in more slowly than usual, but there is unusual regularity in the ratio of Republican gains. With over four hundred of the precincts in, the Republican gains have run from 10 to 40 per precinct and averaged 17. At this rate the Republicans will overcome Hoadly's plurality of 12,000 in 1883 and give Foraker a plurality of 16,000. With the Prohibition vote kept up at its present rate it will reach 24,000, and the largest Prohibition gains are reported in Democratic precincts. It is, however, to be considered that the Republicans, with the better organization, got out their votes in the cities, while in the country, where the feeling seemed most in their favor, the vote was not so fully drawn out. A cold rain fell all day, with no more than a half-hour's cessation at any time. This did not seem to have helped the Democrats as heretofore. The Germans in all of the cities went strongly for the Republicans, and the colored men, to a considerable extent, pulled with the Democrats. Those figuring at Republican State headquarters claim 20,000 for the head of their ticket, and no less than 15,000 for the rest of it. The reports from the close counties and districts are in favor of the Republican legislative ticket to the extent that they will have fully forty majority in the lower house and ten in the Senate, but this is estimated on partial returns, especially as to the State Senators. Of the thirty-seven Senators the Republicans claim twenty-one.

CINCINNATI.—At the close of this report returns had been received from 776 of the 2,017 voting precincts in the State, which gave Foraker (Republican) a total vote 148,972; Hoadly (Democrat), 132,197; Leonard (Prohibitionist), 9,913; net Republican gain, 12,924. The remaining precincts in 1883 gave a Democratic majority of 10,912. In the places heard from we have nothing from Cleveland and nothing from the heavy Democratic wards in Cincinnati.

Ohio Elections for Thirty Years.

The following is the vote of Ohio since the organization of the Republican party and the election of Gov. Chase in 1855:

	Rep.	Dem.	Third party.	Maj.
1855—Governor	146,611	131,601	24,310 W	15,550 R
1856—Sec. State	173,618	154,296	20,570 A	19,380 R
1856—President	187,497	170,874	28,156 A	16,623 R
1857—Governor	164,561	159,061	10,135 A	1,381 R
1858—Sec. State	182,852	162,808	....	20,344 R
1859—Governor	181,502	171,266	....	10,236 R
1860—Sec. State	212,851	190,251	....	12,583 R
1860—President	231,610	187,232 D 11,405 B	12,194 B	44,378 R
1861—Governor	206,997	151,701	....	55,303 R
1862—Sec. State	178,755	184,332	....	5,577 D
1863—Governor	288,601	187,562	....	101,039 R
1864—Sec. State	237,201	182,433	....	54,768 R
1864—President	265,154	205,568	....	59,586 R
1865—Governor	228,653	193,697	....	29,956 R
1865—Sec. State	256,302	213,696	....	42,606 R
1867—Governor	281,605	240,822	....	2,783 R
1867—Sec. State	257,065	24[illegible]682	....	17,383 R
1868—President	280,128	238,740	....	41,388 R
1869—Governor	256,070	228,541	....	7,518 R
1870—Sec. State	221,715	205,047	....	16,668 R
1871—Governor	238,253	218,105	....	20,148 R
1872—Sec. State	265,910	251,780	....	14,130 R
1872—President	280,852	241,321	....	37,531 R
1873—Governor	216,857	214,654	....	817 D
1871—Sec. State	221,201	228,106	....	17,202 D
1875—Governor	256,913	262,254	....	5,340 R
1876—Sec. State	306,852	311,088	....	5,741 R
1876—President	330,580	323,182	....	7,576 R
1877—Governor	249,105	271,065	16,912 G	22,960 D
1878—Sec. State	274,120	300,266	38,232 G	26,154 D
1879—Governor	366,261	349,389	9,072 G	16,872 R
1880—Sec. State	292,021	343,046	6,786 G	19,005 R
1880—President	375,048	340,321	6,456 G	34,277 R
1881—Governor	312,755	288,126	6,350 P	24,280 R
1882—Sec. State	277,750	316,854	12,292 P	39,104 D
1883—Governor	347,761	330,761	8,262 P	12,634 R
1881—Sec. State	330,580	360,275	9,857 P	11,778 R
1884—President	400,082	368,290	11,269 P	31,792 R

State Elections of 1885.

The State elections of the current year are not many, but some of them are important. Following is the list:

Arkansas will elect at a special election to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. J. R. Eakin, deceased.

Colorado will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, a Judge of its Supreme Court.

Connecticut will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, one half its State Senate for one year only, and the members of its House of Representatives.

Iowa will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Governor and other State officers and Legislature.

Maryland will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Massachusetts will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Governor and other State officers and Legislature, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for precinct voting in towns.

Mississippi will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Governor and other State officers and Legislature.

Nebraska will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Supreme Judge and Regents of the State University.

New Jersey will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, part of its Senate and the Assembly.

New York will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Governor and other State officers, five Justices of the Supreme Court, and both branches of the Legislature.

Pennsylvania will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, State Treasurer.

Virginia will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and Legislature.

SMALL-POX.

Ravages of the Pestilence in Canada and Elsewhere — A Contagious Steamer at Detroit.

[Montreal special.]

Miss Flora Campbell and Miss Bush, who have been patients in the small-pox hospital, make some very damaging charges against the system of treating small-pox patients in the hospital. They state that they had been put in beds which had been occupied by other patients, and that the sheets had not been changed; that some of the poor creatures in the ward in which they were had the disease very bad, and that the smell was dreadful; that attendants bade them good-night when they were most needed; that the first night Miss Bush was in the hospital she was given a bed without bed-clothes, and she was forced to lie there all night as she came into the building; that a little girl brought some food to them, carrying the bread in her bare hands, on which marks of small-pox were still fresh; that patients changed their own clothes as long as they were able, and, when they were not, those patients who could go about did it for them; that they were often ill during the night and wanted attendance when there were no nurses about; that during the night some patients would keep knocking against the wall or floor, but no one went near them to see what was wanted, and no assistance was given to those who were unable to get up; that patients had sometimes to wait for hours for a drink, and that those whose eyes were closed with the disease sometimes begged for a long time for a lotion that was used to wash them before they would get it; that the dirt, and filth, and vile smells were terrible; that as soon as the breath was out of a patient's body men came and sewed it up in a sheet, and instead of lifting it on a stretcher, let it fall to the floor with a thud that startled every one in the ward. These charges are being investigated. The officials of the hospital deny the truth of them, and Dr. Nolin has been requested to prepare an official statement for the medical health officer.

The medical health officer reports that there were forty-nine well-authenticated new cases of small-pox yesterday. The civic Board of Health now believe themselves to be on the track of nearly every case of small-pox. There is a great [illegible] for vaccinnation in the East End, owing to the manufacturers requiring their employés to be vaccinnated.

A Contagious Craft.

[Detroit telegram.]

The officers of the propeller Cuba called at the Custom House this forenoon for the necessary papers to allow the boat to receive coal here. When they said the propeller was from Montreal, Health Officer Wight was at once notified. He found the boat at the foot of Third street, while heavers were loading coal. The boat was loaded with iron for a Canadian port on Lake St. Clair. The crew of a dozen persons was at once arrested and the boat quarantined. The captain and purser under oath said that a sailor sick with small-pox had been put ashore in Chicago Sept. 18, and another at St. Catharine's a short time before, on the way to Chicago. The Cuba has since been to Montreal, and left that infected city Oct. 2. The coal-heavers were all examined and found to bear vaccination marks. The crew were vaccinated, and this afternoon ten pounds of sulphur were burned on the vessel. All communication with the boat is denied. As soon as possible the boat will be hustled off on its journey.

Scared Travelers.

[New York dispatch.]

A sick negro arrived at Albany [illegible] Montreal, and a physician [illegible] was suffering from the [illegible] symptoms of small-pox. A [illegible] made up and he was put on board [illegible] for New York this morning. After [illegible] train pulled out he announced the nature of his ailment and inside of a minute had the car all to himself. The car was detached from the train and side-tracked, but under orders was hitched to a later train, and with its solitary passenger hauled to this city, where the health officers declared that he was not suffering from the disease. He was, however, isolated. The arrival of his car at the Grand Central Depot caused a sensation.

Precautions at Buffalo.

[Buffalo special.]

In order to prevent the importation of small-pox from Canada to this city a quarantine has been established. The Sanitary Inspectors of the city, all of whom are physicians, will be stationed at Clifton, Ont., one Inspector being on duty each day in the week. The Customs Department has also been requested to hold any vessel coming from a port in Canada at which small-pox is raging.

In Quebec Villages.

[Quebec telegram.]

Seven cases of small-pox, with one death, are reported from Escoumins, an almost isolated village on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, about one hundred and sixty miles below here. Three cases are reported at Lorette, and one in St. Sauvre.

An Important Move.

[Albany dispatch.]

Dr. Carroll, of the State Board of Health, to-day telegraphed the local Health Commissioners at Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge not to allow any one to cross into this State without showing indications of recent vaccination.

Two Cases at Newport.

[Newport (R. I.) special.]

Two cases of small-pox were discovered here to-day. Stringent measures are being taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

ST. LOUIS' BIG EVENT.

A Brilliant Street Parade and a Grand Ball.

[St. Louis dispatch.]

The seventh annual parade of Veiled Prophets took place to-night, and was a very brilliant affair. It consisted of twenty-two floats, representing and illustrating about a dozen Arabian Nights stories, and was witnessed by an immense throng of people, who densely packed the sidewalks and every available foot of space along the line of march. The usual ball in connection with this affair is now in progress at the great hall of the Merchants' Exchange and is attended by the elite and fashion of the city. Over one hundred thousand strangers were in the city to-night.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the October Session, 1885.

Monday, Oct. 12, 1885.

Board met in Loveday's hall, East Jordan, and was called to order by chairman Phetteplace. Roll called: present:

Bear Lake—E. C. Phetteplace.
Boyne Valley—Wm. Nelson.
Chandler—A. P. Heasley.
Charlevoix—Oscar Upright.
Evangeline—H. A. Jersey.
Eveline—Ava Smith.
Hayes—
Hudson—Jas. McKibbin.
Marion—John Ward.
Melrose—J. B. Jordan.
Norwood—
Resort—C. J. Wooden.
South Arm—J. A. Keat.
Springvale—A. W. Abbey.
Wilson—Geo. W. Bailey.

A communication from state board of corrections and charities was read and referred to committee on ways and means.

On motion the apportionment of state taxes was read and referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr. Keat moved that the committee on printing be instructed to ascertain the cost of 200 copies in pamphlet form, of report of county clerk and county treasurer. Carried.

On motion the claims presented were referred to the committee.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.

All present except supervisor Burgess.

H. A. Jersey offered a resolution asking the board to make corrections in the descriptions of certain peices of land in the township of Evangeline as made by the supervisor. Carried.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Roll called: full board present. Minutes read and approved.

A resolution by Mr. McKibbin appropriating $300 to assist in the construction of the Boyne Falls and Hudson state road, to be expended from the east line of section 17, town of Hudson, as far eastward as the same will extend. Was referred to the committee on roads, bridges, and dams.

On motion of Mr. Ward, W. C. Newman was reappointed superintendent of poor.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Oct. 15.

Roll called: full board present. Minutes read and approved.

Mr. Smith presented a petition signed by 114 citizens of Eveline, asking that H. E. Sheldon be released from farther obligations to the county in the capacity of chartered ferry man at Ironton, and that the county establish a free ferry at that place. Referred to special committee, to report at next meeting of board.

The committee to settle with the superintendents of poor reported amounts expended as follows:

Food	$580 98
Transportation	389 80
Superintendents' quarterly reports	10 25
Advertising	5 60
Clothing	69 53
Medicine and medical attendance	423 18
Stationery	1 25
Nursing	88 45
Burial	35 50
Telephone	85
Supervisors' fees	6 98
Total	$1,612 37

The amount expended by townships in support and care of poor is $676.80, making the total $2,289.17.

The committee recommended the appropriations of $1,700 for the present year.

Report accepted and adopted.

The appropriation for the Boyne Falls and Hudson state road was carried by a vote of 11 to 4.

The committee on equalization reported recommending as follows, which was adopted, to-wit:

TOWNSHIPS.	Personal Assessed	Real Est. Assessed	Total as Equalized.
Bear Lake	$805	$58,030	$68,835
Boyne Valley	6,175	187,515	193,715
Charlevoix	114,265	363,525	477,790
Chandler	1,130	66,817	67,947
Evangeline	16,880	218,279	235,159
Eveline	22,030	229,920	251,950
Hayes	6,030	115,270	121,300
Hudson	3,785	69,936	73,721
Marion	4,980	112,450	117,430
Melrose	1,200	111,280	112,480
Norwood	13,700	92,105	105,805
Resort	1,730	37,050	38,780
South Arm	41,480	264,403	305,883
Springvale	1,750	56,695	58,445
Wilson	2,260	151,902	143,528
Total			$2,362,778

The committee to settle with county treasurer reported books and vouchers correct.

Bill of W. S. Johnson for board of Michael Dooney was disallowed.

Bill of G. Bennett for witness fees was disallowed.

Bill of Dr. Carlstein for medical attendance of Michael Dooney was rejected.

Mr. Harris moved that hereafter 50 cents per day be allowed for board of prisoners. Carried.

Bill of Sheriff Berdan laid over one day, to allow committee to further investigate.

A resolution by Mr. Heasley asking that $250 be appropriated to assist in completing the state road on section lines between section 13 and 14, 23 and 24, 25 and 26, town 33 north, range 4 west, was lost by a vote of 6 ayes to 9 nays.

The superintendents of the poor were directed to use the rent of the poor farm in improving the farm, in their discretion.

Adjourned.

Friday, Oct. 16.

Full board present. Minutes read, corrected, and approved.

The committee on rejected and charged-back taxes reported recommending that the several amounts be spread on the rolls according to statement from the auditor general. Report adopted.

Messrs. Keat, Smith, and Ward were announced as the special committee to examine into the construction of a ferry at Ironton.

The committee on printing reported that 200 pamphlets, containing the reports of the treasurer and clerk would cost $100; that certain portions of the clerk's report was required by law to be published in some news paper in the county; that in the opinion of the committee the pamphlets would be an unnecessary expense; and recommended that the printing be given to the Charlevoix Sentinel at $75 for the reports, and the circuit court calendars for the same price as heretofore allowed.

Mr. Keat moved to amend the report so as to allow the work to be let to the lowest bidder. Lost: ayes 3, nays 12. The report was then adopted.

Mr. Upright presented a petition from the common council of the village of Charlevoix, asking that a certain strip of land owned by the county, and formerly occupied by the old court house and jail, be conveyed to the village to be used for opening and extending Hurlbut avenue. On motion of Mr. Keat the petition was granted.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the clerk and chairman were directed to convey the land described in the petition.

The clerk read a communication from the county treasurer, stating that the county did not own a burglar-proof safe, in which to keep the county funds, and asked that one be purchased or rented.

On motion of Mr. Keat, the treasurer was instructed to rent such a safe.

Mr. Keat presented a communication from the township board of South Arm, offering the use of the new town hall for county purposes for an annual rental fee of one dollar per year; also a resolution instructing the county clerk to make a lease of the same with the township board; and designated the town hall of the of the township of South Arm as the place for holding the circuit court for this county. Resolution adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Phetteplace, Smith, Burgess, Ward, Harris, Keat, Abbey, and Bailey, 8; nays—Upright, Heasley, McKibbin, Wooden, Nelson, Jersey, and Jordan, 7.

Sheriff Berdan explained some features of his bill as presented.

A recess was taken till 2 o'clock p. m.

On reassembling a motion was made to take a further recess until 4 o'clock. Carried.

At 4 o'clock the committee on claims reported, which report was adopted. The following claims were allowed as recommended by the committee:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
A. J. McLeod	$13 25	$16 25
A. E. Pickerd	2 00	1 50
E. N. Clink	2 00	1 50
John Chamberlin	2 00	1 50
S. M. Rose	2 00	1 50
A. J. McLeod	4 75	4 65
C. Kelley	2 00	3 00
H. Newman	2 00	3 00
D. Colby	2 00	3 00
S. B. Thatcher	2 00	3 00
Geo. Wilson	2 00	3 00
J. A. Heath	2 00	3 00
A. B. Noyes	10 75	9 75

The following bills were allowed at amounts claimed:

T. F. Nelson	$15 00	M. Linnerway	2 65
E. C. Phetteplace	21 96	G. W. Miller	2 35
W. Nelson	19 56	J. Peshapite	1 15
A. P. Heasley	21 60	A. Wilson	1 60
O. Upright	24 40	C. Colby	2 45
H. A. Jersey	20 40	D. M. Colby	1 80
Ava Smith	18 84	B. W. Miller	1 60
E. H. Burgess	20 76	C. R. Pratt	50 00
J. McKibbin	25 22	J. Redpath	3 75
J. Ward	20 50	H. Thompson	1 50
J. B. Jordan	20 76	Z. N. Garbut	4 50
W. Harris	21 36	D. Caton	50
C. J. Wooden	21 96	D. Brown	48
J. A. Keat	16 50	A. E. Pickerd	50
A. W. Abbey	22 20	J. H. Stone	6 30
G. W. Bailey	19 60	J. H. Stone	17 50
R. W. Kane	5 35	S. B. Thatcher	14 40
Hilling Bros	108 56	J. H. Stone	8 70
Statesman	5 50	A. McSawby	2 10
O. Blair	2 00	S. G. Isaman	50
Z. N. Garbut	3 30	J. H. Cummings	47
Geo. Pappin	4 95	R. M. Webster	50
A. A. Coon	4 25	H. Whitford	50
D. G. Haight	1 00	E. N. Clink	50
R. Lalone	1 00	S. M. Rose	50
J. Ladone	1 00	J. W. Rogers	4 80
D. Pratt	1 00	J. W. Rogers	21 71
J. Chisholm	1 00	W. C. Newman	73 70
C. Tillotson	1 00	Wm. Black	34 82
Tom Hay	85	F. C. Hendee	33 35
J. Simpson	85	Jno. Dunn	47 95
J. Prater	85	H. C. Cooper	26 75
J. Prater, Sr.	85	J. A. Carlstein	70 00
W. S. Stripp	85	J. W. Rogers	4 52
Mrs. Hardy	85	S. Whitford	2 50
Jack Hrrdy	85	F. E. Fogg	6 20
S. McElwain	85	W. L. Warne	2 82
John Crenklow	85	G. W. Jefferies	1 50
W. J. Stevenson	5 46	F. A. Foster	5 02
H. Berdan	397 67	J. W. Bennett	5 60
J. B. Palmiter	3 85	Glenn & Porter	50 75
H. W. Willard	5 00	H. L. Page	22 30
J. W. Rogers	3 30	Mich. Journal	7 25
J. Trimble	2 75	W. McAllister	47
C. A. Rinehart	1 00	J. Garland	85
H. Crawford	1 00	J. A. Keat	41 90
O. Blair	1 00	Stockman & Iddings	16 27
P. L. Lanway	1 00	O. Blair	6 48
D. F. Caton	1 00	Richmond, Backus & Co	102 20
D. Brown	1 50	Kalamazoo Pub. Co	130 15
J. Maddock	1 00	F. A. Foster	20 00
J. Hamilton	1 00		
A. J. McLeod	13 20		
A. J. McLeod	17 50		
W. C. Newman	6 00		

Mr. Jersey offered a resolution authorizing the supervisor from the township of Evangeline to reassess upon certain descriptions of land in said township the taxes for 1884.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the clerk and chairman were authorized to convey to Mr. Mason for $50 a strip of land cut off from the old court house lot by the extension of Hurlbut avenue.

The committee on ways and means recommended that $11,813.87 be raised as a county tax for the current year, being five mills on the dollar of taxable property in the county. Report adopted.

Adjourned.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

Roll called; full board present; minutes read and approved.

The committee on apportionment reported as follows, which was adopted:

TOWNSHIPS.	State Tax.	Co. Tax.
Bear Lake	$101 78	$294 17
Boyne Valley	335 12	968 58
Charlevoix	826 58	2,388 78
Chandler	117 35	339 13
Eveline	435 87	1,259 75
Evangeline	406 83	1,175 80
Hayes	209 85	606 50
Hudson	127 54	368 60
Melrose	194 61	562 45
Marion	203 15	587 12
Norwood	183 04	529 03
Resort	67 01	193 90
South Arm	529 18	1,529 42
Springvale	101 11	292 22
Wilson	248 39	717 64
Totals	$4,087 60	$11,813 89

On motion of Mr. Jersey, the several supervisors read the amounts to be raised in their respective townships as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Contingent.	School.	Highway.
Bear Lake	$250 00	$505 00	$170 17
Boyne Valley	400 00	910 00	937 73
Charlevoix	1,000 00	1,950 00	1,138 47
Chandler	250 00	815 00	339 74
Eveline	1,000 00	1,950 00	1,250 75
Evangeline	1,000 00	2,248 92	½ of 1 p.c.
Hayes	700 00	785 15	666 50
Hudson	200 00	140 00	368 61
Marion	200 00	964 40	887 15
Melrose	150 00	905 60	582 15
Norwood	500 00	1,006 44	372 68
Resort	175 00	427 00	196 10
South Arm	711 76	2,165 00	1,529 42
Springvale	300 00	490 00	292 22
Wilson	559 00	1,218 88	770 81

Charlevoix $600 special highway; Chandler $175 special highway, $80.63 rejected tax, $15 dog; Evangline $50 bridge; Hudson $29.31 rejected tax; Marion $241.32 bridge, $58.47 drain; Melrose $15.70 rejected tax, $150 cemetery; Norwood $75 special highway; Resort $75 special highway; South Arm $29.53 rejected tax, $225 bridge; Wilson $57 special highway, $15.73 rejected tax.

Bills of supervisors for per diem and mileage were read and allowed.

The thanks of the board were extended to the chairman, E. C. Phetteplace.

Adjourned *sine die*.

ALWAYS USEFUL.

If you have Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any Sprains, Stiff Cords, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Sore Throat, &c., *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* will cure quickly and surely. If your Horse has Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Sprain, Bruises or Lameness of any kind, Parmelee's Universal Liniment is the best possible remedy you can use. Large bottles 50 cents, ordinary size 25 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Cronter, Charlevoix, and Cronter & Harris, Ironton.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

E. M. Clark

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Notes and News.

Ann Arbor Argus: It is truly laughable to witness the squirming on the part of the republican press, whenever an officeholder is removed, no matter if he has feasted at the public crib for 24 years. Those fellows who have long enjoyed snug berths and their friends appear to think that they have a sort of divine right to hold office during their natural lives. Well, it may be hard; but wasn't it hard for the other fellows, each and every one of whom had to go within six months after Lincoln was inaugurated.

The Ovid Union mentions a reunion of reform school boys at the residence of W. H. Faxon, which was quite a novel affair, all things considered. Mr. Faxon is agent for Clinton county for the reform school, and has procured good homes for sixteen or eighteen young men, from 14 to 17 years of age. He and his daughter Miss Carrie planned for a social gathering and dinner for these boys, and gave them a surprise by inviting their old superintendent, C. A. Gower, of Lansing, to be present. This is an excellent supplement to the plan of work adopted by Mr. Gower for the benefit of boys who are sent to the institution. There is very little of the appearance of a prison in their surroundings and treatment, yet the discipline is really strict and of a character to make good men of the boys who might, if left to themselves, soon make the worst kind of criminals. Years ago we knew Mr. Faxon as superintendent of the Lansing M. E. Sunday school, and he seems to be still engaged in the good work for humanity.

The Ohio Election.

Cincinnati, October 16.—Complete unofficial returns on the head of the ticket in Ohio have now been received. The counties not given last night are: Brown, 800 plurality for Hoadly; Hamilton, 300 for Hoadly; Ottawa, 1,129 for Hoadly. This makes a total of 53,201 for Foraker, 35,513 for Hoadly; Foraker's plurality, 17,688.

BOTTOM PRICES for Poster printing at this office. The best work for the least money.

Biography Writing.

Those who have attained a measure of reputation which justifies a biography, are entitled to treatment of a reasonable and discriminating kind. It is not necessary and it is not proper that their private papers should be ransacked for piquant details of their intercourse with friends and acquaintances, or that all the flippant and derogatory observations of envious contemporaries should be repeated against them. They have a right to justice not only, but also to a certain degree of charity. By the act of becoming noted, they do not authorize ready liberty to be taken with their personal records. It is the duty of the biographer to sift all the facts carefully, and exercise a sound discretion as to what belongs to the public and what is none of the public's business, and this duty he owes not less to his audience than to his subject. The best biographies are not those which go into minute particulars, and follow the theory that everything should be told, leaving the reader to do his own discriminating and to pass his own judgments. To tell the story of a great man's life in a fair, correct and impressive manner, it is quite as essential to leave certain things out as it is to put certain things in.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"We happened in a store the other day and heard a farmer "talking turkey" to a merchant for having sent him a statement of his account, claiming that he felt himself greatly wronged and insulted by such a proceeding. The farmer perhaps did not understand that there is not a man engaged in business in the United States, no matter how large or how small his business, that does not receive a statement of his account from every firm with which he has dealings at the beginning of every month. The wholesale merchant sends them to his country customers twelve times a year and the country merchant sends them to his customers once, or perhaps twice, a year and instead of his money gets cussed for the privilege of having accommodated his customer, and perhaps friend when he was "hard up." It takes all kinds of people to make up a world."—Fowerville Review.

Tom Ling, a Chinaman at Minneapolis, Minn., thus writes to the postmaster at Augusta, Ga.: "Mr. Postmaster: I have a letter for you, sir and I ask in which how many inhabitants to live and how many Chinese men to keeping laundry now and how many steam laundry now sir and you tell all about in which town for me know answer."

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 22, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers.

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 35@40c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 30@40c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.10@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 20@22c.
EGGS, per doz., 18@20c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 7c; Dry Salt Side, 8c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 10@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@7c.
PORK—Steak 10c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 15c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Henry N. Copp, the land lawyer of Washington, D. C., sends the ninth edition of Copp's Settler's Guide, an indispensible book to all who are interested in public land. A chapter, illustrated with numerous cuts, shows how to tell township, section and quarter section corners, and explains the system of Government surveys. It gives the latest rulings and instructions under the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, desert land, and other laws. The price of the book is only 25 cents.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92 143

☞ Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

☞ The price of "BRICK" POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the JOURNAL for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

LOST—Between the residence of A. J. McLeod and the Congregational church, a Gold Bracelet. The finder will please leave it at the postoffice.

☞ Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞ Every business man should have a copy of Cram's Unrivaled Atlas. Subscribe when the agent calls.

☞ Just received,—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

☞ When in want of any kind of stationery, call and inspect the new stock just opened at this office.

☞ The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

☞ Parties having potatoes to sell will find it to their advantage to call at Upright and Emrey's.

POTATOES WANTED.—The highest market price paid in cash. J. L. Hurd & Co.

☞ The highest market price given for potatoes, at Upright and Emrey's.

☞ Wanted 1,000 bushels of potatoes at Upright and Emrey's.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞ Jewelry, Albums, Hosiery, THE FAIR.

☞ New Buckwheat Flour at J. L. Hurd & Co.'s.

☞ Biggest variety and cheap. THE FAIR.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞ Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Shawls 25c. THE FAIR.

Local Notes and News.

Lyman Benson returned home last week.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bedwin, Oct. 17, a boy.

John McNeil expects to spend the winter in the south.

A few bushels of potatoes wanted immediately at this office

The schools commence half an hour earlier beginning this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholls are visiting friends in Wisconsin.

An interesting letter from Burgess is crowded over to next week.

The timber skirting Pine Lake is now in its most beautiful color.

Deputy oil inspector Bontecou was in town Saturday, on official business.

A. J. McLeod and wife go east this week for a visit among friends.

W. J. Bradley is suffering with two large "comforters" on his left leg.

A. F. Draper and wife returned home from Wisconsin on Tuesday.

H. C. Cooper is building a two-story wing on the north side of his house.

Mrs. C. J. Grier has been on the sick list for a week past, but is recovering rapidly.

Miss Phebe Lalonde, of South Arm township, died last Saturday, of typhoid fever.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. Suffield next Friday.

The Kalkaska Leader has been reduced from a six column quarto to seven column folio

Rev. J. J. Kanagy occupied the pulpit of the Evangelical church, at Petoskey, last Snnday.

Song service at M. E. church Sunday evening at 7.30. Sunday school and congregation invited.

W. F. Orrell and wife go to Chicago this week for the winter, but expect to return in the spring.

Capt. Miller, of the life-saving station at Beaver Island, spent Sunday with his family in Charlevoix.

The space this week devoted to the board of supervisors necessarily curtails the usual amount of local items.

The iron roof and siding is being put on the new mill this week. The sash have also been fitted, and work is progressing inside.

It is coming cold weather again, and we shall need some of that wood pretty soon which has been promised so long but not yet received.

Never chase a lie. Let it alone and it will run itself to death. You can work out a good character much faster than any one can lie you out of it.

Elk Rapids Progress: Mrs. Burns, of Charlevoix, sister of W. H. Fife, visited him at his home in Ynba lately. Mrs. Burns formerly resided in Elk Rapids.

Richard Cooper, deputy U. S. Marshal, and E. H. Green, deputy collector of customs have been notified to have their books and papers ready for their successors.

John McNeil advertises this week a lot of household goods, farming utensils, grain, etc., at auction on Tuesday, Nov. 10th, at his place 2½ miles from Charlevoix.

Capt. J. H. Wilson was one of the first to extend congratulations Monday morning, and made it more emphatic by being accompanied by a basket of large sweet grapes.

D. R. Bennett, of Norwood, has located in Newton, Kansas, and moves this week. He is one of the progressive young men of this county, whom we dislike to see move away.

Elk Rapids now has four halls: The town hall, a splendid building costing $8,000, the Reform Club hall, Knights of Maccabees hall, and the hall over S. Yalomstein's store.—Elk Rapids Progress.

Mrs. William Madelle, of Ellsworth, Antrim county, partially insane, who has been missed since Friday was found dead Sunday in the Intermediate river. The unfortunate woman was 65 years old.

The Sunday Sun, recently started by W. F. Montgomery, at Manistique, is one of the finest specimens of local newspaper work, in both contents and mechanical appearance, we have seen in a long time.

Ben Weaver is building a two-story house on the Fox addition on the north side, two doors north of A. D. Cruickshank's. The location commands an unobstructed view of the whole length of Bridge street.

James S. Wykoff sold his restaurant business to Thos. Wood last week and started for Traverse City. After he had gone Tom found out that a part of the things he had bought had disappeared, and also found that there was a chattel mortgage of $12 on the balance. Wyckoff had left a couple of trunks to be sent to him which Wood refused to surrender until the chattel mortgage had been paid and the missing stock delivered up. Monday night Wyckoff appeared paid the mortgage and gave Tom $12 for the missing stock. That night he left and not a tear was shed by our people.—*Elk Rapids Progress.* An unpaid bill on our books reminds us that this same Wyckoff was once a resident of Charlevoix.

Preaching Sunday morning at M. E. church. "Good Tiding" service by the Sunday school at night. Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock, led by Miss Alice Cochran. Preaching at Black's school house at 3 o'clock, by J. T. Iddings.

Note the change in Miss Spaulding's advertisement this week. Her long experience here has fitted her to buy according to the wants of the town, and no one need go away without being satisfied. With Mrs DePue as milliner, her goods cannot fail to please.

A. J. Mudge is opening a stock of groceries in his building corner of Grant and Antrim streets, where he will catch the retail trade of the southwestern portion of the town, and have first chance at all the butter and eggs that come into town on that street.

The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the qualification of little minds and ungenerous tempers. A young man of this cast of mind cuts himself off from all manner of improvement. Don't practice the evil habit.

The morning dailies of last Saturday contain the announcement that Chas. J. Strang has been appointed postmaster at Charlevoix. We thank our many friends for their congratulations, and trust that we shall not fail to merit and receive their continued hearty support.

Mason Democrat: All "small potatoes" must stand from under, Leroy township heads them all. Levi Culver of that township, came into our office to renew his subscription to the Democrat yesterday, and dropped a Dakota Red potato on our table that weighs five pounds and six ounces. Can you beat it? No lying.

Some of the greatest inventions of the age were the result of accidents. Our citizens will remember that some time during last summer, O. W. Smith took a tumble into the river one dark night when the bridge was open, and came near losing his life. He is known to have an inventive mind, and no one will be surprised when told that very soon after getting out of the water he set about constructing a means of preventing similar accidents in the future. The result of his experiments consists of a guard rail across the roadway, which is raised and lowered by the motion of the draw as the bridge is opened or closed. The model seems to work all right, and probably will not require any material change of detail to apply to full sized bridges. We see no reason to doubt that this will be another instance where one man's misfortune will be the means of preventing hundreds of similar accidents, and the saving of many lives in the future. Application has been made for a patent for the device.

The Charlevoix county board of supervisors have never required of the county clerk a full and complete report of the business of his office as the statutes permit them to do, although the need of such report has frequently been felt, not only by the people but by the supervisors themselves. Acting on his previous experience as supervisor, county clerk Thatcher prepared this year a report covering in detail the work of his office during the year, commencing with the January session of the board, and following through the special sessions, and the removal of the county seat; giving also the principal officers elected at the spring election as reported to him, books received and distributed, registration and poll lists by townships, number of cases of each class in each term of court, costs of each term by items, number of aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens, number admitted to full citizenship, number of marriages, births, and deaths, total amount of money drawn from the county treasurer for all purposes on orders drawn by the clerk, accounts audited by the board at each session, moneys received upon and number of cases entered on the court calendar since January 1, and other matters of general interest to the people of the county at large. Early in the session the clerk informed the board of the existence of the document, and that he was ready to present it as the first annual report of the county clerk when they were ready to receive it. They declined to receive it, or even have it read, or in any manner become acquainted with its contents. Of course it was pigeon-holed, much to the disgust of the clerk, who had taken a week's time in searching records and files, and condensing into as brief space as possible the information desired. No reason was given for their action except that it would cost some money to have so much matter printed and circulated. On the surface of subsequent proceedings it would look to an outsider that the true reason was not so much to save the few dollars that would go to the printer, as to prevent the information from coming into the hands of their constituents. On a later day they allowed without a squirm $25 doctor's fee besides juror and witness fees for the post mortem examination of Geo. Optegezie; raised the juror fees in the same case from two dollars to three dollars each; allowed $40 doctor's fee besides juror and witness fees for the inquest on the bodies of the two fishermen, and $20 for a little expert medical testimony in an assault and battery case, besides numerous fees of $5 for examining as to the sanity of incompetent persons. These amounts like many others may not be exorbitant. They may be the customary allowance. We have no fight against the doctors, and only use these accounts for comparison. The people ought to have a chance to know for what purpose every dollar is paid. What does the board know about how many orders the clerk has drawn, or what the county has to show for them? They have audited but a small part of the bills, and never saw any of the vouchers for hundreds of dollars that have been paid out on the orders of the clerk. Spend a little more money with the printer and let more of the county's business out into the daylight. Put your work into such shape that you can take it home to your constituents, and account for every dollar you have voted away or that has been paid out, as if it came from your own private purse. The people groan because their taxes are high, and they ought to know what the cash is paid out for.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors' bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, removes Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night, it is just the remed, for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter. 2

MORTGAGE NOTES kept on hand or printed to order on short notice at this office.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

J. L. HURD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

We offer a large invoice of woolen goods, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, flannels, etc. Suitable for winter wear.

These goods were bought at bottom figures during the summer, and before the late advance in values, which at present is from 15 to 20 per cent.

We shall give our trade the entire benefit of our fortunate purchases. Now is the time to lay in Winter Supplies cheaper than goods have ever before been offered. Do not expend a dollar before at least looking over our Stock and Prices.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We are showing an elegant new line of Cloaks at fully one third lower prices than last season.

TEAS.

MAYFLOWER TEA,—OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Another Invoice of Spring pickings just received. The only strictly pure uncolored Japan Tea in the market.

A few weeks ago we placed on sale 25 chests of new 50 cent Japan Tea at THIRTY-FIVE cents, just for fun. Only a few packages of this Tea are left, and we shall hereafter limit the quantity to 5 pounds. Not more than 5 pounds sold to any one buyer.

We desire to return thanks to our many friends, for their liberal patronage of the past year. OUR SALES for the past month were ONE THIRD GREATER than for the corresponding time last year. With a gratifying increase of business we are satisfied with a very small profit margin.

J. L. HURD & CO.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Historical Society.

At the meeting of the historical society at the Bridge Street House last Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President E. H. Green.

First vice president H. Lee Iddings.

Second vice president Mrs. J. A. Carlstein.

Secretary Miss Maud Loveday.

Treasurer Miss Sarah Inwood.

Executive Committee, Al. T. Washburn chairman, A. D. Bradbeer Miss Flora Nelson, Miss Alice Cochran, Mrs. R. W. Kane.

The next meeting will be held with Mrs. O. D. Wood to-morrow evening.

Shipments.

Below we give a summary of the shipments as reported from the custom house, Charlevoix, for the week ending Tuesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1884:

	1885.	1884.
Hardwood lumber, feet	140,000	424,560
Cedar posts	3,500	3,500
Wood, cords	450	230
Potatoes, bushels	8,100	.....

RESTORED BY MAGIC.

Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove Moth, Tan and Pimples and leave the skin clear and soft? If so, you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

New Goods!

I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of

MILLINERY

AND

Fancy Goods.

Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf materials, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stocks. I design to sell cheap for cash only.

Dress-Making Done to Order.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

FOR SALE.

The place known as

THE BEATTIE FARM

Near McGeagh's Mill.

For particulars inquire at the office of

J. MILO EATON.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1010

AUTUMN.

BY WILLIAM HAUGHTON.

His footfall is so gentle:
  He comes with so much grace;
And such a plaintive sweetness
  Lights up his shadowy face—
We hail him as he cometh,
  And at his side we stray
Wherever valley bloometh
  Or tinted fountains play.

Behind him burns the glory
  Of mingling gold and green;
The woodland robes to meet him
  In summer's crimson sheen—
And when at eve he slumbers,
  His velvet couch is spread
Where music's softest numbers
  Are melting round his bed.

I saw him kiss the summer,
  As in his arms she lay—
She trembled at his boldness,
  Then blushed and turned away;
She wrapped his mantle round her
  To hide her virgin brow—
So light of heart he found her,
  So altered leaves her now.

Can ye not roam together,
  And side by side illume
The hilltops and the valleys
  With mingling gold and bloom—
One hand the emerald bratding
  Through many a gem-lit fold,
And one, the darker shading
  Of crimson and of gold?

Then fiest and he follows
  O'er mountain, moor and lea—
His cheek is red with anger,
  No lover now is he.
He tramples the wild bowers
  Thy hands have tended long;
He chills thy fairest flowers,
  And mars thy tide of song.

Oh, Summer, linger near us—
  Stay by dear Autumn's side.
He'll crown thee with a garland,
  And thou shalt be his bride;
Then 'midst his auburn tresses
  Thy myrtle blossoms twine,
Nor fly him when he presses
  His ruby lips to thine.

WHAT DID IT MEAN?

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PROBATION OF DOROTHY TRAVERS," "TARDONED," ETC.

St. James' Hall was crammed: stalls, balcony, orchestra seats, all were full; one vast mass of humanity; and yet it was only one of the ordinary Saturday Popular Concerts that was about to take place; those concerts that have taken such a hold on the hearts of the London public, that they have but to be announced, and forthwith their success is insured.

But this afternoon the hall was unusually full; one of its old favorites—and the London public is very faithful to its favorites—was about to resume his violin after months of long and tedious illness, and was to be greeted with that storm of applause such as the habitues of St. James' Hall love to give to those who have ministered well and faithfully to their pleasure.

Just as the clapping and cheering was at its very height, when the whole large room was vibrating from end to end with the sound, and the hero of the occasion was tossing back his long hair, that fell like a mane over his face as he bowed again and again in acknowledgment of the plaudits, a little old man, with quite white hair, frail, fragile, and well-dressed, walked noiselessly up the room, and took up his position in one of the outside stalls, sitting down quietly amid the tumult, and letting his bright keen old eyes rove as though in search of some one far over the head of the bowing violinist to the seats behind the orchestra.

They were densely packed, as they usually are, with those lovers of good music who are content to wait patiently for an hour or more to hear the sounds their souls delight in for the moderate sum of one shilling. There was not much beauty among them—there seldom is among musical people—so that the one face for which the little old man was seeking so eagerly stood out among its surroundings as some beautiful picture in a crowd of commonplace mediocrities. It was a sweet, fair face, but with a depth of sadness in the large gray eyes, that looked out of place in one apparently so young.

She—for it was a woman—was dressed in mourning, and had just laid aside a book in which she had been absorbed when the great violinist came in. As she settled herself in her seat after the tumult had subsided, and the business of the afternoon was about to commence, she became aware of the gaze fixed so earnestly on her. She did not seem surprised; all last year at these same concerts, all this year up to the present time, she had felt those keen eyes riveted on her, until she began to look on them as a matter of course, having forgotten both the annoyance they had caused her at first and the amusement of a later period.

Latterly, she had made up her mind that the little old gentleman was an amiable lunatic, as time after time, in whatever part of the hall she chanced to be, his quick eyes found her out, and kept her in a full stare throughout the whole performance.

But nothing more; no meeting her at the door, no following her as she walked home; no. She said to herself, he was a lunatic, but a gentleman, and with that reflection perhaps the music would begin, and she would forget all about him. But to-day, as she smiled to see the face she had grown so used to that she missed it if by a rare chance she were absent, she could not but remark that it had, as it were, aged since the last week; the lines of age that formed a network over the delicate, sensitive old face seemed to have deepened and widened, the eyes to have lost somewhat of their bird-like brightness.

"How my old gentleman has aged this last year!" she thought carelessly to herself, as she drew in, with exquisite delight, the sweet wail of the violin, touched by a master-hand, that quickly drove all other thoughts out of her head.

Two hours later the concert was all over, and Helen Spencer was descending the somewhat breakneck staircase that leads from the orchestral seats, with her ears still ringing with Beethoven and Schumann, and a somewhat earnest smile of anticipation on her lips, utterly forgetful of her little old gentleman. She was in a hurry, for she was not the mistress of her own time, and was walking down Piccadilly as fast as conventionality will allow you to walk in a crowded thoroughfare, when her passage across the street to the Green Park was stopped by a string of carriages. The brougham that halted immediately in front of her was small and perfectly appointed, and for one moment Helen caught a glimpse of its occupant. It was her little old gentleman, but he did not see her, he lay back among the cushions, with his eyes shut and a look of deadly weariness on his pale, thin face. A pang shot through the girl's heart; how ill he looked, and how lonely he seemed! almost as lonely as she was. * * * And then there was a move; the carriages had passed on, and the policeman was motioning to her to take advantage of her chance of crossing.

Another ten minutes brought her to her destination, a house in Grosvenor place, and as the door was opened to her by a solemn butler, she asked nervously, "Is Mrs. Fane come in yet?"

"No, miss," he answered, and with a lightened heart the girl ran quickly up the staircase, and entered the drawing-room almost as though afraid to pause.

Swift as a flash of lightning there passed over her face a smile of intense pleasure, to be succeeded at once by her usual serene gravity, as she perceived that the room was not untenanted; a tall, fair-haired man sat in one of the arm-chairs, reading the day's paper, and by his side the tea-table, with its inviting load. Helen had thought of retiring, but the sight of the tea was too much for her. She was so tired—music always exhausted her, because she loved it so well; there could be no harm in sitting down for five minutes, even if he was there, and drinking a cup of tea in his company; so she advanced into the room. The fair-haired man jumped up at once.

"Been to your beloved 'Popular,' Miss Spencer?" he asked. "Then you must be tired;" and almost before she could answer him, he had poured out a cup of tea and placed it in her unresisting hand. How angry she was with herself! Why could she not speak? Why did she feel inclined to cry? Why was she so foolish as to enter the room at all?

"Yes," she said, with an effort; "I have been to the 'Popular,' and—are you come up from Woolwich?"

"I suppose so," he answered, with an amused smile; "and this time for a fortnight."

"For a fortnight?"

"Yes. Does that displease you?" gently.

She gathered her senses together.

"It can be nothing to me either one way or another," she answered rather bitterly, and put her cup down.

He looked at her in amazement, and was about to speak, when a loud knock at the door caused him to go to the window.

"It is my mother," he said, as he turned toward the room again, and then perceived that he was alone. Miss Spencer had fled. Before he had time to more than give way to a muttered exclamation there was a rustle on the staircase, a rustling of silk and satin, heralding the approach of a person full of her own importance. It was Mr. Fane's mother. She came into the room: large, handsome, moneyed, arrogant—one glance at her told you all this. A strange contrast to the slim, quiet man whom she called her son, and whom she looked at suspiciously.

"You are alone, Edward?" she asked.

"It appears so, mother," he answered, with his quiet smile, as he kissed her and put a chair for her.

"I was afraid that designing girl had raced home from her concert to be alone with you, for Jones tells me she is come in."

Edward Fane frowned. "The designing girl is a lady, mother," he said.

"She may be, but she is a penniless one, and would, no doubt, like to marry my son, forgetting what I have striven to impress on her, that unless you marry with my full approval, not one——

"I have heard that before, mother; there is no necessity to repeat the lesson," he said gravely; and Mrs. Fane for once felt the rebuke, and changed the subject.

Meanwhile, up-stairs in her bed-room, Helen Spencer was walking up and down, in a state of agitation that her afternoon's employment hardly warranted. Poor thing! hers was a very sad though, alas! common enough position. Well born and once rich, moving in better society than the lady to whom she now acted as companion, she was now an orphan, reduced by a series of misfortunes to destitution. Forced by these circumstances to earn her bread as either a governess or companion, she had chosen the latter alternative, attracted by the high salary offered her by Mrs. Fane, although by no means attracted by the lady herself. It did not require any very great astuteness to find out that Mrs. Fane had not only an arrogant, imperious temper of her own, but that she was a very vulgar woman. It was a well-known fact that good-natured, extravagant Charlie Fane had married her for her money, and had met with his punishment in being worried and irritated into a premature grave. His son Edward was a different kind of man; but he too was at his mother's mercy, in so far that she held the purse-strings, and never failed to remind him of the important fact. And this son, who was destined by his mother to make some brilliant and aristocratic marriage, Helen Spencer loved.

She did not deny it—alas! she knew it but too well; but to-day was the first time she had allowed it even to herself—she loved him, and she must go away. She said it over and over again, in a soft, despairing voice; and then a feverish haste overtook her, a desire to fly and hide her, he'd somewhere, where she might weep out all the sorrow that was oppressing her, and feel that she had done rightly. For to-day the danger flag had floated before her eyes, and something had told her that her love was in a faint measure reciprocated. She went down to dinner with her usually pale face lighted up by two vivid spots of color, and her eyes soft and heavy from tears. Conversation did not flow very freely, as far as the young people were concerned; Mrs. Fane too was preoccupied, and Edward had ample time to reflect on Helen's charms, which to him seemed redoubled to-night, and to smile bitterly as he thought of his mother's menacing words to him. It was Saturday, so Mrs. Fane was not going out, and her tone was extra imperious as she bade Helen come and write some letters for her. She had been exasperated at dinner by Edward's absurd politeness and deference to a "companion," and by Helen's implied acquaintance with people who did not care to visit herself. Moreover she suspected an attachment between the two young people, and yet had no grounds on which to frame a definite accusation. There was no help for it, she must get rid of Miss Spencer, and that without delay. She was about to launch upon the subject with her usual ruthless abruptness, when she was spared the trouble by Helen announcing to her that she was very sorry, but if she was not causing Mrs. Fane any inconvenience she would like to leave her soon—very soon—in fact, as early as possible.

Did Mrs. Fane desire anything better? "You shall go on Monday, Miss Spencer," she said majestically, eyeing the girl suspiciously, and wondering why she was talking in with her own plans in this extraordinary manner. Was she doing so in order to have more freedom to see Edward? If so she should find herself grievously disappointed.

The evening wore away. Mr. Fane came up stairs, but neither his mother nor Helen said one word to him of the latter's departure; and when, on Monday morning, he went out, he had not the slightest idea but that he should find Miss Spencer in Grosvenor place on his return some time in the afternoon. It was late when he did come back, and as he walked up to the door a cab, with two boxes on it, was just driving away. Carelessly he asked Jones who it was that was going to the station, and started, electrified, when that functionary, with outward gravity but with some inward chuckling, responded that it was Miss Spencer who was departing—"for good," he added, after a pause.

"Where is she gone to?"

But, alas! Jones did not know.

To step into a hansom and promise a double fare if the luggage-laden cab were caught up and followed to its destination was the work of a minute, and soon Edward Fane found himself driving close behind Helen Spencer through a network of streets and thoroughfares that led to that far-famed region—the East of London. Past Shoreditch Station, the Bethnal Green Museum, down the Hackney Road, skirting the Victoria Park, until the cab stopped at one of those little houses with bow windows, which in their dreary uniformity form the stiple habitations in that part of London.

As Helen stepped out of her cab, Edward did the same from his; and as she turned to speak about her boxes he advanced to address her. He had meant to upbraid her, but the sight of her pale, sad face disarmed him; and he was only anxious for the time to find out that she had come to some sort of comfort.

"Oh, yes," she answered, feverishly, after she had got over the first start of surprise at seeing him; "Mrs. Abbott is an old servant of ours, she is sure to make me comfortable, and the clergyman's wife here is a great friend of mine. Good-by, Mr. Fane."

But Mr. Fane had no intention of being thus summarily dismissed. He followed her into the house, where Mrs. Abbott was fussing about, into the little sitting-room, all smothered in antimacassars, seating himself on the faded green rep sofa, with a judicial aspect that was almost too much for poor Helen's overwrought nerves. But it did not last long, giving way very soon to a gentle tenderness that was still more trying, and to resist which the girl had to summon all her courage.

Still Edward sat on and on; Mrs. Abbott looked in from time to time, but her woman's instinct had put her on the right track, and she did not intrude unnecessarily. It ended at last in the young man, overwhelmed with pity and shame for his mother's unkind conduct, declaring his love, and asking her to be his wife. At this Helen rose from her seat, and, assuming all the dignity she possessed, although she was trembling from head to foot with suppressed emotion, assured him emphatically that she could never consent to such a proposal, begging him to leave her, and excitedly reiterating that he ought never to have followed her. After such an appeal he could not stay, but he went away, promising to himself that not many hours should elapse before he again found himself in her presence.

When, the following morning, he came down to breakfast, Jones, who liked his master, but cordially detested his mistress, brought him a letter, with the simple communication that it had arrived by the first post, for Miss Spencer. Edward took it with simulated carelessness, that did not for one instant deceive the butler, and after a hasty breakfast, stepped into a hansom and once more drove down to Hackney.

His mother had been at an evening party the night before, and had not yet made her appearance. He would be back in Grosvenor place before she came down-stairs, and she would suspect nothing.

When he at last reached his destination, so comparatively early was it in the day, that Helen, shrinking from the task, had not yet instructed Mrs. Abbott not to admit him should he call, and that worthy woman at once introduced him into her young mistress' presence. He found her busy writing. She started up with a flushed, almost angry face when she saw him.

"Mr. Fane," she said, "I did not expect this from you. It is not kind of you to come."

"This is my excuse," he replied, holding out her letter, "though I own it a poor one. This document which came for you this morning looked to me as like business, that, fancying it might be important, I brought it myself."

"There is the post," she said coldly, and then fell to blushing in a manner that was anything but cold. "Will you excuse me?" she continued, opening her letter to hide her confusion. As her eyes fell on its contents she uttered an exclamation of amazement.

"Oh!" she cried, "what does it mean? it can't be me; it is a mistake; read it, Mr. Fane, and see what it means."

Edward took the letter and read it. It was perfectly plain and to the point. Messrs. Farley & Smith begged to inform Miss Spencer that, according to the will of their late client, Mr. Frederick Paley, she, with the exception of a few legacies, was the sole inheritor of his large fortune, his house in Curzon street, his carriages, horses, etc., etc., and that they would be happy to receive her instructions as to the same.

"Mr. Frederick Paley!" exclaimed Helen, "who is he? I have never heard of him in my life, much less seen him; it must be a mistake, and intended for some other Miss Spencer."

"We shall see," said Edward. "Your best plan will be to go at once to Farley & Smith, and ask for further explanations. I will go with you."

"Oh! thank you," said Helen, as she rapidly disappeared up-stairs to dress, absolutely forgetful that not five minutes ago she was meditating the dismissal of Edward Fane.

Arrived at Messrs. Farley & Smith's Helen found that the letter was no mistake. Mr. Paley had left his money to her, and to no other; and very little light could the lawyers throw on the subject, beyond the fact that their client had been decidedly eccentric, his eccentricity taking a benevolent and musical turn; that he had mentioned that she was much interested in Miss Spencer; that she was a beautiful girl; a brave girl, and a great lover of music, and that for these three reasons he had chosen her for his heiress, and once he had let drop that he had known her mother intimately many years ago. He had died the previous morning almost suddenly.

Helen was in despair. "If I could but know who it is who has been so good to me!" she exclaimed.

"Let us go to Curzon street," suggested Edward; then in a lower voice: "Perhaps you may be allowed to see him."

"I think that would be best," said Mr. Farley, "and I will give you a letter, explaining who you are, to the housekeeper, who has lived there many years. The poor old man has no relations."

So they drove to Curzon street, Edward waiting outside in the cab while Helen went into the house. Did it not seem as though she were already his affianced wife? And yet had not a new barrier arisen between them? He waited patiently enough, too absorbed in his own thoughts to count the minutes till Helen came out. When after some time she did appear, her eyes were full of tears.

"It is my little old gentleman," she said to Edward, in a low, awe-stricken voice.

"What, of the Saturday Popular?"

She nodded her head; she could not speak. He, too, was silent, thinking of the wonderful change that had come to her whom he loved, till recalled to his senses by the cabman inquiring where he should drive to next. Turning to Helen, he asked with a sudden inspiration:

"Where shall I say? to Hackney or to Grosvenor place?"

She looked at him with a deep blush. "I am so lonely," she said falteringly. "Perhaps—your mother would like to know. Let it be to Grosvenor place."

* * * * * * *

Six months afterward Edward and Helen were married.

Tobacco.

Cigars were not known until about 1815. Previous to that time pipes were used exclusively. Chewing has been in vogue to a limited extent for some time, while snuffing dates back almost as far as smoking.

The first package sent to Catherine de Medici was in fine powder. She found that smelling it in the box affected her similarly to smoking, which led her to fill one of her smelling bottles with the dust. Her courtiers adopted the habit of snuffing small portions of it up their nostrils, and as the precious stuff became more plentiful the snuffing habit became more general, until at last a man or woman was not considered in proper form unless they snuffed.

The custom became so common in England that a snuff-box was no longer a sign of rank. Then it was the law prohibiting the culture of the plant, except for medicine, was passed. About the same time a heavy tariff was placed on the imported article, thereby practically placing it beyond the reach of the common herd and giving royalty a complete monopoly.

Since it first began to be used as a luxury there have been conflicting opinions in regard to its effects. The Roman Church once forbade its use, and the Church of England declaimed against it. The Wesleys opposed it hotly, and at one time it was considered so unclean as to unfit men for membership in the Methodist Church.

Baptist and Presbyterian ministers preached against it, and societies were organized to oppose the spread of the habit, but all to no purpose. Parents disowned and disinherited their children because they used it, and husbands divorced their wives on account of their having contracted the habit of smoking.

It is singular that when women get into the habit of smoking a pipe they prefer a strong one. There are few men who have nerve to smoke a pipe such as a woman likes when she has become a confirmed smoker. When they first begin puffing cigars they prefer them very mild; but it is not long until they want them black and strong and lots of them.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Eskimo Candy.

It would seem very strange, and perhaps not very pleasant, to my young readers to hear a tallow candle or the shin-bone of a reindeer called candy. And yet these things may really be considered as Eskimo candy, because they would delight the children of the cold in precisely the way that a box of bonbons would delight you.

There is a certain kind of water-fowl in arctic countries known as the dovekie. It is about the size of a duck, is quite black, has a prominent white stripe on its wings, and its webbed feet are of a brilliant red. When sitting in rows on the edge of greenish rock, these little red feet are very conspicuous. Sometimes, when the men have killed a number of dovekies, the Eskimo women cut off the bright red feet, draw out the bones, and, blowing into the skins, distend them as much as possible so as to form pouches. When these pouches are thoroughly dried they are filled with reindeer tallow, and the bright red packages, which I assure you look much nicer than they taste, are little Boreas' candy. In very cold weather the Eskimo children eat great quantities of fat and blubber; and this fatty food, which seems to us so uninviting, helps to keep them warm and well.

The only other kind of candy that the Eskimo children have is the marrow from the long leg or shin-bone of the slaughtered reindeer. Of this, also, they are very fond. Whenever a reindeer is killed and the meat has been stripped from the bones of the legs, these bones are placed on the floor of the igloo and cracked with a hatchet until the marrow is exposed. The bones are then forced apart with the hands, and the marrow is dug out of the ends with a long, sharp, and narrow spoon made from a walrus' tusk. I have eaten this reindeer marrow frozen and cooked; and after one becomes accustomed to eating frozen meat raw, it is really an acceptable tidbit; while cooked and nicely served, it would be a delicacy anywhere.—*Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, in St. Nicholas.*

A New York lawyer says he would have no trouble in getting 1,000 men in that city to swear falsely in a case.

An old priest in Brittany offers for sale the bath in which Murat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday.

DEATH OF A HUMORIST.

Josh Billings Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy in a California Hotel.

[Monterey (Cal.) telegram.]

Henry W. Shaw, better known as "Josh Billings," died at 10 o'clock this morning, of appoplexy. The body will be embalmed and sent East. About 9:45 this morning Dr. Heintz was summoned to Hotel del Monte to attend Mr. Shaw, who was sitting in a chair in the vestibule, apparently enjoying the best of health. When the physician arrived Mr. Shaw complained of a severe pain in the chest and remarked: "My doctors East ordered rest of brain," and added, throwing back his long hair, "but you can see I do not have to work my brain for a simple lecture; it comes spontaneously." While he was talking he suddenly threw his hands over his head and fell backward unconscious. He was carried to his room, and at the end of three minutes life was extinct. His wife, who accompanied him on his trip to the Pacific coast, was with him during his last moments. His face has retained a perfectly natural expression and bears no indications of pain. He was to have lectured here Friday for the benefit of a local lodge of Good Templars. At the hotel he had made himself a general favorite by his good-natured ways.

Sketch of His Career.

Henry W. Shaw was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818, and was a grandson of Dr. Samuel Shaw, member of Congress from Vermont during the war of 1812. His father was also a member of Congress. His uncle, John Savage, served as Chief Justice of New York. At the age of fifteen Henry went West and became a farmer and auctioneer for twenty-five years, when he settled in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at the latter vocation. His first production made public was written May 25, 1863, over the name of "Josh Billings," he being over forty-five years of age. Since then his philosophy and quaint spelling have given him a high reputation for originality and a deep insight into human nature. His "Allminax" attained at one time an immense circulation. While editing a small paper in Poughkeepsie, to which place he had come for the purpose of educating his daughters, he compared several of his humorous essays with those of Artemus Ward, and wondered why his own had failed to strike the popular taste. Concluding that the secret of success was in the fonetic spelling, he adopted it in his "Essa on the Mule," and disposed of it for $1.50, his first earnings in the line of literature. The essay was extensively copied, and further efforts in the same line soon made his name a household word.

During the last seventeen years he has delivered a thousand lectures.

Underneath the bad spelling of his proverbs and aphorisms there is at times a depth of wisdom and philosophy which gives him a higher place in the world than that of a mere humorist, and which is often overlooked by those who are amused merely by his peculiarities.

POISONED GUESTS.

They Attend a Swell Wedding and Eat Something Not Down on the Bill.

[Honesdale (Pa.) special.]

A decided sensation is produced here to-night by the discovery that a dozen or more guests at a swell wedding have been poisoned by some food that was furnished by a Scranton caterer for the wedding breakfast. At noon to-day Miss Hattie Weston, daughter of a prominent merchant here, was married to Harry S. Battin, Superintendent of the Consumers' Gas Company of Chicago. The couple left on an afternoon train and had hardly been rolled to the depot before it was noticed that guests began to depart with unseemly haste. They were afflicted with intense pain in the abdominal region that increased so rapidly that some of them had scarcely time to make their adieux properly. At their homes physicians were summoned, and found it necessary to treat for mineral poisoning. Either the lobster salad or the ice-cream absorbed some compound of lead from cans in which it was brought from Scranton, and serious results are anticipated in some cases. At 8 o'clock to-night fourteen persons were under treatment, and all the doctors in the town were busy.

COULDN'T FOOL WITH THE COURT.

A Hoosier Attorney Comes to Grief at Indianapolis.

[Indianapolis special.]

In the Criminal Court to-day the contempt proceedings against Wilbur Royse, an attorney, were disposed of. Royse was defending his brother against the charge of highway robbery. After conviction it was charged that the attorney engineered a scheme for the prosecuting witness to find his supposed stolen pocket-book and money in his coat lining, and then tell the court that the money had never been taken. The alleged plot was exposed in court, and the father of the young men, who was also a party to it, fled. The defense threw themselves on the clemency of the court, Royse saying that he had intended no contempt of court, but was only trying to get a new trial for his brother. Judge Norton reflected upon the act of the defendant in the most scathing terms, and then sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in jail, the full extent of the law, and to pay a fine of $100. The latter was made light because of representations that it would have to be paid by Mrs. Royse, whose property has already suffered severely because of the acts of her husband and father-in-law.

KILLING OFF HORSE-THIEVES.

Two of Them Bite the Dust in Arkansas After a Desperate Fight.

[Little Rock (Ark.) special.]

Farmers in Independence and Sharp Counties, in Northwest Arkansas, have been losing valuable stock for months past, but were unable to prevent the depredations. Last week a number of horses were stolen from the neighborhood of Batesville and at different points in Sharp County. A posse was organized and started in pursuit of the thieves. They were overtaken on Sycamore Creek. They had camped for the night. Though surprised, they made resistance, and a fight followed, which resulted in the killing of two of the band. The remaining three escaped by hiding in the underbrush. None of the pursuers were seriously injured.

GAMBLERS' TRICKS.

Means by Which Professionals Pluck Their Victims.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

No one looks upon a professional gambler as a shining example of honesty, but only few people know what crooked sharpers most professional gamblers are, or the ingenious mechanical contrivances which they employ to aid them in "winning" the dollars of their victims. The man who makes gaming a profession rarely or never depends upon luck for his existence. In faro, roulette, monte, hazard, and in all other games known to the gentlemen of the green cloth, there is a certain well-understood "percentage" in favor of the proprietors. This is understood by all who play, but it is so trifling that they are willing to pay it for the privilege of hazarding their money. There is another "percentage" in all of these games as played at many places that is only understood by the professional dealers, and is never suspected by the players.

In the game of faro the known percentage is very small. When two cards of the same denomination come out of the silver-plated "dealing-box" together, the dealer takes one-half of the bets which happen to be on that card on the "layout." Sometimes an entire deal is played without this occurring, and it rarely happens more than twice in a deal, so that the visible percentage is quite small; so trifling, in fact, that if a faro game is dealt fairly it must have an almost unlimited capital or eventually become bankrupt.

It is to guard against this mishap and to make the game a profitable one that the unknown percentage is introduced. To accomplish his purpose the gambler has both the cards and the dealing-box "fixed." This "fixing" process of the cards is done as follows: A new pack is used, and one in which every card is exactly of the same size to a hair's breadth. There is an almost imperceptible difference in the sizes of the cards in nearly all cheap packs, so that the gambler buys for his purpose expensive cards that have been "sparred" especially for faro. The first step in "fixing" is to separate the low and and high cards; that is, to put in separate piles all ranging from the nee to the six, and from the eight to the king. The seven being neither high nor low is equally divided, two sevens being put with the high and two with the low cards. Then with a pair of sharp shears, made especially for the purpose, the gambler clips a thin slip from the end of each card. The high cards are clipped in this way from the upper right-hand corner to a point on the lower edge, about the thirty-second part of an inch from the lower right-hand corner. The low cards are clipped in the same way, except that the gambler commences at the lower right-hand corner and clips to a point on the upper edge near the right corner. The cards now are wider at one end than at the other, but the difference in which is so slight as to be almost imperceptible except to the touch. The cards are then shuffled, care being taken to keep the wide ends of the high cards and the wide ends of the low cards at opposite ends of the pack. It is an easy matter now for an expert manipulator to catch the wide ends of the cards between his thumbs and forefingers, and so draw all of the high cards into one hand and the low ones into the other. When the game is in progress the dealer shuffles the cards thoroughly, and then in this way separates the high from the low. Next he so shuffles them as to "sandwich" each low and high card, and when the pack is in the dealing-box they should come out alternately.

This wouldn't suit the dealer at all, as he must not only know just how the cards are arranged, but at the same time have perfect control over them. In order that he may have this power a specially arranged dealing-box is procured. The ordinary dealing-boxes have a slit in the side just wide enough to admit of one card passing through it at a time; the special boxes have a slit wide enough to allow two cards to pass through them. Armed with these simple contrivances, all the dealer has to do is to watch where the bets are and win every time by either shoving out one card or two, as occasion requires. If a player bets that a high card will win, the dealer can very easily make it lose or vice versa. Of course the gamekeeper is a confederate, and at a sign from the dealer can tell how to arrange the "cases" so that they will tally with the cards that are out. This is what is called a "brace game," probably because it can only be successfully worked by a "brace" of rogues. Thousands of faro-players who think that luck is always against them are simply victims of the "brace game."

Dealing-boxes and cards prepared in this way can be procured from a Chicago firm, which issues private catalogues to gamblers containing samples of marked cards, with directions for reading the backs. The firm also sells roulette wheels so arranged as to make the red invariably win if the wheel is turned in one direction and the black win if turned in the other. These are known among gamblers as "right and left" wheels, and are used with great success in many places.

In this day and age of our Lord the majority only make a living anyhow, and many there are who are not so fortunate. 'Tis only now and then that any one person amasses great wealth. Don't make up your mind to become opulent without hard work, and you may be gratified if you can then keep your head above the high-water mark, amid the tribulations that for some good and sufficient reasons undoubtedly are to be met with in every and all branches of business.

TRICKS ON THE TRACKS!

Dangers from Which Engineers Save the Public and Themselves.

[From the Railway Review.]

One who is accustomed to railway traveling can scarcely realize how much he is dependent for safety upon the engineer. Added to the responsibility of their station, engineers are also in constant danger of accidents caused by the tricks of jealous rivals.

This rivalry, it is said, sometimes prompts to the doing of utterly mean tricks. A Nickel Plate engineer, after his very first trip, was laid off because he had "cut out" all the bearings of his engine. He was reinstated, however, after he proved that some rival *had filled his oiling can with emery*. Another new engineer was suspended for burning out the flues of his boiler. Through grief at the loss of his position he died, and then a conscience-stricken rival confessed that *he had put oil in the tank* so that it foamed and showed water at the top gauge, when in reality there was scarcely a quart in the boiler!

These intense jealousies, together with the terrible anxiety incident to their work, have a terribly straining effect on the nerves, and statistics tell us that, though Locomotive Engineers may look strong and vigorous, they are not all a hearty class. Ex-Chief Engineer A. S. Haupton, Indianapolis, Ind. (Div. 143), was one of those apparently hearty men, but he says: "The anxiety, strain, and jolting came near finishing me." His sufferings localized in catarrh of the bladder, but he used Warner's safe cure faithfully for twenty weeks and now exclaims, "I am a well man." T. S. Ingraham, of Cleveland, Ohio, Assistant Chief Engineer, and other prominent members are also emphatic in its praise.

The Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood has 17,000 members and 210 divisions. Its headquarters is in Cleveland, Ohio, where Chief Engineer Arthur for twenty years has exercised almost dictatorial sway. It was organized in August, 1863, by the employes of the Michigan Central. It has given nearly two million dollars to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

He Was Left in the Lurch.

"How did you come to give way to the tempter, my good brother?" said a well-meaning minister who was trying to do a little missionary work among Uncle Sam's colony in Canada, as he addressed an Indiana Trustee who had lately joined the gang. "From what you have told me, my dear sir, I infer that you were piously brought up."

"Yes," said the Hoosier, "I was raised all right, and I was always a good average church member, too."

"But there was certainly a cause for your falling from grace, my good friend. Do you know what it was?"

"Yes, indeed, sir?"

"Ah, you do? And what was it, my dear sir?"

"Divine neglect."

"Ah! But I am at a loss to understand your meaning, my good friend. I fear you did not seek help from on high to sustain you in the hour of weakness."

"Well, that's just what I did do, but I was left in the lurch."

"Left in the lurch?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what way, my dear sir?"

"Well, you see, when Pollard pointed out to me how weak the law was, and how easy it would be for me to scoop in a big pile without much risk, I felt myself slipping from the rock on which I had been standing so long, and I knew at once I was a goner unless——"

"Unless what, my dear sir?"

"Unless I got help from above."

"Very good—very good, my dear brother. You should have prayed for it."

"That's just exactly what I did do."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; I got right down on my knees and I prayed to the Lord to give me strength to resist the temptation."

"Very good. Go on—go on, my good sir."

"Well, sir, the Lord went right square back on me and down I went. He didn't hold me up worth a cent after I'd looked into the law for myself, and found out that Pollard was right about it."—*Chicago Ledger.*

The Secret of Exercising.

The secret of muscular recuperation is in stopping when fatigue begins. He or she who is not the fresher in body and mind for the exercise taken has had an overdose of what in proper measure would have been a benefit. The gain in strength is shown and felt in the increasing ability to do more and more without exhaustion. The measure of success is not in the greatness of the feat accomplished but in the ease with which the exercise is indulged in, in the absence of exhaustion after it. There are occasions frequent enough in which people in the struggle of life are forced beyond their power of endurance, and there is no need to carry into the pursuit of recreation the fatigue which exacting work imposes. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

In most cases failures are not hopeless misfortunes, and, though often bitter, nevertheless profitable experiences, even if the lesson be severe. But few people learn so effectually what their capabilities are, or what "making one's way" means as by experience, and of these ninety-nine out of every hundred will be benefited in a greater or less degree for the reproof—it depending very much upon how well the knowledge gained is applied.

"Sweet Maud Muller."

Whittier's beautiful ballad contains a touching allusion to the many cares and sorrows which wear upon the "heart and brain" of a wife and mother. Thousands of weary, suffering women have found Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" a marvelous recuperator of wasted strength, and of sovereign efficacy in all those derangements and maladies peculiar to their sex, by reason of which the vitality is gradually sapped, and the cheek robbed prematurely of its bloom. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Some one wants to know how to deaden the sound of a piano. One good plan would be to kill the player.—*Boston Post.*

• • • • Young or middle-aged men, suffering from premature decline of power, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Illustrated book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ins and Outs.

Nothing is so productive of distressing headaches as the tropical heat of summer. St. Jacobs Oil will remove them at once.

The Reason.

Toper—It seems very strange to me. I have never been on bad terms with liquor, yet it is beginning to cast reflections on my nose.

Friend—Indeed.

T.—Yes, sir, you can see for yourself.

F.—I see and understand the reason.

T.—You do?

F.—Certainly, my friend, certainly. You may say you have been good friends with liquor, but at the same time you have been in the habit of running it down, and that's why it is casting reflections on your nose.—*Boston Courier.*

When young I was too ambitious to get plenty of the "root," and, following out my inclinations, often overworked, and then put in a season of grunting, aided by "salts." But age is often accompanied by wisdom. Now I let others do the heavy work, while I do the grunting over the light work. Half the wisdom of life, I have found out, lies in not working all the time, unless you have to, without now and then a season of enjoyment.

Can consumption be cured? Yes. One man only, discovered the laws of gravitation. One man only, discovered the virtue of vaccination. And one man after years of study and reflection, has discovered the cure for consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" *is its specific.* Send two letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Artistic ability may not be hereditary, but oftentimes drawing is sketching.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Man in Ruins.—One of the most melancholy spectacles in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits and tobacco. But the dilapidation may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all vegetable invigorants, Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

When the mercury falls we may anticipate the dude drop if it's an ice day.—*Texas Siftings.*

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The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This fire-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

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"Grab a Root!"—See here, comrade, you want The Chicago Ledger next year. It is devoting considerable space to War Memories, contributed by "boys" from both sides of the late dead line, and in addition to this it is one of the cheapest and best family newspapers in the country. Full of Original Stories and brimming with Humor manufactured expressly for it. Only $1.50 a year. 271 Franklin street. Sample copy two cents.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

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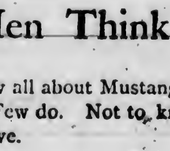

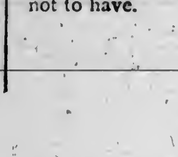

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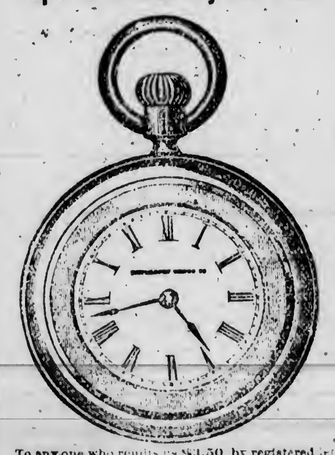

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This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. Dr. *I. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N. Y.

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Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

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Fathers, Where are Your Boys?

Prof. Hopkins, has asserted that one-fourth of the dram drinking in the country is done by boys under 21 years of age. Often the habit is formed at so early a period that the boy is a drunkard in miniature before the suspicions of friends are excited.

To illustrate this and also to show the criminal thoughtlessness and easy-going indifference of so-called christian men, the speaker related the experience of a friend who was elected president of a village of about 7,000 inhabitants in the state of New York. Soon, in the discharge of his official duties, he became aware that the saloons were ruining a large proportion of the boys and young men, and he formed the determination to close them by invoking the aid of the best citizens. Going to a good deacon, he urged first upon him the necessity of aggressive action. The deacon deplored the presence of the dramseller, knew he was a great curse to the community, but to meddle with him would stir up an uncomfortable commotion, great difficulty would be found in getting evidence, and, in short, it was easier to tolerate the nuisance than to incur the odium of taking steps to abate it.

Becoming a little exasperated at this selfish easy-going indifferentism, the official said: "Your boy was in a certain saloon last Sunday night drunk." "You are mistaken sir; my boy is a good boy, he never drinks." Just at this moment the boy came in sight, was summoned, questioned and denied the charge. The gentleman hunted up another good deacon, told him also that his boy was drunk on that Sunday night, and met with the same or even more indignant reception. So he went on, meeting indifference, incredulity and resentment until thoroughly aroused, since his veracity was called in question, he had eight youths brought into court, and there these "best boys in town, sons of the first families," when put under oath, swore that they were all in that saloon on that Sunday night, and, moreover, that they were all drunk. Then, having verified his charge, he may almost be pardoned for saying, as he did say, "Now, sirs, if you christian fathers are so lazy, so selfish, so indifferent that you will not risk a little trouble and a little expense to save your sons and the sons of your neighbors, they may go to the devil for aught I care.

This story, undoubtedly a true one, while it illustrates an extreme case, is yet indicative of a spirit all too prevalent among respected citizens, good fathers and sincere christians. *Their* principles are unquestioned, *their* personal habits are irreproachable, and it hardly occurs to them as possible that the sons of such fathers as themselves can be led astray and enslaved insidiously by temptations which are no temptations to them. Other good christian citizens, having no sons to awaken their anxiety, are selfishly blind to their obligations to remove temptation from the sons of their neighbors. A little thoughtful study of the life and teachings of the Master whom they profess to serve might clear their vision and healthfully quicken their consciences.

THE KEYS.

The Kidneys and Liver are the keys to woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no fear need be entertained of sickness, for the system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Lame Back or Side, Failing Strength, Languor, Excessive Flow of Urine, &c., remember they are the advance guard and give warning to more serious trouble such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is a sure cure for all these diseases. Price only $1.00 large bottle.

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NO SCROFULA

Can be so deep-seated, so malignant and stubborn, that *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* will not be found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be possible. And if you are troubled with Boils, Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Rough Skin, or any humor whatever, just give the Purifier a thorough trial and you cannot fail to receive benefit from it. Price $1 per bottle.

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Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Rosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Lachis H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Eglestun, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

PAULTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein David S. S. Fox is complainant, and Maria V. Dyer, and Ezra S. Knowles are defendants, notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said Hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof, as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, for the principal of said mortgage, interest thereon, and costs of said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as commencing at a stake that may be found by running north forty-eight (48) degrees west, seven (7) chains and twenty-four (24) links, thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees east, five (5) chains and twenty-seven (27) links to a stake from a stake on the beach of Pine Lake, where the north and south quarter line of section thirty-two (32) in township thirty-three (33), north range six (6) west, intersects said beach, thence south forty-two (42) degrees west three (3) chains to a stake, thence forty-four (44) degrees east five (5) chains to a stake, thence east forty-two (42) degrees north six (6) chains to the channel bank of Pine Lake, thence north forty-four (44) degrees west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, containing one and 75-100 acres of land together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto now or hereinafter belonging or in any wise appertaining and thereupon situated, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated October 7th A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan. 117

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Peteptom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 336, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows; The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

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And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

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Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,

CAPT. A. C. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.00, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

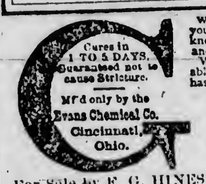
Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our Presidents including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.



We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 20	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 03	12 51am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	3 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 30	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

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Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
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FOR SALE.
The place known as
THE BEATTIE FARM
Near McGeagh's Mill.
For particulars inquire at the office of
J. MILO EATON.

Five Little White Heads.

Five little white heads peeped out of the mold,
When the dew was damp and the night was cold;
And they crowded their way through the soil with pride.
"Hurrah! We are going to be mushrooms!" they cried.

But the sun came up, and the sun shone down,
And the little white heads were shriveled and brown;
Long were their faces, their pride had a fall—
They were nothing but toad-stools, after all.
—Walter Learned, in St. Nicholas for June.

AN OCEAN OF FRAGRANCE.

How Hyacinths, Tulips, and Crocuses Are Cultivated in Holland.

Holland has always been and probably will ever be the mother of bulbs. Few persons, while admiring the beautiful flowers produced from Holland bulbs, ever think of the care, time, and trouble taken to grow them. Bulbs have been cultivated there four hundred or five hundred years, as near as can be ascertained, but for several years past they have received more attention than ever. Mr. Beerhorst, a bulb-grower of Lassenheim, near Haarlem, Holland, was interviewed in this city this week. He said:

"Holland, as is well-known, is all low land, the greater part of it lower than the sea. The water is kept off by dykes; you have another name here. Erected here and there on them are large windmills, that pump the water out when it inundates the land. They present a very strange appearance to an unaccustomed eye. We travel by canal boats like, I understand, was once done here."

"What is the soil like, that you are enabled to raise the finest bulbs?"

"The best in the world for bulb-growing—pure, sandy soil. The reason Holland bulbs are best is owing to the soil, temperature, and water, which is as pure as is possible. We have only to dig three feet—I believe you measure by feet here—to find water, not only in one place, but anywhere."

"How do you plant hyacinths to increase their number?"

"We first fertilize the soil, put about sixteen bushels of manure on each twelve feet square, then we take a hyacinth bulb and cut across the bottom several times, plant, and in June we lift. The one bulb will be divided into several small ones of perfect growth."

"When do you plant first?"

"In September. The great fogs from the sea drive the frost away, but we always cover the beds with weeds. We can not use straw, because then the mice destroy our bulbs."

"Are your winters as cold as here?"

"No; we are a great ways further north, yet our winters are not so severe. Probably the fogs help us some. Our summers are not so intensely hot as in this country."

"Are the hyacinths ready for sale after the first year?"

"No, no; I would they were. The first year they are planted close; the second year we must plant them in new soil, as they will not grow two years in the same ground. Every year each bulb gets more space, until five years elapse, when they are then ready to sell."

"What do you do with the ground you can not use a second year?"

"We plant some other species of flower, and at the same time enrich the soil. Thus we change their homes alternately, and can always utilize the ground. Bulbs have about sixteen different diseases, which I can not name in your language. This causes much trouble and loss of money. Sometimes the soil gets tired of the bulbs, and refuses to grow anything. We give it a time to rest, and then we dig up a depth of four feet, put on a double quantity of fertilizing matter, and after another short rest it is willing to start to work again. You know everything in life must have some time to rest, or it wears out, and is no good afterward."

"Tell me something about your tulips?"

"Well, I plant the bulbs the same as the others, only they do not need cutting, as they increase themselves by forming offshoots on the old ones. We separate those and replant. We oftimes grow from seed—that makes the work. From first planting it is four years until they bloom. The strange part is they all bloom a coffee-colored flower for a number of years, when suddenly they will bring forth some fine color, as those see who buy them. Thus we know what our bulb is. They never hold the coffee color, which is quite pretty, any longer than four years. This we are sure of, but what they will be in the end we know not until they show us. Crocuses are raised the same way. The three bulbs mentioned will grow nicely in water. For forcing I always use sandy loam, which is the best."

"How many varieties of tulips have you?"

"Three thousand—just 2,500 too many. I suppose there are more than that."

"What is your native place like?"

"The scenery is grand, elegant; I can't tell you in your language as I would like to. We have lovely trees like here, that is, the same kind. The land is perfectly level. Everybody grows bulbs—the laborer, tailor, shoemaker, as well as the florist. All the houses—some one-story, some two, and none higher—are built of brick. We build no pavements, but we never have any mud, and our roads are always dry and smooth, not full of hard cobblestones like here. In the principal bulb-growing district, my home—Sassenheim—you can see millions and millions of tulips, hyacinths, and crocuses in bloom at once. Their beautiful fragrance is wafted for miles around. On one acre will be planted about 100,000 bulbs. Can you imagine, then, looking over a dozen of acres in bloom, what a vast sea, fit for a paradise, it is? I wish I were able to describe in your talk the grandeur of it."

"What do you think of our country?"

"It is grand, it is grand! Good for a poor man—the rich man can get along anywhere. If I could not get along better than some at our place I would come to America. Our people dress very plain, live plain, and meat is the greatest luxury. Some men who work very hard have this fat rib meat; I think you call it bacon. I am really ashamed to tell you what wages they get. Three dollars per week is the average. Some get $4, and on rare occasions $1.25 and $1.50 per day is paid, but the ordinary laborer here gets twice as much as in our country."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Bivouac in a German Camp.

Hurrying forward, writes R. F. Zogbaum in *Harper's Magazine*, I reached our bivouac just as the troop was falling in for the evening prayer, although no tattoo had been beaten there, we being too near the enemy, and the music might have betrayed our whereabouts. Quietly our little force moved up in front of the fires, the guard standing to their arms. "Halt! Richt, euch!" and they stood there motionless in one solid, dark block, relieved strongly against the bright light of the fires and columns of smoke and sparks rising almost straight upward to the black heavens. Out of the darkness came a short word of command, "Caps off for prayer!" and in solemn silence, with uncovered heads, the rough soldiers rendered thanks to the Almighty for His mercies.

Lighted candles, stuck in bottles or fastened to rough-hewn blocks of wood, were gleaming brightly on the plain pine boards of the improvised table under the mess tent, when, the men having been dismissed, the officers sat down for an hour's chat and smoke before turning in, and although our seats varied in shape and size from a mess chest to a folding camp chair, and the table appointments were of the simplest description, it would have been difficult to have found a merrier or more comfortable set of men than that of which our little party was composed. A handsome, soldierly lot of gentlemen, these German officers, treating one with the freedom of the camp, but with the well-bred courtesy of their class, and full of eager hospitality to the stranger from far-off America. Many were the questions asked about the land beyond the sea, where so many of their countrymen and their descendants had their homes; about France, where I had been living for a long time, and about Paris, where I still resided; about the French army, their life and habits. Then the yarns about the late war between the two countries, the suffering, the hardships, the fun and the fighting, the good wines, and the fair women of "sunny France"—yarns that made the youngsters of the mess envious of their elders and anxious to take part some day in a like (to them) glorious struggle. There was no boasting, no exultation of the victor over the vanquished, but the natural talk of soldiers over the adventures of a campaign the like of which has seldom been met with in history.

So the evening wore away in a pleasant chat until the major, our commandant, gave the signal for us to disperse; and we sought our beds.

Nearly Lost Saturday.

Last Saturday Ham Cherry arose in the morning, took a bath, put on his black suit, and after breakfast occupied himself reading sacred books. He told his folks that as it was so far to church, and as the off horse had galled his shoulder plowing, he guessed he would not drive thither. Everything was quiet and peaceable about, and Ham was glad there was a day left for man to rest and recuperate. But just after a late dinner a neighbor came along with a load of hay. Ham stepped to the door and called out:

"How is this, John, that you are working to-day? You should go to meeting."

"Hain't got no time to go to meeting on week days," answered John. "Sunday is all the time I can spare for church-going."

The man then drove on. Cherry stood and scratched his head meditatively a few moments, and then entered the house. He told his wife to take a pencil and check off the days.

"Less see—Monday I went to town. Got that down?"

"Yes."

"Tuesday I broke the colt. Wednesday I put up that fence down in the lower field. Thursday I killed the pig. Friday I licked the tramps. Saturd-a-y—Confound it, what did I do Saturday?" In just ten minutes after the above conversation Ham Cherry was holding up the whiffletree with one hand and driving his team down the lane toward the field on a sharp trot.—*Aurora Blade.*

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Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

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Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
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BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.
This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michgan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
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Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

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Boyne City, Michigan.
This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

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Every convenience for the traveling public.

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Made to Order.
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To Select From.
O. I. WHEAT,
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JOHN SHRIER
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Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

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Life and Personal Memories of Gen. Grant in one volume only $1.75. One agent sold 43 first day. 10,000 sold first week. A $4 engraving 22x28 inches of all "Our Presidents" FREE to each subscriber. Think of this! Some person should send 50 cts. for outfit and engraving and secure this territory. Book now out—no waiting for commissions. Address ELDER PUBLISHING CO., 364 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 128

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Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

New Goods!
I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
Dress-Making Done to Order.
MISS L. SPAULDING.

McCABE'S
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.
Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.
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McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

FOR SALE.
The place known as
THE BEATTIE FARM
Near McGeagh's Mill.
For particulars inquire at the office of
J. MILO EATON.

Five Little White Heads.

Five little white heads peeped out of the mold,
When the dew was damp and the night was cold;
And they crowded their way through the soil with pride.
"Hurrah! We are going to be mushrooms!" they cried.

But the sun came up, and the sun shone down,
And the little white heads were shriveled and brown;
Long were their faces, their pride had a fall—
They were nothing but toad-stools, after all.
—Walter Learned, in St. Nicholas for June.

AN OCEAN OF FRAGRANCE.

How Hyacinths, Tulips, and Crocuses Are Cultivated in Holland.

Holland has always been and probably will ever be the mother of bulbs. Few persons, while admiring the beautiful flowers produced from Holland bulbs, ever think of the care, time, and trouble taken to grow them. Bulbs have been cultivated there four hundred or five hundred years, as near as can be ascertained, but for several years past they have received more attention than ever. Mr. Beerhorst, a bulb-grower of Lassenheim, near Haarlem, Holland, was interviewed in this city this week. He said:

"Holland, as is well-known, is all low land, the greater part of it lower than the sea. The water is kept off by dykes; you have another name here. Erected here and there on them are large windmills, that pump the water out when it inundates the land. They present a very strange appearance to an unaccustomed eye. We travel by canal boats like, I understand, was once done here."

"What is the soil like, that you are enabled to raise the finest bulbs?"

"The best in the world for bulb-growing—pure, sandy soil. The reason Holland bulbs are best is owing to the soil, temperature, and water, which is as pure as is possible. We have only to dig three feet—I believe you measure by feet here—to find water, not only in one place, but anywhere."

"How do you plant hyacinths to increase their number?"

"We first fertilize the soil, put about sixteen bushels of manure on each twelve feet square, then we take a hyacinth bulb and cut across the bottom several times, plant, and in June we lift. The one bulb will be divided into several small ones of perfect growth."

"When do you plant first?"

"In September. The great fogs from the sea drive the frost away, but we always cover the beds with weeds. We can not use straw, because then the mice destroy our bulbs."

"Are your winters as cold as here?"

"No; we are a great ways further north, yet our winters are not so severe. Probably the fogs help us some. Our summers are not so intensely hot as in this country."

"Are the hyacinths ready for sale after the first year?"

"No, no; I would they were. The first year they are planted close; the second year we must plant them in new soil, as they will not grow two years in the same ground. Every year each bulb gets more space, until five years elapse, when they are then ready to sell."

"What do you do with the ground you can not use a second year?"

"We plant some other species of flower, and at the same time enrich the soil. Thus we change their homes alternately, and can always utilize the ground. Bulbs have about sixteen different diseases, which I can not name in your language. This causes much trouble and loss of money. Sometimes the soil gets tired of the bulbs, and refuses to grow anything. We give it a time to rest, and then we dig up a depth of four feet, put on a double quantity of fertilizing matter, and after another short rest it is willing to start to work again. You know everything in life must have some time to rest, or it wears out, and is no good afterward."

"Tell me something about your tulips?"

"Well, I plant the bulbs the same as the others, only they do not need cutting, as they increase themselves by forming offshoots on the old ones. We separate those and replant. We oftimes grow from seed—that makes the work. From first planting it is four years until they bloom. The strange part is they all bloom a coffee-colored flower for a number of years, when suddenly they will bring forth some fine color, as those see who buy them. Thus we know what our bulb is. They never hold the coffee color, which is quite pretty, any longer than four years. This we are sure of, but what they will be in the end we know not until they show us. Crocuses are raised the same way. The three bulbs mentioned will grow nicely in water. For forcing I always use sandy loam, which is the best."

"How many varieties of tulips have you?"

"Three thousand—just 2,500 too many. I suppose there are more than that."

"What is your native place like?"

"The scenery is grand, elegant; I can't tell you in your language as I would like to. We have lovely trees like here, that is, the same kind. The land is perfectly level. Everybody grows bulbs—the laborer, tailor, shoemaker, as well as the florist. All the houses—some one-story, some two, and none higher—are built of brick. We build no pavements, but we never have any mud, and our roads are always dry and smooth, not full of hard cobblestones like here. In the principal bulb-growing district, my home—Sassenheim—you can see millions and millions of tulips, hyacinths, and crocuses in bloom at once. Their beautiful fragrance is wafted for miles around. On one acre will be planted about 100,000 bulbs. Can you imagine, then, looking over a dozen of acres in bloom, what a vast sea, fit for a paradise, it is? I wish I were able to describe in your talk the grandeur of it."

"What do you think of our country?"

"It is grand, it is grand! Good for a poor man—the rich man can get along anywhere. If I could not get along better than some at our place I would come to America. Our people dress very plain, live plain, and meat is the greatest luxury. Some men who work very hard have this fat rib meat; I think you call it bacon. I am really ashamed to tell you what wages they get. Three dollars per week is the average. Some get $4, and on rare occasions $1.25 and $1.50 per day is paid, but the ordinary laborer here gets twice as much as in our country.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Bivouac in a German Camp.

Hurrying forward, writes R. F. Zogbaum in *Harper's Magazine*, I reached our bivouac just as the troop was falling in for the evening prayer, although no tattoo had been beaten there, we being too near the enemy, and the music might have betrayed our whereabouts. Quietly our little force moved up in front of the fires, the guard standing to their arms. "Halt! Richt, euch!" and they stood there motionless in one solid, dark block, relieved strong against the bright light of the fires and columns of smoke and sparks rising almost straight upward to the black heavens. Out of the darkness came a short word of command, "Caps off for prayer!" and in solemn silence, with uncovered heads, the rough soldiers rendered thanks to the Almighty for His mercies.

Lighted candles, stuck in bottles or fastened to rough-hewn blocks of wood, were gleaming brightly on the plain pine boards of the improvised table under the mess tent, when, the men having been dismissed, the officers sat down for an hour's chat and smoke before turning in, and although our seats varied in shape and size from a mess chest to a folding camp chair, and the table appointments were of the simplest description, it would have been difficult to have found a merrier or more comfortable set of men than that of which our little party was composed. A handsome, soldierly lot of gentlemen, these German officers, treating one with the freedom of the camp, but with the well-bred courtesy of their class, and full of eager hospitality to the stranger from far-off America. Many were the questions asked about the land beyond the sea, where so many of their countrymen and their descendants had their homes; about France, where I had been living for a long time, and about Paris, where I still resided; about the French army, their life and habits. Then the yarns about the late war between the two countries, the suffering, the hardships, the fun and the fighting, the good wines, and the fair women of "sunny France"—yarns that made the youngsters of the mess envious of their elders and anxious to take part some day in a like (to them) glorious struggle. There was no boasting, no exultation of the victor over the vanquished, but the natural talk of soldiers over the adventures of a campaign the like of which has seldom been met with in history.

So the evening wore away in a pleasant chat until the major, our commandant, gave the signal for us to disperse; and we sought our beds.

Nearly Lost Saturday.

Last Saturday Ham Cherry arose in the morning, took a bath, put on his black suit, and after breakfast occupied himself reading sacred books. He told his folks that as it was so far to church, and as the off horse had galled his shoulder plowing, he guessed he would not drive thither. Everything was quiet and peaceable about, and Ham was glad there was a day left for man to rest and recuperate. But just after a late dinner a neighbor came along with a load of hay. Ham stepped to the door and called out:

"How is this, John, that you are working to-day? You should go to meeting."

"Hain't got no time to go to meeting on week days," answered John. "Sunday is all the time I can spare for church-going."

The man then drove on. Cherry stood and scratched his head meditatively a few moments, and then entered the house. He told his wife to take a pencil and check off the days.

"Less see—Monday I went to town. Got that down?"

"Yes."

"Tuesday I broke the colt. Wednesday I put up that fence down in the lower field. Thursday I killed the pig. Friday I licked the tramps. Saturd-a-y—Confound it, what did I do Saturday?" In just ten minutes after the above conversation Ham Cherry was holding up the whiffletree with one hand and driving his team down the lane toward the field on a sharp trot.—*Aurora Blade.*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Small-pox has caused two deaths at Burlington, Vt., and there are said to be several patients in the pest-house or in sequestered dwellings. The disease was carried directly from Montreal in the clothing of a convalescent.

The number killed by the railway collision near Jersey City is twelve. It is believed that five of the wounded will die. Thomas P. Pratt, the telegraph operator who it is claimed caused the disaster, has been arrested, and is held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

The graveyard insurance companies of Pennsylvania have been succeeded by a new kind of enterprise, in which the policyholders are divided into classes of five hundred members each. Whenever a birth occurs in the family of a member, the other members in the class are assessed twenty-five cents each. This would give a fund of $125, $100 of which goes to the beneficiary and $25 to the company for collecting, etc.

The total exports of produce from New York last week were valued at $6,138,055.

Near Williamsport, Pa., two passenger trains collided, two employes being killed and several persons severely injured.

Malcolm Hay, recently First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, died last week of consumption, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

An assignment has been made by Morton C. Warren, a lace importer of New York, who gave preferences for $106,000.

A miner at Plymouth, Pa., entered a dangerous portion of a mine with a naked lamp on his head, causing an explosion which killed one man and fatally burned fourteen others.

The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests contemplate a reorganization of the Reading Railroad. Under the plan in view the debt is to be scaled down $50,000,000, and the stock assessed twenty per cent.

There is said to be an unprecedented emigration to the frontiers of Kansas and Nebraska from the vicinity of Hillsboro, Illinois, on account of several crop failures.

An alleged infernal machine—a piece of gas-pipe filled with powder—was found on the street-car track at St. Louis, a cap being so arranged that a car-wheel would explode the missile.

Thomas Whiteley and his wife, who had been married less than a week, were found dying in a room of a Lincoln (Neb.) hotel, having taken morphine, it is supposed, with suicidal intent. The woman may survive.

A frame house at No. 1,425 Wabash avenue, Chicago, fell to pieces while undergoing repairs. S. C. Gilmore, an engineer, was killed, and John Green was injured internally.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* states that the number of hogs handled by Western packers from March 1 to date is 4,375,000, against 3,780,000 last year. The movement at the principal points since March 1 is as follows:

Chicago	2,270,000	Indianapolis	170,000
Kansas City	736,000	Cedar Rapids	169,000
Milwaukee	204,000	Cleveland	132,000
St Louis	153,000	Cincinnati	114,000

WESTERN.

The brick cottage of Wm. S. Bates, in Vernon Park place, Chicago, was set on fire by the carelessness of a servant in using a gasoline stove. The frightened girl leaped the fence and was not found for hours. Mrs. Bates took her infant to the house of a neighbor, and returned alone to meet a horrible death. While Mr. Bates endeavored to extinguish the flames, his wife, two sons, and mother-in-law were suffocated, and their charred bodies were found by the firemen. Mr. Bates was picked up in the alley, seriously burned and bruised.

Casper Butz, the noted German revolutionist, died at Des Moines, from blood-poisoning, aged sixty years. He was a resident of Chicago before the war. He took an active part in the agitation against slavery. Later in life he was City Clerk of Chicago, and one of the Commissioners of the Illinois Penitentiary.

A difficulty has arisen at Eau Claire, Wis., owing to the closing of the schools by the Mayor and Board of Health, who feared a spread of diphtheria, thirty-four cases of which are reported. The School Board and school officers protest, and intend to prosecute the policemen who prevented pupils and teachers from entering the building.

Chicago elevators contain 12,698,364 bushels of wheat, 978,941 bushels of corn, 290,522 bushels of oats, 237,221 bushels of rye, and 87,886 bushels of barley—total, 14,292,931 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 9,268,102 bushels a year ago.

The people of Cleveland are greatly puzzled over the hermit life led by a German family of eight persons living on Brooker avenue. Not one of them has been outside the house in the daytime for eight years, and for most of that time they have paid no taxes. Sanitary officers found the place in good order and the children well dressed.

A mob of fifty men took from the jail at Winchester, Ill., F. H. Holler, charged with assaulting two ladies last June. The men shot him in the arm, when he escaped in the darkness.

Professor Edward S. Holden, of Wisconsin University, has been elected President of the University of California.

In a justice's court at Mattoon, Ill., the jury refused to award damages to a colored man for having been refused a shave by a negro barber.

A foot of snow is reported from nearly all parts of the peninsula of Michigan, blockading the railroads. There was a light fall at Galena and Monmouth, Ill.

Messrs. Alvin Hulbert and Willis Howe, of Chicago, have leased the Lindell Hotel at St. Louis for five years from Jan. 1st next, at a rental of $57,000 per annum.

In the criminal court at Indianapolis, a colored man named Harrison Tasker was arraigned for a criminal assault upon a German domestic named Helen Huendling. As the prisoner was being led out in irons, he was fatally shot by a young brother of the wronged girl.

At Fourth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mr. A. J. Cooper, of Chicago, and certain other gentlemen propose to erect a ten-story structure that will surpass any building west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Stephen Hatch, the New York architect, has been intrusted with the plans. When constructed, the building will be occupied by a bank, Western Union Telegraph Company, safety deposit vaults, and the Jaccard Jewelry Company.

At Youngstown, Ohio, Mrs. Mary Muldoon reported to the police that she had been robbed of over $2,000, and that her fourteen-year-old son, Tom, was missing. Before midnight Tom was found in a shed asleep. His pockets were weighted down with silver, and $2,000 in bills found on his person. He was near the railroad, and it is supposed he was intending to leave the city. The money was restored to his mother, and the boy locked up.

A dispatch from Winchester, Ill., says that "Fred Homer, who was shot by a mob, has died of his wounds. When he was dressed for burial four shot wounds were found in his back. These wounds were not discovered by the physicians who attended him. He died protesting his innocence of the crime for which the mob killed him."

SOUTHERN.

In the vicinity of Somerville, Ala., after a quarrel in regard to the division of property, Wesley Hopper wound his left arm around James Edmonson, and deliberately cut his throat four times from ear to ear.

The death is reported from Baltimore of Capt. Alexander Haley, the only colored man who ever commanded a vessel in the ocean trade of this country. He was eighty-six years of age.

The fourteen Southern States report the expenditure of $52,386,000 within the present year in organizing mining and manufacturing enterprises, or enlarging old plants.

Squirrels are emigrating by millions from Mississippi to Arkansas, swimming the rivers in large bodies. A similar hegira took place in 1872.

By the explosion of a boiler in a sawmill at Ridgeville, S. C., three persons were killed and three others received a terrible scalding.

A party of about one hundred men took from the jail at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and hanged to a tree a man named Robert Doxey, who last August murdered his wife. While the lynching was in progress, Doxey's mother, partially dressed, came rushing to the scene, yelling like a maniac.

A mob surrounded a wooden building used as a jail in Murfreesboro, Ark., in which one Churchill, a murderer was confined. After saturating the structure with oil, they fired it, Churchill perishing in the flames. The victim made piteous appeals for mercy.

WASHINGTON.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times* says:

There is a rumor here that some of the Republican Senators have formed a sort of a combination to obtain complete information concerning the removals and appointments which the President has made, with a view to intelligent action when the appointments come before the Senate for confirmation. As an instance of how this matter is being handled, it is reported that a discharged Treasury employe of some prominence has just returned from the West with the information that Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, is gathering the facts concerning the removal of Collector Jesse Spalding, and will take charge of the matter of the confirmation of Seeberger, Mr. Spalding's successor, when it comes before the Senate. The employe in question is looked upon as an agent for the combination.

Complete returns from every county in Ohio give Foraker a plurality of 17,688 over Hoadly.

Representatives of the dairy interest in the East and West are in consultation with the Commissioner of Agriculture regarding measures to prevent the sale of adulterated butter and cheese.

Statistics of the free postal delivery for the year place Chicago far ahead of every city except New York. The average cost of handling letters at Gloucester, Mass., was a half cent., while the service at Dallas, Tex., reached the cheapest point known.

An order from the Treasury Department prohibits the shipment of merchandise from Duluth (except for export) in Canadian vessels.

POLITICAL.

President Cleveland has made the following appointments:

Ernest P. Baldwin, of Missouri, to be Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury—Henry R. West, of Ohio, to be Indian Agent at the Fort Peck Agency in Montana—Samuel W. Langhorne, of Montana, to be Register of the Land Office at Helena, M. T.—Horatio S. Howell, of Montana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, M. T. To be Consul General of the United States—Benjamin F. Bonham, of Oregon, at Calcutta. To be United States Consuls—Wm. A. Garesche, of Missouri, at Martinique; Charles Foster, of Indiana, at Elberfeld; N. J. Arbeliy, of Tennessee, at Jerusalem; James N. Childs, of Maine, at Guelph, Canada; James H. Trundutt, at Takshuano, Chili. To be Postmasters—Michael P. Sattery, at Bismarck, Dakota, vice Clement A. Lounsbery, resigned; John W. Milford, N. H., vice John H. Crosby, commission expired; Daniel C. Hopper, Centreville, Md., vice W. J. Hunt, commission expired; Charles W. Roby, Portland, Ore., vice George A. Steele, commission expired; James M. King, Knoxville, Tenn., vice O. P. Temple; commission expired; J. L. Street, Park City, Utah, vice A. B. Emery, commission expired; Julius Field, Fort Worth Texas, vice Belle M. Burchell, commission expired; Albert Watkins, Lincoln, Neb., vice J. C. McBride, commission expired; B. F. Heatham, Nashville, Tenn., vice W. F. Jones, commission expired; P. D. Minnick, Villisca, Iowa, vice J. M. Nattum, commission expired; J. D. Pratt, Ipswich, Dakota, office become Presidential; Warren Perley, Bradford, Mass., office become Presidential; George Beck, Livermore, Cal., office become Presidential; J. A. Fawley, Stromsburg, Neb., office become Presidential; R. K. Henderson, Murfreesboro, Tenn., vice J. D. Wilson, resigned; W. L. Norton, Tullahoma, Tenn., vice G. W. Davidson, resigned; William Schermerhorn, Hudson, Mich., vice E. J. Southworth, resigned; W. C. Schulz, Reynoldsville, Pa., vice T. C. Reynolds, resigned; Abraham Rose, Vinton, Iowa, vice J. F. Pyne, resigned; Parley Sheldon, Ames, Iowa, vice John Watts, resigned; John S. Finley, Holly Springs, Miss., vice Mary H. Mahon, suspended; Walter F. Scott, Modesto, Cal., vice T. W. Perry, resigned.

General Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, has been offered the mission to Austria. When Congress meets an application will be made for the removal of his political disabilities. Lawton was nominated Minister to Russia, but his name was withdrawn when it was discovered that he had never asked to have his disabilities removed.

The Republicans of Dakota, in convention at Huron, nominated the following State ticket: Governor, A. C. Millette; Lieutenant Governor, A. E. Frank; Secretary of State, H. S. Murphy; Auditor, Frank Alexander; Treasurer, D. W. Diggs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Washington special to the New York *Evening Post* says of the Depew letter:

The statement of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew as to the relations between Gen. Grant and President Johnson has been read with the greatest interest by Col. Moore, Andrew Johnson's stenographic secretary, who is now the cashier of the Metropolitan Bank of this city. Col. Moore says that in his opinion Gen. Grant rested under a radical misapprehension as to the essential points in Mr. Depew's statement: First, the trip to Mexico; second, Johnson's relation to the Southern aristocracy. "As to the trip to Mexico, Col. Moore turned to the stenographic notes now in his possession of the correspondence between President Johnson and General Grant upon that subject, and he says that these notes show that Johnson, in tendering this mission to Mexico, whatever it was, to General Grant, stated that the latter would not be required to be absent from Washington longer than the meeting of Congress. This, Colonel Moore thinks, effectually disposes of this part of the story. As to the charge of Johnson's association with the Southern aristocracy, Colonel Moore says that from his personal observation no man could be freer from such an accusation; that he was emphatically a man of the people, and that his whole course in the White House refuted this charge.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune* from St. Louis says:

Gen. Sherman, when asked what he thought of the Depew letter in regard to Grant's charges against Andy Johnson, said that he knew all about the matter, but wouldn't tell what he knew for $1,000,000. He had known of the charges a long time, and had the documents all filed away in proper shape, but the time hadn't come yet to give them to the public. Whether the charges were true or not he would not say, only that Grant had made the charges, and that he had evidence concerning them which would be given to the world in proper time. Further the General would not speak. He thought it dreadful anything at all should have been published about it.

For the current quarter the Pacific Mail Directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. The net earnings for the three months ended August 31 were $104,034.

FOREIGN.

War between England and Burmah seems almost certain.

Austria has asked Prussia to explain the expulsion of Austrian Poles.

The Folkthing of Denmark has rejected the budget by a large majority, and the ministry will be obliged to retire in consequence.

Mr. Parnell promises to bring a strong deputation of the Irish Parliamentary party to the annual convention of the National League in Chicago next January.

British troops in India whose term of service has expired have been retained to await the settlement of the dispute with King Theebaw of Burmah. An expedition to Rangoon with 10,000 men is being rapidly fitted out at Calcutta. France offers no objection to the movement.

The Chinese Government has decided to make haste in building railways throughout the empire, for which purpose a vast amount was recently borrowed in Europe.

The latest advices from Eastern Europe would seem to indicate that Servia is resolved on fighting for territorial aggrandizement. All newspaper men have been expelled from Nissa.

Louis Riel, on being notified of a respite to Nov. 10, was indignant because it was not a reprieve.

Cholera has swept away three thousand French soldiers in Tonquin this summer, and re-enforcements sent thither are only sufficient to make good the losses by disease.

A London Grand Jury has found a true bill against Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the other prisoners in the Armstrong case, for abduction, conspiracy, and indecent assault.

Mr. Ross Winans, who has gained notoriety by converting a part of Northern Scotland into a deer park, was mobbed and stoned last Sunday by brute Caledonians.

Prince Alexander has ordered out for immediate defensive service all the national militia of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Thirty thousand men of the Greek reserves have been enrolled, and the people demand hostile action. The Greek Government announces that it cannot passively permit a union between Bulgaria and Roumelia. Russia has made preparations to land ninety thousand men in the Bulgarian seaport of Varna on a day's notice.

The Turkish frigate Iskenden has been dispatched to the Island of Crete with a force sufficient to repress a revolt.

The Pope is said to have decided to give Laval University at Quebec an importance equal to that of the American college at Rome, and ecclesiastics can then complete their theological studies on this side of the Atlantic.

An attempt to assassinate Estrupp, the Premier of the Danish Cabinet, was made at Copenhagen by a young compositor named Rasmussen, who fired two shots from a revolver, neither of which took effect, and was in the act of shooting a third time when seized by detectives.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

President Cleveland has appointed E. V. Long, of Indiana, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, to succeed Judge Vincent, removed. The following Federal appointments are also announced from Washington:

Robert P. Waring, to be Assayer and Melter at Charlotte, N. C.; George S. Savage, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Cherrystone, Va.; L. Q. Washington, of the District of Columbia, to be a commissioner to examine a section of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; S. J. Anderson, to be Collector of Customs at Portland, Me.; Louis K. Church, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota; Wm. W. Porter, of California, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona; Wm. H. Barnes, of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of the Territory of Arizona; John O. Shields, of Michigan, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona; Israel Green, of Mitchell, D. T., to be agent for the Indians of the Sisseton Agency in Dakota; Wm. H. Bickford, Receiver of Public Moneys at Shasta, Cal.; Sylvester Hall, Register of the Land Office at Shasta, Cal.; Edward Hessinger, of New York, Consul at Beirut; Daniel W. Herring, of Tennessee, Consul at Teneriffa; C. H. Vinelin, Collector of Customs at Sag Harbor, N. Y.; James Tilton, Collector of Customs at Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; T. F. Donovan, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Patchogue, N. Y.

A Cincinnati dispatch of Oct. 23 says: "The official count of the vote of Hamilton County has been completed, but is liable to change at the hands of the courts. The complexion of the Ohio Legislature hinges upon a decision in two cases. If given the five precincts in dispute, the Democratic legislative candidates will receive the certificates; if the Republicans win in the courts, they will have all the Representatives but one. The unofficial footings complete make Hoadly's plurality 686. Kennedy (Republican), for Lieutenant Governor, has a plurality of 734. M. F. Wilson has the highest vote for Senator on the Democratic ticket, 31,872, and Richardson the highest on the Republican ticket, 34,401. Hurdacre is the lowest on the Republican ticket, having 34,118, and Brashears, on the Democratic ticket, 31,584. For Representatives the variance is not so great, but the Democratic figures are all higher than the highest Republican vote."

Two daughters of Alexander R. Shepherd were married at Washington last week, the bridegrooms being Edward A. Quintard, of Tennessee, and Walter M. Brodie, of Mexico.

President Cleveland will not, it is said, recommend a transfer of the entire Indian service to the military authorities, but while preserving the civil system as to the immediate control, education, and civilization of the Indians will bring in the experience, integrity, and executive capacity of the army officers to provide and distribute food and supplies. This idea is substantially that it is cheaper to feed and cloth the Indian well than to fight him.

At a meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York Dr. Norvin Green was re-elected President, and Gen. L. T. Eckert General Manager. Col. Robert C. Clowry, of Chicago, was elected Vice President and made a member of the Executive Committee.

Rev. D. MacGregor has returned to Chicago from a tour of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, made in behalf of the suffering crofters. He reports the people as imbued with a new determination to obtain their rights, and he finds the remedy for their grievances to be an enlargement of the crofts and a readjustment of the system of land tenure.

At New York, descendants of the Huguenots celebrated the bi-centenary of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Mr. John Jay presiding. After an historic address by Prof. Henry M. Baird, Secretary Bayard offered a series of resolutions, setting forth the loss to France occasioned by the revocation; thanking God that the Huguenots came to America; hoping that France, with a more tolerant Christianity, would prosper among nations, and showing that separation of church and state was the only true policy of Christian countries.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$5.00	@	6.50
HOGS	4.00	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97	@	.99
No. 2 Red	.97	@	.98
CORN—No. 2	.51	@	.54
OATS—White	.35	@	.40
PORK—Mess	9.75	@	10.25
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@	6.25
Good Shipping	4.75	@	5.50
Common	3.50	@	4.50
HOGS	3.50	@	4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@	5.50
Choice Winter	4.75	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.87	@	.88
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.24	@	.26
RYE—No. 2	.61	@	.63
BARLEY—No. 2	.66	@	.68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.24	@	.26
Fine Dairy	.17	@	.20
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09	@	.10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@	.07
EGGS—Fresh	.17	@	.18
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu	.45	@	.50
PORK—Mess	8.00	@	8.50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.86	@	.87
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.25	@	.26
RYE—No. 1	.62	@	.64
PORK—Mess	8.00	@	8.50
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.94	@	.96
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.46
OATS—No 2	.27	@	.28
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	@	.96
CORN—Mixed	.38	@	.40
OATS—Mixed	.24	@	.25
PORK—Mess	8.75	@	9.25
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.96	@	.98
CORN—No 2	.45½	@	.46½
OATS—Mixed	.27	@	.28
RYE—No. 2	.64	@	.66
PORK—Mess	8.75	@	9.25
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@	5.25
HOGS	3.75	@	4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@	3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@	.93
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.45
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.31
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@	.93
CORN—Mixed	.40	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.24	@	.25
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@	5.75
Fair	3.75	@	4.25
Common	3.00	@	3.75
HOGS	3.75	@	4.25
SHEEP	3.00	@	3.50
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.02	@	1.05
CORN	.48	@	.50
CATTLE	4.50	@	6.00

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Reading roller mills are turning out sixty-five barrels of flour per day.

—One ton of dumb-bells has been ordered for the students at Ann Arbor.

—Asa Fowles, one of the pioneers of Ontonagon, is dead, at Cleveland, Ohio.

—C. T. Barber is teaching his fiftieth consecutive term of school near Morenci.

—Warren Chipman, an actor, cut his throat at Flint. His family resides in San Francisco.

—As high as $26 per month has been offered at St. Ignace for men to work in the woods.

—A lady connected with the St. John's apple-drying furnace, pares and cores fifty bushels of apples a day.

—Grand Rapids Universalists will pay off all their debts this year, and will build a new edifice next year.

—An even dozen of Bay City cabbageheads weighed 161 pounds; the same number of Saginaw early growth weighed 240 pounds.

—There are 969 school children in Traverse City, and $17,000 has been invested there in school buildings. The high school is to cost $20,000.

—A Grand Rapids M. D. claims to have bills out for medical attendance which will aggregate over $100,000, which he never expects to collect.

—A Lansing man recently sold some of the deer in his private park. One of them, a fine buck, was frightened to death while they were catching him, and died while they were tying his feet.

—A Reading farmer claims to have raised seven squashes whose aggregate weight was 600 pounds. The largest one weighed 107. A radish weighing two pounds and thirteen ounces also hails from the same place.

—Lieutenant Brownell, who avenged the death of Colonel Ellsworth in 1861 by killing Jackson, the assassin hotel proprietor, was in Tecumseh recently. Lieutenant Brownell served through the war, and is now connected with the Pension Bureau.

—A Hungarian was stabbed to death at Iron Mountain, and two men whom he had ejected from a wedding feast were arrested for the crime. A mob invaded the jail after midnight, intending to lynch the accused persons, but departed after beating them with their fists in a vigorous manner.

—E. F. Ray, of Coldwater, is doing a lively business in the poultry line. He has twenty-seven teams on the road gathering fowls, and has twenty hands in his packing-house. About seven thousand, weighing in the neighborhood of twenty-eight thousand pounds, are killed, dressed, packed, and shipped each week.

—Joel Osborn, a saloon-keeper of Trenton, near Detroit, was shot dead in the street by an unknown assassin who approached him from behind. Ed Flaherty has been arrested on suspicion. Flaherty's wife recently applied for a divorce. It is alleged Flaherty accused Osborn of alienating her affections and had made threats against him.

—At the beginning of the war Phil Sheridan was ordered to Michigan to buy horses for the cavalry. Governor Blair became acquainted with the horse-buyer and made him Colonel of the Third Michigan Cavalry. Six weeks later he was at the head of all the cavalry in Halleck's army and leading a raid to break up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

—The decrease in the receipts from the State Fair this year shows the usual encroachment upon the surplus of the society accumulated by exhibitions in Detroit, which will soon render it necessary for the fair to be held one or two years in this city in order to recruit its finances again. Detroit is "the old man" to whom the prodigal and speculative young hopeful looks to make good the losses when he goes skylarking around the State with his show and wasting his substance in the smaller towns and cities.—*Free Press.*

—The Adrian *Record* publishes the following joke on itself: If there is anything that an editor dislikes it is one thing more than another. Especially is it discomforting to have a man of whom he has written a touching obituary rise up and pronounce the statement a falsehood. Recently the *Record* noted in tender language the demise of Uncle Billy Talmage, an old fiddler well known about Woodstock. Now comes Uncle Billy himself and pronounces the statement "a —— lie." Well, perhaps the old man may know more about it than we do, but we can tell him one thing—the *Record* is a very reliable newspaper, and we caution him not to be too positive in disputing its statements.

—At the Arctic Restaurant, a thieves' resort in Detroit, there was a desperate fight between the police and a gang of burglars they were after. The place had long been under surveillance, and officers were detailed to raid the place and capture all who could be found. Over the saloon is a poker-room, and in this were several burglars, who offered resistance. The doors were burst open, but the officers were driven back. With the help of part of the force who were without the building the men were finally forced out of the room. They came out with loaded revolvers, but were received in like manner by the officers, the latter shooting two of the gang, one of them fatally.

REPUBLICANISM.

A Correspondent Gives Numerous Examples of the Rottenness, Jobbery, and Thefts of the Republican Party.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The leaders of the Republican party evidently think it the thing to "assume a virtue" if they have it not. The Indianapolis *Journal* joins in the chorus of the outcry that President Cleveland has ransacked the jails and penitentiaries to find men to fill the appointive offices in the Government. Every person who receives an appointment under the administration is at once assailed as a corruptionist in politics or as a criminal. No correction of the lie ever is given a place in their partisan columns. Is an investigation of the official conduct of Republican office-holders proposed, the editors of Republican organs fly into a rage, as if a Republican could do no wrong. They are too pure to have their official records laid open to the world. These party organs have even been so shameless as to attack Democratic soldiers whose wounds have resulted in almost total disability for drawing a pension. After reading their editorial screeds one would come to the conclusion that a Democrat had no rights in this country worthy of respect.

Let the story of the corruption, and fraud, and public robbery of the Republican party be told. The reminder should cause its leaders to blush with shame—if they are capable of such an emotion—and to silence the blatant and loud-mouthed party editors.

Nearly seventy-five per cent. of the customs revenue is collected at the New York Custom House. As a vast army was employed there, it was a powerful political machine to control elections in that State. That machine has its influence upon the whole country, and was always felt in a Presidential campaign. So scandalous had its management become under Republican administration that an investigating committee was appointed to examine into its conduct. From a statement furnished by General Arthur, then Collector of the Port, and President Cleveland's immediate predecessor in the White House, it is shown that the cost of collecting the revenues was more than four times as great as in Germany, nearly five times as great as in Great Britain, and more than three times as great as in France, the percentage of cost being in the United States 1.33.

The investigation showed, and it was so reported by the committee, that inebriety and bribe-taking by men employed in the custom-house was not uncommon, and Surveyor Sharpe declared that the law against bribery was a "dead letter." It was also shown that the loss in collection was from $36,000,000 to $70,000,000 annually. Mr. Isaac D. Block, Chief Clerk of the Mint, testified before the Commission that complaints had been made against two clerks, and that instead of having been dismissed and published, they were transferred to another department with increase of pay. Such were the methods adopted for the punishment of bribe-takers in Government employ.

Gen. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port, testified as follows: "I had a letter within the last two weeks from a gentleman holding a high official position, in regard to an officer whom he knew to have been dropped three times from the service for cause. He had also been to see me for him and admitted that he had been engaged in defrauding the revenue, and yet he writes me requesting his appointment."

A high Republican office-holder indorsing a man for appointment in the Custom House whom he knew to be a thief! Wonderful, is it not? Yet this is the sworn statement of Gen. Sharpe, the Republican Surveyor, and Gen. Grant's brother-in-law. Any man who would agree to contribute funds for election purposes could easily secure a place in the Republican partisan machine officially called the New York Custom House.

In a letter on the violations of law by the acceptance of bribes and complicity in frauds, Naval Officer Cornell ingeniously said: "The clerks are but human, and whenever there is a coincidence of temptation, frailty and opportunity, there can be but one result." How touchingly the Republican Naval Officer extenuates the shortcomings of "the boys."

If we recall the whisky ring, the "high official leaders" of which escaped punishment by the removal of honest attorneys for the Government and putting in their places the supple tools of the corruptionists; the band of public plunderers that fattened in Washington for years upon jobs; the fact that the Postmaster at Galveston was removed to make room for a man who had been expelled from the House of Representatives for fraud; that Boss Shepard, branded as a public swindler, was appointed Commissioner of the District of Columbia; that honest and capable men like Bristow were driven from the Cabinet because they refused to sanction the appointment of men proved to have been corrupt, and we marvel that such papers as the Indianapolis *Journal*, which indorsed all these things, has the effrontery to shriek so loudly about the moral unfitness of the appointees of the present administration. These things attracted the attention of the old world, and were condemned by the ablest and purest periodicals of Europe.

The testimony of a Republican Senator, who also had been a member of a Republican Cabinet, ought to be conclusive. In the impeachment of Gen. Belknap as Secretary of War Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, said:

I have seen five Judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption and maladministration. I have heard the taunt from friendliest lips that when the United States presented herself in the East to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life, the only product in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the State in the Union foremost in power and wealth four Judges of her courts impeached for corruption. I have seen the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House rise in his place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military schools.

Referring to the Credit Mobilier swindle, in which so many virtuous and honest Republicans were entrapped (?)—poor, innocent souls!—Senator Hoar said:

When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together this continent and uniting the two seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exultation turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of Congress—two in the House and one here—that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in the highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men long in public life, that the true way in which power should be gained in the republics is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service; and that the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President.

I have not gone outside the record in presenting the summary of facts herewith. If there be any who can consistently palliate, excuse, or condone the rottenness, the jobbery, the thefts, and the peculations of the Republican party when in the zenith of its power, they surely ought not to be shocked by anything the present administration has done. The corruption and deviltry of Republican rule could not be reproduced, as it never has been equaled.

RAYBURN.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.

VIRGINIA COLORED MEN.

They Withdraw from the G. O. P., and Praise the New Administration.

The following address was adopted at the recent State convention of the colored men of Virginia, held at Lynchburg:

WHEREAS, We, the colored people of Virginia, believing as we do, the time has come for us to call a halt in the unqualified support we have given the Republican party, do here in convention assembled solemnly declare ourselves politically independent in all matters which pertain to us as citizens and voters of this commonwealth. We have for twenty-five years adhered to our former political associates with unparalleled fidelity, because in those dark days of reconstruction the Republican party proved that it was the only party to which the colored man of the South could consistently ally himself. To that end colored voters nobly responded, and raised to place and power men who grew wealthy while administering the laws of the United States Government in the Southern States. We feel ever grateful for what has been done, but now the time has come for us to think, act, vote, and speak for ourselves, and especially so since the Republicans have practically abandoned us in former campaigns, and in all matters where the negro ought to have had recognition in proportion to voting strength and intelligence. We know, too, that many of our race have been murdered in the Southern States, but the causes which led to these sad occurrences which have spilled our blood and created the bitter race antagonism which now retards our progress and makes it difficult for us to live in the land of our birth are largely traceable to mismanagement by Federal office-holders in our section. These foregoing reasons lead us to adopt such methods and so conduct ourselves as to make friends of those whose interests are identical in every way with our own. We, therefore, appeal to the colored people of our native State to look well to the altered conditions of affairs, and in the future make such political alliances as will advance our interests educationally, financially and politically. We feel sure that there is throughout the broad limits of the commonwealth a general disposition on the part of the white people to accord us all our rights before the law, and to meet us heartily in every advance we make for the upholding of our people. It behooves us then to so use our ballots that we may draw out all discordant elements in Virginia, whether they be headed by natives or aliens of the State. We also condemn the raising of the race issue by any class of men who essay to lead the masses, because it can do nothing but prove detrimental to our cause and our interests. We, therefore, ask the hearty co-operation of our people in Virginia to the success of our movement. We have cause to be thankful for the liberality of the present national administration to our people in the South. We also believe our relations to the State debt are such as to justify us in hoping that Virginia will be relieved from financial embarrassment by aid from the Federal Government, which will enable her to provide for all the material interests of her citizens, and bring about that universal good feeling which ought to exist between the two races.

The New York Mugwumps.

The Democratic papers in New York unite in the assurance that there is nothing surprising in the support by the "Mugwumps" of that State of the Republican nominees for State officers. What is surprising is that such an assurance should be thought necessary. It has been the persistent claim of the "Mugwumps" that their support of Cleveland was not opposition to Republicanism but to Blaine. They have insisted steadfastly that they were as good Republicans as ever in respect to any and all party issues. It was a moral certainty, therefore, that at the first opportunity they would resume their relations with the Republican party; and with a candidate to whom no Republican can fairly take exception it would have been very surprising if they had not renewed their allegiance. If they were to do otherwise they would throw a doubt upon the honesty and good faith of the professions they made in cutting loose from Blaine.

The Iowa Republicans.

The Republican platform in Iowa is a most remarkable document. The State has a population of 1,750,000, an assessed valuation of $298,000,000, farms valued at $567,000,000, with an annual farm production of $136,000,000; over 7,000 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $34,000,000 and upward, a product of $71,000,000, and an annual outlay of $10,000,000 for wages; an immense product of bituminous coal, and some lead. Yet with all this variety and magnitude of State interests there is scarcely anything, according to the Republican Convention, that is of any importance but the appointment of "a State Board of Arbitration for the adjustment and settlement of disputes between labor and capital, including the question of screening coal, and other peculiar mining interests of the State."

Judging by its platform, the issues which the party regards as of burning and overshadowing importance in Iowa are those "growing out of the war for the Union." They invite people to vote for the Republican candidate because of "the adhesion of the Democratic party to the doctrine of State's rights, as evidenced by the character of the diplomatic appointments made by Cleveland;" because it is important that there should be "such modification of the pension laws as shall secure equal treatment to all soldiers entitled to pensions;" because "the old-world theory of classes is abhorrent to the American mind;" because we need "closer commercial intercourse with all nations;" and "the increase of American shipping by all practical means."

What bearing the election or defeat of a Republican candidate for Governor in Iowa can have on these questions or results the platform does not indicate. It would puzzle its framer very much to show that a Republican Governor, if elected, is likely to affect "the character of the diplomatic appointments made by Cleveland;" or that a Republican Legislature will modify the pension laws or abrogate the old-world theory of classes.

They are not likely, however, to puzzle themselves with the attempt to make any such showing. The platform was not framed with any such idea. It was framed simply and solely as it shows in every instance and every line to arouse and inflame the partisan feeling and rekindle, if possible, the sectional animosity and bitterness of the war time. Like the platform of the Ohio Republicans, it is an appeal to passion and not to reason.

In every intelligent aspect, such a platform is a mistake. It is so from the purely partisan point of view. The ashes of the rebellion have been dead and cold too long for any hope of revival even in Iowa. The attempt to revive them is a lamentable confession of inability to come before the people with any real claim to their confidence and support. With the dying message of Grant still ringing in their ears the people of Iowa cannot be excited into a wordy renewal of the conflict so long ago fought out and finished. Ten years ago such a platform might have been acceptable to tolerably rabid partisans. To-day it is an anachronism.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Monopolies Are Foes of the People.

The Democracy has always been the protector, and the only protector of the people against monopolies and all such foes, so constant and insidious.

The Republicans, conspicuous for so much that is bad, are marked throughout their career for fostering monopolies of every species—of railroads, by immense grants of the people's land and money; of herders, by connivance at immense seizures by them of the people's land; of manufacturers, by exorbitant tariff for their special benefit; of Government ship-building, by giving all contracts therefor to John Roach, etc.

The Democracy has been reinstated in power but a few months, and yet see how rapidly progresses the removal of those intolerable grievances so long heaped upon the people by the Republicans, while proclaiming devotion to the people's interests.

It took a Democrat to throttle that dangerous monopoly, the United States Bank; it takes a Democrat to throttle these dangerous monopolies fixed on the people by the Republicans. Throttle them all the Democrats must and will.

Such resolute boarding of audacious and gigantic monopolists as recently exemplified by our Democratic President would be worthy of Old Hickory himself. It is a splendid exhibition of courageous fidelity to the people, and will live in history side by side with that which made Old Hickory so famous for moral as well as military courage.

If the people should derive no other benefit from Democratic administration than this throttling of Republican monopolies, it would be enough; would justify their confidence in restoring Democratic ascendency, and their determination to maintain it. But this benefit is only the initial of good to be wrought by the Democracy.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

RAILROAD HORROR.

Collision Between Southern and Western Trains Near Jersey City.

Six People Instantly Killed and a Large Number Seriously Wounded.

[Jersey City (N. J.) dispatch.]

When the fast express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving Jersey City at 8:15 to-night, rounded the curve near the Meadow coal bridge, about five miles out, the engineer saw through the thick fog the outlines of a car on the track only a few hundred feet ahead. The express was running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The engineer applied the air-brakes as quickly as he could and whistled the danger signal, but his attempt was in vain. The engine struck the car with terrific force, telescoping it and throwing the fragments in every direction.

The panting engine had scarcely stopped when the train bound east, leaving Newark on the Lehigh Valley Road at 8:10, dashed into the forward end of the immigrant. Engineer Owen Hall, peeping through the fog, saw the wreck. He did everything in his power to stop his train on its death-bearing course, but it was too late. With an awful crash the Newark train rushed upon the overturned car and was thrown down the embankment. Over and over rolled the cars of human freight, and upon the night air rose the horrible shrieks of the dying. Dark outlines of the train lying wrecked in the valley, and the cars rolling one on top of the other, presented a ghastly picture.

When the shock had passed the dazed passengers left the trains as best they could and huddled together, too startled to speak. The first to recover was the engineer of the Jersey City train. He gathered the frightened people together and ordered them to render all possible assistance to the injured. All this time the cries of those wholly or partially covered by the wreck made the unmjured turn pale with terror. The engineer and his willing assistants were powerless to aid some of the poor creatures, while their united efforts were sufficient to drag some of the bruised from under the wreck. When the first wounded man was taken from the debris everybody cried for a physician, but in the whole crowd of willing workers not one physician could be found. At 9:30 o'clock a relief train was sent to the wreck from Jersey City, loaded with doctors, reporters, beds, food, etc.

As the relief train neared the scene of the disaster crowds of men and women could be seen through the heavy mist returning on foot to the city. When the medical staff reached the wreck the scene was indeed heartrending. Mixed in a huge mass lay the two trains, while for hundreds of feet around was piled timber of all shapes. Beside the track lay the Jersey City train. The engine was tipped over the right embankment, and in a long, grotesque line behind it lay the derailed cars. To the left of this train, reduced to a mass of splinters, were the remains of what appeared to be an immigrant caboose. The car was shivered to atoms and underneath lay some of the mangled bodies of the dead and dying.

Stretchers were immediately furnished by the relief train, and the injured and dead were carried into the baggage car. It was a horrible sight. The first body to be removed was the headless trunk of a woman. The feet and limbs, with the clothing torn completely from them, protruded from the splinters of the caboose. Strong hands soon cleared the debris from above the mangled form, and it was taken to the car. The next was the form of a man with his head torn completely from his body. Then followed two or three men who were buried completely out of sight under the dead bodies of their companions. They were bruised and broken, and completely saturated with blood. They were moaning pitifully, but subsequently recovered sufficiently to give their history. During all this time the passengers who had escaped kept up their search for the bodies of their friends.

It soon appeared that the only ones injured were from the emigrant caboose, which lay splintered between the engine of the Jersey City train and the last cars of the Lehigh Valley. All attention, therefore, was being bestowed on the emigrants, when low moans were heard coming from under the engine of the Lehigh train. The eager rescuers rushed quickly down the embankment, and there lay the insensible form of Owen Hall, the engineer of the wrecked train. His legs were held down by the heavy framework of the massive engine. Willing hands soon relieved the poor fellow, and his injuries were attended to. In a few moments groans were heard from the Lehigh wreck again, and the bleeding face of Fireman Stewart Bowers could be seen through the long meadow grass in which lay the engine truck. His skull was fractured, and the blood trickled down his upturned face. With difficulty he was dragged to the relief car, and it was found that he had sustained internal injuries. The poor fellow exhibited wonderful energy and pluck. He sat up during the examination, groaning terribly, but thoroughly conscious of his surroundings.

The people known to be dead are described as follows:

An unknown man about forty years of age. His head was completely torn from his body, and both his arms were broken.

Unknown woman about twenty-five years of age. Her head was severed from her neck, and her body was covered with bruises.

Unknown boy about twelve years of age. Both his legs were broken and his skull was fractured.

Unknown girl about eighteen years old. Her skull was fractured.

Ulena Arenoas, 35 years of age; on her way to her father at Madison, Wis. Both her legs were broken and her skull was fractured. She was brought to the depot alive, but died five minutes after reaching St. Francis Hospital.

The wounded are:

Marinus Klinger, head and body bruised.

Christian Wyagbretsen, of Holdstadt.

E. V. Urberoth, conductor of the emigrant train, arm broken.

Stewart A. Bowers, fireman of the Lehigh Valley train, South Easton, Pa., scalp wound.

Owen Hall, engineer of the Lehigh Valley train, Easton, Pa., 35 years, fracture of the foot and bruises.

Three men were taken to St. Francis Hospital unconscious.

Ralph Curry, 23, internal injuries.

Christian G. Bolsted, bound for Minneapolis, Minn.

Laura Redesen, intending to join her husband at Norwood, Iowa; will die.

It is impossible now to obtain a full list of the wounded.

FIGHTING A PRESIDENT.

[New York telegram.]

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has furnished to the press the following open letter to Col. F. D. Grant:

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1885.

MY DEAR COLONEL: In answer to your request for the particulars of the conversation I had with your father, and to which I alluded in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce, the following is my best recollection:

About four years ago I sat beside Gen. Grant at dinner. There were many courses, slowly served, and the entertainment lasted several hours. We discussed many matters suggested by his trip around the world, and among other things he said to me that when in China Prince Kung, who was Regent and real ruler during the minority of the Emperor, told him of their controversy with Japan. War was about to be declared, and the Prince thought it would be a long and bloody one, and asked General Grant if he would act as arbitrator. The General declined for want of time, but principally because he was a private person and had no power to enforce his decision. He suggested, however, the terms of compromise. When in Japan shortly after, the Mikado's Ministers told him their side of the trouble, and revealed the fact that several of the European Governments were actively stirring up the strife on both sides, hoping to benefit by the war. The same request was made to him on the part of the Japanese Government—to act as arbitrator—and in again declining he stated the substance of the compromise he had advised for China. The two nations adopted substantially the terms proposed by General Grant, and a disastrous conflict was averted.

The conversation drifted into a consideration of his relations with President Andrew Johnson. The narrative of this period was one of the most graphic to which I ever listened, and it is unfortunate for history and posterity that it cannot be preserved as it was told. It had the local coloring of conversations with, and statements made by, the chief actors, and of the situations of parties and persons as the events occurred, invaluable as a portraiture and estimate of the times. I said in my address that Gen. Grant performed services to his country which were unwritten quite as important as any that were recorded, and I think this narrative will bear me out. This is the substance of the story:

Johnson began, the day after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, to loudly proclaim at all times and places, with constant reiteration, the shibboleth, "Treason is odious and must be punished, and the chief rebels shall be hanged." To give effect to this sentiment, as soon as he was inaugurated he insisted upon the United States Courts in Virginia finding indictments against all the leading members of the Confederacy. He also wanted the officers in the rebel army who had left the regular army to join the rebellion to be summarily dealt with by court-martial. These movements of the President produced the greatest consternation throughout the South. The Confederate leaders appealed to Grant to protect them on the parole he had given. He saw Johnson on the subject, only to be informed that the President was by the Constitution commander-in-chief of the army, and that anything done by the commanding General on the field was done subject to his approval or rejection, and he rejected the terms. General Grant urged that the rebels had surrendered on these conditions, disbanded their organizations, submitted universally to the situation, and were carrying out in good faith their part of the agreement, and every consideration of both honor and expediency demanded equally good faith on the part of the Government. The other course would have led to an endless guerilla warfare, conducted in a country admirably adapted for it by desperate and hopeless men. Johnson obstinately adhered to his view, and assumed the authority of commander, when Grant flatly told him that if there were to be any courts-martial one must be called to try General Grant first; that he would by every means in his power protect his parole and appeal to Congress and the country. In the halt called by this attitude of General Grant a very remarkable change occurred in the views and policy of President Johnson. General Grant discovered that the most frequent and favored visitors to the White House were the men whom the President had proscribed. In the General's opinion Johnson's loyalty was subordinate to, if not entirely dependent upon, his entire enmity to the slaveholding oligarchy. He was a poor white, had been a journeyman tailor, and, notwithstanding the distinguished public positions he had held, he could not break through the class barrier, and was treated socially with contempt by this proud aristocracy. When they plunged into rebellion he saw his opportunity. He believed in the power of the Government, and thought that the time had come when he could defeat his enemies, confiscate their property, humiliate their pride, and possibly destroy them.

The absorbing ambition and passion of his life had been to be received and treated as one of them by the oligarchy. Having failed in that and suffered insult and indignity in the effort, he became one of the most vindictive of men. He saw them foiled in their rebellion, defeated and impoverished, and now he wanted to kill them. While he was devising means to overcome General Grant's resistance to this last purpose, the leaders of the old tendalism called upon him. They admitted their former treatment and justified it. They said that in all ages and countries where caste distinctions existed, conditions were always possible which promoted men who had achieved success from the lower into the noble order. As President of the United States, he became, regardless of birth and ancestry, not only a member of their order, but its leader. Johnson was wild with delight; ambition and pride were both satisfied. He became as anxious to sustain and perpetuate in some form a system which had given the highest social and political distinction to a few great families as he had been to destroy it. Grant did not have long to wait for the formulation of his plan. The President sent for him, and said that the radical measures of Congress were revolutionary and would destroy the country. The war was over, and the Republic wanted peace, and that was possible only by a union of all sections. The provisional governments provided for the seceded States were temporary expedients without constitutional authority, and the States had all the rights and should possess all the powers they had before the war. He had perfected a scheme to accomplish this result, and with Gen. Grant's assistance its success was assured. He would by proclamation direct the rebel States to send to Washington their full quota of Senators and Representatives. He had assurances from enough members from the North who, united with them, would make a quorum of one house at least, if not both. The Congress thus formed he would recognize and install at the Capitol. If the other Northern members did not choose to join, they would be a powerless rump meeting in some hall. To the General's suggestion that this would start the Civil War afresh, the President replied: "They who do it will be the rebels, but if you sustain me, resistance will be impossible."

He appealed to Grant to stand by him in the crisis and they would be the saviors of the Republic. After endeavoring for a long time in vain to convince the President of the folly of such a course and its certain failure, no matter who sustained it, Grant finally told him that he would drive the Congress so constituted out of the Capitol at the point of the bayonet, give possession of the building to the Senators and Representatives from the loyal States, and protect them. If necessary, he would appeal to the country and to the army he had so recently mustered out of service.

Shortly afterward the President sent for Gen. Grant, and said to him that the relations of our Government with Mexico were very delicate, and he wished him to go to the City of Mexico at once on a very important mission. The General knew that this was to get him out of the country, and put it in the power of the President to call, as his successor to Washington, some officer upon whom he could rely. He replied that if the appointment was a diplomatic one he declined it; if it was a military one he refused to obey, because the General of the army could not be ordered to a foreign country with which we are at peace. The interview was a stormy one, but the subject was dropped.

One day the General was sent West on a tour of inspection. He knew that Gen. Sherman was to be his successor, and in him he had absolute confidence. The outspoken loyalty of that great soldier prevented the project ever being renewed.

It is at this date needless to speculate upon what might have happened had Gen. Grant actively assisted or passively obeyed the President. No one doubts the courage or obstinacy of Andrew Johnson, and only a man of equal firmness and determination could have prevented a most calamitous and unfortunate strike at the most critical period of the reconstruction of the republic. Yours very truly,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

To Col. Frederick D. Grant.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic Newspaper Postmasters.

That there is a keen appreciation by the administration of political affairs in Michigan is apparant from the appointments made every little while by President Cleveland and Postmaster General Vilas of those connected with democratic newspapers. The Herald can recall quite a number of the appointments already made in Michigan, and without exception they do honor to the administration and to the democracy. Hon. A. P. Swineford, of the Marquette Mining Journal, was made governor of Alaska, and is now discharging his duties. D. R. Waters, of the Grand Rapids Leader, will commence the duties of United States marshal for the western district on the first of November. Among the appointments of postmasters in their respective cities are Col. Geo. P. Sanford, late of the Lansing Journal; Maj. W. W. VanAntwerp, of the Jackson Patriot; Willard Stearns, of the Adrian Press; Andrew J. Shakespeare, of the Kalamazoo Gazette; M. Lacy, of the Marshal Expounder; W. T. B. Schemerhorn, of the Hudson Gazette; and Charles J. Strang, of the Charlevoix Journal; while L. D. Sale, formerly of the Detroit Free Press and one of the best newspaper men and democratic orators in Michigan, is now librarian at the patent office in Washington. The appointments already made, and others to follow, are wise ones, and fitting under the circumstances. Michigan has for many years been kept in the republican column by its system of organized federal patronage and support from the "machine." For a democratic paper to hold its own against an opulent republican editor backed by tax sales, nine times out of ten by republican county patronage, and in a majority of places the editor himself ensconsed in the postoffice, has been the severest kind of a task, and more often resulted in failure than success. To this might be added the jeers and scoffings of the seemingly perpetual majority party, with social ostracism predominating; and the county democratic editor endeavoring with each succeeding election to rally the scattered and discouraged forces, and giving freely of his time and scanty means to the cause of democracy; and in many cases having to charge to profit and loss a part or perhaps the whole of his printing bill—truly the life of the democratic editor in Michigan has not been all sunshine for a quarter of a century. But the clouds are breaking away, and the appointments already made indicate that the democratic press in Michigan has a warm spot in the heart of the people's administration.—Big Rapids Herald.

Evidences of Fusion Harmony in Northern Michigan.

Washington, October 21.—Hon, C. S. Hampton returns home to-morrow well pleased with the result of his visit to Washington. He states that he has received satisfactory assurances from the powers that be that Philip B. Wachtel will be appointed postmaster at Petoskey within two or three weeks. Mr. Vilas was impressed by the strength of Mr. Wachtel's indorsements, which include prominent state leaders in addition to the solid local democracy, and promised to take up the case as soon as the president has finished filling the vacancies he is now working upon. Mr. Hampton says that the settlement of this case shows the harmonious manner in which the fusionists of northern Michigan are arranging the difficult question of patronage. There were several deserving applicants for the Petoskey postoffice, including Col. Isaac Toll, a popular and leading democrat, but realizing that Mr. Wachtel had the best claims and the strongest backing the others cheerfully gave way to him.

Notes and News.

Mr. Cleveland has written a short democratic letter to a democrat. In it he signifies his desire for Gov. Hill's election by sending his check for $1,000 to aid it. This is not a political assessment. No one asked Mr. Cleveland for the money as Garfield begged of Brady. It is a voluntary contribution, made for the purpose of accomplishing a much desired object. Money talks.—World.

John C. Shields, formerly of Lansing has been appointed chief justice of Arizona *vice* Summer Howard removed. The appointment gives universal satisfaction in Michigan.

Robert Bonner, the owner of Maud S. and the New York Ledger, began life as a type-setter, without friends or influence; but with a determination to succeed he finds himself now at sixty odd, the possessor of one of the best paying newspaper properties in the world, and a fortune of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

There will be a special election held in Harbor Springs, November 5th. to vote on bonding the town for $5,000, to erect a building to be used for a town hall, court house, and county offices. Petoskey tried to capture the county seat by offering the board of supervisors to provide suitable rooms for court house and county offices free of rent. The Harbor Springs people made an offer to erect a new building for the purpose free of rent, and they want the $5,000 with which to do it.

Report of the County Clerk.

The following is a brief abstract of some of the principal items contained in the report referred to last week as having been rejected by the board of supervisors, and not heretofore published in this paper:

During the year ending Oct. 10, $4,549.59 were drawn from the county treasurer for all purposes on vouchers issued by the clerk.

At the January session the board of supervisors audited bills to the amount of $260.48; at the special, May 22, $882.85; June 12, $314.73; total $1,458.06.

Total number of cases entered on the circuit court calendar since Jan. 1, 18; number in behalf of the people, 7; amount of county fees for filing 11 cases, $22.

The old court house and lot was rented to Jos. Stevens for two years, for $50 per year. One year's rent was paid in advance, and paid to the county treasurer.

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 10, 14 marriages were reported to the county clerk. In the year ending Dec. 31, 1884, 172 births and 87 deaths were reported to the clerk for this county.

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 10, 55 aliens filed declarations to become citizens.

COSTS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Last February term contained 32 cases on the calendar, as follows: Criminal 3, issue of fact 9, issue of law 6, chancery first class 6, second class 5, fourth class 3. Expenses of term as follows: Paid jurors $243.60, paid witnesses $26.85, sheriff and deputies attending court $36.75, printing calendar $15, total $322.10.

May term 26 cases as follows: Criminal 1, issue of fact 11, appeal from justice court 5, chancery first class 5, second class 3, fourth class 1. Expenses of term: Paid jurors $259.70, paid witnesses $21.90, sheriff and deputies attending court $74.70, printing calendar $15; total $371.30.

REGISTRATION AND POLL LIST.

The following table shows the number of names registered and votes polled in the several townships at the last spring election:

	Registered.	Voted.
Bear Lake	....	33
Boyne Valley	194	102
Chandler	47	40
Charlevoix	....	346
Evangeline	....	290
Eveline	....	224
Hayes	182	126
Hudson	37	34
Marion	....	103
Melrose	61	53
Norwood	....	97
Resort	....	46
South Arm	....	396
Springvale	48	44
Wilson	....	113
Totals	....	2,047

BOOKS DISTRIBUTED.

Forty-four volumes Joint Documents of 1882, 11 Reports of State Board of Health 1883, 12 Agricultural Reports 1883, 12 Vital Statistics 1882, 12 vols. Joint Documents of 1883, six Supplements to Green's Township Laws.

To Check Bleeding.

The natural process by which bleeding is stopped is the formation of a blood clot which plugs the orifice of the divided vessel. When an artery is divided the cut end retracts or shrinks so that the formation of clot is facilitated, but the blood current is so strong, unless loss of much blood has diminished the force of the circulation, that it hinders the coagulation. It should, therefore, be the aim of an assistant to check or stop the flow of blood from the artery in order that the beginnings of clot-formation may not be swept away by the current. This may be accomplished by pressing upon the orifice of the vessel in the wound, or by pressing the edges of the wound firmly together, or, in cases where this is not easy and efficient, by compressing the artery which supplies the part from which the hemorrhage is taking place in some part of its course between the heart and the injury. The main arteries supplying the head lie in the neck, one on each side of the windpipe, where their pulsations may be readily felt. In case of a wound of an artery in the neck the cut ends of the vessel should be compressed with the finger, if possible, or the artery, both below and above the wound, should be pressed firmly backward against the backbone. Unless skilled surgical aid can be speedily obtained, there is little hope of saving life in case these great vessels are wounded. —*Medicus, in Good Housekeeping.*

GLEANINGS.

Wisconsin has a larger tobacco acreage this year than ever before.

Queen Victoria is fonder than most people of the great American oyster.

A law has been acted by the Alabama Legislature fining a man $100 if he gets drunk out of his own house.

The drink bill of England last year was $631,746,280, an increase over the year previous of $4,359,905.

There about about 200,000 commercial travelers in this country. Their average salary is $1,500 a year and expenses.

Placing gold fish in salt water for a space of thirty minutes will kill the fungus which often afflicts them to such a great extent.

A New Yorker predicts that the day is not far distant when the speed of the roller skater, by means of improved skates will be increased to forty miles an hour.

Mr. Cameron, the special correspondent of the London *Standard*, was, when killed in Egypt, receiving a salary of £2,000 a year, and the *Standard* has provided for his mother.

The power of Niagara Falls, exclusive of the velocity with which the water reaches the brink, is calculated to be 5,000,000 horse-power, or nearly one-fourth of the whole steam power of the earth.

The new kind of paper on which the New Orleans *Picayune* is printed is called bagasse, the crushed refuse of the stalks of the sugar cane. The paper is fine and soft, with almost a silk-like surface.

The lamp which Gen. Sherman carried from the time he entered the army, in 1861, until he camped on the south bank of the Potomac in 1865 is now preserved at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O.

Linear drawing has been introduced, by recent enactment, into all the elementary schools of England. The theory is that a knowledge of this kind of drawing is useful in almost every kind of trade or handicraft.

Certain Nevada residents persist in cutting down telegraph poles for firewood to such an extent that the telegraph company threatens to cut them off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

Senator Don Cameron says that Prof. Bell, the telephone man, once offered him a controlling interest in the stock of his company for $6,000. The Senator declined. Last year the company's profits were over $1,500,000.

James R. Keene was born in Virginia. His failure in Wall street is attributed to a desire on his part to humble Gould. Keene's friends think that he will ere long recover his position as a great operator, for he is only 46 and as full of resources as ever.

Several thousand houses, ranging in size from eight to twenty rooms and provided with every modern convenience, are to be built in Philadelphia, besides a number of French flats; several large and costly churches, and half a dozen or more public institutions.

While the keystone was being placed in the principal arch of the Mactlatian bridge on the road from Zacatecas to Jopala and Bienvenido, Mexico, the arch gave way, and the thirty workmen were buried in the ruins. Only four men were rescued alive.

A child with two tongues is said to be living at Yonkers, N. Y. The second has grown from the root and on top of the first. The mother first noticed it when the child was three days old. It was then quite small, but now that the child is two years old, it is nearly as large as the real tongue.

A society has been formed called "The National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead in the Churhes and Churchyards of Great Britain," for preventing the neglect and wanton destruction which so often overtake not only tombs and monuments of the dead but curious, interesting, and even sacred relics.

Some very interesting autographs were recently sold at auction in London. The original autograph copy of Lord Byron's "Fare thee well! and if forever" fetched $85; the originals of Burns' "Tam O'Shanter" and "Lament of Mary, Queen of Scotts," together fetched $750; one of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, $15; thirteen letters of Dean Swift, from $38 to $85 each, and one of Charles Lamb, from Paris, $65.

A correspondent who has had a quarter of a century's experience of traveling in hot countries writes the London *Globe:* "A man should always try to do as long as ever he can in the early part of the day without drinking; if he does taste water he becomes thirsty again in half an hour. I have often ridden hard, under a blazing sun, in clouds of dust, from daylight until 11 o'clock, but, once tempted to take a drink, have not been able to abstain for half an hour at a time."

A Mexican historian makes a new attempt to show that America was discovered in the fifth century, A. D., by a party of Buddhist monks from Afghanistan, of whom one, Hwui Shan, returned to Asia after an absence of forty-one years. A short account of the land which he visited, supposed to be Mexico, was included in the official history of China. There is proof that Hwui Shan actually visited some unknown eastern region, and the traditions of Mexico contain an account of the arrival of monks.

In days gone by there was often heard a cry from Ireland for a royal residence, but of late "No royalty need apply" has been the prevailing sentiment. There may yet be seen the remains of an abortive attempt at a royal palace at Jiggingstown, near Naas. On account of the excellence of the brick the walls and vaulted cellars have come down to our day. Strafford built it, "deeming" it uncomely his Majesty should not have a house of his own here." Perhaps Princes of the house of Parnell may yet occupy it.

Under the Mexican law a creditor can have a debtor arrested on the day when the debt falls due. The prisoner is chained to a post five days, guarded by an officer. At the end of the time, if the money is not forthcoming, the man's labor is sold to the Government for 40 cents a day for as many days as will be necessary to discharge the obligation. The miserable debtor is sent to the silver mines, where he is chained to a gang of felons and compelled to work underground. He sleeps underground, and never sees daylight again until he is restored to freedom.

Prof Blackie is not the only eccentric master the young men of Edinburg University have had over them. Prof. Christison—whose son became eminent in the Edinburg Medical School—once having caught a student winking in his Latin class, ordered him to stand up and spoke as follows: "No smirking, no smiling, and, above all, no tipping of the wink; for such things are hurtful to yourselves, baneful to the republic, and will bring down the gray hairs of your parents with sorrow to the grave. Hum! by the way, that's a very pretty sentence; turn it into Latin, sir."

As the war in Egypt has already made gum arabic scarce and high in price, those who have peach or plum trees can make their own mucilage. Lumps of gum will be found on every tree, which, when dissolved in water, makes a most excellent substitute. I have been using it all Summer, and find it to answer the purpose first-rate. If this same juice was clarified, and while in the soft state sweetened with pure sugar and a little spice, it would be much better to eat than the pernicious stuffs that are sold by confectioners as gum drops, and which are, no doubt, made of some animal offal, and doctored up with chemicals, and which should have gone to the glue pot at the start. There have been times here, after rainy weather, that pounds could have been numbered.—*Samuel Miller, in Rural World.*

Mr. Motor Keely has discoursed to a select assemblage of Philadelphians on "wave-plates," "disintegrators," "etherie vapor," and "fiddlebows," and his auditors patiently heard him through and silently went away without killing Keely.

The true name of China is said to be Chumque, "the center kingdom of the world." This term was by usage corrupted to Chifique, and from this word the Portuguese gave it the name of China.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

E. M. Clark

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Oct. 29, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $8@12.
OATS, per bu., 25@30c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 25@30c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 20@22c.
EGGS, per doz., 18@20c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 12½c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 7c; Dry Salt Side, 8c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 10@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@7c.
PORK—Steak 10c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 15c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞Mrs. Litney & Carr have received this week another large invoice of new fall and winter millinery which makes the stock the largest and best in this region. The stock of laces, flowers, ostrich feathers, fancy tips, birds, etc., is quite complete. A larger stock of pattern hats than ever before brought into town. Don't buy anything in the millinery line before examining our stock and prices.

☞The people of Charlevoix and surroundings must use Meat. Eleven head of Beef arrived at McCabe's market this week. Beef 5c by the quarter. Parties wishing such can select from a large herd. He deserves your patronage.

☞Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞Just received,—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

☞Everybody is talking about the "New" Garland cook stoves,—sold only by L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

☞Parties having potatoes to sell will find it to their advantage to call at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Dont fail to buy a copy of Cram's Unrivaled Atlas when the agent calls.

☞Fifty head more of beef cattle wanted for cash, at McCabe's meat market

☞The highest market price given for potatoes, at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Wanted 1,000 bushels of potatoes at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Wild geese moving south this week

J. Milo Eaton went to Grand Rapids Monday.

Read Mrs. Litney & Carr's business local on this page.

Chas. Plass returned home to Mt. Clemens last Thursday.

Geo. B. Guyles has been appointed postmaster at Norwood.

Next Saturday is All Halloween Look out for your signs.

The Detroit Free Press is out in a handsome outfit of new type.

Fred Hemmings, of this office is laid up with quinsy this week.

F. M. Abrahams, of Boyne City, made us a brief call on Tuesday.

Will Dennis left Tuesday for his home in St. Lawrence county New York.

John Burns has returned from his eastern trip, and will remain here this winter.

An excursion party from East Jordan had a fine time at the rink Friday night.

W. H. Harris, manager of the new flouring mill, is expected to arrive this week.

The Sentinel office was supplied with an Acme engine this week to run its presses

A party of young people made things lively at W. A. Atchinson's Friday evening.

Mayne & Kane received a new and larger safe on Monday, to replace their small one.

Hon. L. A. Brant of Detroit, statistical agent Michigan fish commission, was in town Saturday.

Gid Fuller left Saturday evening for West Virginia. He intends to attend college at Wheeling.

The Elk Rapids Progress has just been moved into a new building of its own. Evidently prosperous.

The steam barge Leland made 55 trips between Elk Rapids and St. Ignace this season, carrying ore.

A. J. Emrey goes to Manistee this week to visit his son A. J. Emrey, Jr., where he will remain two months.

Mrs. Geo. W. Miller and children returned home from Cadillac Saturday. She is much improved in health.

J. Reed Emrey has built an addition to the north side of his house, and a porch on the east side of his kitchen.

It would be well for our people to lay in a good supply of potatoes before they are all shipped out of the country.

W. J. Lewis, of Boyne City, has purchased the grocery stock of Dr. Goodson, and moved it to his own building.

Dr. Preston has moved his office from Mrs. Aldrich's house to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Shaubut.

A. J. Mudge advertises his new grocery in another column. Give his goods a trial, and save a journey down town.

Mrs. A. Teasdale, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Sam See, returned to her home in Victoria, Canada, last week.

Fred Smith, of Boyne City, is putting an engine and boiler into a Mackinaw sail boat, and will run her on Pine Lake.

It is said that never in the history of Charlevoix has there been so much building going on at this time of year as there is now.

A donation for W. H. McCartney was held at the town hall, Atwood, last Thursday evening the proceeds netting over $68.

Rev. E. W. Miller, of Big Rapids, state Sunday school superintendent, will occupy the Congregational pulpit next Sunday.

Bryant Weed started for Manistique on Tuesday, where he will teach a five-months' term of school returning to Charlevoix in the spring.

Jas. O'Brian's machine threshed 412 bushels of oats three bushels beans, ten grass seed, in three hours last Wednesday, for Leopold Miller.

The Sentinel calls the board of supervisors "a body of marked democratic complexion." Eleven republicans to four democrats is very marked.

The floors are laid in the new mills; the boiler is being set this week, the iron siding is completed, and the machinery is expected on the next boat from Chicago.

The W. C. T. U. cordially invite all the ladies who are interested in temperance work to meet with them on Friday at 3 P. M. at the home of Mrs. Suffield, Secretary.

J. Milo Eaton and J. L. Newberry are building stone walls in front of their lots on Main street, and grading and sodding the lots in front of the houses, greatly improving their appearance.

Hon. J. S. Dixon and wife of Charlevoix, almost the first pioneers of that charming resort, have been making brief calls among Lansing friends within the past few days.—Lansing Republican.

C. B. Glass has finished the brick work on E. H. Green's block, and commenced Al. Washburn's new house on Monday morning. Mr. Glass's work will hold its own in comparison with the best in the country.

Pick up the local papers of every thriving city of Michigan and you will find its business men are live advertisers. It is not necessary to occupy a whole page, but advertise continually, be the space ever so small.

The raising of potatoes and other "roots" is the coming industry of the Pine Lake region. Charlevoix potatoes are the best in the market, and thousands of bushels are being shipped, though this is only the first year of the business. Farmers should calculate to increase their acreage next spring, for the Chicago and Milwaukee markets are almost unlimited in demand.

W. C. Newman is raising his house about three feet, and will put a new wall under it. This will give room for the kitchen and dining room in the basement, adding equal to one full story to the capacity of the house.

It is only right that a local newspaper should use all honorable means to boom its own city, invite trade and all worthy enterprises, but it is decidedly up-hill business unless the business men will also speak for themselves through the advertising columns of the paper.

The long dispute as to the title to the lot along the Petoskey road, just north of the village limits, has been settled, A Fox and J. Milo Eaton having each an undivided one half interest. Rev. J. T. Iddings and H. Lee Iddings have selected two lots, and the balance is for sale on easy terms.

A singular and mysterious case of shooting occured at the machine shop Tuesday night. O. S. Washburn and George Pappin were at work at the bench, and were startled to hear a revolver bullet come through the window near them. It was followed in a moment by another which passed over the bench where they were at work. The lights were then put out, and after some moments they went outside. They met George Weaver, who said he had met some one running eastward, and who turned up the hill on May street. At present there is no definite clue as to who did the shooting.

Historical Society.

The Charlevoix Historical Society held a very pleasant meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood, Friday evening, Oct. 23d. The miscellaneous program prepared by the executive committee was as follows:

Piano duet, Mrs. O. D. Wood and Mrs. F. A. Smith.

Address by the president, E. H. Green.

Guitar solo, Maud Leveday.

Reading, "Old Inventions Revived," Mrs. L. E. Allen.

Intermission, during which the society was entertained by a serenade from the East Jordan band.

Piano instrumental, Mrs. Ella Smith.

Selection from Hiawatha, "The Famine," Prof. Enos.

Vocal quartette, executive committee.

After the transaction of some business, the society adjourned to meet next Friday at 7:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.

The principal feature of the program will be a debate on the question, "Resolved, that the Chinese should be expelled from the United States." MAUD L. A. LOVEDAY,
Secretary.

List of Jurors.

The following is a list of jurors drawn for the November term of the circuit court.

Hudson—E. J. Harris, David H. Gillet.

Melrose—A. J. Bachelder, A. A. Watkins.

Marion—William Cooper, John Newman.

Norwood—Jason Bolton, George Foote.

Resort—Joseph McConnell, H. C. Burnham.

South Arm—Charles P. Chaddock, Samuel Rodgers.

Springvale—David T. Webb, William Adams.

Wilson—Samuel Green, Franklin L. Smith.

Bear Lake—George Howe, Frank Jones.

Boyne Valley—Cornwell Magee.

Charlevoix—Erastus B. Hodge.

Chandler—Elisha Gallop.

Eveline—Almond Bird.

Evangeline—James F. Newville.

Hayes—Oscar Tillotson.

RESTORED BY MAGIC.

Has the lake air and wind spoiled your complexion? Do you long for a preparation that will completely remove Moth, Tan and Pimples and leave the skin clear and soft? If so, you have but to buy a bottle of *Hamilton's Oriental Balm*, which is simply magical in the effect and perfectly harmless. It is used in all the best families and gives unbounded satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

J. L. HURD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

We offer a large invoice of woolen goods, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, flannels, etc. Suitable for winter wear.

These goods were bought at bottom figures during the summer, and before the late advance in values, which at present is from 15 to 20 per cent.

We shall give our trade the entire benefit of our fortunate purchases. Now is the time to lay in Winter Supplies cheaper than goods have ever before been offered. Do not expend a dollar before at least looking over our Stock and Prices.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We are showing an elegant new line of Cloaks at fully one third lower prices than last season.

TEAS.

MAYFLOWER TEA,—OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Another Invoice of Spring pickings just received. The only strictly pure uncolored Japan Tea in the market.

A few weeks ago we placed on sale 25 chests of new 50 cent Japan Tea at THIRTY-FIVE cents, just for fun. Only a few packages of this Tea are left, and we shall hereafter limit the quantity to 5 pounds. Not more than 5 pounds sold to any one buyer.

We desire to return thanks to our many friends, for their liberal patronage of the past year. OUR SALES for the past month were ONE THIRD GREATER than for the corresponding time last year. With a gratifying increase of business we are satisfied with a very small profit margin.

J. L. HURD & CO.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Shipments.

Below we give a summary of the shipments as reported from the custom house, Charlevoix, for the week ending Tuesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1884:

	1885.	1884.
Hardwood lumber, feet	130,000	520,000
Heading	28,250	.....
Shingles	75,000	.....
Cedar posts	3,500	.....
Wood, cords	403	205
Potatoes, bushels	7,300	.....
Turnips, bushels	600	.....

An Explanation.

The item in the Sentinel indirectly charging me with conducting a gambling room demands a little explanation. Having no further use for the stand, I left it unlocked, and the parties who were playing there, were doing so without my knowledge or consent.

A. L. HAMILL.

M. E. Services, Sunday, Nov 1.

Preaching at 10:30, o'clock followed by Sunday school. Young people's meeting Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, followed by a sermon to the people. All are invited.

☞The Library Magazine, published by John B. Alden, New York, occupies a distinctive place in our periodical literature. Its aim is to present in an attractive form, and at a very moderate cost, the most valuable parts of the current foreign periodical writings of the day, with such original American papers as may be required to keep its readers abreast of our home thought. The plan of the magazine excludes fiction, but includes every other form of literature. It is, as its name imports, designed for preservation in libraries, as well as for mere temporary persual. Each number consists of 96 pages, and contains reading matter about equivalent to that in Harper's, the Century, or the Atlantic, at a cost of about one-third of either of these magizines. G. W. Crouter, agent, Charlevoix.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 32-143

☞Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

☞The price of "BRICK" POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the JOURNAL for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

☞When in want of any kind of stationery, call and inspect the new stock just opened at this office.

☞The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter.

DIED.

CLARK.—Oct. 4, 1885, EARNEST, infant son of Joseph and Mary Clark, aged 8 months.

Rest, darling Earnie, gently, sweetly, rest;
Thy dear hands folded o'er thy pulseless breast,
Thy dear voice stilled which we have loved so well,
With love which words of ours can never tell.

Gathered into our hearts deep anguish now
For death has set his signet on thy brow.
How we shall miss thee, earth seems dark and drear,
Without the form we loved so dear,
Yet still we think that heaven will seem more fair,
To know our darling will await us there.

God giveth what he knoweth will be best,
And so he giveth to thee; sweetest rest,
God knoweth best. O! from each aching heart,
Let these words of comfort ne'r depart,
And though through life we'll miss thy presence here,
Fond memory'll keep counsells ever near,
And when at last life's work is o'er
We'll meet thee, Earnie, to part no more.
Selected.

NO SCROFULA

Can be so deep-seated, so malignant and stubborn, that *Parmelee's Blood Purifier* will not be found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be possible. And if you are troubled with Boils, Salt-Rheum, Pimples, Rough Skin, or any humor whatever, just give the Purifier a thorough trial and you cannot fail to receive benefit from it. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ALWAYS USEFUL.

If you have Rheumatism, Neuralgia or any Sprains, Stiff Cords, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Sore Throat, &c., *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* will cure quickly and surely. If your Horse has Bone Spavin, Sweeny, Sprain, Bruises or Lameness of any kind, Parmelee's Universal Liniment is the best possible remedy you can use. Large bottles 50 cents, ordinary size 25 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 102

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 104tf

WOOD WANTED.

Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

SADNESS AND GLADNESS

There was a glory in my house,
And it is fled;
There was a baby at my heart,
And it is dead.

And when I sit and think of him,
I am so sad,
That half it seems that nevermore
Can I be glad.

If you had known this baby mine,
He was so sweet,
You would have gone a journey just
To kiss his feet.

He could not walk a single step,
Nor speak a word,
But then he was as blithe and gay
As any bird

That ever sat on orchard bough,
And trilled its song,
Until the listener fancied it
As sweet and strong

As if from lips of angels he
Had heard it flow;
Such angels as thy hand could paint,
Angelic!

You cannot think how many things
He learned to know
Before the swift, swift angel came,
And bade him go.

So that our neighbors said of him,
He was so wise
That he was never meant for earth,
But for the skies.

But I would not believe a word
Of what they said;
Nor will I even now, although
My boy is dead.

For God would be most wicked, if,
When all the earth
Is in the travail of a new
And heavenly birth,

As often as a little Christ is found,
With human breath,
He, like another Herod, should resolve
Upon its death.

But should you ask me how it is
That yours can stay,
Though mine must spread his little wings,
And fly away,—

I could but say that God, who made
This heart of mine,
Must have intended that its love
Should be the sign

Of His own love, and that if He
Can think it right
To turn my joy to sorrow, and
My day to night,

I cannot doubt that He will turn,
In other ways,
My winter darkness to the light
Of summer days,

I know that God gives nothing to
Us for a day;
That which He gives He never cares
To take away.

And when He comes and seems to make
Our glory less,
It is that by and by we may
The more confess

That He has made it brighter than
It was before;
A glory shining on and on
For evermore.

And when I sit and think of this,
I am so glad,
That half it seems that nevermore
Can I be sad.

SLY WIDOW BISBEE.

BY LILY M. CURRY.

There was nothing remarkable in the fact that the Misses Asher had never married. Wealth abundant was theirs, and friends and the esteem of the community entire. They lived the most serene life imaginable. They never disagreed—and there were three of them, of ages ranging from thirty-six to forty-two years. They never irritated one another. Abigail, Dora, and Fidelia were their respective names. Their individualities blent as happily as white and azure and sea-shell pink. Their existence was one harmonious round of sisterly affection, unostentatious charity, and devotion to their three pet cats.

That is, until Cosgrove appeared. Cosgrove was the new organist of Trinity, the most important church in Pottersville, and the church whereof the Misses Asher were communicants. Trinity Church stood directly across the wide street from the Asher residence, a noble old house with its colonnade veranda sheltered by superb horse chestnuts. However, the ladies in question had taken a decided fancy to the new organist, and evinced a disposition to second his efforts at obtaining a choir of boys. After a little they had even prevailed upon Mr. Cosgrove to come and make his home with them. Mr. Clinton Cosgrove was a dark, handsome-browed and handsome-eyed gentleman of thirty-three. His other features could not in strict truth have been termed handsome, though a graceful droop of mustache barely concealed a melancholy curve of lip which many had found attractive.

But there were, as the new organist discovered after a time, a number of the congregation not thoroughly in sympathy with his boy-choir arrangement. This it was which pointed the desirability of a compromise. Mr. Cosgrove determined upon a soprano soloist, and wrote at once to the metropolis.

And so one balmy day in June Joy Folsom came down to Pottersville. Cosgrove had never met the lady, but she came highly recommended.

He hardly knew what he thought, when he had had his first interview. "Slim, timid, and a face like Saint—somebody's," he said rather indefinitely, as he walked slowly home to dinner at Ashers', where he now made it his home. He wondered if she could really have sufficient voice in that slight body.

The Misses Asher were much interested to hear about the new soprano. In personal appearance there was little difference between Miss Abigail and Miss Dora, or between Miss Dora and Miss Fidelia. A few more gray hairs, a deeper wrinkle, a lower voice, perhaps. Their toilets were quite similar, sedate, steel-colored silks, soft laces, and some quaint, old-fashioned jewels. Yet they were by no means old women; a little art—oh, never so little art—might have transformed Fidelia at least.

But Cosgrove was not thinking of this. His mind dwelt upon the newly arrived, and the probabilities of her filling acceptably the position in question. Supposing she should fail. How he would dislike telling her she would not suit. The big brown eyes that looked so earnestly at him that afternoon—he could not forget them.

"Joey," said Miss Abigail, "I suppose that is a shortening of Josephine."

"No—not Joey," said Cosgrove, slowly; "Joy: odd name, is it not? But I think we shall like Miss Folsom. I suppose you ladies will call on her."

"O, to be sure," said Miss Fidelia.

Joy Folsom sang her first solo the following Sabbath, and sang it to the satisfaction of the organist. Slightly tremulous at first, her voice grew steadier by and by, and rose clear and pure as the voice of an angel. Everyone said afterward how beautiful she looked—dressed in pure white, and with such an innocent countenance. There was no question as to her suiting the people. Cosgrove felt vastly relieved. He got on excellently with Miss Folsom. She had no "quirks" about her, as have most musical individuals. She left everything to his judgment.

It was the most natural thing in the world that they should become friends. And as they became friends, it was quite as natural that she should tell him about herself. She was an orphan; she had been supporting herself as music-teacher in the great city. She had practiced the strictest economy that she might continue to study under a good teacher. She was poor! * * *

The summer had slowly drifted by. Happy hours are not always swift. Sometimes so much occurs in short space that one cannot realize the actual length of time. They are days that seem like months—so full are they of strange surprise and joy.

That was the way Joy Folsom found it. In the late August days she walked with quick step and bounding pulse. She sang with a new thrill in her voice. She was nineteen and tasting the happiness of first love. Ah, yes! In all the after years nothing half so sweet or pure may come to woman. One never again may know the same feeling of perfect trust and security. Look back to it through tears, O ye who have since lived and suffered, who have learned to doubt and to dread, who have stood face to face with selfishness, heartlessness, betrayal!

He loved her. They had not as yet discussed marriage, but he loved her. That was sufficient. * * * Joy had made any number of friends since coming to Pottersville. Or, to speak more accurately, had accepted them. For she was by nature too shy and retiring to make advances in any quarter. The Misses Asher had called upon her, and she had dined with them twice or thrice. But they were all so much older than herself and so stately in dress and manner that she had not become very intimate with them. She felt a certain awe in their presence, which was by no means lessened at the thought that they were so friendly to Clinton Cosgrove.

Among others who had made kindly overtures to Miss Folsom was an elderly soul named Bisbee. She was a widow, and something of a gossip. Perhaps she had her eye on the soprano and the organist. Perhaps she had a vague notion how Trinity's organ loft stood veiled in shadow those still midsummer afternoons, when Joy Folsom's slim white-clad figure in the gloom moved slowly to and fro like a lily, and Clinton Cosgrove played soft interludes and whispered tender sentences while playing. At all events it was Mrs. Bisbee who met Joy that morning—a morning she never afterward could put out of mind—a horrid morning of shock and darkness. Mrs. Bisbee had walked home with her from the postoffice to Joy's boarding-place. And there Joy had gone straight to her own room, dazed and choking.

Mrs. Bisbee had naturally enough spoken of church affairs; of the music; of Mr. Cosgrove; of the boy-choir; and of the Misses Asher's devotion to the organist.

"Every one understands it, of course," the wily widow had said, carelessly. "And really it is a very good arrangement, you know. He has nothing but his salary; he is as poor as any one."

"You mean Mr. Cosgrove is poor," said Joy, a sudden color creeping up over her cheeks. "I don't quite understand what arrangement you mean, though."

"You don't? Why I thought everybody knew—I mean about Fidelia, of course. She is a year or two older than he is, but that doesn't matter much considering her fortune. O, yes, Miss Fidelia will be the making of him. * * * I don't quite know when the marriage is to occur."

"Miss Fidelia to marry Mr. Cosgrove," Joy repeated slowly, as if the intelligence were too stupendous for comprehension.

"Why, I supposed every one knew," the widow made answer.

Then, as they had reached Joy's home, no more was said.

The girl went slowly up the board walk to the house. It was as if a thunder-cloud had settled upon the fair world. Everything was black and hideous. All the sweetness had gone out of the flowers; the very tree leaves seemed to hang stupidly, as if death had touched their life source.

Suppose it were true. Then he had only been trifling with her. He had never asked her to marry him, because he had meant to marry Miss Fidelia Asher, who was rich. He had amused himself with Joy Folsom, because she was poor. Ah, yes! she was poor. In the city her home had been an attic chamber, bleak in winter, stifling in summer. Her work had been hard and incessant. Her progress had been so slow. O, life had been a pitiful struggle. And now the cup of happiness was dashed from her lips. The world was made suddenly dark and terrible.

Joy remained all day in her room—to suffer. Pride came to her assistance, and, though it made the pain no easier, was something of a prop. The young all have this pride; as they grow older they get over having it. Sometimes they get over it too much. I know a woman whose husband has deserted her and swears he will never live with her again, and tells her he wishes she would die, because he never loved her, but married her against his will. And yet that woman keeps writing to him and pleading with him to come back. That woman has gotten over having pride—too far.

Joy felt that her life was wrecked completely. He should never again find chance to amuse himself with her. She would leave Pottersville at the earliest opportunity. She hoped she need not sing too many more Sabbaths. She hardly knew how she could ever sing again—she felt so crushed so hopeless.

The afternoon wore slowly by. She was forced to appear at tea-time, lest her action be remarked. After tea she had promised Cosgrove to meet him at the church to rehearse a new solo.

The Ashers always dined at seven. Their midday luncheon was a most informal repast. Cold meats and fruits and pastry were set forth, from which one should help himself precisely as he felt inclined.

At luncheon that particular morning the ladies had mentioned Miss Folsom in connection with an entertainment about to be given for some charity.

"She would sing, I suppose?" Miss Abigail remarked.

"O, certainly, she would sing!" said Miss Fidelia, the most energetic of the three.

Miss Dora offered no objection, but continued to make her luncheon off cheese and some hard ginger cakes.

Mr. Cosgrove spoke absently.

"I presume she would gladly take part."

"If it were not so warm, I should call on her this afternoon," Miss Fidelia declared.

* * * * * *

"We practice to-night," said Cosgrove, as absently as before.

"Then," said Miss Fidelia, "I will come over to the church and see her."

"We shall have a heavy storm to-night." Joy heard some one utter this prophecy, as she went down the board walk, when tea was over. She heard the words, yet gave them scarcely a thought. She cared little for gathering shadows in the sky; her world was already as dark as it ever could be. When evil news is brought, one always reaches out for little attendant circumstances to witness or disprove its truth. Joy had been tortured all the afternoon with the recollection of a thousand trivial acts and sayings of her lover. And so she had little interest in the color of the sky or the way the wind began to blow up the dust in the street. She went on, unconscious of now and then a single drop of rain flying against her cheek, on toward the church. She went in, as usual, through the little door facing toward the rectory. She heard voices in the organ-loft, and felt no surprise at discovering Miss Fidelia in conversation with Clinton Cosgrove.

But all the bitterness she had choked down during the day seemed now to rise up and suffocate her. She hesitated; they had not heard her enter. Cosgrove was playing his favorite "Largo"—playing very softly, and Miss Fidelia stood looking over his shoulder. The gas burned dimly.

Joy retreated softly to the little study. She could not bring herself to face them. She felt as if she had lost all self-control. She would go away quickly. She opened the door—but rain was falling in very large drops. No, she must wait a little. The wind was blowing terribly, moreover. She could not see a yard in advance. She would wait till the shower was over. The study was now pitch dark, save where the light glimmered faintly through the half-opened door—the light from the organ-loft. And she could still hear him playing "Largo." She sank down in the rector's arm-chair, overpowered and heart-broken. The storm without grew wilder. She could hear the wind lashing the sides of the edifice and tearing away the strong old English ivy. The music ceased; Cosgrove and Miss Fidelia came down the steps from the loft into the study. Joy sat motionless and heart-sick. What would they think to find her there? Would they perhaps accuse her of eavesdropping? Oh, if only they might not observe her!

They did not appear to. Miss Fidelia opened the door.

"What an awful storm," she said, in a shocked voice. "Do you think we can get across the street?"

"Better to wait here," said Cosgrove. "It will soon be over."

"But Abbie and Dora will be nervous. I think we'd better try."

Cosgrove hesitated.

The lady opened the door a second, and was passing out.

Joy could never explain to herself, or to others the singular impulse of the ensuing instant. Swift as lightning all thought of self had left her; she knew nothing but one blind, unaccountable impulse, to reach out and hold Miss Fidelia back. This strange impulse, or instinct, seemed to thrust her from her seat and force from her a wild cry.

"Wait! Come back!"

Miss Fidelia turned; at the same moment came a frightful rush and crashing sounds which lasted for some seconds.

"Joy!" cried Cosgrove, amid the din. But the girl had fainted.

* * * * *

"A terrible storm," said every one, the following morning. Quite a respectable crowd came to take a look at the church steeple. Moreover, it was whispered about that the youngest Miss Asher had barely escaped from under.

"A regular Western cyclone," said some one. "We don't very often see our churches pulled down like that."

Just about the same time Clinton Cosgrove was calling on Miss Folsom.

"Won't you please explain how you came to appear so suddenly for Miss Fidelia's benefit?" he began, in a tone that puzzled the girl.

She looked at him, with a pale sort of desperacy.

"I had been there some time," she said, slowly. "I was waiting for you to be at leisure. I saw you were conversing with your affianced."

"My affianced!" repeated the young man in stupefied accents. Then the truth may have dawned upon him. And so much may be read in glances!

"Joy," he said reproachfully, "some one has been telling you tales—and you have been listening." Miss Fidelia is an estimable lady, and a devoted friend—but Joy * * * I shall never have * * * any affianced * * * except * * * yourself."

* * * * * *

And when they were married, in October, glorious month, the steeple had been rebuilt, and a reception was given them by the Misses Asher, who appeared in church in the richest of new dove-colored satins, the quaintest of laces. And if these estimable ladies ever had entertained any such hopes or plans as the widow Bisbee had asserted, they forthwith packed them away in lavender and common sense, and buried them under the recollection that Miss Fidelia probably owed her life to Joy Folsom.—*Chicago Ledger.*

The Baggage-Check.

The American's earliest experiences in England with his baggage provoke him. He wants to "check" it, and he cannot do it. At home, if he is going from New York to Boston, for instance, he buys a ticket at one of the numerous ticket offices which are scattered over the city, states what train he is going on, and is informed of the hour at which the baggage-wagon will call for his effects. When it does call, the messenger in charge of it gives him a little brass plate on which is a number, and the words "New York" and "Boston," and attaches to his trunk, by means of a little leather strap, a duplicate of it. If the traveler drives directly to the depot, he buys his ticket, presents his baggage at the baggage-counter, and receives his brass check for it, the exhibition of his ticket being a warrant for the transfer of the trunks or parcels he has to the point to which he is going. If he is leaving an hotel, the porter who carries his trunk from his rooms will hand him the checks before he leaves the house. In any case he has no further concern with his traps until the end of his journey. Half an hour before he reaches Boston, an express agent—"parcels delivery clerk" they would call him in England—comes through the train, and, if the traveler wishes, takes the address at which he desires to have his things delivered, and taking his check, gives him a receipt on a small printed form. Within an hour or so everything is at the hotel or residence. If the traveler's personal comfort requires that his effects should accompany him at once from the train, he gives his checks, when he alights in the station, to his hackman, or to the badged and labeled employe of the hotel he means to visit.

All of this is of course thoroughly familiar to Americans; but English people know nothing of it, and have almost nothing in their system of travel which resembles it. To Americans the baggage-check is one of the greatest comforts of travel, and when they go abroad they miss it painfully.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Like His Father.

The other evening there were several visitors at Col. Gradson's house. The Colonel takes great delight in "showing off" his little son, and when the boy appeared at the parlor door the Colonel said:

"Come in, Henry. Speak to the ladies and gentlemen. Ah, that's a man."

"He is a fine little fellow," said Mrs. Graftney, one of the visitors. "Come here, my little man."

The boy approached her and permitted her to lift him onto her lap.

"Why, you are heavy. How old are you?"

"Six years, goin' on seven."

"Yes, and you'll soon be a man. What are you going to do when you become a man?"

"Do like pa does."

"How does he do?"

"O, sometimes when he comes home at night he falls over a chair——"

"Henry!" exclaimed the Colonel.

"Falls over a chair, and when maw gits mad he says it's a pretty way for a woman to go on just because a man takes two beers and——"

The Colonel had seized him.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

How to Swim.

A gentleman of our acquaintance tells us the following good story, which goes to show that the average Austin boy has what Mrs. Partington would call a "judicious" mind. He, the boy, wanted to go in swimming.

"But, my son," rejoined the anxious parent, "swimming is unhealthy. It was only this morning that you were complaining of a pain in your stomach."

"That's so, pa; but I know how to swim on my back."—*Texas Siftings.*

He that does good for goodness' sake seeks neither praise nor reward, though sure of both at last.

HUMOR.

A MANICURE—a doctor.

A TAKING fellow—a thief.

It is the hardship that sails on the sea of trouble.—*Whitehall Times.*

Don't go to Hot Springs; you are liable to get yourself into hot water.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

The chronic fisherman is forever dropping a line, but he never drops a lyin' habit.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

Some of our militiamen may not be experts in grammar, but they all know something about tents.—*St. Paul Herald.*

The editor of a sensational paper says that divorce cases, elopements, murderers, and so on are the sin-news of war.—*Washington Hatchet.*

"Your room is better than your company," said the assignee of the bankrupt insurance corporation to its president, as they sat in the latter's elegant office.—*Barbers' Gazette.*

"Live and learn," remarked Balky to his wife during a little "scrap" they were having. "I know it, Balky, and death right now would find you needing repairs badly."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A correspondent, who witnessed a marriage ceremony performed by the Cheyenne Indians, says that the bride was dressed in a six-inch grin and three streaks of red paint.—*Newman Independent.*

First Boy—"They say you are a coward, a liar, a—a—a——" Second Boy—"Do you know what they call you?" First Boy—"What?" Second Boy—"They don't call; they just whistle."—*Texas Siftings.*

It always makes a man feel as if he was meeting with an old friend when he happens in at a railroad refreshment counter and identifies his own last season's teeth marks upon the sandwich that is handed over to him.—*Fall River Advance.*

"Pa, do the waters pont?" queried a youngster of his father. "Why, Johnnie, don't talk so foolish. What do you mean?" "Well, I heard you telling mother how the sailors, when you were at sea, used to fire cannon to break the waterspout."—*Stockton Maverick.*

"There is satisfaction in knowing that if you ever get to heaven there won't be any lace curtains for you to spoil with your horrid old tobacco smoke," sputtered a Brooklyn wife whose husband would smoke, curtains or no curtains.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Sam Jones, the revivalist, doesn't tackle kindly to the new name the revisers have substituted for Satan's dominions. "Why," he says, "you couldn't frighten a cat with sheol." Probably not. Nor could you scare a cat with the old word—unless you had a brick attached to it when you hurled it at the animal. Words are very unsatisfactory missiles to throw at cats.—*Norristown Herald.*

"How do you like my new suit, mother?" inquired Mrs. B. as she displayed herself in a bewildering, beautiful combination of cloth, ribbons, and tucks. "Very much indeed, my dear," replied the old lady. "It's very becoming and fits perfectly." And then she added pleasantly, "I hope you'll live to wear the suit out, and a hundred more like it." "Lord! I don't," ejaculated her loving husband, who had just read the bill.—*Peck's Sun.*

EPITAPHS.

On a Poet.

Put away his pens and paper,
Ink and blotter, everything;
Now extinguished is life's taper—
No more lays on "gentle spring."
There are no more threats to shoot him;
He is done with earthly cares;
Editors no more will boot him
Down the editorial stairs.

On an Editor.

Here his remains his friends have placed,
To poet's he's no longer crusty,
The festive cockroach eats his paste,
His faithful shears are dull and rusty;
No more with the knife of his wit doth he slay
"Our loathsome contemporary, over the way."

On a Reporter.

With gentle hands we laid him here to rest,
For he was genial and esteemed by all;
We heard the clods they heaped upon his breast
With a dull thud upon his coffin pall.
And here he sleeps, all peaceful, safe from harm,
No more assigned to base-ball, trots or other sport;
No more to hasten at the fire alarm;
He's gone where there are no fires to report.

On the Devil.

He came for "copy" with demeanor civil,
And waited for it with unruffled brow;
On earth he did his duty as a devil,
In heaven we trust he is an angel now.

On a Selfish Man.

Few people ever tasted of his cheer.
Few were the tears of grief that for him fell;
His health was never drank while he was here,
But now, undoubtedly, he's toasted well.
—*Boston Courier.*

In "Brain Rest," Prof. J. L. Corning gives seven rules whereby mental bankruptcy may be avoided. Avoid, first, excessive indulgence of the emotions; second, frantic, desultory efforts to accomplish in one hour an amount of mental work appropriate to double that amount of time; third, avoid every species of excess which experience has proven leads to general constitutional drain; fourth, avoid attempting to do two things at one and the same time; fifth, avoid petty social and other engagements which interfere with the function of sleep; sixth, avoid constipation, as experience has abundantly proven that this condition is productive of abnormal depression; seventh, avoid indigestible food.

A southern physician has studied the subject of a difference between the northerners and southerners. In tropical countries the complexion of the people is that of convalescing from fever, and indicates that the conditions of the blood are no longer susceptible to febrile influences. The number of red corpuscles in the northern blood rapidly disappear in tropical regions subjected to malaria.

Grief ennobles. He who has not suffered can never have thought or felt.

TWO NOTED MINSTRELS,

Who Have Won Fortunes, and What They Say About Stage Life.

[From Stage Whispers.]

"Billy" Emerson has recently made a phenomenal success in Australia, and is rich. Emerson was born in Belfast in 1846. He began his career with Joe Sweeney's minstrels in Washington in 1857. Later on he jumped into prominence in connection with Newcomb's minstrels, with whom he visited Germany. He visited Australia in 1874, and on his return to America joined Haverly's minstrels in San Francisco at $500 a week and expenses. With this troupe he played before her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and royalty generally. After this trip he leased the Standard Theater, San Francisco, where for three years he did the largest business ever known to minstrelsy. In April last he went to Australia again, where he has "beaten the record."

"Billy" is a very handsome fellow, an excellent singer, dances gracefully, and is a true humorist.

"Yes, sir, I have traveled all over the world, have met all sorts of people, come in contact with all sorts of customs, and had all sorts of experiences. One must have a constitution like a locomotive to stand it.

"Yes, I know I seem to bear it like a major, and I do, but I tell you candidly that with the perpetual change of diet, water, and climate, if I had not maintained my vigor with regular use of Warner's safe cure, I should have gone under long ago."

George H. Primrose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is even more emphatic, if possible, than "Billy" Emerson, in commendation of the same article to sporting and traveling men generally, among whom it is a great favorite.

Emerson has grown rich on the boards and so has Primrose, because they have not squandered the public's "favors."

INVENTOR OF THE BELL ROPE.

The First Bell in an Engine Cab Was a Cow Bell, and a Clothes-Line Jingled It.

"Did you know Capt. Ayers?" said a well-known railroad man. "Well, he was famous for two things. He was the conductor on the first through train on the Erie from tide water to the great lakes, and he was the inventor of the bell rope by which train men signal the engineer. He was familiarly known as Poppy. Trains on the Erie, when Capt. Ayers was first employed, were few and far between. Passengers never thought of buying tickets, but paid fares on the train. In case a passenger was obstreperous and refused to pay up, there was no way of stopping the train to eject him, and so people were frequently carried from one station to another without paying anything for it.

"Poppy Ayers was running a train between Piermont and Turner's, which was the western terminus of the road at the time. The engineer of the train was a big burly German, who, like all engineers in those days, regarded himself as the master of the train, the conductor being simply a machine to take fares. One day Poppy had been bothered more than usual on his train by stubborn passengers, and he got to thinking how he could establish communication between himself and the engineer while the train was in motion, and the idea struck him. When he got to Turner's he obtained a section of clothes-line long enough to reach from the engine to the rear of the train. He tied a stick of wood to one end of the rope, and fixed it in the engineer's, cab so that when he ran the rope back over the train and pulled on it the stick would be agitated. Then he explained to the engineer the idea, and told him whenever he saw the stick move up and down he must stop the train, for there would be some one on the train who ought to be thrown off. This innovation was resisted by the engineer as an infringement on his rights and the dignity of his office. It was virtually placing the train at the order of the conductor—a thing that could not for a moment be tolerated. So when the train started he removed the stick of wood that dangled near his head, and tied the rope fast. Poppy Ayres persisted in tying on the rope and the engineer persisted in ignoring his authority, until one day Poppy, after tying the wood to the rope and hanging it in the cab, turned to the engineer, and, taking him by the throat, exclaimed:

"Now, you pig-headed idiot, which will you do: Let that stick alone and stop the train when I pull the rope, or will you take the d——dest licking you ever heard tell of?'

"The engineer weakened and said he'd mind the signal, and he did. Shortly after that Poppy fitted a cow-bell in the cab and threw out the stick of wood. Whenever that cow-bell sounded the train was brought to a stand in short order, and some passenger knew that he must either come down with his fare or get hustled out between stations regardless of circumstances. At one stroke Poppy Ayres subordinated the engineer and increased the revenue of the company."—*New York Sun.*

Houses in the National Capital.

It is easy to obtain a home in Washington, because most of the real estate agents will take a small cash payment and arrange the remainder of the debt at a low rate of interest, in some cases as low as 5 per cent. Certain lot-holders have a very great advantage. Scattered throughout Washington there is a very large number of little plots of ground which belong to the public reservations. These bits of parking are given rent free to the lot-owners, who build up close to them. They have the practical use of them for nothing. They can fence them in, ornament them as they please, and enjoy everything about them except building on them. In many instances these little public strips are the only yards that certain house-owners have.—*New York World.*

An Early Eviction.

A little Austin boy, whose impecunious parents are always moving from one house to another, was asked by the Sunday school teacher:

"Why did the Israelites move out of Egypt?"

"Because they couldn't pay their rent, I reckon."—*Texas Siftings.*

Germany the Foremost Nation.

So far as military power and political influence goes Germany to-day is confessedly the foremost nation of the earth. When Russia had almost destroyed the military power of the Turks and Constantinople was within her grasp, she was deprived of the fruits of her victory by Germany. Bismarck formed an alliance with Austria and England, and these two latter powers profited more by the discomfiture of the Turks than did Russia. But Great Britain in turn has been made to feel the power of Germany. When the project was under way for opening Congo land to the commerce of the world, England made a treaty with Portugal, which would have given those two powers a monopoly of the trade of Central Africa, England, of course, to have the lion's share; but Bismarck promptly interfered, and insisted that a congress should be held in Berlin to settle the question as to the rights of the various powers in the new scene of trade enterprise. Great Britain submitted humbly, and in the conference subsequently held matters were so arranged that all nations would have equal rights in any new commerce that might be created. Should Bismarck die, Germany in all probability would lose her pre-eminence. He is the state. But with him, as with all great men, his successors will probably seem small and feeble by comparison.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

Living Monuments.

On the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is the inscription in Latin: "If you ask for his monument look around you." The thousands and hundreds of thousands of people whom we see to-day free from rheumatism and kindred diseases are living monuments to the power of St. Jacobs Oil—the Conqueror of Pain.

A Dollar a Year.

"Doctor," he said as he entered the veterinary's office, "I am about to sell a horse to a grocer, and he wants you to pass on the animal's age."

"How old is he?"

"Sixteen."

"How old does the grocer want him to be?"

"Seven."

"Ah—I see. A dollar a year for nine years is nine dollars. What an abstinate fellow the grocer must be! He might as well have wanted a horse nine years old, and thus save you $21"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Don't Lie Abed.

One of the most dangerous habits people can indulge in is that of lying in bed. Nine-tenths of all the deaths occur in bed. Nearly one-half of all those who are murdered are murdered in bed. It is while you are in bed that your house is robbed and your chickens stolen. It is while you are in bed that the bugs bite you and the bad dreams haunt you. Therefore, dear reader, never go to bed.—*Punxsutawney Tribune.*

"Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure a person whose lungs are almost wasted, but it is an unfailing remedy for consumption if taken in time. All druggists.

It is hardly probable that there are any telephones in heaven. And yet every angel will be recognized by his halo.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

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Pain and Dread attend the use of most Catarrh remedies. Liquids and snuffs are unpleasant as well as dangerous. Ely's Cream Balm is safe, pleasant, easily applied with the finger, and a sure cure. It cleanses the nasal passages and heals the inflamed membrane, giving relief from the first application. 50 cents at druggists. 60c. by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

I have had catarrh in head and nostrils for ten years so bad that there were great sores in my nose, and one place was eaten through. I got Ely's Cream Balm. Two bottles did the work, but am still using it. My nose and head are well. I feel like another man.—Chas. S. McMillen, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

Mr. John Hews, our neighbor, was very bad with rheumatism last winter, and was not able to work or even to get out of his room. One bottle of Athlophoros cured him almost entirely of the disease. Rev. Samuel Porter, Crete, Illinois.

From Col. C. H. Mackey, 32d Iowa Infantry: I have now been using Ely's Cream Balm for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years.—C. H. Mackey, Sigourney, Iowa.

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WIFE—Do you think Jeff Davis aimed at despotic power? Husband (henpecked)—I think so. He was found dressed in woman's clothes.

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A NEW magazine is called the *Woman's Age.* It contains a good deal of fiction.

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Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Send for 10 days' treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy fits positively cured.
If order trial, send 7 cents in stamps to pay postage.

H. H. GREEN, M. D.,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ Mention this paper.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

FOR MALARIA TAKE HOPS & MALT BITTERS. FOR BILIOUSNESS

IT IS THE

BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.

It never fails to do its work in cases of **Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache,** loss of **Appetite** and **Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia,** and all **Female Complaints.** Hops & Malt Bitters is a **Vegetable** Compound. It is a **Medicine** not a **Barroom Drink.** It differs as **widely** as does day and night from the **thousand-and-one Mixtures** of **vile whisky** flavored with **aromatics.** Hops & Malt Bitters is **recommended** by **Physicians, Ministers** and **Nurses** as being the **Best** Family Medicine ever compounded. Any **woman** or **child** can take it.

"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success."

C. E. DEPUY, Ph. G., Detroit, Mich.

The only **Genuine** are manufactured by the HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

SOHMER PIANOS.

PREFERRED BY LEADING ARTISTS.

Highest Prize Centennial Exposition, 1876.
Highest Prize Montreal Exposition, 1881-82
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

STEGER & SAUBER,
209 Wabash Av., - - CHICAGO, ILL.

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,

HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at $8,500,000, which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Brood Mares
200 Imported Stallions, Old enough for Service,
125 COLTS Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western R'y.

$3.50

For an ELEGANT WATCH and the Best

HUMOROUS and STORY

Paper in the Country One Year.

To any one who remits us $3.50 by registered letter, express or postoffice money order, or bank draft, we will send by registered mail an elegant Waterbury stem-winding watch with nickel-plated chain and charm, and will mail to his address every week for one year The Chicago Ledger FREE. These watches are first-class time-keepers, seldom get out of order, and are substantially and handsomely made.

The Chicago Ledger is now in its thirteenth year and is the best story and humorous paper in the country. Each issue contains at least a page of original humorous articles, from the pen of one of the most racy writers of the present day, which feature alone is worth more than the price charged for the watch above described.

If you wish to see a really handsome and decidedly interesting paper, send a 2-cent stamp for a sample copy. You cannot fail to be pleased with the investment.

Write the name, town, county and State plainly, and address your letter to The Chicago Ledger, 271 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

Around the County.

Burgess.

Miss Hannah Bell is to teach school in district No. 4 the coming winter, commencing Nov. 9th.

Mrs. Leeds, who has been visiting at her father's, Mr. Gibson, started for her home in Louisville, Ky., one day last week.

Capt. Bennett will take his vessel to Florida the coming winter.

It is thought by some in district No. 2 that other residents of the same district missed their calling by not being shoemakers; then when they wanted bristles all that would be necessary would be to reach over their backs and pull them.

The Lewis boys have let their place and are talking of going to Washington Territory.

About another week will finish up the threshing in Hayes if the weather is good.

585 kernels of wheat and 394 beans from one of each, is the latest agricultural report from Hayes.

Mrs. W. C. Arnold is reported on the sick list.

Mr. Peter Long who has been staying with his sons in Evangeline the past summer, is going back to his old home in Flint the coming week.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Sullield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Satan's Five Degrees.

One of the most numerous of the great classes of civilized society is the D. O. O. D., which may be otherwise expressed as the Dependent Order of Drunkards. It comprehends persons of all grades and classes of society. It draws its membership from bar and pulpit, from forum and senate; but, differ as they may in social surroundings, ability or culture, they are brought into one fellowship and reduced to one common level. We lay before the readers the five principal degrees of the D. O. O. D.:

First, we see the young man, intelligent, courteous and polite, accepting the cup at the hand of some young lady, and drinking her health in liquor that ruins his own. Well dressed, respectable, with fair promise and bright prospect before him, we see nothing that should hinder him from rising to the highest stations and occupying the most influential positions were it not for that cup which contains within itself the promise and power of all sorrow, degradation, shame and death.

The scene shifts and another degree is taken, and he who learned his first lesson in the parlor of the gay and refined, has taken another in the gilded saloon, where jovial visitors accompany and vulgar jokes and nameless vices wait to drag the unwary victim of intemperance down to the tomb. A little later we see him again; a third degree is taken; he drinks deeply, and his battered hat, buttonless vest, patched garments and look of general seediness tell us the effect of the maddening poison upon him.

A short journey brings him to another degree. The relics of his old gentility are gone; coatless and ragged, his shaking hand and gross and reddened countenance shows that he has drank up everything that made life joyous or this world a place of peace and blessing.

One more degree shows us what strong drink will do for the strongest man. No man was ever mighty enough to wrestle with the bottle. He is always thrown at last. His body a mass of bloated disease, his heart a den of foul and beastly passions, his countenance marred and sensualized beyond all power of description, in rags and tatters, homeless and friendless, he travels his short journey to the darkness of the tomb. Some day the tidings come that he is found dead—dead by the wayside, with the bottle in his pocket; dead in the snowdrift, coming home from a drunken debauch: dead in his wretched hovel, with no one to smooth his dying pillow or minister to him in his closing hours. The end has come; the warnings of God and man have been in vain; he has passed through the varying degrees of evil habit; he has been initiated into the mysteries of satan's lodge, and at last his existence is wrecked, his life is lost, and he awaits the sentence of the mighty Judge who has taught us that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.—T. Dewitt Talmadge.

THE KEYS.

The Kidneys and Liver are the keys to woman's health. If these organs are in a healthy condition no fear need be entertained of sickness, for the system will cleanse itself of impure matter. If you have Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Lame Back or Side, Failing Strength, Languor, Excessive Flow of Urine, &c., remember they are the advance guard and give warning to more serious trouble such as Diabetes, Bright's Disease, &c. *Parmelee's Dyspepsia, Diaebtes, Kidney and Liver Cure* is a sure cure for all these diseases. Price only $1.00 large bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

FAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein David S. Fox is complainant, and Maria V. Dyer, and Ezra S. Knowles are defendants, notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said Hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof, as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, for the principal of said mortgage, interest thereon, and costs of said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as commencing at a stake that may be found by running north forty-eight (48) degrees east, seven (7) chains and twenty-four (24) links, thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees east, five (5) chains and twenty-seven (27) links to a stake from a stake on the beach of Pine Lake, where the north and south quarter line of section thirty-two (32) in township thirty-three (33), north, range six (6) west, intersects said beach, thence south forty-two (42) degrees west three (3) chains to a stake, thence forty-four (44) degrees east five (5) chains to a stake, thence east forty-two (42) degrees north six (6) chains to the channel bank of Pine Lake, thence north forty-four (44) degrees west two (2) chains and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, containing one and 75-100 acres of land together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto now or hereinafter belonging or in any wise appertaining and thereupon situated, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated October 7th A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan. 117

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petequom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows; The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Pleasure Steamers,

SEASON OF 1885.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.
CAPT. O. E. WILDER.

Going North every morning—Leave Traverse City 7.00, Northport 9.20, Norwood 11.00, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30, arrive at Harbor Springs 1.45.

Going South every afternoon—Leave Harbor Springs 2.00, Petoskey 2.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.00, Northport 6.30, arrive at Traverse City 9.00.

T. S. FAXTON,
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

Going South every morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9 45, Torch Lake 12.00, arrive Traverse City 2.30.

Going North every afternoon—Leave Traverse City 3.60, Torch Lake 5.45, Charlevoix 7.45, Petoskey 9.15, arrive Harbor Springs 9.45.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the CITY OF TRAVERSE from Chicago and the CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going north; and on Wednesday between both the T. S. FAXTON and CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS going south, and the CITY OF TRAVERSE to Chicago.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.

Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *Yrs* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

We cordially recommend Your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Alcott & Lish, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv..	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar..	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar..	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv..	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros.	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City....	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids.....	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar...	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv...	11 00	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar.....	.....	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv....	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Mancelona.....	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls.....	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar....	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City..	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City..	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls.....	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona.....	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska.....	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar.....	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar...	.....	1 50	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv...	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids.....	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City....	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar...	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar...	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

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All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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The Charlevoix Journal,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for sale in the most desirable parts of Charlevoix. Wild Lands and Improved Farms for sale in all parts of the county. Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice.

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YARNS, a Large Stock on Hand,

IN THE FOLLOWING COLORS:

Sheep's Gray.	White.	Seal Brown.
Navy Blue.	Wine.	Scarlet Random.
Blue Mixed.	Scarlet.	Blue Random.
Medium Blue.	Cardinal.	

ALL IN TWO, THREE, AND FOUR PLY.

GERMANTOWN YARNS in Navy, Slate, Yellow, Scarlet, Drab, Green, Chinch, Salmon, Maroon, Wine, Wood Brown.

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IRONTON, MICH.

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KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

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Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,
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OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

$100 REWARD

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The Great 5c Cake,

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"Facts to be Remembered."

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Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 121. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1885. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

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G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

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With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

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To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

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LUMBER!

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Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

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A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
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If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
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It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
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It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

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Manufactured and Sold only by

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Chemist and Druggist,

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This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. —75

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Antrim Street, near Village Hall, Charlevoix.

Location convenient for mechanics working in any of the factories on Round Lake, and for farmers coming to town. Feed stable for teams will be provided.

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Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

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This house is finely located on the Boyne river, at the head of Pine Lake. It is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the entertainment of the traveling public.

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Well-Digging.

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Is prepared to do all work in the line of well-digging, cistern building, pump repairing, well driving, and similar work.

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J. R. & J. S. DIXON,

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A Good Stock Cheap.

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Harness Shop in Chalompka's building, north of bridge. 121-4

New Goods!

I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of

MILLINERY

AND

Fancy Goods.

Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich

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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale: 43

Cleveland Sustained.

Glorious Democratic Gains Everywhere.

New York Sustains Cleveland's Administration, and Elects Hill Governor by 30,000 Majority.

MAHONEISM REBUKED IN VIRGINIA.

Lee Elected Governor by 20,000 and the Democrats Carry Both Branches of the Legislature.

Large Democratic Gains in the Connecticut Legislature.

Maryland Gives 15,000 Democratic on State Ticket.

A Day of Glory in Detroit.

The election on Tuesday demonstrates that the conservative, careful administration of Grover Cleveland has strengthened democracy everywhere.

In New York, instead of democrat ic defeat, as has been freely predicted, Gov. Hill is re-elected over Ira Davenport, republican by about 30,000, and the democratic lieutenant governor, secretary of state, comptroller, attorney general, treasurer, and other officers are elected by good majorities.

In Virginia the democrats elect Fitzhugh Lee governor by 20,000, and will have two-thirds of the senate, and at least 60 out of 100 in the lower house, which will insure a democratic successor to Senator Mahone.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Iowa are still republican, but by reduced majorities.

The city election in Chicago shows democratic gains.

The republicans of Massachusetts elect governor, but the democrats make large gains in the legislature.

In Connecticut the democrats gain four senators and sixty-two representatives in the legislature.

In Maryland, the democratic majority on state ticket is 12,000 to 15,000.

Detroit elects the entire democratic city ticket except one.

☞ We have received from George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, the well-known Art Publishers, a magnificent, full length, steel engraving of General Grant. It is after Anderson's celebrated photograph, which was made while the general was still in full vigor, and represents him in his sturdy, manly strength, as the people wish to remember him. It is, undoubtedly the best portrait ever made of the general Messrs. Stinson & Co. are in need of agents for several important, popular, new publications, and offer inducements that should be heeded by those in need of profitable work; those who write to them will receive, free, full particulars.

☞ The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

LEECHES.

The History and Present Condition of a Peculiar Trade.

Of the two firms in London—and there are only two—to whom the foreign leeches are consigned from Hamburg, one practices as a dental surgeon and the other sells pipes, tobacco, and other trifles. Both are of sufficient standing to recall *les beaux jours passes* of the trade, the great times of indiscriminate blood-letting, when, whether the patient suffered from a black eye, a headache, a liver, or a heart, he lost a couple of ounces of blood and was declared to be better. Now scarcely one is used where a century ago a hundred flourished, and the sixpenny leech of even so recent a date as 1860 has fallen to something less than a halfpenny at wholesale price.

No completer proof of the popularity of the leech with the early practitioner can be afforded than by the fact that the verb "to leech" means to treat with medicine and to bleed, while the doctor himself, even so late as the days of Shakspeare, borrowed the name of his favorite instrument of healing. The slender, meager, hungry leech comes from Turkey, within a radius of fifty miles of Constantinople, and from Buda-Pesth, where the country people bring them in, like watercress, by thousands from the ditches and sell them to the dealers. They are found there in all ditches and ponds, and wherever there is pure running water, weeds for shelter, and muddy banks and bottoms. They are, as a rule, netted in nets prepared with bait, though we are also informed that it is not rare for the hardy peasant to walk barelegged through the water and strip them off as fast as they can adhere to the calf.

However they are caught,—by plain, honest fishing or by human artifice,—from Buda-Pesth, without distinction of age or size, they travel to Hamburg, where they lie in vast ponds or reservoirs until the time for their selection arrives. In these reservoirs they lie generally for a year, and during all that time, if they are properly cared for, they should receive no food, or rather no more than they can find for themselves in the water. But this is a rule that is not always observed as it should be, for there are many merchants who give them blood, and some liver, so that all tastes may be satisfied, the entire body of a horse thrown among them; with the result that on arrival in this country their appetites are fatigued, and they are found to need certain stimulants to performance. From Hamburg, when their time of probation is over, they are imported here direct in bags and boxes, and at the back of the surgery in Pentonville or among the pipes and tobacco of Houndsditch they lie in shallow earthen vessels tightly covered with gauze or linen, the halting stage on the way to the wholesale druggist and the hospital.

With the importer they rarely tarry for more than four or five days, but are sent out almost as fast as they come in, in small wooden boxes similar to those used by fruiterers for honeycomb. From the wholesale druggist they pass again to the chemist and apothecary, and when the perils of travel and the variations of climate they go through are considered, the intending purchaser must not be surprised if he finds himself asked sixpence for an animal that cost the first dealer a shilling for a couple of hundred. Many die on the voyage and many in the short time they remain with the importer, and though in theory the selected leech will stand an extreme of heat or cold, many of the five-and-twenties and fifties ordered by the chemist, carefully treated as they are, do not live to fulfill what seems to be the sole reason of their existence—that of drawing blood.

The leech should never properly be applied more than once, and can be applied anywhere. It fills in about a quarter of an hour, and will absorb altogether from forty to eighty-five grains of blood, or in all about half an ounce. There is an ingenious instrument known as the artificial leech, once occasionally used, but now scarcely ever met with. It consists of a small, sharp steel cylinder worked by a spring, with which a circular incision is made, and with an interior glass cylinder capable of being exhausted by a piston worked by a screw. It is not a good instrument, and is, as we say, not used now. There is a specimen to be seen in the museum of the College of Surgeons among the "Surgical Instrument Series." In England there is a less powerful species commonly found, though now never used. It is known as the horse leech, from its habits of attacking the membranes lining the mouth and nostrils of animals drinking at the pools it haunts. It is in its way venomous, and, when applied to the human subject, inflammation, leading to erysipelas, has been known to follow its bite. There must be something in our waters unfavorable to the growth and culture of the parasite, for not only is the indigenous leech useless, and indeed harmful, but the foreign specimens which efforts have been made to acclimatize have never come to any good. Thirty years ago a prominent English firm projected and founded a farm at Norwood for the breeding and cultivation of the Turkish and Hungarian leech, but, either from ignorance of treatment or changefulness of climate, they all sickened and died, and the scheme collapsed.—*Cornhill*.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A horrible story of fire and loss of life comes from Hobart, Delaware County, New York, which is best told in the words of Martha Jubeck, a 12-year-old girl, who gave the following details to the Coroner's jury:

The day before the fire my mother and the baby and myself were up on the hill. Mother laid baby on the ground and piled a lot of dry brush together. She took some matches out of her pocket, and said she intended to burn herself and baby on the brush pile, and that if I wanted to go with them to heaven she would put on more brush, and I could lie down and burn, too. I snatched the matches out of mother's hands and took the baby up in my arms, and would not let mother have him, and I coaxed her to go home with me. On the morning of the fire I woke up, hearing baby cry. The house was all smoky. I jumped out of bed and called for mother. She did not answer me. I ran to her door and it was locked. I could hear her soothing baby and crying. I ran back to my room and waked my little brothers, and dressed myself quickly. I then went to get them out of the house, as I knew it must be on fire. When I got them to the front door I found that a barrel of flour had been placed against it, so that it could not be opened. I heard fire crackling, and was almost choked with smoke. I do not know how I ever moved the heavy barrel of flour, but I got it away enough to open the door so we could get out. When I got my brothers out of the door I ran to a window in my mother's room and looked in. I could hear the baby screaming. The room was black with smoke, and mother was lying on the floor. She had firewood piled up around her like a bird's nest. It was blazing high. It was so awful that I think I must have gone crazy, for I do not remember anything more. When Mr. Hanford asked me where mother and baby were, and I told him they had gone to the hill, I think the scene with mother and the brush pile, and what she said there, must have been on my mind. We all lived happily together always.

The case of Ferdinand Ward, the New York bank wrecker, was given to the jury at New York on the evening of the 28th ult., and a verdict of hreeny in the first degree was returned about midnight. The penalty may be imprisonment for ten years.

Boston Buck, aged 70, and half a dozen of his gang of counterfeiters, who for years have been operating in Clarion and Forest Counties, Pennsylvania, have just been sentenced at Pittsburgh to terms in the penitentiary.

Emory Thayer, who resided near Hamilton Station, N. Y., was awakened at night by burglars, and in attempting to grapple with one of the robbers, Thayer was shot dead.

Stephen MacPherson (colored) at Philadelphia attacked with a hatchet Robert J. Cook, Treasurer of the *Press* Company, fracturing his skull. The victim, who had been for several years captain and trainer of Yale College crews, had censured MacPherson for permitting gas to escape.

WESTERN.

August Bienlow, who was arrested in Cleveland for passing counterfeit money, hanged himself in the cell.

The city of Evansville has failed to pay the interest coupons on $3,000,000 of water bonds. The holder of the security is an Eastern life insurance company, which is privileged to take possession of the waterworks at its pleasure.

An interview lasting an hour was held in St. Louis, between Samuel N. Brooks, of Hyde, England, and his son, Hugh M. Brooks, who is charged with the murder of C. Arthur Preller. Only a deputy sheriff witnessed the scene. The elder Brooks expresses his belief that the trial will result in an acquittal.

The order of the Chief of Police of Cleveland, Ohio, closing all saloons on Sunday, was generally observed.

The rear car of a Wabash passenger train left the track near Laporte, Ind., tumbling over several times and rolling into the ditch. Thirteen persons were seriously injured.

C. J. Hayes and S. O. Prescott, of Chicago, have commenced suit against the city of Waterloo, Iowa, for $50,000 damages. In 1884 they were arrested and imprisoned for seven days for peddling goods without a license. The point made is that the ordinance under which they were prosecuted infringes upon civil rights. The ordinance in question is based upon Iowa statutes, but the latter does not provide for punishment in case of refusal to pay license.

Without cause, J. C. Henning shot and killed his mistress, Mrs. Lottie Volner, at Rockville, Ind. The murderer, who is a peculiar character, and by some considered insane, attempted to conceal himself, but after a diligent search by citizens he was captured and placed in the jail. The mob surrounded the structure, determined upon a lynching, but wiser counsels prevailed, though for hours the greatest excitement was exhibited. The husband of the victim was shot and killed two years ago by Charles Rutledge in a quarrel relating to Mrs. Volner, whom her husband considered to be unduly intimate with Rutledge.

Eighty lodges, representing several States, celebrated at Cleveland, Ohio, the seventeenth anniversary of the organization of the A. O. U. W.

Chicago elevators contain 12,953,663 bushels of wheat, 1,004,459 bushels of corn, 212,413 bushels of oats, 238,428 bushels of rye, and 129,643 bushels of barley; total, 14,525,606 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 9,777,033 bushels a year ago.

At Chicago A. P. Burrus shot and fatally wounded Miss Lillian Walter and Mrs. Ray Good while the young ladies were leaving the office of R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, at No. 144 Monroe street. The day before Burrus had been dismissed from that office because he gave utterance to slanderous remarks about the character of his victims, and the shooting was done in a spirit of revenge. Burrus fled after the shooting, and was chased by a great crowd of people who wanted to lynch him, even after police officers had taken him in custody.

SOUTHERN.

Jacob Kauffman, a well-known musician, committed suicide at Denver, Colo., by divesting himself of his clothing and crawling several times back and forward through a barbed-wire fence. When discovered the body was shockingly lacerated, the wires being covered with blood and shreds of skin and flesh.

While B. J. Shay, a prominent real-estate dealer of San Francisco, was at dinner in the Nevada restaurant with Mrs. James C. Brown, of Healdsburg, Cal., the husband of the latter walked in, drew a revolver, and fired two bullets into him. Shay's wounds are believed to be fatal. Jealousy caused the trouble.

E. M. Cox, a prominent lawyer of Petersburg, Va., whose health had become greatly impaired, killed himself with a revolver. He left a large family, and carried life insurance to the amount of $15,000.

A Fort Worth, Texas, official says a contract has been made with an English syndicate for the delivery on the wharf at Galveston, fortnightly for the next five years, of 3,000 frozen carcasses of beef cattle. The price stipulated is six cents per pound for the beef, and nine cents for the hides. The delivery, it is reported, will begin at once.

Prairie fires are raging in Texas, and have so far burned over 500,000 acres.

J. C. McFerran, a noted horse-breeder of Kentucky, died on his farm near Louisville, aged 53 years. He leaves an immense fortune.

The Catholics of Richmond have taken steps to inform the Spanish Government in regard to the utterances of Rev. Dr. Curry, recently appointed Minister to Madrid.

John Thompson, a murderer, was taken from jail at Kingston, Tenn., and hanged by a mob.

The Governor of Arkansas has grown weary of having prisoners cremated by mobs in Pike County, and has offered rewards for the capture of the persons who have twice burned the wooden jail.

The wholesale and retail grocery business at Augusta, Ga., having been monopolized by Chinamen, the citizens are petitioning the Council to devise means to stop the yellow tide of immigration.

WASHINGTON.

The Naval Board appointed to examine the unfinished cruisers, the construction of which was begun by John Roach, report that the fair market value of the Chicago is $725,646; amount necessary to complete the vessel, $268,046. The value of the Atlanta is fixed at $620,387; amount necessary to complete the vessel, $41,591. The Boston is worth $610,023; amount necessary to complete the vessel, $50,135.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue appointed Godfrey Jaeger, of Elmore, Ohio, to be an Internal Revenue Agent, vice John W. Phelps, resigned.

The Secretary of the Interior has made the following appointments of Special Examiners in the Pension Office under the civil-service rules: Eben E. Clark, of Maryland; Travis F. Hensley, of Missouri; Thos. A. Stocklager, of Kansas; John H. Anthony, of Illinois; George P. Smith, of Kansas; E. D. Gallion, of Virginia; F. W. Edwards, of Illinois; Jacob F. Klugh, of Pennsylvania; Arch McGinnis, of Indiana; O. E. Browning, of Illinois, and Howard S. McCandless, of Virginia.

It has been ordered that the postal cards bearing a special delivery stamp shall be delivered the same as letters with the extra stamp.

The Postmaster General has decided that only first-class mail matter—that is, letters, postal-cards, and sealed packages—shall have the benefit of the special delivery service. Clerks who may be employed to deliver special-delivery letters will not be entitled to compensation therefor unless they are paid out of the private funds of the Postmaster. The words "special delivery" must be written by the Postmaster on the dispatching envelope in which a registered letter or package is placed.

POLITICAL.

The following was promulgated by the President on the 27th ult. for the information of the public:

For nearly eight months a large share of the time of the President has been devoted to the hearing of applications for office and the determination of appointments. Much of the time thus spent has undoubtedly subserved the public good; some of it has been sacrificed to the importunity of people in their insistence upon useless interviews, and some of it has been unjustifiably wasted. The public welfare and a due regard for the claims of those whose interests in the Government are entirely disconnected with office-holding, imperatively demand that in the future the time of the President should be differently occupied; and he confidently expects that all good citizens will acquiesce in the propriety and reasonableness of the following plan adopted to that end:

After Nov. 1 the President will decline to grant interviews of those seeking public positions or their advocates. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during that month, from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning, he will receive such other persons as call on strictly public business, and on the same days, at 1:30 in the afternoon, he will meet those who merely desire to pay their respects. On all other days and times during that month he will receive only Cabinet officers and heads of departments.

James Hoges (Democrat) has been elected Mayor of Baltimore by a plurality of 2,000 over the fusion candidate, the vote being one of the heaviest ever cast. Both branches of the City Council have Democratic majorities.

The work of reorganizing the civil-service commission is found by President Cleveland to be one of great difficulty, especially as the salaries are limited to $3,500 per annum. Among a number who have declined to serve are M. L. Saltonstall, and Charles Codman, of Massachusetts.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes a lengthy interview with Senator Beck upon the Johnson-Grant-Depew matter. Mr. Beck was a Representative from Kentucky in Congress during Johnson's impeachment, and all of his recollections are contrary to the theories of Mr. Depew. In regard to Johnson's imbroglio with Grant about the Stanton matter, Mr. Beck says the President gave him a letter from Gen. Sherman, "which, together with his charges and Gen. Grant's admissions, proved, as he and I thought, that Grant had agreed to turn the War Department over to him, and not give it up to Stanton, and that Grant and Sherman, by their action on the 18th and 19th of January, virtually confessed this fact by insisting, for the good of the service, on the resignation of Stanton." This letter is as follows:

No. 352 K STREET, WASHINGTON.

I neglected this morning to say that I had agreed to go down to Annapolis to spend Sunday with Admiral Porter. Gen. Grant had to leave for Richmond on Monday morning at 6 o'clock. At a conversation with the General after the interview wherein I offered to go with him on Monday to Mr. Stanton and say that it was our joint opinion that he should resign, it was found impossible, by reason of his going to Richmond and my going to Annapolis. The General by his course will call on you to-morrow and offer to go to Stanton and say for the good of the service he ought to resign. This on Sunday. On Monday I will call upon you, and if you think it necessary I will do the same—call on Mr. Stanton and tell him he should resign. If he will not, then it will be time to consider ulterior matters. In the meantime it also happens that no necessity exists for precipitating matters. Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ex-Gov. Paige, of Vermont, died at Rutland, and Miss Ettie Villas, sister of Postmaster General Villas, at Madison, Wis. The funeral of Henry W. Shaw (Josh Billings) took place at Lanesborough, Mass.

Work has been suspended on the Pacific end of the Panama canal, but one half of the excavation has been made for a stretch of three miles on the Atlantic side.

Mexico continues to wrestle with the tariff question, and a committee on revision has been appointed, which is expected to work a reduction of duties. A plan for taxing rural property and forcing colonization is also being discussed.

An expert appointed by the Canadian Government to investigate reports of hog cholera found an infected herd near a watering-tank, on the Southern Railway, where stock from the Western States has been regularly fed and watered.

Some lumber operators in Maine will not receive men into their camps who have not been vaccinated. Quarantine has been established at Oswego by Federal officials. The Montreal Board of Health has decided that sailors arriving in port shall not be allowed ashore without a certificate of vaccination. The deaths in that city within five days numbered 1,370.

During a storm on the Ladrador coast, which raged from the 11th to the 15th of October, twenty vessels were wrecked and 100 lives lost. Nearly 2,000 shipwrecked persons are on the shore in a destitute condition.

It is now reported that seventy vessels and 300 lives were lost during the recent hurricane on the Labrador coast. Several of the castaways have perished from exposure, and hundreds who escaped from the wrecks are in a starving condition.

A statement of the business done by the Grand Trunk Railway for the six months ended June 30 last was laid before the annual meeting of the company at London by Sir Henry Tyler. There was a decrease in earnings and an increase in working expenses. This was attributed to the low rates brought about by unnecessary competition.

FOREIGN.

Prince Bonaparte has issued a manifesto urging his friends to uphold the republic of France, as the monarchists are at present too weak to secure the government, and should not precipitate a revolution.

All the European powers have accepted the Porte's invitation to attend a conference at Constantinople upon the annexation of Roumelia by Bulgaria. A body of Servian troops have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, and an opposing force has been sent out to meet them.

Mr. Bleazby, an extensive land-owner in the county of Cork, Ireland, joined the Parnellites, and abated his rents 15 per cent. In addition to the reduction of 30 per cent. made by the courts.

The Patriotic Union of Dublin has issued a manifesto denouncing the Irish National League, and appealing to the people to maintain the integrity of the empire.

The ship-building trade on the Clyde is greatly depressed, over seventy per cent. of the workmen being out of employment.

The Pope recently sent a letter of thanks to the Mikado of Japan for protecting missionaries. In reply it was announced that a Japanese embassy will soon be dispatched to the Vatican.

At Perigneux, France, the Chancelade quarries suddenly fell in, destroying a village situated on the ground above the stone-pits and killing many people.

A naval officer who was sent from Washington to visit the principal stations of Europe reports that the stronger powers have each one hundred or more torpedo-boats, and their coasts are divided into districts. France has twenty-four dry-docks, completely equipped, where convict labor is largely employed. Russia ranks third among the naval powers, with 270 vessels, and Germany has within twenty years risen to the fourth place.

The steamship Great Eastern, the largest vessel ever built, has been sold at auction in London for £26,260.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, England, announces the arrival of the Genesta at that port. She displayed three first-prize flags won in her contests with American yachts. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds on board the men-of-war and yachts in the harbor.

The Earl of Kenmore refuses to reduce rents on his estates in the County Kerry, Ireland, and it is feared that the tenants will resist payment to the point of bloodshed.

HERE AND THERE.

First Auditor Chenoweth is still engaged in pursuing his investigations into the operations and expenditures of the scientific bureaus supported by the Government. He finds additional evidence as he goes along of an utter lack of knowledge on the subject of legal disbursements, which will, in his opinion, result in suits for recovery, similar to that brought against ex-Commissioner Loring, of the Agricultural Bureau, for perverting an appropriation.

Noah Porter has tendered his resignation as President of Yale College, to take effect at the next commencement. He has held the position since 1871.

Mormon missionaries continue to make their appearance in Central Illinois. They travel in pairs, and appeal to the charitable for subsistence.

In the Grand Street Museum at Brooklyn, the elephant, which had on previous occasions evinced a great dislike for the lion, burst his shackles and made an onset on the lion's cage. The latter beast seized the elephant's trunk and a fierce fight resulted, the elephant being finally got under control by the keepers, but not until he had smashed both tusks and suffered lacerations of the head. One of the lion's legs is broken, and Keeper Goodwin is confined to his bed from bruises which he received during the conflict.

The Loyalist Unions in Ireland have already arranged to put twenty Parliamentary candidates in the field to oppose the Parnellites.

A gang of burglars entered the residence of Sir Frederick Ulrich Graham, at Carlisle, England, and had packed up nearly all the valuables when a servant rushed out for help. A fight took place between the robbers and the police, in which two of the latter were fatally wounded.

An attempt was made at Paris to assassinate M. de Freycinet, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The shot proved harmless, and before the culprit could fire again he was arrested by a police officer. When the would-be assassin was examined at the police station he confessed he did not know M. de Freycinet personally, and refused to give his name or occupation.

The President has appointed Frederick H. Winston of Chicago to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia.

Carl Schurz is said to have made overtures for the purchase of the Boston *Post* (Democratic), with a view to making it an independent paper.

The assignment of Jacob Kuhn, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in jeans clothing at Louisville, is announced, with liabilities of about $60,000.

A frightful accident is reported from East Saginaw, Mich., the particulars of which are contained in the following dispatch from that city: "Fire broke out on the tug C. C. McDonald, lying at the dock about two hundred feet south of Genesee avenue bridge and a large number of persons rushed upon the bridge to witness the fire. The draw was open to let the fire tugs through, and a moment later a portion of the foot-walk of the bridge gave away with a crash, precipitating forty to sixty people into the swift current of the river, which is fifteen feet deep. The night was dark and no lights near, while people struggling and shouting in the water amid the broken debris of the bridge made up a scene that baffles description. As quickly as possible help was obtained, row-boats manned, boards and planks thrown out, and the work of picking up commenced. Only one grappling-iron was on the bridge, but a supply sent down from the Tittabawasse booms was put into use as soon as possible. The current is very strong, and many of those picked up had drifted some distance down stream. A number of those rescued were more or less injured. Two bodies have been recovered, and a half-dozen others are still missing. One person, who was rescued at the time of the mishap, will die from injuries sustained."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$5.00	@	6.75
HOGS	3.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.96	@	.98
No. 2 Red	.95½	@	.97
CORN—No. 2	.52	@	.53
OATS—White	.31	@	.40
PORK—Mess	10.00	@	12.50

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@	5.75
Good Shipping	4.50	@	5.25
Common	3.25	@	4.00
HOGS	3.50	@	4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@	5.50
Choice Winter	4.75	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.86	@	.87
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.25	@	.26
RYE—No. 2	.59	@	.62
BARLEY—No. 2	.65	@	.67
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25	@	.28
Fine Dairy	.18	@	.22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@	.10½
Skimmed Flats	.06½	@	.08
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@	.19
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu	.45	@	.48
PORK—Mess	8.00	@	8.50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	.86	@	.87
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.24	@	.25
RYE—No. 1	.60	@	.62
PORK—Mess	8.00	@	8.50

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2	.95	@	.96
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.45
OATS—No 2	.25	@	.27

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@	.94
CORN—Mixed	.37	@	.38
OATS—Mixed	.24½	@	.25½
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No 2 Red	.93	@	.95
CORN—No 2	.44	@	.45
OATS—Mixed	.27	@	.28
RYE—No. 2	.65	@	.66
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00

DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@	5.25
HOGS	3.50	@	4.00
SHEEP	2.50	@	3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@	.92
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.45
OATS—No. 2	.28	@	.30

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@	.93
CORN—Mixed	.39	@	.41
OATS—No. 2	.25	@	.26

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	5.00	@	5.50
Fair	4.00	@	4.50
Common	3.25	@	3.75
HOGS	3.50	@	4.25
SHEEP	3.75	@	5.00

BUFFALO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.00	@	1.02
CORN	.48	@	.50
CATTLE	4.50	@	6.25

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Elk Rapids is manufacturing potash on a small scale.

—All the Holly girls are having their auburn tresses clipped.

—Bay County Supervisors talk of erecting a $1,000 building for idiots and insane.

—James Wooley, the oldest resident of Gratiot County, died at Bannister, aged 97 years.

—Northern Michigan cattle are being kept on the go rather lively by the ambitious sportsman in search of deer.

—Insomnia caused Daniel W. Fales, a police sergeant in Detroit, to kill himself with a revolver in the Fremont street station.

—The team belonging to Jesse Quick, in Barry County, ran away and Quick was thrown out of the wagon, and his neck broken by the fall.

—Prof. Thompson, for nine years Superintendent of Albion schools, has been elected to the same position at Hillsdale, at $1,400 salary.

—Antoine Fernette, sixty-six years old, rushed into a burning cottage near Detroit to save some relatives he supposed were there, and lost his life.

—A commission appointed by the Governor of Michigan has located the upper peninsula branch prison and reform school about two miles from Marquette.

—It cost Rev. Edward Matthews $110 for resisting an officer who attempted to arrest a minister at the Free Methodist camp-meeting in Branch County last summer.

—Missaukee County Supervisors have offered a $500 reward for the capture of Thomas Goodrow, who shot and killed Ed Pritchard near Lake City August 11.

—A young woman in Detroit put this personal in the *Free Press*: "DEAR NED: Come back; all is forgiven. Pa kicked the wrong man and didn't know it was you. Come immediately. MARY."

—Ellen M. Jones, of Detroit, the widow of a well-known lake captain, brought suit for $10,000 against the police officials of Detroit. She claims that, while attacked on the sidewalk by vertigo, she was arrested for drunkenness.

—The mail heretofore carried between Harbor Springs and Cross Village were some time since discontinued, and a new route established between Harbor Springs and Leverina, but so much dissatisfaction was expressed over the change that the old route has been re-established.

The agreement among the base-ball managers to cut down base-ball players' salaries to a maximum of $2,000 is a very bold step. It was hardly to be supposed they would be equal to it. It is very much as if railroad corporations should refuse to pay railroad lawyers more than $20,000 a year. At this rate base-ball playing as a livelihood will be quoted below plumbing, Niagara Falls hack drivers, and the ownership of Michigan pine lands.—*Free Press*.

Probably the three youngest criminals ever convicted in East Saginaw are Delos Frost, Eldie Booth, and Wesley Brown, who have been sentenced to the Reform School until eighteen years of age. The oldest boy is fifteen years old; the youngest twelve. One night last week the boys entered the residence of Mrs. Booth, grandmother of one of the boys, and stole $71, and started for Texas. They were arrested next morning while at pistol practice.

—Said a brother recently, speaking of the disinclination of ministers to accept a humbler field than they have once occupied, or that they think their talents should command, "there is no stepping down in Christ's work. An angel does not question whether he is sent to a king or sent to a peasant—the only requirement is obedience." "But all ministers are not angels," was observed. "True in one sense, but they are God's messengers. They have a work so grand that angels might also envy them. The richest fruits of my ministry were borne on a field which I had been warned not to enter, of which I had been told that no minister could stay there."—*Detroit Christian Herald*.

Capital and Labor.

From the Harbor Springs Republican.

Below we give a table showing the loss to laboring men in the Saginaw Valley during the recent strike, as compiled by Commissioner of Labor C. V. R. Pond, as follows:

Report concerning the so-called Saginaw strike, having its commencement July 5, and final termination Sept. 1, 1885, as compiled from information furnished by the mills affected in Saginaw and Bay Counties, showing the loss in wages to employes:

Number of mills addressed	86
Number of mills reporting	79
Number of mills not reporting	7
Number of mills not affected	—86
Tittabawassee Boom Co not reporting	1
Location of mills not reporting	
Bay City	3
West Bay City	1
East Saginaw	2
Saginaw City	1—7

Products of the mills not reporting for the year 1884:

Lumber, feet	26,100,000
Shingles	1,813,000
Total days closed, 76 mills	2,226½
Average days closed, each mill	29¼
Greatest number of days closed, one mill	46
Least number of days closed, one mill	2½
Daily wages, when closed, of 76 mills	$9,197.14
Total wages not earned because of closing 76 mills	282,015.50
Lumber not cut, because mills being closed, feet	181,232,000
Shingles not cut because mills being closed, number	25,739,000
Estimated cost of putting same on vessels or cars	$43,399.31
Total loss to wage-earners by stopping of 76 mills	$325,331.80

GEN. GRANT'S LAST WORDS.

Counseling Peace and Harmony Between the Federals and Confederates.

A reunion of the veterans of General Grant's old regiment—the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers—was recently held at Neoga, Ill. Colonel Fred Grant was present and in response to requests for a speech said:

"I do not intend to make you a speech, for I have not been trained as a public talker. I have here a document that I would like to read to you. It is the last line written by my father upon matters pertaining to the war, and has never before been made public. As he entered into the war with you for his first companions, and as he always spoke of your regiment with affectionate interest, it is fitting that you should be the first to hear his parting words. This is what he wrote upon the pages I hold here:

"I feel that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the Federals and the Confederates. I cannot stay to be a living witness to the correctness of this prophecy, but I feel it within me that it is to be so. The universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last seems to me the beginning of the answer to 'Let us have peace.' The expressions of these kindly feelings are not restricted to a section of the country nor to a division of the people. They came from individual citizens of all nationalities, from all denominations—the Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jew—and from the various societies of the land, scientific, educational, religious, or otherwise. Politics did not enter into the matter at all. I am not egotist enough to suppose all this significance should be given this matter because I was the object of it. But the war between the States was a very bloody and a very costly war. One side or the other had to yield principles they deemed dearer than life before it could be brought to an end. I commanded the whole of the mighty host engaged on the victorious side; I was, no matter whether deservedly so or not, a representer of that side of the controversy. It is a significant and gratifying fact that Confederates should have joined heartily in this spontaneous move. I hope the good feeling inaugurated may continue to the end."

A general amen went up from the audience, and then the meeting quietly adjourned.

Chickens Come Home to Roost.

The Democratic advantage that worries the Republicans so much is having the solid South, which they envy, bemoan, and curse. It worries them the more, knowing it was in their power to have this advantage themselves, and that they, recklessly cast it away as a thing too despicable for them. They did seek to solidify her for themselves, and were sanguine of success, but made the blunder of selecting carpet-baggers and scalawags, white and black, as their agents to execute so imposing a task. These did make her solid, but not for their master. Having failed with the South, the Republicans then tried to solidify the North, and failed with her, too. We see, therefore, that they cannot solidify either North or South for themselves, though effective in such work for the Democracy. The Democracy having received a formidable element of strength from the Republicans, are duly grateful for the great favor, especially as they know they could never have given it themselves.

The Democrats accepted it in good faith, and now that it has turned out so good, the Republicans demand that it be broken up and big pieces given back to them. The Democracy find it too good to give back a particle, and hold with Lady Bray that when a real good thing be thrust on you, keep it.

In ridding themselves of it, the Republicans should have thought of its prospective value and preserved it well for themselves, which they could so easily have done. Not having done it confirms what was already known of them—total lack of statesmanship, and even of sagacity.

When the rebellion ceased the South was utterly prostrate at their feet. They dominated in every branch of the Government, doing as they pleased irrespective of the constitution or aught else. The misery of the South at that time made her long for charity. With absolute power in their hands, and with such a victim under their feet, it was easy for them then, by show of a little charity, such as Christians are wont to show the vanquished, to conciliate her and attach her solidity to themselves, as she is now to the Democracy; but madness ruled them, and being then, now, ever, purely sectional—conceived, born, and bred in sectionalism—their sectional hate would tolerate no prayer for charity to their helpless victim. With barbaric glee they let loose, and upheld with military, swarms of ravenous knaves, known as carpet-baggers and scalawags, to victimize still further their victim already crushed with every woe.

The crimes of these knaves, and their mockeries of legislation, of justice, of government, are a glaring blot on the nineteenth century; and against this madness the Democracy, being powerless, could do no more than entreat, and as Christians they could do no less. Their humble entreaties were met with vile epithets and opprobrium. With a barbaric goad, the Republicans drove the South to take refuge, for her life, in solitude and in the nationality of the Democracy. What else could the victim have done, or where else have gone?

Having solidified the South in the Democracy, they now howl like injured innocence at their own work. Such conduct is worthy only of carpet-baggers and scalawags.

Habituated to violation of laws of the land, they believe they could violate with impunity those of nature too. They got a set of demons, black, grizzle, red, to set solidly on an egg, and thought, by such a combination, to get a powerful, supernatural rooster that would give them constant triumph; but the egg, true to itself and to Democratic warning, gave a very natural chicken that comes home to roost, but walks only in the good neighbor's yard, where there are no bad children to trouble him.

Cause will have effect, and the best way to remove a disagreeable effect is to remove the cause. Republican sectionality being the parent of Southern Democratic solidity, all that is required to get rid of the latter is to get rid of the former. If the Republicans be truly patriotic they will make this sacrifice—disband and reform in nationality—which is, of course, Democratic domain; but the Democracy is generous and will grant them broad margin on their good soil.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Republican Cant.

Hypocrisy and cant seem to be the chief stock in trade of Republican candidates and platform-makers this year. In no State where a platform has been adopted has the party dared to make a square, manly utterance on the liquor issue, lest by so doing it might lose the vote either of the Prohibitionists or anti-Prohibitionists. Its general attitude is substantially that described in the Iowa platform. It proclaims itself "the steady upholder of the right and duty of the State to regulate the traffic in liquor by such methods as will suppress most of its evils; but has never made the support of prohibition a test of party fealty." In other words, it wants the support of Prohibitionists, high-license men, and all who believe in any method of suppressing the liquor traffic, but does not propose to commit the party to suppression in any form. This differs a little from the attitude of the party in Michigan, where it declares with emphasis for the right of the people to vote in favor of a prohibitory amendment, but holds itself absolved from any obligation to support the amendment. The object, however, is the same in both cases; and the canting hypocrisy is the same.

The platforms in Massachusetts, Ohio, and New York are no better; but the most notable exhibition of cant is furnished by the Republican candidate for Governor in the latter State. He has been arraigned by the prohibitionists for his presidency in a wine-making company, and the charge seems to him serious enough to call for a defense. He makes one, therefore. And the pith of it is that he is not and has not been a wine-maker in any wicked sense, but simply as an act of friendship and pure philanthrophy. A cousin of his, who was engaged in the wicked business, died suddenly and left him to execute his will. When he came to look into the affairs of the deceased he found that the only way in which anything could be saved for the widow and children was to take the presidency of the wine company and continue the business. He did so, for four years, and then, having wound up the estate and gotten the business into a prosperous condition, resigned. And this canting plea that he conducted, not for gain to himself but to others, a business which the Prohibitionists regard as immoral is his only answer to their indictment.

It was comparatively unimportant, perhaps, what answer to make so far as his support to the Prohibitionists is concerned, for there has been no likelihood from the first that he would receive any support from them. But knowing this he might, it would seem, have given him an honest, manly answer. The plea which he makes would have quite as much force from the standpoint of the Prohibitionists if his deceased cousin had been engaged in the lottery business, or carrying on a receivership of stolen goods. If the wine business is immoral—and he cantingly asks the Prohibitionists to believe that he so regards it, his carrying it on under the cloak of philanthrophy was still more immoral.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Honeycombed with Corruption."

During these trying times of conventions and elections it should not be forgotten that the work of "cleaning the Augean stables" goes merrily on unchecked. There appears to have been as much need for the shovel and broom in the outlying bureas as in the main departments of the Government, as the corrupt and wasteful methods which prevailed under Republican misrule seem to have penetrated every branch of the public service. It was scarcely thought in the beginning of the era of reform that the purely scientific bureaus were corrupt. The revelations regarding the geodetic and geological surveys demonstrate that even science was blended with politics to the profit of the ringsters.

It appears that the largest percentage of tangible results of the bureau of geological survey is found in the publication of scientific works at Government expense, which have no connection with the objects for which the survey was established. On such books nearly all the appropriation made by Congress has been wasted. The notorious Hayden was the originator of this precious bureau, and he found it very handy for junketing trips at public expense. It is stated that the survey, depending for its existence upon the goodwill of Congress, year by year, and not having a definite, recognized status under the Government, indulges in ordinary lobbying to procure funds, and that money is thus wasted every year to get and keep the good-will of Congress. The method adopted for consulting and flattering the average Congressman consists of distributing books and photographs and taking Congressmen's sons and relatives on expeditions in the name of science. So far as the actual survey of the Territories is concerned, the results are extremely meager in comparison to the money expended.

The overhauling of this cumbersome and expensive bureau clearly demonstrates that the administration can scarcely be too vigilant and determined in making a thorough investigation of every department and bureau, if all the leaks are to be stopped and the swindling and extravagant practices fostered by Republican administrations are to be entirely eliminated. The allusion in the platform of the last convention to the Government being "honeycombed with corruption" meant more than mere words, and the party's pledge to purify it must be faithfully redeemed.—*Omaha Herald.*

The Ohio Result and the Administration.

From two classes comes the claim that the result in Ohio is a rebuke of President Cleveland and his administration. One class is made up of the Blaine Republicans, who have not yet recovered from the bitterness of defeat, and are anxiously casting about for such crumbs of comfort as can be extracted from political events. The other class is composed of the Democrats who regard the President's administration as a failure because he has not replaced every Republican in office with a Democrat. For this neglect it is claimed the Ohio Democracy has rebuked him by not supporting the party ticket.

The claim is absurd. There is slight ground, if any, for a claim that the Ohio result has any bearing whatever upon the President or his administration. The election was about as distinctly a State election, and about as free from any complication with national issues, as any that was ever held in Ohio or elsewhere. The State is Republican and the Republicans carried it. They may have been aroused by Sherman's appeal to passion. They probably were to some extent; and to that extent national considerations entered into the canvass and affected the result. But nobody will be foolish enough to claim that revived fanaticism on the subject of the Southern vote means approval or disapproval of the President. If the Southern Republican does not get his rights at the ballot-box, as John Sherman so vociferously and dogmatically declares, it is not due in any sense to the administration now in power. If it is chargeable to any administration it is to that of President Arthur and his Republican predecessors; for it was under them that all the alleged outrages which grieve the sensitive soul of Sherman occurred.

So far as the Republican claimants are concerned, this claim that the Ohio result bears upon President Cleveland is as unimportant as it is untrue. In the case of the Democratic claimants it is fortunate the claim is untrue. For if the Democratic defeat in Ohio does mean anything special in connection with the administration it means approval and not rebuke. Whatever else may be said, either for or against the Democratic candidates and leaders in Tuesday's contest, this is true beyond question. They represent unequivocally what there was in the Ohio Democracy of opposition to the reform principles of Cleveland and his administration. If the Ohio Democracy had proposed any rebuke for the President the effective way to administer it would have been to elect the men who shelved Pendleton for his reform record, not to permit their defeat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mr. Lincoln Was an Offensive Partisan.

Before President Lincoln had been in office six weeks the victors had all the spoils worth taking. Not a Democratic postmaster with a salary of more than $400 was anywhere to be found, and from that day until the 4th of March last Democrats have not been permitted to hold an appointive Federal office. There seemed nothing extraordinary or out of course in the prediction that in event of Democratic success there would be what was called a clean sweep.

The new administration has been in operation six months, and there has been no clean sweep—there has been no clean sweep at all. In the 2,323 Presidential postoffices there have been but 487 changes, and a large percentage of these were appointments made to fill vacancies created by death, resignation, or expiration of term. There are 48,421 postoffices of the fourth class; that is, offices in which the postmasters are appointed without the advice and consent of the Senate upon the nomination of the President, but by the Postoffice Department. In these there have been but 6,400 changes, many of these appointments being made to fill vacancies arising from ordinary causes.—*Chicago Herald.*

Davenport's Record on Labor Questions.

The first flush of Republican satisfaction over having a barreled candidate for Governor of New York is wearing off, and it is becoming evident to the enthusiasts that they are going to have very hard work to save Mr. Davenport's distance in the race. Mr. Davenport has a record, and the workingmen who have been looking it up are not at all satisfied with it. While Mr. Davenport was a member of the New York Senate, he dodged voting on every bill in the interests of labor offered except one, and that he voted against.

GRANT AND JOHNSON.

Further Concerning the Misunderstanding Between the President and the General.

Gen. Sherman Interviewed—What Ben Butler Says of the Impeachment Trial.

Sherman Sheds Light.

[St. Louis special.]

The *Globe-Democrat* this morning contains the following interview with General Sherman on the pending controversy as to the relations of General Grant with President Johnson:

"What was your understanding of President Johnson's intention in sending General Grant to Mexico?"

"Grant was being spoken of for the Presidency, and it was supposed that the intention was to get him out of the way. I do not think, however, that Johnson feared any political foe. It was thought that Seward most dreaded the power of Grant and was most anxious to get rid of him."

"How was it you were sent to Mexico instead of Grant?"

Before replying to this question, General Sherman rose and retired to a room in the rear of the library, into which he had first ushered the reporter. When he returned he held in his hand some proof-sheets of his forthcoming book, "After the War." "I have all the documents here," he remarked, "and they will be published in time." Referring to the proof-sheets, he continued:

"In the year 1866 I was summoned from New Mexico to Washington. When I arrived at Washington I called upon General Grant at his house in I street, and asked him the reason of my being ordered to Washington. He explained that President Johnson wanted to see me, but that he did not know the why or wherefore. He supposed, however, that it had some connection with an order he had received to escort the newly appointed Minister, Hon. Lew Campbell, of Ohio, to the court of Juarez, the President-elect of Mexico, which country was still in possession of the Emperor Maximilian, supported by a corps of French troops, commanded by Marshal Bazaine. Gen. Grant denied the right of the President to order him upon a diplomatic mission unattended by troops. He stated to me that he would disobey the order and take the consequences.

"I then went to President Johnson, who received me with great cordiality, and said that he was very glad I had come. He stated that Gen. Grant was about to leave for Mexico on business of importance, and that he wanted me to remain in Washington and command the army in Gen. Grant's absence. I then informed the President that Gen. Grant would not go. He seemed amazed by that statement, and observed that it was generally understood that Gen. Grant considered the occupation of Mexico by French troops and the establishment of an empire there with an Austrian prince at its head as hostile to republican America. The President added that the administration had arranged with the French government for the withdrawal of Bazaine's troops, which would leave the country free for President Juarez to occupy the City of Mexico, and the fact that Mr. Campbell was accompanied by so distinguished a soldier as Gen. Grant would emphasize the act of the United States. I then reiterated that Gen. Grant would not go, and that he (President Johnson) could not afford to quarrel with Gen. Grant at that time. I then suggested that Gen. Hancock or Gen. Sheridan could perform the same office, and that, if neither of them was acceptable, I myself would go. The President answered, 'If you will go, that will answer perfectly.' Accordingly the following order was issued:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1866.

"To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"SIR—Gen. U. S. Grant having found it inconvenient to assume the duties specified in my letter to you of the 26th inst., you will please relieve him and assign them in all respects to William T. Sherman, Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States. By the way of directing Gen. Sherman in the performance of his duties, you will furnish him with a copy of your special orders to Gen. Grant, made in compliance with my letter of the 26th inst., together with a copy of the instructions of the Secretary of State to Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., therein mentioned. The Lieutenant General will proceed to the execution of his duties without delay. Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON."

"In pursuance of that order, I went to Vera Cruz in the United States ship Susquehanna. We then cruised to Matamoras, where the Minister was in communication with friends of Juarez, and from there I returned to St. Louis. At New Orleans, however, I received the following dispatch from Secretary Stanton:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1866.

"Lieutenant General Sherman, New Orleans:

"Your telegram of yesterday has been submitted to the President. You are authorized to proceed to St. Louis at your convenience. Your performance of the special and delicate duties assigned to you is cordially appreciated by the President, the Cabinet, and this department.

"EDWIN M. STANTON."

"Have you the instructions to Grant of which you received a copy?"

"Yes, I have copies of them somewhere, but they are on file in the State Department at Washington. Some time subsequent to my return—I do not remember the date—Mr. Stanton was suspended under the tenure of the civil-office bill, and General Grant was appointed by President Johnson to be Secretary of War ad interim. He exercised the functions of that office until January 14, 1868, when, after some proceedings in the Senate, Mr. Stanton was reinstated as Secretary of War. This caused trouble between Gen. Grant and the President, which was probably never healed. That quarrel was the beginning of the trouble which resulted in the impeachment of President Johnson, who was regularly tried by the Senate and acquitted. After that Mr. Stanton resigned and Gen. Schofield was appointed Secretary of War, and he remained in that office to the end of the Johnson administration.

"No, I never understood Gen. Grant to express any fear that Mr. Johnson contemplated any violence. Mr. Johnson firmly believed that the Constitution and laws then existing were all sufficient for the reconstruction of the Southern States. Congress thought otherwise, and in the quarrel between Congress and the President, Grant was in danger of being made the scapegoat."

Gen. Sherman again returned to the rear of his library, and this time he emerged carrying a large file of Gen. Grant's letters. These letters from Gen. Grant cover the period in question. They are all of a friendly and confidential nature, but there is nothing in them which could go to show that Grant ever apprehended any national danger. When Stanton was restored to office, Johnson accused Grant of having surrendered his office without sufficient resistance. That was the cause of the quarrel. It was a fight between the President and Congress, and Grant was not willing that they should wage it over his shoulders. Stanton being backed by Congress, Grant retired. Johnson was hostile to Stanton, and he did not want him in his cabinet. Grant concluded that the best way out of the difficulty was to let the President, Congress, and Stanton fight it out among themselves.

"I think the papers are making too much of this controversy. It is simply an effort to rekindle the embers of a fire which has long since died out. I do not believe Mr. Chauncey Depew intended to do more than repeat from memory a statement made by Gen. Grant at a dinner table. He is a very honorable gentleman, but he, no doubt, thought there was something in this matter. But there was nothing more in Mr. Johnson's attitude than the ordinary political differences which will exist between men of different parties.

"I repeat again, there was no violence intended. Everybody was sick and tired of war. Nobody thought of fighting, except on paper. After Stanton was removed, I wanted President Johnson to nominate Gen. Jacob D. Cox as Secretary of War, and his confirmation by the Senate would have settled the whole controversy. Mr. Beverly Johnson coincided with me in this particular, but the President would fight it out in his own way.

"As I have already stated, Mr. Johnson was impressed with the belief that with the constitution and the laws he could successfully reconstruct the South. Mr. Lincoln, I think, was of the same opinion. Congress, however, wanted to provide the machinery and dictate the terms upon which the States that had seceded should be received back into the Union."

Gen. Schofield's Reminiscences.

[Chicago special.]

Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, who succeeded Stanton as Secretary of War under President Johnson, was in a position to know as much, perhaps, as anyone else concerning the unwritten history alluded to in Chauncey Depew's account of his interview with Gen. Grant. Like Gen Sherman, however, he declines to tell all that he knows.

"It is true that I was intimately associated with President Johnson, Gen. Grant, and the Cabinet officers during a portion of the period you mention," he said yesterday, when questioned by a reporter for the *Times*, "and knew all that was going on. I may say that there are records in existence which would explain everything, but they are of a confidential nature, and cannot be made public. For the same reason I do not feel at liberty to speak. It is an indisputable fact that that was a very critical period in the history of the nation. Johnson was understood to be a candidate for another term, and nobody doubted that the Republicans intended to run Grant for the Presidency. Under the constitution the President was Commander-in-chief of the Army, while Grant was the General in command, and there were fourteen States practically under military rule. The friends of both these parties were terribly in earnest, and at such a time—so shortly after the close of the war—there was nothing absurd in the apprehension that the contest might develop into a collision of arms. I was aware that Gen. Grant believed that President Johnson's plan of sending him to Mexico was a ruse to get him out of the country, but what foundation he had for such belief I do not know. My mission to France was in relation to the Mexican affair, and was in harmony with the views of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Grant. The purpose of my visit was to terminate the occupation of Mexico by the French. I went in November, 1865, and returned in May, 1866, so that I arrived in Washington while the impeachment trial was in progress. In the following fall I was made Secretary of War. My position was that of a mediator; that is, I was put at the head of the War Department to conciliate both parties by divesting the office of any pronounced political color. It was a measure deemed necessary at that time to keep down, as much as possible, the bitter feeling on both sides.

"President Johnson," continued General Schofield, "was the firmest, most obstinate man in his adherence to his political views that I ever knew, and of course he would have carried out his views if it had been possible. I have no reason to believe that he was not conscientious in his views. Personally I have never believed that he contemplated any treasonable measure, though, as I said before, I do not know on what grounds General Grant based his opinion."

Col. Sam Small Defends Johnson.

[Atlanta (Ga.) telegram.]

The Atlanta *Constitution* prints an article from Col. Sam W. Small on the revelations of the Depew letter. When President Johnson retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., he set about arranging his papers so that his biographer might have no trouble in dealing with the incidents of his life. About the events now under discussion he was especially particular. He called Col. Small to his aid in that work, and thus the latter came into the most intimate relations with the ex-President. Since that time all of Mr. Johnson's family have died save Mrs. Patterson, who was mistress of the white house. For the purpose of refreshing his memory Col. Small has visited Mrs. Patterson, and the present statements are the result: First, Andrew Johnson, on reaching the presidency, adopted the policy of Lincoln, as attested by Gen. Grant himself in evidence before a Congressional committee in 1867, full extracts from which are given. Second, at the time when Depew alleges that ex-Confederates were swarming around Washington, they could not have done so because their paroles kept them at home. Third, Johnson never favored martial trials for Confederate leaders. He secured the written opinions of Evarts, Charles O'Conor, and like men, by which he was guided. Fourth, the naming of Gen. Grant to accompany Lewis D. Campbell was done at the written request of Campbell, who thought Grant's military prestige would aid him. Fifth, the statement that Grant, in Johnson's presence in the cabinet, declined to go because it was a diplomatic mission, and the alleged scene which followed, was declared by Mr. Johnson to Mr. Small, in a conversation before the death of the former, to be false in every particular. Grant did not go because he feared that General Hancock might be appointed Secretary of War in place of Mr. Stanton. Sixth, Mrs. Patterson utterly denies all the alleged secret history concerning her father which has been published. In this she is sustained by the widow and son of the late Gideon Welles, who was Secretary of the Navy. Col. Small produces abundant documentary evidence to sustain all his statements.

Gov. Hendricks Talks.

[Indianapolis dispatch.]

The Indianapolis *News* contains an interview with Vice President Hendricks about the story put into circulation by Chauncey M. Depew to the effect that President Andrew Johnson contemplated the establishment of a congress composed entirely of rebel sympathizers.

"That story won't do," said Mr. Hendricks, "and public opinion will not sustain any such charges made twenty years after the alleged events happened, and after all the persons who were directly connected with them are dead. Personally I know nothing of Mr. Johnson's opinions or intentions further than the information that came to me in the position that I held. I was in the United States Senate, and I both spoke and voted against the impeachment of Johnson. While I never had any conversation with him on the subject referred to by Depew, I am sure that Johnson had no such intentions. He believed in restoring, and not in reconstructing, States, and that the Federal Government had no right to change or abrogate their constitutions. I think Mr. Lincoln had this view also. I have no doubt Johnson wanted Mr. Stanton removed, but it was on personal grounds, for they were not friends. I cannot believe he had any such purpose as that attributed to him, and I have never heard it charged before the last few days. It is not likely that such an important political matter could have remained silent for twenty years. I have read the various statements about it in the papers, and I am inclined to give the greatest credence to that of Judge Goodin, of Greenfield, whose recollection about such matters is always accurate, and who was then in a position to know what President Johnson wanted to do."

Ben Butler Interviewed.

[Boston special.]

Gen. Butler said to-day that there were many reasons why the Grant-Johnson matter was not brought into the impeachment trial. Johnson was not charged with the offense of which Grant mistrusted him, and the evidence they could have produced would have been incompetent. There was no legal evidence by which it could have been proven. Gen. Grant could not have disclosed it. There was another project of President Johnson's, as to revolutionizing the Government, which was not brought into the impeachment proceedings. "I had some very strong moral evidence," said Gen. Butler, "which I did not care to make known in the impeachment proceedings. The facts, however, were not so conclusive that I deemed it proper to exhibit an article of impeachment, founded on them, against the President. I still retain some of the instruments of evidence that strongly tend to support my belief. The proposition of Mr. Johnson to control the Government, differing from that of Gen. Grant, it now seems to me, for the first time, must have been made after Gen. Grant had refused to accede to it. What was known to me was not in shape to be brought before the public."

General Opinion.

[New York telegram.]

The *Herald* of this city prints a long installment of interviews with persons on the Depew matter relative to President Johnson. Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Col. Fred Grant reiterate their former statements. The latter said: "I have heard my father say again and again the same things in very much the same language. I have documentary evidence in my possession that would be collateral proof of the facts referred to in the conversation my father had with Mr. Depew, and I intend to collate them and my recollections upon that subject."

Frederick W. Seward, secretary of Secretary Seward, said he never heard anything of the story in question, and, like Hugh McCulloch, the story being new to him, he doubted its correctness.

Gen McClellan said he knew nothing of the charges, as he was in Europe.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Bontecou's Nose.

The last Petoskey Record pitches into Hon. C. S. Hampton, and attempts to show that he alone was wholly responsible for the change in postmaster at Charlevoix, and for the appointment of Mr. Strang instead of Mr. Eaton. The only thing proven by the article is that neither Mr. Bontecou nor those who "posted" him know anything about the matter. That Mr. Hampton hastened the settlement of the question is a fact, but that is all he did do. Mr. Strang was appointed on the petition of Charlevoix democrats, and without any apparent opposition. We believe the appointment is entirely satisfactory to the democracy of Charlevoix. The only "kicking" we have heard of is by those republicans who hope to distort the facts and create a factional fight and a division of the local democracy. Mr. Eaton's services for democracy in the past are well known, and from present indications his rewards are likely to be just as substantial as those of any other man in the county. Mr. Hampton is a greenbacker, a fusionist, and a shrewd, successful manager. He is feared by the republicans more than any other man in the district. As to his meddling propensities as charged in the headlines to the Record article, Bontecou better make no comparisons. Bontecou's nose is frequently found poking into other people's business. He is all the time meddling. He meddles with Petoskey democracy as well as Charlevoix democracy. He is to-day, we are told, in collusion with certain dissatisfied democrats trying to influence appointments. If democrats must accept the assistance of those outside their own party, it is certainly better to listen to the advice of those working for the same end and purpose as themselves, than to submit to those pretended friends who are at heart their enemies, and are leaving nothing undone to destroy them as a party. Bro. Bontecou, just keep your own nose at home, and remember: when Charlevoix democrats make up their mind to accomplish something, they don't ask advice of their enemies, but quietly go to work and do it themselves.

The Death of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

Major Gen. Geo. B. McClellan died at 2 o'clock Thursday morning at Orange, N. J., of neuralgia of the heart. He had for the past two weeks suffered occasionally from pains at the heart. Wednesday he felt in good spirits and with his wife and daughter visited friends in the neighborhood. Before returning to his home he made an appointment with a gentleman to meet him this morning at 11 o'clock. On his return home he ate heartily and spent the evening in conversation with his wife and daughter, retiring at 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the pains returned so severe that a messenger was dispatched on horseback to the general's physician. The doctor came at once, and for four hours endeavored to give him relief. His efforts were unsuccessful. At 3:10 A. M. the sufferer sighed, smiled and said. "Thank God, I have pulled through. I am now feeling relieved." A moment later he raised himself up on one hand, opened his eyes, looked about the room, and fell back dead. He was 59 years of age.

A great and chivalrous spirit has passed from earth. One of the most brilliant soldiers of modern times has lain down to rest. Simple and single hearted in his private life, frank, brave and knightly as a Chevalier Bayard in his military character George B. McClellan was a model citizen and a commander worthy to be loved as no other commander of the union armies was.

Whatever may have been his faults, Gen. McClellan's partial failure as a commander was not due to his own lack of ability to cope with a foe like Lee. He was not cordially sustained by the administration. Political enemies at Washington were constantly seeking to poison the mind of President Lincoln against him by disparaging his qualities as a military chieftain. They even went further than that. They pretended to question his loyalty to the union cause! As strong a partisan as James G. Blaine tardily concedes in the first volume of the superb historical work on wkich he is still engaged, that McClellan was the victim not only of the government's half-hearted confidence in him but also of the machinations of political enemies at the national capitol. We are profoundly convinced—and it is the deliberate opinion of the best military authorities—that if McDowell had been allowed to re-inforce McClellan, Richmond would have fallen within a week after the junction. That was the greatest blunder of Lincoln's administration. McDowell himself protested against the order directing him to return to the Shenandoah Valley to intercept Stonewall Jackson. He clearly pointed out that he could not get back in time to inflict any damage on Jackson. The latter's descent in the valley was simply a ruse of Gen. Lee to alarm the government and frighten it into recalling McDowell's force to the defense of Washington. The truth is, the Zach. Chandlers and the Ben. Wades, the fierce political warriors who were denouncing McClellan as a traitor, etc., were nearly scared out of their wits when they imagined that their precious carcasses were in danger, and they got around the president and by their frantic appeals influenced him to order McDowell to retrace his steps. This the redoubtable political warriors believed would serve a double purpose, viz., it would keep Jackson away from Washington, thus insuring their own personal safety, and it would weaken McClellan and force him to abandon the campaign against Richmond. They were afraid of "Little Mac's" prestige with the people, and they wanted to crush him.

At 36 years of age Gen. McClellan was called to the exalted and responsible position of commander-in-chief of the union armies. He organized the Army of the Potomac into one of the best fighting forces the world ever saw. He gained the love and confidence of his troops; he inspired hope and enthusiasm where before had been fear and distrust; he forced back the ablest general in the confederate service to the fortifications of Richmond; he fought a score of severe battles and never lost one; he whipped Lee at Antietam in a square fight; and he would eventually have crushed him if he had not again been relieved by an administration which weakly listened to the evil counsels of the politicians. He retired to private life, but not to flaunt his real or fancied wrongs in the face of the public at every opportunity. He quietly and unostentatiously entered upon as honorable a civic career as ever graced the annals of American citizenship. He was nominated for president by the democratic party in 1864, but was defeated. He engaged in business pursuits, and in 1877 was elected governor of New Jersey, serving with distinguished credit in that honorable office until 1881. The last four years of his life were devoted to his family, his domestic relations being of the happiest character. He was truly a grand and good man, and his fame will become the proud heritage of a grateful people.—Lansing Journal.

Plants Used by Man.

It is stated that the number of plants used by man at the present time does not exceed three thousand. Of these about 2,500 are cultivated in America. The varieties used for food do not exceed 600. Of edible fruits and seeds there are 100 classed as vegetables, 100 as roots and bulbs, 50 varieties of grain, about 20 of which produce sugar and syrup. In addition to this perhaps 30 kinds will yield oil, and 6 kinds wine. The number of medicine-supply plants is nearly double that of the fruit-yielding, amounting to 1,140, about 350 of which are employed in the various branches of industry. Of the latter, 76 furnish dye-stuff, 8 wax, 16 salt, and more than 40 supply food for cattle. There are no fewer than 250 kinds of poisonous plants cultivated, among which are only 66 of a narcotic sort, the remainder being classed as deadly poisons.

Ex-President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, although over eighty-two years old, preserves his mental faculties unimpaired. He recognizes with ease the faces of men who were his pupils half a century ago.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what consultates a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients, with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Cronter. 2

STUDY OF LEGS.

Living on a Hill Advantageous to Calves —Langtry's Crooked Limbs.

The women and the men too, of course, who live on the hilly side of town, have calves shaped entirely unlike the calves of those who live on the flats. It results from a cause which every man who has paid much attention to physical training understands. Hill-climbing develops the muscles on the side and upper portion of the calves, which level walking never exercises, and which consequently never develop. Olympic club men, to develop side and upper muscles on the lower leg, do trembling-board exercise, springing from the balls of the feet. In that exercise the same muscles are prominently employed as in walking up hill, hence the hill women have legs developed in such form as to reduce, by comparison, the size of the ankles. The swell of the calf is more pronounced in the dwellers on the flat side of town, who are sometimes open to the criticism made by a local French shoe-dealer, who, speaking to the reporter of a wealthy patron, said: "Madam has a beautiful foot, but her leg begins too soon.

In the days when men, at least, were given full license in the matter of dressing their legs to show them and their taste to full advantage, the French had this proverb: "Cela lui fait belle jambe;" literally, "That makes him a handsome leg." This was said of a man's fortune: "He has 100,000 francs of his own and 200,000 which his mother left him." Answer—"Cela lui fait belle jambe." In those days it is plain that the kind of beauty that money took the place of was the beauty of the leg; therefore, how highly priced the handsome leg By an easy reversal might not a handsome leg take the place of a fortune in furthering a man's success in life? As it is now, a man with a love of a mustache, soft, brown, curling, but with an unspeakable leg, will make more headway in a ball-room full of marriageable girls than a man with a perfectly-shaped leg, bagged up in straight-cut broadcloth. This is obviously wrong. One's barber controls one's mustache, but the shape of the leg depends upon the manner of life, the habits and practices of the owner of the leg. That beauty of face indicates simply nothing as to the beauty or ugliness of the leg was signally proven by the case of Mrs. Langtry. After dazing two continents with the beauty of her face, the famous Lily once played Rosalind in proper costume, and has ever since played it, to the amazement of the critics, in a costume including a skirt, which came below her knees. The reason for this is that it would be an easy trick to hang your hat on either of the Lily's knees. An uglier leg than hers was never undraped before an astonished audience. Possibly Lily never knew how ugly her leg is. This commonly occurs, and for a very simple reason. Every man or woman examining his or her legs does so from a front and upward point of view. This is very deceptive, as the side muscles of the calves thus seen give an impression of rounded contour which a side view may totally lack.

The beautiful Langtry might have taken a front view of her legs until the end of time without discovering the dreadful forward shoot of her knees. It is a side view that makes the test. Then the side muscles are no longer deceptive, and the knee, if it is too prominent, stands out, literally, like the nose on a face. Therefore, madam, stand in front of your pier mirror, or, if you have none, lean a washstand mirror against the wall, resting it on the floor, taking care to stand, yourself, so as to get a profile view of your legs. It may give you a surprise. A front view you are of course familiar with, and know whether or not your legs have an accountable attraction for each other at the knees. Man has only a limited opportunity to study this peculiarity—why so many women are knock-kneed. Even his opinion that so many are is founded on observation largely confined to the stage, and it is possible that there may be an affinity between the stage and women with knock-knees. Of course, the professional girl and burlesquer are not included in this study, as they have all been trained how to stand in order to overcome any disposition on the part of their knees to come together. But when the legitimate actress for the first time dons "shape" clothes, a new pair of caressing knees is disclosed. Those who remember Belle Pateman's performance here as Hamlet will remember as straight a pair of legs as has ever carried a legitimate across a California stage, yet there was a noticeable tendency to flock together displayed by the small, shapely legs. Whether this peculiarity obtains in the same proportion among women in private life as among actresses will only be known when women dress so as to display as much from the feet up as they do now from the head down. It is their style of dress, totally hiding their legs, which makes the women so much more difficult to study than men. When one looks at Toby Rosenthal's Constande de Beverly it is her legs which indicate not only her feelings at the moment when she is portrayed, but also much of her character.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Hereafter in Pennsylvania there is to be a limit to the erection of "tall towers" and tenement houses skyward, a bill having passed the assembly providing for a legal limit to eighty feet.

A new profession has made its appearance, namely that of "floral adornist." The ladies who have graduated in the art will, for a fee of $5, adorn the table for the dinner to be given, also the house for an evening reception.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

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Dyeing Silk.

Dyeing silk is always a hand process, as the color of a dyer's hand suggests, and here machinery does not attempt to interfere. Long troughs fill the sloppy and steamy room, in which the great skeins of silk yarn are dipped from cross-sticks, by party-colored human beings, who move them occasionally to and fro to make sure all parts have a fair chance. The muddy hues suggest little of the brilliancy of color that is to be the glory of the completed fabric, and we will not enter into any trade secrets of their composition. But there is good dyeing and bad dyeing, honest dyeing and false dyeing, and a silk-maker who has intent to deceive can make his yarn take 300 per cent of extra weight by the use of metallic substances in the dye-pot. This accounts for some of the cheapness as well as the bad wear of certain foreign fabrics which look as well at first sight as goods at a much higher price. Some of the foreign black silks are so highly "loaded" with nitrate of iron as to give color to the belief in "spontaneous combustion" in silk which caused the North German Steamship Company in 1879 to refuse the weightier foreign silks. The carbon of the silk and the nitrate make a compound closely parallel to gun-cotton, which is simply cotton fibre soaked with nitric acid. American manufacturers challenge consumers to test the purity of their fabrics, which may be done by ravelling the silk into threads. If heavily loaded they will break easily, feel rough to the touch because of the particles of dye, taste inky to the tongue, and burn smouldering into a yellow, greasy ash instead of crispy into almost nothing. These are tests lady buyers of a silk dress should not forget. The range of tint in colored silks is remarkable, and the variety of shade required from year to year by fashion makes a curious pictorial history of the times. One dealer at the Centennial showed a rainbow in silk threads.—*From "A Silk Dress," in Harper's Magazine for July.*

The Independent

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RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY.

The most influential religious organ in the States.—*The Spectator, London, Eng.*

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P. O. Box 2787, New York.

The *Clinical Record* says that after the Chief Engineer of the Water Department of Philadelphia pointed out the poor quality of the water and the glaring defects in its supply, he was requested by the authorities "to refrain from any further expression of his sentiments on the subject, no matter how great the general public interest in it."

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 5, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $8@12.
OATS, per bu., 35@40c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 80c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., 90c.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@40c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 25@30c.
EGGS, per doz., 18@20c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 13c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 7c; Dry Salt Side, 8c.
SALT BEEF, 7c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 12½c.
KEROSENE OIL.—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 10@15c; Roast 10@12½c; Stew 6@7c.
PORK—Steak 10c; Roast 10c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 15c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

WANTED SOME CASH.

During the next two weeks we have got to raise about one hundred dollars in cash and would like all who can give us a lift on their subscription to do so.

☞Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞Just received.—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

☞Parties having potatoes to sell will find it to their advantage to call at Upright and Emrey's.

☞The highest market price given for potatoes, at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Wanted 1,000 bushels of potatoes at Upright and Emrey's.

☞Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞Boneless Ham at Jefferies' Market.

Local Notes and News.

Gard. Brown returned home from the east, last week.

R. W. Kane and wife have gone to Ionia to visit friends.

O. D. Hilton will get settled in his new house this week.

Amos Fox is building a barn on his lot adjoining Dr. Carlstein's

L. D. Bartholomew has invented a stove drum that beats the world.

Mrs. Dr. Crouter returned Saturday from her visit with friends in Canada.

W. H. Harris will settle his family in Fox's house recently occupied by Lewis Miller.

Material for new school district No. 6, Hayes, was got out at the factory last week.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken will preach at the Ross school house, next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Union temperance meeting at the Congregational church Sunday evening, addressed by Rev. C. F. VanAuken.

Miss Anna Findlay, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Manning returned to her home in Boyne Falls Tuesday.

On her last trip to Chicago the City of Traverse took over 10,000 bushels of potatoes, besides lumber and other products.

Elmer Mayne is limping around on crutches, having severely sprained an ankle while at work on Al. Washburn's house last week.

W. P. Brown raised 150 bushels of Beauty of Hebron potatoes from less than one acre of ground, one of which weighs about five pounds.

Manistique Sun: The propeller Remora will run between Thompson and Charlevoix the balance of this season, carrying fish for S. H. Davis & Co.

Next Wednesday evening the ladies of the M. E. church will give another of their popular ten-cent teas, serving pumpkin pie and baked beans promptly at 5 o'clock, continuing till 9. Come early, and get a good supper.

President Cleveland has appointed Thursday, Nov. 26th, as Thanksgiving day.

Harry Briggs, foreman of the Elk Rapids Progress, and Miss Nellie McCauley, of St. James, Beaver Island, were married by Fr. Gallagher on Oct. 26th.

The captain of the schooner Wolin slipped and fell on Tuesday afternoon, breaking one of his legs. He was taken to the Bridge street house to be cared for.

The manager of the rink is making improvements this week by building a chimney, putting up a stove, and boarding up the basement outside so as to make it comfortable for winter.

Fred See is preparing to move his family to Acme, Grand Traverse county, where he will settle on a farm. Fred has been one of the reliable men in the factory, whose place cannot be filled every day in the week.

Fire caught in the attic of John Ackert's house Wednesday afternoon, but was extinguished before the department arrived. Probably a defective chimney, as it caught once last winter in about the same place.

If anyone hereafter misunderstands what an open saloon means in this state it will not be the fault of the supreme court. The very clear opinion written by chief justice Morse and concurred in by the other members leaves no room for evasion or subterfuge. The saloon must have all its doors closed and locked and no one must be inside at such time, as the law calls for closing, or there is an infraction of the statute.

Mrs. Margaret O'Neill was stricken down with paralysis on Monday morning, and died Wednesday afternoon. She was 63 years old, and leaves a husband and eight children to mourn her death. The family moved to this place seven years ago from Dor county, Wis., and have made many warm friends who will extend sympathy in their great bereavement. Funeral services at the house on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Fr. Piass, of Petoskey.

What our boys need is less spice and more corned beef. Good solid reading which makes them feel that they are in their glory when they are burnishing the brass on the shop door because it is the first step in the upward climb, is what they ought to have. A single book which makes drudgery delightful because it is a good beginning is better than a thousand which inflame the fancy and render real life tasteless. The dime novel is the right bower of the devil when he is playing for a boy's head and heart.—New York Herald.

Ayer's American Newspaper Annual for 1885 is received. It gives a list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, including general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates. From it you can learn the character of the surface, the nature of the soil, and its adaptability to the growth of the various agricultural staples, of every state, territory, and county in the United States, and each of the Canadian provinces. It enumerates the leading manufactures of each state and county, and also gives the number of manufacturing establishments, the amount of capital invested, the number of hands employed, and the value of annual products in each state, territory and county. Price $3. N. W. Ayer & Son Philadelphia.

Editorial correspondence Harbor Springs Independent: "At Beaver Fall just as day was breaking I saw the first natural gas I had ever seen burning. The gas is brought from the gas wells miles away in large pipes and is burned in the furnaces of the manufactories instead of coal. The pressure on the pipes is so great that the flow of gas can not be shut off when it is not needed in the furnaces, and consequently it is burned at the waste pipe, sending up a ruddy flame to a great hight, and brilliantly lighting up the vicinity. Lying in my berth and watching it through the window a brilliant idea struck me. Now there is my good friend Brother Bontecou. He is an inexhaustible natural gas well. His gas cannot be shut off at the end of the campaign but he continues gassing just the same. Why not tap him and light Petoskey with natural gas instead of electricity? Any one is welcome to apply this invention. I don't care to. I tapped Bontecou for a quarter one time and he didn't have it."

Shipments.

Below we give a summary of the shipments as reported from the custom house, Charlevoix, for the week ending Wednesday evening;

Hardwood lumber, feet	535,000
Wood, cords	348
Bark, cords	60
Pig iron, tons	500
Potatoes, bu	15,700
Turnips, bu	200

We also give a summary for the month of October, 1885, and for the corresponding month, 1884:

	1885	1884
Hardwood lumber, feet	1,195,000	2,209,000
Shingles	567,000	.....
Heading	28,250	.....
Railroad ties	4,400	.....
Cedar posts	10,500	3,500
Wood, cords	1,601	1,195
Bark, cords	204	120
Slabs, cords	.....	125
Pig iron, tons	800	1,000
Anchors, chains, and old iron	26	.....
Potatoes, bu	24,450	.....
Turnips, bu	800	.....

M. E. Church.

"Is eternal punishment of the finally impenitent bible doctrine?" This subject, assigned by the district meeting, will be considered by the pastor of the M. E. church next Sunday 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Iddings will preach at Ironton next Sunday afternoon, at the usual hour.

Rev. Mr. Putman will preach at Black's school house next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Young people's service at M. E. church next Sunday at 6 o'clock led by Jos. Goss. All invited.

Song service at M. E. church next Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Charlevoix Postoffice.

Before another week the postoffice will probably be transferred to the new postmaster. and the office removed to Eaton's building, one door south of the present JOURNAL office.

There will be no material change in the arrangement and disposition of postoffice boxes during this quarter.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family, weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as The Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magizine, and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment, or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address, The Independent, 251 Broadway, New York City.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

☞When in want of any kind of stationery, call and inspect the new stock just opened at this office.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the JOURNAL'S club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription, and one year in advance in cash.

Price.		With the Journal.
$1 00	Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 00
1 00	New York Weekly World	2 00
2 00	Pomeroy's Democrat	2 65
75	Detroit Echo, weekly	1 75
1 00	Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 50	The Cottage Hearth (monthly)	2 25

Sample Copies furnished on application.

WOOD WANTED.

Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

J. L. HURD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

We offer a large invoice of woolen goods, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, flannels, etc. Suitable for winter wear.

These goods were bought at bottom figures during the summer, and before the late advance in values, which at present is from 15 to 20 per cent.

We shall give our trade the entire benefit of our fortunate purchases. Now is the time to lay in Winter Supplies cheaper than goods have ever before been offered. Do not expend a dollar before at least looking over our Stock and Prices.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We are showing an elegant new line of Cloaks at fully one third lower prices than last season.

TEAS.

MAYFLOWER TEA,—OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Another Invoice of Spring pickings just received. The only strictly pure uncolored Japan Tea in the market.

A few weeks ago we placed on sale 25 chests of new 50 cent Japan Tea at THIRTY-FIVE cents, just for fun. Only a few packages of this Tea are left, and we shall hereafter limit the quantity to 5 pounds. Not more than 5 pounds sold to any one buyer.

We desire to return thanks to our many friends, for their liberal patronage of the past year. OUR SALES for the past month were ONE THIRD GREATER than for the corresponding time last year. With a gratifying increase of business we are satisfied with a very small profit margin.

J. L. HURD & CO.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

In the matter of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the third day of August, A. D. 1885, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the postoffice in the village of Clarion, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all incumbrances by morigage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, known and described as the north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing eighty (80) acres more or less, and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing forty (40) acres more or less, both descriptions of land being in township number thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west.

Dated November 11th, A. D. 1885.

ALFRED P. HEASLEY,
121 Administrator.

ANOTHER INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

☞Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

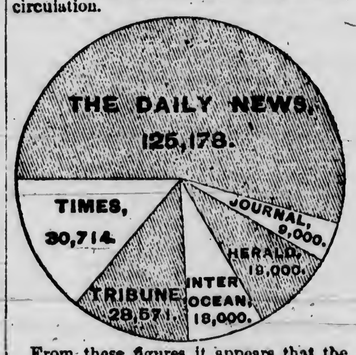
☞The price of "BRICK" POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the JOURNAL for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

The Chicago Daily News

Has the Largest Daily Circulation in America.

Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 130,000 papers a day.

The magnitude of this unequaled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 19,873 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American journalism.

It is a member of the *Associated Press*, and is the only 2-cent paper in the West that possesses this first essential to a complete news service. In addition, it has its own private wire (by lease from the Western Union Telegraph Co.) connecting its Chicago office with New York and Washington, at both of which points it has its own news bureaus. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS prints ALL the news.

It is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It solicits the patronage of intelligent, thoughtful, honest people, who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a "short and to the point" paper. It believes that newspaper reading is but an incident of the day, not its chief business. It accordingly leaves to the "blanket sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless amplification. It seeks to say all that the reader should care to read, and to say it in the shortest possible manner. It is a daily paper for busy people.

It is a clean paper, fit for the family circle. It is a cheap paper—2 cents per day, 12 cents per week, 50 cents per month, $6.00 per year. Sold by all news dealers throughout the Northwest. Mailed to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of price.

Where the facilities of a daily mail are not enjoyed THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is recommended as "the next best." It is a large 8 page, 64 column paper, carefully made up to meet all the varying needs of the family circle. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. It is equal to the best.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees, best of good buildings, seven miles from Ch'x. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 108

HER LOVERS.

BY BACHELOR BEN.

My first, my very first, his name was Will—
A handsome fellow; fair, with curling hair,
And lovely eyes. I have his locket still.
He went to Galveston and settled there,
A letter I heard so. Ah, dear me—dear me!
How terribly in love he used to be!

The second, Robert Hill, he told his love
The first night that we met. 'Twas at a ball—
A foolish boy. He carried off my glove.
We sat out half the dances in the hall,
And flirted in the most outrageous way.
Ah, me! how mother scolded all next day.

The third woke up my heart. From night till morn,
From morn till night I dreamed of him,
I treasured up a rosebud he had worn;
My tears and kisses made his picture dim.
Strange that I cannot feel the old, old flame,
When I remember Paul—that was his name.

The fourth and fifth were brothers—twins at that;
Good fellows, kind, devoted, clever, too.
'Twas rather shabby to refuse them flat—
Both in one day, but what else could I do?
My heart was still with Paul, and he had gone
Yacht sailing with the Misses Garretson!

He never cared for me—I found that out—
Despite the foolish clingings of my hope;
A few months proved it clear beyond a doubt.
I steeled my heart; I would not pine or mope,
But masked myself in gayety, and went
To grace his wedding when the cards were sent.

So these were all my loves. My husband? Oh,
I met him down in Florida one fall—
Rich, middle-aged, and prosy, as you know;
He asked me, I accepted; that is all.
A kind, good soul; he worships me; but then
I never count him in with other men.

THERE'S DANGER IN DELAY.

BY STELLA GARR.

The sun had never shone upon so fair a June. The skies were never so blue, the flowers so sweet, the breezes so soft, the hours so rosy. So thought Lorraine Lorrimer.

She lifted her eyes to her companion's face at that moment, and met his looking down at her. The eyes into which she looked were ordinarily laughing and blue, but their expression was intensified just now. Dark and soft, there was an electrical fasination in their gaze that caused the warm blood to tingle in her cheeks and flush over her forehead. Her eyes drooped swiftly. He smiled, and passed his hand caressingly over the small brown one that lay on his arm.

They were not lovers, these two; they were "only friends," as Lorraine would have said, then.

They were paeing with slow, lingering footsteps a long country road, which was shaded by arching trees that met and embraced far above their heads.

The air was charged with the odor of honeysuckle, and vibrant with the song of a lark which had escaped the confines of mortal vision, and was beating its little heart out somewhere beyond the curtained fringes of foliage, in the depths of ethereal blue through which the setting sun was pouring a glory of gold and red; but these facts, though instinctively recognized as fragments of the general harmony, made no very distinct impression upon the consciousness of either of them.

That dusty highway, with its tall enclosing hedges and its whispering leafy avenue, might have contained the whole sum of life, so little they desired or thought of anything beyond it.

But life holds more than a succession of peaceful footsteps, even on a fair June day. A few steps more brought them to a stile, and it had to be crossed.

"You are tired," said the young man. "Sit on this stile and rest awhile. I will not let you fall."

He leaned on the stile beside her, and held her hands, until his eye was attracted by some flowers that grew luxuriantly in the hedge on the opposite side of the road.

"I must get you some of that woodbine," he said; "I like the pale-colored bloom better than that tinged with red; it is sweeter. Do not move until I return."

She sat still and watched him. He came back soon, with a fragrant, creamhued cluster in his hands.

"Do you like them?" he said, smiling up at her, and caressing her cheek with the dainty blossoms.

Between them they fastened them into the folds of her fichu. Lorraine tried first, but her hands trembled, and the flowers fell, and were scattered into her lap.

He smiled as he gathered them up, and held them while she secured them.

"Everything is better done when we do it together, Lorraine," he said, as he again folded her hands in his.

"Shall we come home?" he asked softly.

"I am ready," she said.

"Yes, Lorraine, we must go," he answered; yet still he lingered, while the sweet, nameless odors of the summer twilight hovered about them, the red flush of the sunset fell over them like a benediction, and the warm air palpitated with the last thrilling notes of the weary warbler as he sank toward his nest.

"Lorraine, you look happy."

"I feel happy. Everything is so beautiful to-night," replied the girl, dreamily.

"Yes, everything; the trees, the birds, the sky, the sun, the flowers, and—you. Lorraine, I don't want to go home."

He drew closer, and again his eyes sought hers, with the subtle, indefinable magnetism in their depths which caused the color to stir so uneasily in her cheek.

"Rex, we must go home," she said, nervously.

"Come, then; let me lift you down."

"No, Rex; please don't," she said, startled.

"Why not?" he whispered. And lifting her in his arms he held her close and kissed her.

* * * * *

Eight weeks later, Lorraine stood in her bed-room, reading a letter from Rex. She was paler and thinner than she had been in June, and there was a heavy, wistful look in her large eyes which then had been strange to them.

She read the letter through twice, and then she put it down. It was a customary thing for Lorraine and Rex to correspond, but this was the first letter he had written since they had met in June. It was a long letter. A large part of it was filled with a half-serious, half-jesting apology for the long silence. "You will see," wrote Rex, "that my holiday has been exacting all my time."

"'My holiday has been exacting all my time!'" Lorraine's lip curled with something like contempt, of herself and of Rex, too. "How great must Rex's regard for me be!" she said; and then the memory of the June evening which now seemed so very far away rushed upon her, and the tears fell over her face like rain.

At Christmas she saw Rex again. He came and went in the same day.

"Lorraine," he whispered as he bade her good-by—"Lorraine, do not forget me!" and he was gone; while she stood trembling, with his kiss warm upon her lips.

For awhile Lorraine was happy. No word had Rex spoken, but the language of lip, and hand, and eye was unmistakable. Every gesture, every glance, every intonation said to Lorraine's heart, "You belong to me, and I belong to you." And Lorraine's heart responded. That was enough.

But week after week went by; Easter came and passed; Lorraine had many letters, but the one so constantly looked for never came.

Lorraine sought distraction in study. Far oftener than not, her light burned late into the night. Foolish, was it? Yes, very foolish. Young and eager spirits are so apt to be foolish until life's stern discipline has taught them how best to be wise.

By June, Lorraine was very ill. During the first days of her illness came the letter which had tarried so long. "I hear that you have been ill," it said; "I am sorry for that. You have been working too hard. If life is short, there is no need to deprive one's friends of one's presence any earlier than is absolutely necessary."

He was sorry that he had kept her letter waiting an answer so long; he was always sorry for that. He spoke pleasantly of an anticipated holiday in Madeira. Between friends of no extraordinary degree, the letter would have passed muster; from Rex to Lorraine, at the hour of Lorraine's extremity, it was heartless.

Lorraine crushed it under her pillow, and turned her face to the wall. She knew the truth at last.

It was not so much the loss of Rex that she grieved over. She could have borne that. She would have thought scorn of a love that placed its own happiness before that of its object. It was the loss of her faith that she mourned; the loss of her faith in Rex; and through him of her faith in all things human. She almost lost her faith in God. Ay, she did lose it for awhile. She groped in the darkness that shrouded her for a hand to hold by, and she found none. It was a bitter time for Lorraine.

And, meanwhile, what of Rex? He meant no harm. He had the best of intentions. He was not wicked; only weak.

The idol and darling of half the women he knew, perhaps he was a little careless of the mischief worked by his beautiful face, his bewildering smile, and rare charm of manner.

Easy, luxurious, self-appreciative, it suited him to be worshiped by women. He liked change; it was a necessity of his nature. Change of scene, change of friends—these things eased life of its monotony. It pleased him to see fair faces flush and fair eyes droop at his eloquent glances and exquisitely modulated words—such study of human nature interested him.

He possessed the faculty of attaching himself to people easily; but the large, long-suffering, high-souled love of a heart such as Lorraine's was beyond his comprehension. When he was with Lorraine he was honestly "in love" with her—for the time. When he left her, his passion cooled. In his normal condition of mind, such an idea as that of allowing himself to be entirely appropriated by one woman seemed preposterous.

Ten years later, Rex and Lorraine met again. It was again June; Rex was waiting for Lorraine in her own summer parlor. It was a pretty room—made beautiful by all the graces which a woman of refined nature and delicate tastes gathers about her instinctively.

The years had brought Lorraine their success. The seed sown in sorrow and tears so long ago had brought forth an abundant harvest—as the world counts abundance. Lorraine had waked one morning to find herself famous; the finger of material want could never touch her while she had power to use her pen.

To Rex, as he paced restlessly backward and forward in the pretty room, it seemed a long time that he waited.

At last he heard a light, slow step, and the rustle of a woman's dress. The quiver that ran through his strong frame told him that Lorraine was coming. The man's very hands trembled.

Half-way across the room she stopped. He rose; and they stood and looked at each other.

She held out her hand. Rex bent low over it, and touched it reverently with his lips.

For a little they talked of old times, and of old friends whom they both had known. Then Rex said:

"Lorraine, I have come with the hope that it is not yet too late for us to live the old days over again." She read his meaning in his eyes. "Lorraine, we used to be happy together; let us be happy again. You think I have been long in coming; but tell me it is not too late. Let me claim what is mine—mine by the right of love."

He stopped nervously. She looked so pale, so cold, as she sat there. But she did not speak.

"Lorraine," he continued, gathering courage from her silence, "you love your work, but it does not satisfy you. You are contented, but you are not happy. Your face tells me that. Do not refuse my love; be my wife; my life shall be spent in the care of yours. For the sake of our old friendship give me what I ask, Lorraine."

The words were warmly, passionately spoken, but they made no impression upon Lorraine's marble calm.

"I am sorry you spoke of this, Rex," she said; "I have chosen my path in life, and chosen it deliberately; it is too late to change it now."

"Do you fear that I should not give you sympathy in your work? Lorraine, my greatest, my most constant sympathy shall be always with you in this thing, as in all others. Ah, Lorraine! you used not to be so hard to move in the old days."

"Your sympathy would have been life to me then," she said; "now I have learned to live without it."

Rex's forehead flushed. "Perhaps I have deserved this; I have deserved it; but you cannot think that I should not have come to you all the same now had I found you in different circumstances? Lorraine! I wish I had. You would not have misjudged me then."

"No," she said slowly, "I do not believe that. I never have thought that you intended to do me injustice, except perhaps at first. I have seen how it was for a long time now. You could not make up your mind, Rex. You disturbed our friendship—the friendship we were happy in—without being sure that you wished for anything more than friendship."

"And will you always bear me a grudge for that, Lorraine? Can one interest so fill your life that you need no other? The care and protection of husband and friend, the love of little children—are these things nothing to you? Lorraine, was your life meant to be so cold and loveless?"

Rex's voice had lost nothing of its old winning sweetness and persuasive power. A close observer might have seen an increase in Lorraine's pallor, and her fingers closed round the arm of her chair with painful intensity.

"I find no fault with my life; let that suffice for us both," she said. "It is as useful a one as I ever have hoped to make it; more so; and I am perfectly happy in my work."

"I do not doubt that you are happy in your work. Heaven knows I do not overestimate my own power to make you happy. But, Lorraine, it is a poor life, after all, that lives only for itself, and to itself, even in the noble way that yours is lived. If you allow other lives to starve for what you have it in your power to bestow, your life, live it how you will, is still a wasted one."

"Is my life a wasted one?" she said, slowly; "I do not think it is."

"In one sense it is wasted, if not in another. Yours is a life of intellect merely; you live no life of heart; it is the union of the two that makes life complete Were hearts given us to be steeled to affection, Lorraine?"

"You mistake," Rex, she said gently; "there are other affections besides this one you speak of, and my life does not want these. But, in justice to you, let me tell you that ten years ago I lost a friend, 'only a friend,' that was dearer to me than anything on earth can ever be again. He is dead."

"A friend! And he is dead! Lorraine, will you permit the specter of a dead friend to come between you and my living love?" he said impetuously.

"Hush!" she said. "You can have no conception of what his friendship was to me. No man's living love could requite me for the memory of it. It is my most precious possession."

He was silent for a moment, almost awed by her tone, and her pale, lofty look. Then the sense of what he had lost rushed over him, and half maddened him.

"Friendship!" he cried; "you are trifling with me. Tell me the truth, Lorraine; I demand it as my right that I should know; are you wasting your own life and spoiling mine over a fond and foolish fancy, or did you love this man, your friend?"

The color rose into her fair, pale cheek, but she gazed at him with steady eyes.

"It may be so; I cannot tell; it is not necessary that I should analyze my feeling. It is enough that no earthly thing can ever come between me and that most sacred memory."

"Ah, Lorraine!" he said, sadly; "if I had died ten years ago you would have said that of me. Now you will allow a shadow to spoil our lives. Have you no little love for me left?"

"Hush! Rex; is it I who have spoiled our lives?"

"You used to believe in the old-fashioned notion of one love, and one only."

"One love; it is possible that it may be transferred," she said.

"At least, your love is not large enough to embrace ordinary human nature with its faults and follies," he said, bitterly; "I have discovered that. The objects of your regard must be free from blemishes—faultless."

Her eyes lightened. "No, Rex; love does not regard faults. Believe me, I do not willfully refuse what you ask. But the friendship abused, the love slighted ten years ago, are beyond my power to recall. Spare me, Rex. Do you think I do not suffer also? Does it cost me nothing to deny you now what then I so gladly gave?"

Rex rose, and held out his hands. "There is no hope for me then, Lorraine? Ah! dear, give me the right—give me the right that I want, for old love's sake," he pleaded.

She shook her head sadly. "There is only one thing that makes the bond of marriage tolerable," she said, "and that between us two is impossible. The past can never be recalled. We are better apart."

Curious Features of Glaciers.

The periodical growth and decline of the frozen rivers of the Alps are the most remarkable and least understood of glacial phenomena. For nearly thirty years most of the Alpine glaciers have been diminishing. Many of them have been reduced in length by hundreds and even thousands of feet, and have decreased in volume by millions of cubic feet. Between 1871 and 1875 every known glacier was decreasing in size. Then began the period of enlargement. The Bossons glacier of Mont Blanc commenced to creep down the valley again. Within the next four years three more glaciers began to grow. In the past two years fifty glaciers have begun their season of advancement. The period of diminution has entirely ceased in the western and central Alps, but the glaciers of the Austrian Alps and a few others are still decreasing.

These phenomena are not merely of scientific interest. To the inhabitants of many an Alpine valley the periodical growth of the glaciers is a season of dread and solicitude. Twelve great disasters that within the past two centuries swept many hamlets out of existence were all due to glacial growth. The great ice streams in their resistless progress tumble vast rocks down the mountains, uproot trees, shove the turf before them, and tear dwellings into splinters. Thrice has the valley of the Sass been desolated by a glacier that completely dammed the river, and thus flooded the country. Villages have been overwhelmed by great masses of ice that have tumbled from the advancing glaciers. While the period of glacial recession is one of comparative security, the season of growth brings almost constant anxiety and inquietude to the inhabitants.

The Swiss Alpine Club has been engaged for some years in efforts to discover the laws that govern these phenomena. Its President, Prof. Forel, in a recent report, says that some indications of the nature of these laws have been obtained, but they cannot be satisfactorily investigated until much more data have been secured. The society is accumulating a great number of observations, and Prof. Forel invites the co-operation of all scientific mountaineers and Alpine travelers in these interesting and important researches.—*Anon.*

The Charming Oriole.

The bird's song consists of four notes, and it is curious that, although there is a peculiar, rich, flute-like quality by which the oriole notes may be recognized, no two sing alike. Robins, song sparrows, and perhaps all other birds sing differently from each other, so far as I have observed, but none differ so greatly, in my opinion, as orioles. The four that I have been able to study carefully enough to reduce this song to the musical scale, though all having the same compass, arranged the notes differently in every case. The oriole is, of course, not limited in expression to his song. I have spoken of his cry of distress or of war, which was two tones slurred together. The ordinary call, as he goes about a tree, especially a fruit tree in bloom, seeking insects over and under each leaf or blossom, is a single note, loud and clear. If a pair are on the tree together, it is the same, but much softer.

An oriole that I watched in the Catskill Mountains regularly fed its mate while she was sitting, and as he left the nest, after giving her a morsel, he uttered two notes which sounded exactly like "A-dieu," adding, after a pause, two more which irresistibly said, "Dear-y." There was a peculiar mournfulness in the bird's strain, as if he implied "It's a sad world of cats and crows, and inquisitive people, and we may never meet again." Perhaps it was prophetic, for disaster did overtake the little family; a high wind rocked the cradle—which was on a small maple tree—so violently as to throw out the youngsters before they could fly. The accident was remedied as far as possible by returning them to the nest, but whether they were injured by the fall I never learned.

Scolding is quite ready to an oriole's tongue, and even squawks like a robin's are not unknown. The female has similar utterances, but in those I have listened to her song was weaker, lacked the clear-cut perfection of her mate's, and sounded like the first efforts of a young bird. In the case of those now under consideration, the female reproduced exactly her partner's notes, only in this inferior style, which seemed rather unusual. The sweetest sound the oriole utters is a very low one, to his mate when near by, or fishing away with her, or to his nestlings before they leave home. It is a tender, yearning call that makes one feel like an intruder, and as if she should beg pardon and retire. It is impossible to describe or reduce to the scale, but it is well worth waiting and listening for.—*Olive Thorne Miller, in the Atlantic.*

IN Aberdeen, Scotland, many persons are down on dancing, of which they speak as "close-bosomed whirlings."

WHOEVER makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company.

HUMOR.

EVERY year is sleep-year with a policeman.—*Texas Siftings.*

A STOCK-DEALER—the gambler who stocks the cards.—*Texas Siftings.*

"FORTUNE smiles" upon those who have winning ways.—*Stockton Mavericks.*

THE rule of modern society is to be notorious and not laborious.—*Barbers' Gazette.*

WHEN he married her he exclaimed: "Won at last!" When he got a divorce he exclaimed: "One at last!"—*Whitehall Times.*

"PAY as you go," says a philosopher. "But what would be the use of going at all, then!" remarks a Canadian tourist.—*St. Paul Herald.*

THE prodigal son spoken of in the Bible, who filled his belly with corn husks, was, no doubt, troubled with a husky voice the remainder of his life.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

IT is claimed that an able-bodied whale can spout all day without getting tired. An able-bodied lawyer can do the same thing, but it makes the jury very tired.—*Chicago Ledger.*

JOBBINS remarks of his neighbor's vintage, that from the serenades he hears nightly from the neighborhood he believes him to be cultivating the cat-arbor grape.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"YOUNG PULLER" wants to know if we can recommend an opening for a dentist. Why not try the mouth of the Mississippi? It is said to be full of old snags.—*Marathon Independent.*

AMERICANS pretend to sneer at titles, and yet tuft-hunting is so peculiary pleasant to this nation of sovereigns that a deputy constable's deputy can hardly escape the protix Hon.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

"YOU have no heart," sighed a love-sick swain to a pretty coquette who had dozens of admirers. "Oh, yes, I have," she replied. "I have heart enough to accommodate every good-looking man I meet."—*Merchant Traveler.*

"WHY did the Apostle Paul go to Athens?" asked a Sunday-school teacher. "Please, sir, was it to throw the detectives off the track?" answered a Canadian tourist's little boy whose papa left him behind.—*Brooklyn Times.*

IF there is anything more irrepressible than a fly interviewing a bald head, it is the man who having once had a letter accepted and inserted in the paper, thinks that the genius of composition is inborn within him.—*Fall River Advance.*

A "MUSICAL" critic says of a vocalist that "when she sings her heart comes into her eyes." She must have either a very small heart or very large eyes. If she is one of these singers who charge $2,000 and half of the receipts of the house, her heart is small enough to go anywhere.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE belts now worn by ladies in a ball-room have knobs affixed for their partners to take hold of, instead of the old-fashioned arm-around-waist method of waltzing. Any man who has ever come home late and took hold of the door-knob and danced around the key-hole until his wife opened the door, can comprehend the breezy richness and soul-satisfying pleasure of a belt-knob waltz.—*Newman Independent.*

BOB BURDETTE, usually so well-informed on all topics, speaks of "the dear old grandma, 98 years old, who reads without glasses, and eats pie with a knife, never had a day's sickness, or wore a bustle in her life." Ah, Robert, you didn't know grandma when she was a giddy young thing along back in 1807, A. D. You can bet all the "boodle" you have got salted down that she used to wear a bustle at some period of her life, beside which the ones of the present day are small potatoes and few in a hill.—*Peck's Sun.*

"IT'S a great pity that Mrs. Trego dropped off so suddenly, isn't it?" "Yes, it just is that very thing, mum." "She'll be missed for a long time to come." "Indeed she will, mum. She was such a prime hand on gooseberry jam, and she had promised to show me how she made it, too, mum. I'll declare when I heard she was dead I jest felt so bad I didn't care whether I got any tomatoes canned or not."—*Chicago Ledger.*

A Lucky Invalid.

The New York doctors charge a great deal more than do the Texas doctors. Col. Sumpter McBride Sumpter, of Austin, who was quite ill during his recent visit to New York, is our authority for the assertion.

He was in bed three or four days at his hotel, and when the bill was presented he took a piece of paper and a pencil and figured out how much more he had to pay in New York than he would have had to pay in Texas for the same amount of indisposition. Having got through his calculation, he folded his hands resignedly and said:

"I am lucky in being sick here in New York instead of being laid up in Texas."

"Ah!" said the doctor.

"Yes," responded Sumpter, "for all this money I'll have to pay you I'd had to be sick in Texas for more than two months."—*Texas Siftings.*

On Account of Sickness.

Stockton Judge (speaking to prisoner)—You are drunk.

Prisoner—Yes, your honor; but I am obliged to drink on account of sickness.

"How long have you been sick?"

"I haven't been feeling well, Judge, for twenty years."—*Stockton Maverick.*

A GENTLEMAN in conversation said that his dogs were A 1. Shouldn't they have been rated K 9?

The Perfect Human Figure.

Baron von Humboldt, who had studied men and women in every quarter of the habitable globe, used to say that the notion that the female figure was of better proportions and more graceful outline than that of the male was a delusion. Women did not believe it, averred the great scientist, and men only said so out of natural gallantry. Humboldt was right on a great many points concerning which his views were scouted by the wise men of his day, and perhaps he was equally correct in thus attributing superior physical beauty to men. But since his time nobody has ventured to urge or defend his theory, and it has naturally fallen into disrepute. Besides, the modern world really has no use for "pretty men" as such. They may be counter-jumpers and animated tailors' blocks, and infest at will the public promenades and places of general resort, but the present masculine fashion favors the strong, square-built, quick-witted, and agile fellow who never thinks for an instant whether he conforms to the model of the Apollo Belvedere or not.

With the softer sex the question of form is quite another affair. The possibilities of dress have been developed to such an extent that within reasonable limitations a woman may take on pretty much whatever outward shape seems best and most becoming for her. While the creations of the modiste have stimulated a taste for the beautiful, they have ministered also to the love of admiration and harmless instinctive vanity appertaining to every feminine nature. They have also created ideals of contour that are decidedly at variance with classical ideas of perfection; and these departures from the antique standard have been to many theorists and a few otherwise sensible women a source of profound disquiet. There has been, it is affirmed, a departure from the "classic figure" that is as disfiguring as it is reprehensible; and in many quarters are pleadings more or less cogent for the return to the lines of beauty wrought by Phidias and Cleomenes long before physical distortion became a fashionable art.

American maids and matrons have thus been led to study the requirements and measurements of the perfect female figure, with results, if current draperies correctly indicate, altogether distasteful to the classicists, who point with pride to the master works of the ancient sculptors as embodying the beautiful in feminine contour. A living counterpart of the Venus de Medici would be less than five feet in height, while wearing a No. 25 corset and No. 7 shoe. This, to the woman of to-day, would mean hopeless clumsiness. The *Popular Science Monthly*, in a recent issue, descends to particulars, and affirms that to meet the requirements of a classic figure the proper dimensions should be: height, 5 feet 4½ inches; bust, 32 inches; waist, 24 inches; armpit to waist, 9 inches. This is further improved upon by giving the proportions of a "queenly" figure, thus: height, 5 feet 5 inches; bust, 31 inches; waist, 26½ inches; over the hips 36 inches. These figures are interesting only as they illustrate the vagaries and contortions of the purely scientific mind when floundering through the uncongenial realm of taste. It will be difficult to persuade ladies of an inquiring turn that the scientific constructor of these classic proportions has not been endeavoring to perpetrate a solemn joke upon the select circle of literary females whom he addresses. The "queenliness" of a tall woman with a hollow chest and an exceedingly thick waist is an attribute likely to be discovered only by an observer whose head is perpetually among the stars.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Tile Fish.

Rather more than five years ago, one of the vessels employed by the United States Fish Commission dredged up from the depths of the ocean, about one hundred miles east of Cape Hatteras, specimens of a fish which had never been seen before. The discoverers called it the tile fish, from its extraordinary shape. Until quite lately other deep-sea dredgers in the same neighborhood have frequently found the fish; but it appears that since the beginning of the present year the species has, in some way, been destroyed. In the early summer, scores of ships arriving in New England ports from the South brought news that the surface of the sea over an immense area off Cape Hatteras was covered with dead fish of an uncommon variety. Investigation proved that the defunct were tile fish, and ever since, although the tile fish has been repeatedly dredged for in its old haunts, not a single specimen has been brought up. Prof. Baird, who has already pointed out that there are many deep-sea fish that cannot survive a variation of four or five degrees of temperature in the waters they inhabit, is of the opinion that a cold current must have penetrated the domain of the unfortunate tile fish, and thus caused the apparent extinction of the race.

"Orpheus C. Kerr."

The story is denied that "Orpheus C. Kerr" is in straitened circumstances. One who knows him says of Mr. Newell that "he is not old, but, on the contrary, young, hale, merry, and the delight of a charming circle of which his family is the center and most devoted to him. In other words, Orpheus C. Kerr lives an ideal life: he writes when he pleases, and besides his family, who adore him, he has many friends.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A WOMAN who claims to know says it takes more strategy to marry off a family of girls than it does to secure reelection to Congress.

The Increase of Insanity.

Boston supports 869 insane, says Mr. T. B. Sanborn, not 75 of whom will recover.

This is frightful. Insanity has increased forty per cent. in a decade, and most of the cases are incurable. Whatever the individual cause may be, the fact remains that Uric Acid blood sets the brain on fire, destroys its tissues, and then comes some form of fatal lunacy.

Nothing is so pitiable as a mind diseased. Most brain troubles begin in the stomach; then if the blood is filled with uric acid, caused by failure of kidney action, and the consequent destruction of the blood life —albumen—you have the fuel and the flame and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, or, in slow combustion, as in milder forms of insanity. Rev. E. D. Hopkins, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a few years ago was confined in an asylum. He took a terrible cold while aiding in putting out a fire in a neighbor's burning house, and for twenty-five years that cold was slowly filling his blood with uric acid, and finally the deadly work was done. The case looked hopeless, but he happily used Warner's safe cure and recovered. That was three years ago, and having ridden his blood of all surplus uric acid, he has remained well until this day.

It is indeed a terrible thing to lose one's mind, but it is a more terrible thing to suffer such a condition when it can be so easily prevented.

Old Newspapers.

The *Indiana Farmer* having stated that the first newspaper ever published west of Cincinnati was the Vincennes *Sun* in 1806, the next the *Missouri Gazette*, of St. Louis, in 1808, afterward merged into the present *Republican*, and the third the *Illinois Gazette*, at Kankakee, Ill., C. F. Clarkson, in the Des Moines *Register*, comments as follows: There are two slight errors in the foregoing paragraph from the *Indiana Farmer*, and they may as well be corrected while men are living who can do it. The Vincennes *Sun* was commenced by Elihu Stout, in 1804. And the *Missouri Gazette*, the first paper published at St. Louis, Louisiana (now Missouri), was started July 12, 1808. In the year 1800 Congress divided the Northwest Territory and established the Territory of Indiana, including all of what is now Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and the seat of government was established at Vincennes, and Gen. Wm. H. Harrison was appointed Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. At that time there were about 9,000 white inhabitants in all that vast Territory, and the Indian title was extinguished to but a small part of the Territory. But Gen. Harrison went to Vincennes, and soon found it necessary to have a man with a few printing materials to print the various documents he found necessary in the administration of the Territory. About 1803 he induced a young man by the name of Stout to go there and occupy one corner of the blockhouse with a press and type, not with the idea of printing a newspaper, but of job printing. The writer has talked with General Harrison and also Mr. Stout about the first printing and the commencement of the first paper in the Northwest Territory. Some time in the latter part of the year 1804 Mr. Stout, probably being out of employment, published the first number of the Vincennes *Sun*. It was a small concern, and was published semi-occasionally for the next nine years, during which time the inhabitants there were in constant dread of their lives from hostile Indians, constantly stirred up by British agents and the turbulence of Tecumseh and the Prophet. Most of the time, except when the soldiers were in camp there, the inhabitants had to keep their block-houses constantly barricaded, so a very limited edition of the *Sun* could have been circulated if printed. But it was so irregular in its publication that the *Indiana Farmer* would be safe in saying it was started in 1806, or even in 1810, or really not until after the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1813.

But the writer has pretty clear evidence of the date of the commencement of the *Missouri Gazette*, as he has before him as he writes, No. 3, dated July 26, 1808, and, as it was a weekly, would make the date of commencement July 12, 1808, by Joseph Charless.

It was the impression of Mr. Stout that he published a paper at Vincennes before one was started in Cincinnati. But it must have been but a short time before, if at all. We have before us a copy of the *Liberty Hall*, published at Cincinnati, June 3, 1816, and it is a weekly paper, and this is No. 35 of the twelfth volume, which makes it at that time eleven years and thirty-five weeks old, which would fix the date of its commencement about December, 1805. Probably there may be older men, or older records, that may correct these dates. But history requires their being put upon record correctly now.

TWO YOUNG ladies were singing a duet in a concert room. A stranger, who had heard better performances, turned to one of the guests and said: "Does not that young lady in white sing awful?" "Excuse me," replied the other, "I do not feel at liberty to express my sentiments; she is my sister." "I beg your pardon, sir," said the first speaker; "I mean the lady in blue." "You are perfectly right there," replied the gentleman; "she is my wife."

* * * * Male weakness and loss of power promptly cured. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PEOPLE who live in gas-houses had better not throw squibs.—*Texas Siftings.*

Howe Scales, Trucks, Coffee Mills, Car-Starters, Harrison Conveyor Road Scrapers. Catalogues of Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots and shoes before you wear them out

THE Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right.

BEST, easiest to use, and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Cause for Rejoicing.

CINCINNATI.—The *Times-Star* says: "A remarkable discovery made last winter is attracting widespread interest. As it involves a most important question, that of public health, it is being discussed by eminent physicians and publich men. It is shown conclusively that throat and lung troubles can be cured without resorting to the use of morphia or opium—especially dangerous in the case of children, as arresting development and poisoning the system. The Governor of Maryland and all the officials of that State indorse the remedy; the State chemist of Delaware pronounces it the purest and most effective, and hospitals and charitible institutions in Philadelphia and other cities use it with remarkable results. The remedy, which is only twenty-five cents a bottle, is Red Star Cough Cure. It is purely vegetable; it contains no poison or narcotics, and is a positive cure.

Canine Intelligence.

"It is truly amusing," says the London *Truth*, "to see the assembled wiseacres of the British Institution making discoveries in the canine intelligence, which must have been common knowledge to dog-fanciers in the days of Nimrod. Sir John Lubbock's learned poodle is a fool beside a little performing mongrel which I have lately seen at one of the south-coast watering-places. Any spectator was invited to show this little animal his watch, when the dog, after studying the face for a moment, would proceed to tell the time by selecting the proper figures from a row of Arabic (not Roman) numerals placed before him. Again, Prof. Flower's eminently Scotch tyke, who refused to go for a walk on the 'Sawbath,' is very little ahead of the dog whom most of us have seen or heard of who loses all desire to go out Sunday morning upon being shown a prayer-book. In the same way I have heard of a university dog—probably not a unique specimen—who, though always frantic to start out the moment his master took up his hat, never offered to move when the head-covering was a college-cap."

Russell Sage

is a well-known operator in Wall street, who is generally considered as "up to snuff." Hence, it may have been quite natural that a countryman who reads the papers recently called at his office and asked for a package of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He discovered his mistake, but he made no mistake in the article called for. This Remedy, when applied with Dr. Pierce's "Nasal Douche," will surely and rapidly eradicate the most aggravated case of catarrh, with all its unpleasant and dangerous accompaniments.

YOUNG lovers ought to make good detectives, because they are so inclined to investigate.—*Texas Siftings.*

Young Girls

are at a critical period when they are about maturing and developing into women. The lack of watchful care at this time may result in fixing irregularities upon delicate organs and entailing a long list of "female weaknesses." All this may be avoided, and the young woman come through this period clothed in all the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

NEVER judge by appearances. A ten-dollar dude may have a two-dollar salary.—*Texas Siftings.*

During One-third of our time the processes of digestion must go on in our bodies, and if the stomach and bowels are not well, nothing is well. To be dyspeptic is to be miserable; dyspepsia is the foundation of fevers and diseases of the blood, liver, skin and kidneys. Dyspepsia invariably yields to the virtues of DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

WHY is a burglar like a dog that tries to catch its tail? Because he goes around after his swag.

First-Class Carriages, Wagons, Etc., at Low Prices.

Our readers will notice the advertisement of the Hotchkin Carriage Works, of Syracuse, N. Y., in another column. This firm have the most complete and best regulated factory in the East, having all the latest machinery used in that business, and possess the best possible facilities for manufacturing first-class vehicles, consisting of two-seated Carriages, two and three seated spring wagons, Timken, Brewster, Elliptic, and Side-Spring Buggies, Cutters, and Sleighs. This firm also make a specialty of a light two-seated wagon for one horse. They use the best material in the construction of their vehicles, and sell them at very low prices, and warrant them, and we advise our readers, before buying a vehicle, to correspond with this house, as they are very particular to answer all communications and give full information. To dealers they make very liberal concessions in prices.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This fur-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

The Army Incidents. Anecdotes and all sorts of reminiscences, from both Blue and Gray, in THE CHICAGO LEDGER each week, are full of interest to any man who ever shouldered a musket or handled a saber, and every old soldier should subscribe for it at once. It is one of the cheapest and best family newspapers to be found anywhere. Only $1.50 per year. 271 Franklin street, Chicago. Sample copy two cents.

MESSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

After suffering with rheumatism for several years, I was persuaded to try Allophoros, and am pleased to say that I am cured. I cheerfully recommend it. C. L. Wetmore, of Thompson & Wetmore, 151 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$4 A DAY, at home, Painting Signs. No experience necessary. Our Patterns make *plain* or *shaded* letters. Samples 65c. Morlan & Co., Salem, O.

ORGANS. $75 WILL BUY A FINE ONE. $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

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TRADE MARK

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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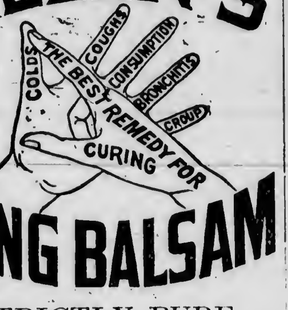

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Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,

AND

SORE THROAT,

In their various forms, are so frequent in this changeable climate, and so often lay the foundation of disease, that no one who has a proper regard for health should be without Allen's Lung Balsam.

CONSUMPTION.

For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than Allen's Lung Balsam.

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is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick. Send for medical book, free. R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., N. Y.

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Develops and Enlarges to proper Size and Vigor Weak and Undeveloped portions of the Body. Can be applied to any part. A new scientific method. Mailed secure from observation, with directions, $1. T. W. Donovan, 136 Brewster St., Detroit, Mich. Sole Agent

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of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved and in a short time perfectly cured by the use of Hops & Malt Bitters.

Do not get Hops and Malt Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. Take Nothing but Hops & Malt Bitters if you want a sure Cure.

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WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE. Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co., Boston, Mass.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Make money grinding your Feed on the KAESTNER PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Over 6,500 in use. Warranted fully. CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., 301-312 S. Canal St., Chicago.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P.O., and express office at once. The National Co., 25 Dey St., N. Y.

WANTED—Agents to sell an entirely new article, patented June, 1885, Territory assigned to canvassers who mean business. Retails at sight for $2.00. For terms address, with stamp, CHARLES SCHOFIELD, 177 LaSalle St., Chicago.

ANY LADY can make handsome RUGS in four hours out of rags, yarn or any cloth, by using The PEARL RUG MAKER on any SEWING MACHINE or by hand. A wonderful invention. It SELLS AT SIGHT. Price only $1. Apply for territory. New plan. No money required. JNO. C. HOITT & CO., 218 State St., CHICAGO.

THE MAN

WHO MAKES

5 Ton Wagon Scales,

Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box, for

$60 and

JONES he pays the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

$25 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we can not cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The U. S. Internal Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness, and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Large bottle—$1; small bottle—50 cents. Will refund the money for any failure. For sale by all druggists.

ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 92 & 94 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

BEFORE YOU BUY A

Wagon, Buggy or Sleigh

WRITE TO

HOTCHKIN CARRIAGE WORKS

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year. 25c. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE FREE.

For Ten Days after the Date of this Paper a copy of The Great Story Paper of the West will be mailed Free to any one sending their name and address plainly written upon a Postal Card. This opportunity to obtain a *Specimen* c. the only Five Cent Story Paper in the United States will last but *Ten Days*. Send in your name before it is too late.

Address

The Chicago Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

TEN DAYS.

DO YOU USE STOVE REPAIRS? Having a stock of Repairs for over 15,000 different Stoves, can we not make it to your advantage to trade with us? Prompt shipments and satisfaction guaranteed. THE W. C. METZNER STOVE REPAIR CO., 125 & 127 West Randolph Street, Chicago. Catalogue sent free.

R. U. AWARE

THAT

Lorillard's Climax Plug

bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 44—85

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin: and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

Around the County.

Burgess.

D. O. Ely has been improving the house on the Flickenger place by putting on a new roof and new gable ends.

The steam thresher owned by Van-Amburg & Leish has been finishing up a few jobs in this town. It is reported that they do splendid work.

They have the location for school site in district No. 2 loaded on a wagon but will have to get it on to sleighs if this kind of weather continues.

Mrs. Ely, of Indiana, is visiting with her son, D. O. Ely.

There is a paper in circulation to pay Thomas Murry money to buy Rev. D. H. Pierce a horse to replace one he lost a short time ago. Come down with your shekels.

We have been informed by those who know that Mrs. Tillotson of Petoskey, who was visiting with her son, Oscar Tillotson, (whom she had not visited before in three years) on starting for home was violently thrown from the carriage in which she was riding and broke two of her ribs. She intends to sue the town for damages on account of the bad roads.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the election of officers will be held next Friday at 3 P. M. at the house of Mrs. G. W. Jefferies on the south terrace. All the ladies are cordially invited to be present.

SECRETARY.

A Temperance Calendar.

For several years past authors' calendars, having a quotation from a favorite author for every day in the year, have been a favorite article of household adornment. A new contribution to this class of literary ornament is a temperance calendar, designed by Mrs. Helen R. Olin, of Madison, and issued by the Women's Temperance Publication Association, the artistic work being done by L. Prang & Co.

The calendar cards are 7½ x 11 inches in size, and bear a handsome and appropriate lithograph in sixteen colors and tints, with a temperance sentiment from some noted man or woman for each of the three hundred and sixty-five days. Much statistical and other temperance information is also furnished by the calendar.

The work has been examined and highly commended by many prominent people, among them John G. Whittier, Miss Cleveland, John B. Gough, Neal Dow, and others equally well known.

The calendar will be sold for $1. It can be obtained of the Woman's Christian Thmperance Union of the state.

The Bitterest Curse.

The saloon is an institution which makes the poor poorer continually. If only half the expenditure of the wage-earning classes upon drink were saved the elevation of those classes would proceed by leaps and bounds. The saloon however is ever lying in wait for the weak or the social wage-earner. In this great city, on any of the main avenues, he can not walk a block without passing a manufactory of misery. At every turn the purveyor of drink entices him, gets between him and his family, between him and his manhood, between him and his happiness. The pervading influence of rum pursues the slaves of appetite unceasingly, and makes their lives a constant struggle or a succession of disastrous falls.

The subtle, prevalent influence is the bitterest curse that rests upon modern civilization, and it will destroy civilization if it is not itself destroyed. For the discontent, the anarchic tendencies, the seditious doctrines, the dangerous dispositions that are manifesting in centers of population, together with the vices of administration which alarm the thoughtful and the difficulties in the way of reform, which are due to the intractability of the material dealt with all have their spring and origin in that habit of drinking, that potent drink influence, which baffles the enthusiasm of the reformer and laughs to scorn the appeals of religon, of reason and of self-respect. This evil influence is degrading and brutalizing society, and progress will be slow and unsatisfactory until a public opinion is formed which refuses to palter with the abuse longer.—N. Y. Tribune.

THOROUGHLY TRIED.

After many years of experience in my own family and upon my horses and cattle I am constrained to say that *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* is the most complete remedy for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, sore throat, &c., in the human family and of bone spavin, sweeny, ringbone, spavins, bruises, on horses; caked bag, sore teats &c., on cattle, that I have ever known and take pleasure in recommending to others. Large bottles 50 c. common size 25 c.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

WHY SUFFER?

With *dyspepsia* when *Parmelee's dyspepsia, diabetes, kidney and liver cure* will work wonders, relieving you at once. Do not wait till dyspepsia has overcome and diabetes has taken full possession of your body but remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This fine preparation will also tone up the kidneys and liver and cleanse the system of all impurities. Price $1,00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

FAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein David S. Fox is complainant, and Maria V. Dyer, and Ezra S. Knowles are defendants, notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said Hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof, as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, for the principal of said mortgage, interest thereon, and costs of said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as commencing at a stake that may be found by running north forty-eight (48) degrees east, seven (7) chains and twenty-four (24) links, thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees east, five (5) chains and twenty-seven (27) links to a stake from a stake on the bench of Pine Lake, where the north and south quarter line of section thirty-two (32) in township thirty-three (33), north, range six (6) west, intersects said bench, thence south forty-two (42) degrees west three (3) chains to a stake, thence forty-four (44) degrees east five (5) chains to a stake, thence east forty-two (42) degrees north six (6) chains to the channel bank of Pine Lake, thence north forty-four (44) degrees west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, containing one and 75-100 acres of land together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto now or hereinafter belonging or in any wise appertaining and thereupon situated, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated October 7th A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan. 117

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petesphum, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 570; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows: The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MEYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

BY NEGLECT

What is at first but a slight cold, becomes a cough, straining and exhausting the lungs till soon an inflamed condition exists, that powerful remedies are not always able to stop the disease and the person goes into consumption from mere neglect. Do not be so foolish but use *Hamilton's cough balsam* which removes the impure matter from the throat and lungs and exerts a healing influence on the diseased parts. Even those who are but the wrecks of their former selves receive wonderful help. In croup and whooping cough it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the *Horse and Cattle Powders* prepared by E. M. Parmelee and composed of the *very best and purest* materials. Licorice, fœnugreek, blood root, elecampane, for coughs, colds, epizootic, distemper, &c., sulphur, mandrake, gentian, sulph. magnesia for impure blood; besides many other ingredients especially adapted to the cure of colic, worms, heaves, and all diseases of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Buy no other. Full pounds only 35 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all *our Presidents* including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your 6 as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction. Alcott & List, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Photographs!

I have located my

New Photograph Gallery

OVER

UPRIGHT, EMREY & CO.'S STORE,

And am prepared to do

All Kinds of Photographic Work,

From the

Miniature Picture to Life Size

Any Old Picture Copied and Enlarged.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVE BRADBEER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 121yt STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

J. MILO EATON,

DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for sale in the most desirable parts of Charlevoix. Wild Lands and Improved Farms for sale in all parts of the county. Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

YARNS, a Large Stock on Hand,

IN THE FOLLOWING COLORS:

Sheep's Gray.	White.	Seal Brown.
Navy Blue.	Wine.	Scarlet Random.
Blue Mixed.	Scarlet.	Blue Random.
Medium Blue.	Cardinal.	

ALL IN TWO, THREE, AND FOUR PLY.

GERMANTOWN YARNS in Navy, Slate, Yellow, Scarlet, Drab, Green, Chinch, Salmon, Maroon, Wine, Wood Brown.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES RANGES

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

I have purchased the Meat business of Armstrong & Co., and will continue at the old stand, with the freshest and best goods in the market.

T. E. CHAMBERLIN.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This can not said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

The Grand Rapids

Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 122. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1885. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

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CRUICKSHANK & GEIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GEIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

H. A. JERSEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Lake st., Boyne, Mich.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock.
C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

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W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall,

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN. Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthol'mew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

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An Echo.

Time was when Life and I linked hands together—
A time as light as wind-blown thistledown,
In days when haze breathed o'er the fields of heather
A mistly lilac crown.

Time was when Love and I roved smiling, dreaming,
Amid high castles built by Fancy fair,
On nights when lights of glimmering stars were streaming
On summer's fragrant air.

Time came when both and I sank down together,
When from the dark I rose, a specter there
Beside me stood; I gazed and wondered whether
Aught left could e'er seem fair.
—Hilda Siller in the Boston Transcript.

COWARD AND SNEAK-THIEF.

An Animal That Even the Indian Dogs Look Upon With Contempt.

The first experience of the eastern traveler on the Northern Pacific railway, writes a correspondent at Green River, Wyoming, to the New York *Sun*, usually has some reference to the coyote. As the train gradually ascends the plateaus that merge into the Rocky mountains on the way west from Omaha, the first form of animal life observed is the coyote standing on some distant knoll or half hiding in the scanty sage brush and gazing wistfully at the passing train.

The coyote is the sneak-thief, the pickpocket of the Rocky mountain region. Although the dog belongs to the same genus of animals, yet the hunters and trappers in expressing their contempt for a Digger Indian will compare him to a coyote, but never to a dog. Even the Indian dog, which is a coyote tamed through long generations, despises his ancestor and fights him at every opportunity with great show of contempt. So cowardly is this animal that he never dares to seize a bird which faces him, but springs when its back is turned.

The dismal bark of the coyote at night reminds one of the jackal of the Orient. My first experience with these animals was when sleeping in a tent after a hard day's ride in Wyoming on the back of a broncho. The night was dark and threatening. Suddenly a chorus of unearthly sounds came from a high rock overhanging the tent.

"What on earth is that?"

"Coyotes," said the guide, with a curse, turning over for renewed sleep.

I took a shotgun and a cartridge of heavy slugs and blazed away at half a dozen figures dimly outlined on the rock above. If there were any more strange noises that night I slept too soundly to hear them. In the morning two dead coyotes were found near the tent, of which the remainder of the pack and perhaps other animals had managed to make a meal during the night. The coyotes followed us wherever we traveled, for five hundred miles, through the mountains, always slinking away in the distance, and at night, somewhat emboldened, stealing into camp and eating the refuse of our meals. I shot a number of these animals and dissected them. If anyone can mention an edible article in existence that a coyote will not eat, he ought to give it to the world at once as a curiosity. To my knowledge they are carnivorous, insectivorous, herbivorous, graminivorous, frugivorous, and the rest.

The antipathy between the coyote and the Indian dog is one of the features of life in the west that attracts general attention. Some naturalists have been in haste to use this fact to prove that the latter is not a descendant from the former. Plainly, the antagonism between the animal is proof that they are identical species. The Indian dog has been trained through long generations to protect the interests of his master. The coyote is in opposition to the interests of man, and makes it his business to steal and plunder. The interests of the wild and tamed coyote are consequently antagonistic, and it is natural that they should fight. A western artist has a photograph which shows an Indian dog and a coyote side by side. Anyone who can point out any difference in looks is welcome to the fame of his discovery.

Sportsmen, in the absence of game, often ride down the coyote, and find the chase brief and with few features of foxhunting. I rode one down, but never repeated the operation.

In the fights between the Indian dog and the coyote the dog usually gets an unmerciful thrashing, particularly if he stays far from camp. In such cases the coyote calls his neighbors, and the entire pack set upon the dog and often kill him. If the coyote is alone and can obtain no help, he makes haste to sneak away, tail between his legs. The Indian dogs and the coyotes, however, interbreed commonly.

The coyote is found over a very wide section of country. Evidently their range is from sea level to ten thousand feet above. I saw large numbers of them in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, between six thousand and eight thousand feet above sea level. When first seen they are usually standing motionless on some slight elevation or among the sage brush. If no harm is likely to come to them, they will stand and scrutinize the traveler from a very near point. In fact, they are safer near by than at a distance, as one is apt to take them for Indian dogs if they appear tame. In Idaho I saw them hunting, in their usual sneaking way, the large sage hens. Indeed, when I had taken the trouble to shoot one of these birds I was surprised to see a nimble coyote step out from under a tall sage brush, seize the bird, and dash away. At that time I was riding through the mountains in a double buggy, and was unable to give chase. One day I climbed an almost perpendicular elevation of about fifteen hundred feet. On the narrow top was a coyote, who, in his haste to escape, leaped too far, and fell over the precipice on the opposite side, several thousand feet deep. In captivity the coyote is the most servile and despicable rascal imaginable. How the Indians ever had patience to domesticate them and make courageous and faithful dogs of them I can not imagine. Although the Indian may be wifeless and wigwamless, he is never dogless.

Bismarck's Religious Belief.

A belief in God, in a divine order of the world, and in a personal existence in a future state and, to a certain extent, in revelation, seems to form for him a sort of rude basis of religious belief, with which he has remained satisfied without raising on it the superstructure of any definite creed. In religion, as in politics, he confesses that he has arrived at successive stages of development. In the days when he was known as the *tolle Junker* he was first a rationalist and, apparently for some time, an unbeliever. Then for several years he went through severe physical, moral, and even pecuniary trials, and felt a desire to seclude himself from society, and even at one time had a design of emigrating and retiring to the Polish forests with his last few thousand thalers in his pocket and commencing life anew as a farmer and a sportsman. As he approached his thirtieth year a physical change came upon him, which was probably due in part to the influence of the young lady who became his wife in 1847. This lady, Johanna Von Puttkamer, was the daughter of a Nether-Pomeranian landowner, and both her father and mother, being people of a fervent Moravian spirit of piety, opposed themselves to the betrothal of their daughter with one so noted for his wild habits as the "Mad Squireen." Goethe has shown in the "Story of a Fair Soul" how he could be affected by the simple piety of a Quakeress; and Bismarck was, it is probable, more deeply influenced. After the accession, too, of Frederic William IV. there was a great increase of piety, or at least of pietism, in the higher circles of Prussian nobility. The spiritualism of Schleiermacher had displaced the rationalistic influence of Voltaire and Rousseau. Rationalism came in polite circles to be considered somewhat vulgar, and was associated with revolution; and even philosophy in the crabbed phrascology of Hegelianism not only was made an instrument for undermining all existing institutions, but appeared to be pre-eminently unæsthetic. A religious and unctuous phraseology was the fashionable protest against new Hegelianism and revolution. Bunsen, Stahl, and Gerlach were in vogue, and the doctrine of original sin and of the corruption of human nature was employed to exercise the spectre of anarchy.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

How to Kill Grasshoppers.

Frederick Fisher, an extensive farmer of Creighton, Knox County, Neb., gives the following remedy for disposing of the pests: "I have an infallible remedy, which I have tried for many years upon my farm. After trying many methods for driving away or killing the grasshoppers I finally tried sulphur smoke, and it proved a decided success. The remedy is simply this: Take hay, straw, or rubbish; and dump it off in forkfuls about a rod apart over the field on the windward side. Next sprinkle from one-fourth to half a pound of sulphur on each pile, and in the evening set the contents on fire. After sundown, the air being sufficiently heavy to keep the smoke down close to the ground, the wind will roll it all over the field. The smoke will scent everything growing upon the field to such an extent that grasshoppers will never come there again during the season that the sulphur is applied. I tried this method for three seasons in succession when the grasshoppers swarmed in myriads from the Rocky mountains, and it always proved successful. The fourth time I applied the sulphur smoke the troublesome insects had been hatched upon the field and had cut off the crop of wheat clear to the roots, but after being 'smoked' they disturbed nothing further. For about eighty acres of land from forty to fifty pounds of sulphur are required."

Comes Pretty Near It.

Mrs. David Davis had been out to the hen-house to empty a pan of swill, and with three new-laid eggs in the pan was wandering about the front garden looking to see whether the peach-buds had started yet or not, when a stranger drove up to the gate. "Good morning, madame," said he, bowing politely as he spoke. "Mrs. Davis, I presume? Is Mr. Davis 'round?" Mrs. Davis thought deeply for a moment before replying. Then with some hesitancy she said: "No, sir, I think not. That is, not exactly. But I must say he's pretty near it."—*Somerville Journal.*

The annual income of Queen Victoria is $1,135,000.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A coal train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad crashed into a freight train which was standing on the bridge across White Deer Creek. The engine and thirteen cars were hurled into the creek below, a distance of thirty feet. The engineer and fireman went over with the engine, but were uninjured.

Ferdinand Ward was sentenced in New York to ten years' imprisonment on the charge of larceny, of which he was lately convicted. Ward showed no feeling when sentence was pronounced, though the Judge was especially grave and severe in his reference to the prisoner's criminal exploits. Ward was taken at once to Sing Sing.

The funeral of Gen. McClellan was held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York. A few flowers at the altar were the only emblems of mourning. The remains were escorted to the church by the Loyal Legion and the survivors of Meagher's brigade, but no military display was permitted. Gens. Hancock, McCook, Joseph E. Johnston, and Fitz John Porter were among the pall-bearers. A special train conveyed the cortege to Trenton.

It is not true that Mr. John Kelly, of New York, has had a serious relapse. He is able to attend to business, and intends to visit Florida and Mexico during the winter.

The Andre monument, which Cyrus W. Field had erected on the Hudson River at Tappan, N. Y., was blown up the other night by dynamiters. Both bases were blown into atoms, and the iron fencing that incloses the monument completely demolished. The shock was so great that it broke the glass in houses a mile away. In a hotel half a mile distant it broke the globes on the lamps, and the West Shore Railroad depot was jarred and several panes of glass broken.

The stockholders of the New York Central Road have ratified the guarantee of $50,000,000 first-mortgage bonds of the West Shore Company.

A natural gas company, covering several counties in Pennsylvania, with a capital of about $5,000,000, is being formed. It proposes to pipe the gas to other States.

An agent of the Connecticut Humane Society broke into the house of George Peck, Jr., in New Haven, during the absence of the family, and released Mrs. Caroline Brooks, widow of a soldier of 1812, who was being supported under a contract with the township of Southington. She was in rags, and had received only one meal of cold mackerel and potatoes each day.

WESTERN.

William Harper was hanged at Paragould, Ark., for the murder of John Sellers a year ago.

While hunting near New Philadelphia, Ohio, Theodore Thompson mistook his brother for a squirrel, and gave him a full charge of shot, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The White Earth Indians, of Minnesota, have taken preliminary steps toward concentrating on one reservation all the scattering tribes in that State, numbering 2,800 persons.

Cholera has, within a few weeks, swept away a thousand hogs in one township in Champaign County, Ill. It is said to be rapidly spreading.

A gold-headed cane was the tribute paid by the citizens of Paw Paw, Ill., to their retiring Postmaster, who served them continuously for thirty-five years.

A telegram from Detroit states that "when the tug Frank Moffat was making fast to the wharf at Sarnia, on the Canada side of the St. Clair River, her boiler exploded with terrific force, blowing away her upper works and part of her deck and shattering her hull. John Ward, first engineer, of Detroit; William Miller, second engineer, of Port Huron; John Wiley, fireman, residence unknown; and Walter Fisher, fireman, of Petrolia, were instantly killed. Their bodies were blown into the river, and have not yet been recovered; Capt. Thomas Curry had his leg broken. Andrew Reed and Frank Furtap were badly scalded, and Robert Goodman, the mate, who was ashore with the line, was blown over a wood-pile and badly injured."

Governor Pierce, of Dakota, has made his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, showing the material progress of that Territory during the last year. The population of the Territory is now 415,000, as against 137,180 when the Federal census was taken in 1880. The year has been a very prosperous one for the Territory; not only have the crops been excellent, but the prices commanded have been very much in advance of those realized a year ago. The result is a buoyancy of feeling on the part of the people most encouraging and reassuring. On the whole the farmers were never so prosperous as at present.

The Federal Court at Indianapolis has affirmed the legality of $1,075,000 in railroad aid bonds issued by the city of Evansville.

Samuel Newton, a Choctaw Indian, was legally shot to death for wife murder in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

The existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Ohio is denied by the State Veterinarian. Within a short period 5,000 hogs have died of cholera in Logan County, Illinois, and the disease shows no signs of abating.

The Chinese were expelled from Tacoma, W. T., but no violence was offered. Chinese storekeepers were given additional time in which to pack their goods. A number of the refugees are camped at Lake View, nine miles south of Tacoma.

Cyrus Yandes was found dead on his father's grave at St. Paul, having committed suicide by shooting. The father, who left an estate estimated at about one million dollars, had been dead but a few days. It is supposed the suicide became insane through grief at his father's loss and in brooding over his responsibility in settling the property.

SOUTHERN.

A rainstorm of eighteen hours' duration caused floods in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., more water falling than in the two previous years. Near Lexington a trestle collapsed under a train, the engineer and fireman being killed, but the passengers escaped. Washouts on the Baltimore and Ohio Road interfered with the passage of trains.

The Kanawha River rose to an unexpected height, sweeping away fifty coal barges stationed at Charlestown, W. Va., and damaging property valued at $150,000.

Silver coin of the value of $20,000 has been unearthed on the plantation of John Chenault, in Wilkes County, Ga., where a Confederate treasury train is said to have been robbed.

The Rev. Thomas Tennant died last week near Evansville, Ark. He was 115 years old. He was born in 1771 and removed to Arkansas in 1819. He represented Washington County in the Legislature in 1840, and had been a Methodist Minister for ninety years.

Miss Katie Tabb, a society favorite in Louisville, set her clothing on fire while kneeling in prayer, and received injuries which resulted in her death.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Lamar and the Commissioner of Patents will sit as a board to hear arguments of representatives of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, who petition that the name of the United States may be used to bring suit to annul the Bell telephone patent.

A proclamation designating November 26 a day of public thanksgiving has been issued by President Cleveland.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 last the expenditures on account of the navy amounted to over $17,000,000.

The purchase of the steamer Dolphin from the assignee of John Roach has at last been consummated by Secretary Whitney.

Acting upon reports of agents in Indian Territory, Secretary Lamar has requested the War Department to remove the "boomers" from the Oklahoma lands. The information contained in the agents' reports is to the effect that a large number of persons, supposed to be "boomers," but claiming to be foreigners, are crossing the Kansas border into the Indian Territory.

Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, believes from reports received that a large part of the homestead entries in Dakota are fraudulent. He has received advertisements offering ex-Union soldiers or sailors homesteads without the formality of living on them, and copies of railroad tickets with homestead entries under the timber-culture act attached as gratuitous coupons. The Commissioner says he will not certify any entries until convinced that they are regular. He will ask Congress for force enough to do the work speedily.

POLITICAL.

The following Presidential Postmasters have been appointed by the President:

James W. Locke at Greensboro, Ala., vice W. White Jones, suspended; John B. Christian at Uniontown, Ala., vice J. H. Houston, suspended; Thomas W. Carroll at Bunker Hill, Ill., vice T. Y. Hedley, suspended; W. S. Armstrong at Kokomo, Ind., vice O. H. Somers, suspended; A. A. Sparks at Mount Vernon, Ind., vice J. C. Hovey, suspended; Joshua Ernest at Suttivan, Ind., vice Uriah Coulson, suspended; Patrick Gibbons at Keokuk, Ia., vice S. M. Clark, suspended; G. R. Rodman at Frankfort, Ky., vice J. C. Hutchett, suspended; R. E. Cook at Henderson, Ky., vice H. S. Park, suspended; R. C. Speck at Madisonville, Ky., vice E. B. Frost, suspended; W. S. Lawson at Greenville, Mich., vice E. S. Gindlit, suspended; Charles Holliday at St. Louis, Mich., vice J. M. Church, suspended; B. C. Stearns at Logan, Ohio, vice William H. James, suspended; William Chevenger at Wilmington, Ohio, vice C. N. Browning, suspended; Frank Harvey at Renovo, Pa., vice Newton Wells, suspended; Ethiah H. Parsons at Towanda, Pa., vice J. P. Keeney suspended; J. Q. Tutor at Bryan, Tex., vice J. A. Meyers, suspended; M. H. Mould at Baraboo, Wis., vice D. E. Welch, suspended; O. F. Bluketey at Burlington, Wis., vice S. W. Osborne, suspended; Joseph Taylor at Dubois, Pa., vice J. E. Date, resigned; Alvin S. Marsh at Red Cloud, Neb., vice M. B. McNitt, resigned; H. Clay McClanrine at Pulaski, Tenn., vice J. D. Lewis, commission expired; J. E. Evans at St. Joseph, Mo., vice Frank M. Tracy, commission expired; T. S. Brokaw at Mount Vernon, Ia., vice H. Bowman, commission expired.

The President has appointed Owen T. Rouse, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Territory of Arizona.

President Cleveland went to his home in Buffalo and voted the straight Democratic ticket in the Ninth Ward. A dispatch from Buffalo says: "The President arrived by special train on the Lehigh Valley Railway. He was accompanied by Wilson S. Bissell, his late law partner, A. W. Stedman, chief engineer of the road, and John M. Jeter, Doorkeeper of the Capitol. The President is looking finely, and the party played a pleasant game of 'Sixty-six' from Hornellsville to Buffalo. All along the line of travel large crowds gathered, and at Darien fireworks were shot off, but the train did not stop. Only moderate time was made on the last part of the route. At the Buffalo depot the President was met by a crowd, but no demonstration was made."

The amendment to the constitution of Ohio to abolish October elections was carried by a majority of 537,000.

A. P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and William I. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., have been appointed to the places on the Civil-Service Commission made vacant by the retirement of Dorman B. Eaton and Dr. Gregory.

The President returned to Washington immediately after the election in New York. A Washington telegram says: "His face wore a broad smile all day and he feels that his administration has been indorsed by the State of New York. Telegrams to confirm his opinion have been arriving all day, and the President feels that his policy has been approved by his party. Upon reaching the Executive Mansion he went immediately to the library and found two or three hundred telegrams congratulating him on the result of the election in New York State. Before reading these the President wrote and sent to Governor Hill a telegram warmly congratulating him on his election."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Small-pox still continues to spread throughout the Province of Quebec. The disease has broken out in numerous small towns.

A base-ball players' association is being formed in the East, and rumor has it that the League and American Associations are about to consolidate.

At the Woman's National Christian Temperance Convention, in Philadelphia, the reports showed that the receipts for the year had been $10,375 and the expenses $8,819.

The body of Otto Funk, the Public Library thief and "crank," was buried by the authorities of Cambridge, Mass., as his relatives in Chicago refused to receive it.

The elevators in Chicago hold 13,177,630 bushels of wheat, and the quantity in sight throughout the country is reported at 51,702,255 bushels.

Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, indignantly denies that he made overtures to Teemer to sell the race between them. Hanlan has had published three letters written by Teemer, the import of which is that Teemer was ready and willing to "sell out." In a note dated September 2, Teemer writes: "If you are in no condition I will do anything you ask me to do to make you win the race."

The internal troubles in Hayti have caused the British and French representatives in that country to telegraph their respective Governments to send men-of-war there at once to protect foreign residents.

A circular has been issued by the Panama Canal Company, intended to allay the apprehensions of stockholders, who have recently been assessed 125 francs a share, which announces that the final period of work on the canal will commence on Jan. 1. Just what this means is not clearly understood. A copy of the circular has been received at Washington, and was read with a good deal of curiosity at the State and Navy Departments, and the general opinion is that it is a piece of deception to beguile ignorant stockholders into sinking more money into the hopeless undertaking.

FOREIGN.

A naval officer who was sent from Washington to visit the principal stations of Europe reports that the stronger powers have each one hundred or more torpedo-boats, and their coasts are divided into districts. France has twenty-four dry-docks, completely equipped, where convict labor is largely employed. Russia ranks third among the naval powers, with 370 vessels, and Germany has within twenty years risen to the fourth place.

A Berlin cablegram chronicles the appointment of Count Herbert Bismarck as Secretary of State.

The Cork Packet Company offered £3,000 to the boycotting cattle-dealers to resume shipments, but the money was indignantly refused.

Mr. Gladstone has had a conference with Lord Granville, his late Foreign Secretary, and it is reported that the policy agreed upon includes recognition of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia as an accomplished fact, the larger territory being considered a buffer against Russian aggression. It is also said that an alliance with France and Italy will be advocated as an offset to the tripartite alliance of Russia, Austria and Germany.

Lord John Manners, the British Postmaster-General, was refused a hearing by the electors of Leicester. In the disturbance that ensued several heads and chairs were smashed.

It is reported that a large rebel army is marching northward from Upper Egypt, and that the watchword of the horde is "On to Cairo."

Three thousand workmen have been locked out of Llanberris, a village in Carnarvonshire, in Wales. The men are workers in the slate-quarries.

Hostilities have broken out at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, between Moslems and Russians, in which several of the latter were killed or wounded.

Russia is reported as really opposed to the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and knowledge of this fact causes fresh agitation in the unsettled regions.

M. De Lesseps has asked from the French Government permission to issue further Panama Canal bonds to the amount of $120,000,000, to defray necessary expenses in excess of the original estimates.

A medical examination has been made of Mattei, the man who sought to assassinate M. de Freycinet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the prisoner has been declared insane.

The robbery of Netherby Hall, at Carlisle, England, which resulted in the death of three policemen, was planned in London, the funds being furnished by a receiver of stolen goods residing in Stratford. The burglars were six in number, one being a Texas cowboy named Rudge, and four of them have been arrested. The mansion contained plate and jewelry worth $250,000.

It is announced that the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris is betrothed to a brother of the Emperor of Russia.

In a London court judgment has been given against Mrs. Langtry for refusing to pay her household debts while living with her husband.

The first prize of $1,250 for a design for a monument to Martin Luther, at Berlin, has been awarded to Herr Otto.

Matthew Arnold is to be sent by the British Government to inquire into the system of free schools in France and Germany.

The Rev. William Robinson Pirie, Vice Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen, is dead.

The total strength of the Turkish army now mobilized is 350,000 men. The Servian troops will not enter Bulgaria pending the decision of the Balkan conference.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

The President appointed Dorman B. Eaton to be a member of the Civil Service Commission, in place of Judge Thoman, whose resignation was accepted to take effect Nov. 1. The appointment is but a temporary one, however, as it is proposed to appoint a permanent successor to Judge Thoman in a short time.

The Postmaster General has solicited bids for the publication of a weekly postoffice guide for New York and its vicinity. Should the experiment prove successful in that quarter, it will be duplicated in Chicago.

Montreal has expended $75,000 in the attempt to suppress small-pox, and relief is at present being granted to 1,631 persons. There are four cases in the hospital at Ottawa.

The Government of Venezuela has contracted with an English company to build at La Guayra a breakwater to cost $40,000,000, payment to be made from special duties on merchandise crossing the work for the next century.

The name of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has been stricken from the Russian army list, and the Prince has been deprived of his Colonelcy of the Russian Rifle Battalion, to which he was appointed by the Czar.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, Frederick A. Hanson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and $300 fine for unlawful cohabitation. John Keddrington pleaded guilty of unlawful cohabitation and was held in $1,500 bonds. He said he would obey the laws if his wives would consent.

Agents of the General Land Office are looking up frauds in the Mormon Church acquisition of 30,000 acres of land in Cache County, Utah, some years ago. They claim to have found enough to vacate the patents.

Master Workman Pinkerton, of the Knights of Labor, and six others have been arrested at St. Louis for causing recent explosions on the street-car tracks.

Samuel Chase, a bright youth of 16, office boy in the employ of Henry L. Hobart, at 130 Front street, New York, was stabbed to the heart and almost instantly killed while skylarking with one of the clerks in the store. Jeremiah Cunningham, 17 years old, had an eraser in his hand, which Chase fell against, the tiny blade piercing his heart. The lads were friends, and the killing was accidental. Cunningham's grief was terrible. He was held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

At an up-town station of the Elevated Railway in New York, Henry Ward Beecher was robbed of a gold watch valued at $400.

Eastern mills having given the nailers an advance of ten per cent., it is expected that at the next meeting of the Western Nail Association the demands of the men will be granted, and the strike, which is now in its sixth month, ended.

Ferdinand Ward's business in Sing Sing Prison is to shovel ashes from under engine boilers. To a reporter who visited the prison he said: "I find it pretty hard work. You see, I am not used to this kind of thing. Don't know how long I can stand this, but I am going to do my best. I am here, and shall do everything I am told to the best of my ability. It's pretty tough work and I feel played out."

The vote of Massachusetts, with two towns to hear from, is Robinson (Rep.), 112,333; Prince (Dem.), 90,183; Lothrop (Proh.), 1,532; Sumner (Labor), 2,184.

Complete returns from every county in Pennsylvania, give Quay (Rep.) for State Treasurer, 61,262, and Day (Dem.) 20,835 plurality. Quay's plurality over Day, 44,127. The official return of the vote for Congressman in the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Duncan, show a plurality of 3,630 for Swope (Dem.) over Blair (Rep.).

The Prohibition vote in Nebraska is more than double the St. John vote of last year. There are gains everywhere except in one county. The Prohibition Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected in Merrick County. Superior gives a Prohibition majority over both Democrats and Republicans on the county ticket.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$5.00	@	6.75
HOGS	3.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.96	@	.98
No. 2 Red	.95½	@	.97
CORN—No. 2	.52	@	.53
OATS—White	.34	@	.40
PORK—Mess	10.00	@	12.50

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@	5.75
Good Shipping	4.50	@	5.25
Common	3.25	@	4.01
HOGS	3.50	@	4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@	5.50
Choice Winter	4.75	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.86	@	.87
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.25	@	.26
RYE—No. 2	.60	@	.62
BARLEY—No. 2	.65	@	.67
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25	@	.28
Fine Dairy	.18	@	.22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@	.10½
Skimmed Flats	.06½	@	.08
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@	.19
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu	.45	@	.48
PORK—Mess	8.00	@	8.50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	.86	@	.87
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.42
OATS—No. 2	.24	@	.26
RYE—No. 1	.60	@	.62
PORK—Mess	8.00	@	8.50

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2	.95	@	.96
CORN—No. 2	.43	@	.45
OATS—No 2	.25	@	.27

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@	.91
CORN—Mixed	.37	@	.38
OATS—Mixed	.24½	@	.25½
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No 2 Red	.93	@	.95
CORN—No 2	.44	@	.45
OATS—Mixed	.27	@	.28
RYE—No. 2	.65	@	.66
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00

DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@	5.25
HOGS	3.50	@	4.00
SHEEP	2.50	@	3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@	.92
CORN—No. 2	.44	@	.45
OATS—No. 2	.28	@	.30

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@	.93
CORN—Mixed	.39	@	.41
OATS—No. 2	.25	@	.26

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	5.00	@	5.50
Fair	4.00	@	4.50
Common	3.25	@	3.75
HOGS	3.50	@	4.25
SHEEP	3.75	@	5.00

BUFFALO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.00	@	1.02
CORN	.48	@	.50
CATTLE	4.50	@	6.25

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—T. R. Lyon's salt-well at Ludington is down nearly 400 feet.

—An Episcopal church was consecrated at Hillman by Bishop Harris.

—Pontiac bad boys "ping tobacco" at the silk hats worn by the Pontiac dudes.

—Lewis B. Adams and wife, of Fairfield, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

—Clare County Board of Supervisors have set off a new township to be called Hamilton.

—James McMillan, of Detroit, has given a Shakspearean library to the University of Michigan.

—Howell clerks are happy. They have conquered, and now don't have to work after 7:30 in the evening.

—The State tax for Lenawee County is some $25,000 more than last year, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

—A corpse in an advanced stage of decomposition was discovered in a trunk by a railway baggageman at Sturgis, Mich.

—Donald McClellan, an old Highlander who speaks nothing but Gaelic, lies at the point of death in Detroit, aged 107 years.

—Notwithstanding the fact that the contract for Owosso's street-lighting has been given the gas company, the electric light company will erect a tower in that city.

—At East Saginaw the residence of W. H. Warner was entered and a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring valued at $150 was carried off. The burglars also took a watch and pocket-book with quite a large sum of money from the residence of Robert Witz.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has made a decision which restores to Mrs. Cynthia W. Crawford, of Detroit, a tract of 5,000 acres of land on the shore of Lake Huron, to which her son Leonard obtained title by forging a deed. Mrs. Crawford is now 95 years of age.

—While picking cranberries in a swamp the other day a Michigan woman was mistaken for a bear and shot and killed by two hunters. It would seem as if Michigan hunters ought to be able to tell a woman on sight, although they may not be able to tell a bear.—*Exchange.*

—The Quincy Driving Park Association have some dozen men with teams at work widening the track and otherwise improving the grounds. A grand stand will be erected, and the grounds fenced as soon as practicable. It promises to be one of the finest tracks in the State.

—Thomas Yates, a hearty old Scotch weaver, employed at the Reed City Woolen Mills, was a member of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons, who were a portion of the "gallant six hundred" who made the famous charge at Balaklava during the Crimean war, where only 296 out of the 600 survived.

—A Macon farmer sold a load of hogs to a Tecumseh dealer. The night before delivery the honest old granger gorged the porkers with swill and bran sufficient to make them weigh twenty-five pounds heavier each, when put upon the scales. Next morning three of the hogs were dead overfed. Virtue is its own reward.

—A Michigan girl told her lover that she would never think of marrying a man with less than $10,000, and as he was worth a suit of clothes less than nothing he went sadly away. That night his uncle died and left him $5,000. The next day the dejected lover got a letter. It said: "Dearest George, I'm willing to make it $5,000."

—The special boast of the Detroit *News* is that it is the only daily paper in the United States that is edited, set up and printed by one man. That man is proprietor, publisher, editor, foreman, news and ad. compositor, pressman and all of it all combined. His sworn circulation shows up as follows: Wednesday, 9; Thursday, 48; Friday, 90; Saturday, 108; Monday, 12; Tuesday, 12; weekly, 150; total for the week, 429.

—Gov. Alger has received a letter from a New York city gentleman, who states that during the war he came into possession of a meerschaum pipe, with amber stem, and that a short time ago he undertook to clean the black deposit from the silver band on the pipe, and was to his surprise discovered an inscription reading as follows: "Major Wm. H. Nicols, by the Officers of the 7th Mich. Cav., June 18th, 1864." Knowing the value soldiers feel for such mementos the present owner desires to return the pipe to Nicols or his heirs, and if any one can throw any light on the identity or whereabouts of Mr. Nicol's, and will do so by addressing the Governor at Lansing, he will confer a favor on those most interested.

—The following order has been published by the War Department for the information of all concerned: "By authority of the President the following described tracts of unsurveyed public land, islands in the St. Mary's River, State of Michigan, are proclaimed reservations for public purposes in connection with the improvement of Hay Lake channel, St. Mary's River, viz.: Island A, situated in section 9, township 47 north, range 1 east of the meridian of Michigan; Islands B and E, situated partly in section 9 and partly in section 10, same township and range; Islands C, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L, situated in section 10, same township and range. By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan."

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Squandered by the Republican Party on Railroad and Other Corporations.

Forfeiture of Unearned Land Grants Demanded by the People, but Refused.

Speech of Hon. Strother M. Stockslager, of Indiana.

In the House of Representatives, Monday, March 2, 1885, on the Disposition of the Public Lands.

MR. SPEAKER—For the second time in the history of our country the question of the disposition of the public lands has become a great overshadowing question. That question is now one upon which public opinion is greatly absorbed, and which is attracting more attention among thoughtful persons than any other public question which is now being agitated. And, Mr. Speaker, when we pass in review the history of the land question and the land systems of the countries of the Old World, its influence upon the patriotism and prosperity of the people and upon civilization, we cannot wonder that the public mind when once aroused upon this great question will brook no delay, but demand that the most effective, rapid, and powerful remedies shall be applied to the change of the policy pursued by this Government for the last twenty years. The people demand that the squandering of our public lands—granting them in large bodies to great corporations—shall cease, and we shall at once return to the true policy of the Government, the granting of the public land without cost, in small quantities, to actual settlers.

Mr. Speaker, I say it is the second time in the history of our country that this question has loomed up until it is considered one of transcendent importance. As far back as 1843 it was a prominent question in American politics. In that year, on the 24th day of December, the first homestead bill was introduced in the House by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and a similar bill was introduced in the Senate on the 7th day of January, 1846, by Andrew Johnson. The agitation of the subject continued, and such measures were supported by such able and distinguished leaders as Douglas, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Holman, and Cox.

When the Republican party met in national convention at Chicago in 1860 and put forth its platform, conspicuous among its principles therein enunciated was the following resolution:

"That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House."

Thus recognizing the bill passed by the Democrats in the House as the correct principle upon the subject of public lands.

It is a part of the political history of the country that the Republican party was successful in that campaign, electing its President and securing control of Congress. It carried out its pledge to the people by the enactment of a homestead law. This was a beneficent law, and I am frank to confess that if it had been carried out in good faith and the principles contained in it applied for all time to our public domain, it would have been one of the greatest and most far-reaching measures ever enacted by a legislative assembly on earth. Considered in its effects upon the future of the country, while the republic stands, it was of transcendent importance.

The peaceful repose of our country was soon disturbed by the clash of arms, and the attention of the great body of our people was so diverted upon that terrible conflict, which was to decide whether or not the Government should live, that the subject of the public lands received little thought of by the people.

But alas, sir, the representatives of the people, who had obtained power upon a pledge to apply the beneficent principles of the homestead law to the public domain, and while the people were lulled into repose by the passage of the law, and their attention drawn away from the subject by the horrors of civil war, in violation of their pledges to the people, and in betrayal of a high trust, began a reckless and wholesale system of giving away the public lands that before had never been dreamed of.

The American people were amazed when they learned that on the first day of July, 1862, just forty-one days after the homestead law was approved, the same Congress, with a reckless disregard of their own action never before witnessed, granted to the Union and Central Pacific railroads a magnificent belt of lands forty miles wide, extending from the Missouri river to near the bay of San Francisco, and containing to the Union Pacific 16,115,000 acres, and to the Central Pacific 13,240,000 acres.

Thus the homestead law, by which the millions of acres of unsettled land was pledged to the people as a heritage to the actual settlers—to the men of toil who would cultivate them and make them blossom and bloom and bear fruit—was violated, disregarded and set aside, and a most gigantic system of reckless squandering of the lands inaugurated. This was an entire change in our land system, both in the manner of disposing of the public lands and of the amounts to be given. Before that date not a single acre of the public domain was ever granted to a railroad or other corporation. Donations of the public lands had been made from time to time to the States, aggregating in all 31,600,84[illegible] acres, for the purpose of being disposed of by the States in aid of education, for military roads, for internal improvements and for railroads. But the grants were all to the States.

The first grant to a State for railroad purposes was to the State of Illinois in 1850 for the Illinois Central Railroad, and was of the saved sections, six sections in width on each side of the road. That State, in making the grant to the railroad wisely reserved to herself seven per cent. of the gross earnings of this road, from which she is now deriving nearly a half million dollars annually, and which will, for all time to come contribute largely to the payment of the expense of the State Government. The grants which followed, up to 1862, were generally limited to six sections per mile, and in most cases the sale of the land was restricted to actual settlers of 160 acres each at $2.50 per acre.

As before remarked, until the Republican party came into power not an acre of the public lands had ever been granted to a railroad or other corporation.

The Republican party inaugurated a new policy, and it was kept up by that party until we find in round numbers 200,000,000 acres of the public domain granted to railroad corporations. It is difficult for the mind to grasp this vast sum.

We see a belt eighty miles wide, extending from near Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, covering some of the best agricultural, pasture, and timber lands in the country, that has been granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Then we see a belt forty miles in width, from the Missouri River to near the Bay of San Francisco, held by the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies. Near the Pacific Coast we see a belt extending longitudinally through California, owned by the Western and Southern Pacific Companies, which, as is well known, are owned and controlled by the same parties that own and control the Central Pacific. And we see a belt, forty miles wide, stretching through Kansas into Colorado and New Mexico toward Arizona and old Mexico, that is represented by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Then another belt, eighty miles in width, extending across New Mexico and Arizona to near the Pacific, represented by the Atlantic and Pacific Company, being substantially the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company.

These are but a portion of the grand belts of country covered by these enormous grants.

The mind is staggered in an effort to contemplate this imperial estate granted to great corporations. It can only be grasped by comparison. You could carve out of it 1,250,000 homesteads of 160 acres each. It is equal to 240 States the size of Rhode Island. It is equal in area to seven States like Pennsylvania, with her 47,347 square miles; four and one-half times as large as all the New England States; equal to the thirteen original States, which have 204,001,280 acres. The total area of Great Britain and Ireland is 71,137,600 acres, or but little more than one-third of these grants. There is not among all the enlightened nations of modern Europe one that has an area which equals that of our railroad kings. The empire of Austro-Hungary and the kingdom of Italy, with Switzerland and the Netherlands added, have an area of only 250,012,720 acres.

The creation by law of this most gigantic land monopoly the world has ever seen must in the very nature of things be felt upon our institutions and upon our people. The example of the Federal Government has been followed by some of our States, which have granted millions of acres of their public lands to railroad corporations, or sold them in large bodies to individuals. All the barriers have been thrown down, and foreign and domestic capitalists have been reaping a rich harvest for themselves in the purchase of vast areas of land. But so far as the people are concerned, they, through their unworthy representatives, have sown the wind, and they are destined to reap the whirlwind.

Land monopoly has been the curse of every country in the world where it has obtained. The people of the Old World have struggled for hundreds of years in vain and futile attempts to get back to a national system of land-holdings. The happy and contented Russian villagers who were made slaves by the great landlords have struggled for centuries to get back to their old system; and although their lot is now much improved, it is far from being desirable. England ever since she adopted the old feudal system, upon the invasion by the Normans, has struggled to obtain a rational system of land-holdings. Poor, unhappy Ireland, with her large estates, is another familiar example. The only true system is that of a division of the land into small tracts among owners who reside upon and cultivate it.

The whole world's experience for thousands of years teaches this doctrine, and the nation which has such system to the fullest extent has the most prosperous people. In the proportion in which you reduce the small holdings of land, and as a consequence increase the number of large holders and tenant farmers and agricultural laborers, just in that proportion do you degrade the agriculturist and bring poverty and misery upon him.

Mr. Prohyn, in his work entitled "Systems of land tenure in various countries," in discussing the land system of England, and in contemplating what an impartial man familiar with this subject in that country would suggest as reforms, says:

"He would probably set aside primogeniture, entails and strict settlements. On large estates held by corporations he would look with no friendly eye. The 'dead hand' fills him with peculiar horror. He everywhere wishes to see the living hand grasping the living soil."

Mr. Francis A. Walker, in his very recent work entitled "Land and its rent," in discussing the subject of small holdings and the advantages presented by such a system, says:

"The 'magic of property' in transmuting the bleak rock into the blooming garden, the barren sand of the seashore into the richest mold, has been told by a hundred travelers and economists since Arthur Young's day. In his tireless activity, 'from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb,' in his unceasing vigilance against every form of waste, in his sympathetic care of the drooping vine, the broken bough, the tender young of the flock and the herd, in his intimate knowledge of the character and capability of every field, and of every corner of every field within his narrow domain, in his passionate devotion to the land which is all his own, which was his father's before him, which will be his son's after him, the peasant, the small proprietor, holds the secret of an economic virtue which even the power of machinery can scarcely overcome."

Let us see what the effect of this ominously wrong system has been upon the agriculturists of this country.

The following table exhibits the number of farms of different sizes held in the United States and Territories in 1870 and 1880 respectively:

Number of farms in the United States in the census years 1870 and 1880:

	1880.	1870.	
Under three acres	4,352	6,857	*2,521
Three to ten acres	136,889	172,021	*32,132
Ten to twenty acres	254,749	250,607	*3,858
Twenty to fifty acres	781,471	847,611	*66,140
Total decrease in the number of small farms in ten years			140,653
Fifty to 100 acres	1,032,910	754,221	†278,689
One hundred to 500 acres	1,695,983	565,054	†130,929
Five hundred to 1,000 acres	75,972	15,873	†60,099
From 1,000 acres up	28,578	3,720	†24,858
Total number of farms	4,008,907	2,659,985	†1,348,922
Total increase in the number of large farms in ten years			491,566

*Decrease. †Increase.

It will be observed that there has been a marked increase in the number of large farms, they having increased, from 1870 to 1880, 491,566, while the small farms have decreased in number 140,653. This speaks volumes, and to the student of history is a solemn warning which fills his heart with sadness for the future of our country.

But, Mr. Speaker, we have not only made great land monopolists of corporations, which, as John Randolph, with bitter sarcasm, yet biting truth, declared, "have neither souls to damn nor bodies to kick." But aliens and foreign corporations are gradually absorbing vast tracts of our best lands, until we find that already it is but little trouble to set out a list of owners of an aggregate of more than 20,000,000 of acres in tracts ranging from 5,000 to 5,000,000 each. I append a list of a few of such alien holders. I doubt not a careful examination of the subject would develop a list much more extensive than the one given below:

An English syndicate, No. 3, in Texas	3,000,000
The Holland Land Company, New Mexico	4,500,000
Sir Edward Reid, and a syndicate in Florida	2,000,000
English syndicate, in Mississippi	1,800,000
Marquis of Tweedale	1,[illegible]00,000
Phillips, Marshall & Co., London	1,[illegible]00,000
German syndicate	1,100,000
Anglo-American syndicate, Mr. Rogers, President, London	750,000
Bryan H. Evans, of London, in Mississippi	700,000
Duke of Sutherland	425,000
British Land Company, in Kansas	320,000
William Whalley, M. P., Peterboro, England	310,000
Missouri Land Company, Edinburgh, Scotland	300,000
Robert Tennant, of London	230,000
Dundee Land Company, Scotland	247,000
Lord Dunmore	120,000
Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool	100,000
Lord Houghton, in Florida	60,000
Lord Dubraven, in Colorado	50,000
English Land Company, in Florida	50,000
English Land Company, in Arkansas	50,000
Albert Pell, M. P., Leicestershire, England	10,000
Sir J. L. Kay, Yorkshire, England	7,000
Alexander Grant, of London, in Kansas	35,000
English syndicate (represented by Close Brothers), Wisconsin	110,000
M. Ellerhauser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in West Virginia	500,000
A Scotch syndicate, in Florida	500,000
A. Boysen, Danish Consul, in Milwaukee	50,000
Missouri Land Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland	165,000
Total	27,747,000

In addition to this, Mr. Speaker, we have interlopers, foreigners, and others, without any right whatever, squatting upon and fencing up tracts of thousands of acres of the public lands, and driving from them with shotguns the actual settlers who desire to make a home upon them. So great has this evil become, that this House, at this session, has passed a bill to declare such inclosures a nuisance, and providing penalties for thus fencing up the public lands.

With all the curses which we have heard heaped upon the land system of England and the land monopoly of England and Wales, it is no comparison to our own. The great landholders of England are mere "pygmies" when compared with our "giants." In a recent work entitled "Land and Labor in the United States," by William C. Moody, the author, at page 88 of his book, gives the following as the size of English land holdings:

The following is a list of the whole number of land-owners in England and Wales who are possessed of 50,000 and more acres of land each, and the actual amount of their holdings, by which it will be seen that there are but three who own more than 100,000 acres each and no one has an estate that reaches 200,000 acres:

SIZE OF ENGLISH LAND HOLDINGS.

Names of owners.	Acres.
Marquis of Allesbury	55,951
Duke of Beaufort	51,985
Duke of Bedford	87,597
Earl of Brownlow	57,793
Earl of Carlisle	78,340
Earl of Cawdor	51,538
Duke of Clev land	106,353
Earl of Derby	56,598
Duke of Devonshire	148,627
Lord Lecomfield	66,101
Lord Londesborough	52,655
Earl Lonsdale	67,950
Duke of Northumberland	191,190
Duke of Portland	54,220
Earl of Powis	44,005
Duke of Rutland	70,000
Lady Willoughby	59,912
Sir W. W. Wynn	91,062
Earl of Warborough	55,370

The same author adds:

But in the United States we have a sawmaker, in Philadelphia, with his 4,000,000 acres; two butchers in California with 800,000 and more acres; a cattle raiser in New Mexico with his 75,000 acres; and numbers of them in Texas whose acres are counted by hundreds of thousands. In the great Northwest the land holdings for agricultural purposes—for grain, grass, and vegetables—by hundreds, range to 30,000 acres and onward, occupied by tenants, or machinery, or by both. The whole country, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, in dotted—no, they are not dots—is patched with these huge holdings. In comparison with the monopoly of the lands here shown that of the English landlords appears quite insignificant. And yet we are only in the third decade of our movement.

The lands which have been wantonly wasted by that party in building up giant land monopolies is sufficient to have given every soldier of all our wars now living, and the widows of such as have died, 160 acres of the public domain. There is now left, after the fourteen years of uninterrupted Republican rule, of agricultural land less than one-fourth of an acre each.

The great absorption of the public lands has gone on with such marvelous and startling rapidity that an examination of the "History and Statistics of the Public Domain," just issued from the General Land Office, develops the fact that there remains to-day unoccupied less than 50,000,000 acres of agricultural public lands in the United States, and that includes the irrigable public lands.

Talk about giving the 2,000,000 soldiers who served in the last war 160 acres of public land each! Every thinking person knows that the policy of the Republican party has made this wise and beneficent policy utterly impossible, and the pretense by the members of that party that any such thing is contemplated is, in the light of the facts, the sheerest nonsense. But, Mr. Speaker, the Republican party had an opportunity offorded it to repair some of the wrong done the people of the United States in squandering 200,000,000 acres of the public domain upon greedy, grasping railroad corporations, by each grant made a time was fixed within which the roads should be completed. On the 2d day of May, 1882, the time for the completion of the last grant expired.

The time for the completion of the Northern Pacific grant of 47,000,000 acres expired on the 4th day of July, 1879. Some of the roads were never constructed at all, and many of them were not constructed within the time, but the Supreme Court having decided that these grants rested from the beginning in the corporations, and on the forfeiture of the grant no act of Congress is necessary to restore the lands to the public domain, the Department of the Government treated these grants as still existing, notwithstanding the forfeiture. I present a table from the annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior for [illegible], volume 2, page 318, which presents in detail a large number of these grants at that time.

Mr. Stockslager here presented a table exhibiting land grants which have been forfeited by the failure of the corporations to complete their roads in conformity with law. The totals of this table foot up as follows:

Total number of acres embraced in these grants	128,472,161.13
Length in miles of railroads as definitely located	12,080.00
Number of miles of railroad completed before the expiration of grants	3,151.28

The speaker then continued:

Such was the condition of these grants when the Forty-seventh Congress assembled in December, 1882. The Republican party had a majority in that body. Already the murmurings of discontent at these immense grants and the demand for the forfeiture of every acre which had not been earned by the building of the roads according to contract were heard throughout the land. Early in January bills were introduced in the House by Judge Holman, Judge Cobb, and others, declaring these lands forfeited. The Congress was in session more than twelve months during its existence, and yet not a single acre of that land was forfeited.

That Congress adjourned and nothing was done toward forfeiting these lands which honestly belonged to the people but the great corporations were left in quiet possession of nearly a hundred million acres of land, to which they had no shadow of a right. With that party the voice of the great corporations of monopoly is greater than the will of the people. It leans for support upon the thousands of corporations which its legislation has built up and fostered at the expense of the people.

But the sublimity of cheek necessary to promulgate the following resolution, which appears in the platform of that party, adopted at Chicago last year, can only be found in the ranks of that party. Here it is:

"The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings of actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially when such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants."

Mr. Speaker, if am not incorrectly informed, on the very day, and near the very hour that platform was adopted the members of that party upon this floor were filibustering against a bill to forfeit one of these unearned grants. And it is a notorious fact that nearly all the opposition to the forfeitures came from that side of the House. Again, although some of the bills passed this House daily in the first session of this Congress, and many of them have been in the Senate for a time, yet with one or two exceptions none of them have passed that body.

And, Mr. Speaker, the policy of that party is indicated not only by its action in Congress, but the whole country has just been startled to learn that one of the last acts of the retiring Secretary of the Interior has been to engage his whole force for days, and perhaps weeks, in issuing patents to the lands granted to what is known as the "Backbone land grant," in Louisiana, amounting to about 700,000 acres. Bills were pending in Congress at the time for its forfeiture, and an earnest protest, signed by Senator Van Wyck, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Holman, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Henley against issuing such patents. But the protest was unheeded, and the grant has been confirmed by letters patent.

But, Mr. Speaker, let us look at the record of the Democratic party upon this subject. I have already shown that the first homestead bill ever introduced in this House was introduced by Stephen A. Douglas, and the first bill ever introduced in the Senate was drawn by Andrew Johnson, both of whom were at that time leaders in the Democratic party. I have also seen that the Democratic party passed through this House the first homestead bill which was ever passed in it. I have also seen that the Democratic party during the nearly sixty years of its power in the Government never granted an acre of the public lands to a corporation. Hence, when that party surrendered power March 4, 1861, it did so with a homestead bill passed the previous Congress and our magnificent public domain carefully husbanded.

The uniform policy of that party has been to acquire and husband the public lands for the benefit of the Government and the people. The people having decided at the last election that the Republican party was unworthy, and elected a large majority of Democrats to this body, it became the duty of that party to respond to the voice of the people and restore to the public domain such of the public lands as were not earned and beyond the reach of forfeiture to the Government, to attempt, in some degree at least, to right the great wrong done them by the Republican party in violation of its pledges; and which it refused to right in the last Congress. How well that party has adhered to its antecedents and kept faith with the people a glance at our calendar will show. I desire to call the attention of this House and the country to what has been done.

On the 21st day of January, 1881, the following resolution, introduced by Judge Holman, passed this House:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House all the public lands heretofore granted to States and corporations to aid in the construction of railroads, so far as the same are now subject to forfeiture by reason of the non-fulfillment of the conditions on which the grants were made, ought to be declared forfeited to the United States and restored to the public domain.

Resolved, That it is of the highest public interest that the laws touching the public lands should be so framed and administered as to ultimately secure freehold therein to the greatest number of citizens; and to that end all laws facilitating speculation in the public lands or authorizing or permitting the entry or purchase thereof in large bodies ought to be repealed, and all of the public lands adapted to agriculture (subject to bounty grants and those in aid of education) ought to be reserved for the benefit of actual and bona fide settlers, and disposed of under the provisions of the homestead laws only.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands is hereby instructed to report to the House bills to carry into effect the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions; that said committee shall be authorized to report such bills at any time, subject only to revenue and appropriation bills; and the same shall in like order be entitled to consideration.

This resolution gave the Committee on Public Lands a right to report at any time, and distinctly committed the House to the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws and the disposal of the public lands to settlers under the homestead laws only.

As to the work done by this House during this Congress I refer to the following lists of bills passed by the House, and of others reported favorably by the Committee on Public Lands, but not yet passed:

LANDS FORFEITED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Bill passed the House declaring certain lands heretofore granted to the following railroads forfeited to the United States:

	Acres.
The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad	652,800
Tuscaloosa and Mobile Railroad	688,000
Coosa and Tennessee Railroad	140,060
Savannah and Albany Railroad (estimated)	900,000
New Orleans and State Line Railroad	120,000
Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad	1,257,024
Texas Pacific Railroad	14,300,760
Oregon Central Railroad	1,130,880
California and Oregon Railroad	2,126,526
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	40,221,893
Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad	85,654
Total	71,307,131

LANDS FORFEITED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Bills pending in the House declaring certain lands heretofore granted to the following railroads forfeited to the United States:

	Acres.
New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad	993,218
Oregon and California Railroad	3,701,760
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad	627,200
Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad	272,818
Marquette and State Line Railroad	540,848
Northern Pacific Railroad (estimated)	48,215,040
Southern Pacific Railroad	7,500,000
H. R. 7248, to restore all lands held in indemnity limits for railroad and wagon-road companies, and for other purposes, over	100,000,000
	161,720,914

Of all these none but the grant to the Texas Pacific, 14,300,760, have passed the Senate and become law. One other passed the Senate at the last session of the Forty-eighth Congress, but with such amendments as prevented them from receiving the sanction of the House.

The Committee on Public Lands has also favorably reported a bill prohibiting the holding of lands by aliens. The report made by Judge Oates, of Alabama, is a very able document and presents very cogent reasons for the enactment of the bill into a law. It should be passed, and thus prevent the accumulation of lands in the hands of citizens of other governments who have no interest in our own except to speculate upon lands which should be given to actual settlers.

We have thus seen that while the Democratic party has been true to the people, and as between the people and the great corporations—aggregated capital and monopoly—they have stood by the people, the Republican party has violated its promises, betrayed the people into the hands of the corporations, and then refused the partial relief which was still in reach and to which they were so justly entitled. And now to make their record still more sinuous they hypocritically declare that they are in favor of the forfeiture of these lands. It is not true, and I warn the people that that party will never forfeit these lands. Their professions in that direction are a mere hollow pretense and a sham.

And now in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I desire to again say that I deem these measures of vast and far-reaching consequence. No man can study the land systems of the different countries of the world, as I have done within the last week, and observe how uniformly for hundreds of years the monopoly of land, the ownership of the land by the few, has brought poverty, misery, and distress, and how the opposite, or the division of the land and its ownership by the many, has had the opposite effect, without feeling deeply the importance of our action upon this subject. Notwithstanding the solemn warnings of history, we are rushing with headlong speed into the very system which has proven so baleful in other countries. Let us take warning and reverse our course ere it is too late.

The Road to Prosperity.

Imagine a village of say 100 voters. Imagine two of these villagers to make such a proposition as this: "We are desirous, fellow-citizens, of seeing you more prosperous, and to that end propose this plan: Give us the privilege of collecting a tax of five cents a day from every one in the village. No one will feel the tax much, for even to a man with a wife and eight children it will only come to the paltry sum of fifty cents a day. Yet this slight tax will give our village two rich citizens who can afford to spend money. We will at once begin to live in commensurate style. We will enlarge our houses and improve our grounds, set up carriages, hire servants, give parties, and buy much more freely at the stores. This will make trade brisk, and cause a greater demand for agricultural productions, which will enable the neighboring farmers to make a greater demand for store goods and the labor of mechanics. Thus shall we all become prosperous."—*Henry George.*

The Depew Story.

Of all modes of writing history that of reporting it between speeches and drinks at a grand banquet is the most grotesque. Chauncey M. Depew is, moreover, a man well along in life, and was well in manhood twenty years ago. He must have known something of the history of the Johnson administration from his own knowledge of current events; he could easily have refreshed his information by going to proper sources if he desired. Instead of taking either course he gives a random report of General Grant's talk to him four years ago, about events fifteen or sixteen years before, and presents it to the public as gratuitous history. There is probably a grain of truth underlying this narration, but it is like a grain of sand under an eyelid, a body tremendously out of its true place and assuming a degree of importance wholly disproportionate to its true merits.—*Springfield Republican.*

By a Large Majority.

It may be that the people of New Mexico, who regard Dorsey as a great man, cannot understand the President's action. But the great majority of the people of this country will agree with the President that any man who will appoint Stephen W. Dorsey to a position of trust is not fit to sit on the bench.—*New York Star.*

The Charge Against Andrew Johnson.

So far, certainly the very grave accusation against Andrew Johnson, brought after General Grant's death, on his alleged authority, has certainly not been proved. Mr. Depew and Colonel Grant owe it to themselves, if, as they assert, they have documents to confirm it, to produce these at once.—*New York Herald.*

ON ETERNITY'S SHORE.

Sudden Death of Gen. George B McClellan at His Residence Near Orange.

He Is Called in the Midst Hours, Dissolution Being Preceded by Acute Agony.

George Brinton McClellan, formerly Major General of the United States armies and commander of the Army of the Potomac, and more lately Governor of New Jersey, died early on the morning of the 29th ult., at his home in St. Cland, on Orange Mountain, near Orange, N. J.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

Gen. McClellan returned home from an extended trip through the West on Sept. 17, apparently in the best of health. On Oct. 17, while he was passing through the Hoboken ferry-house, he felt a severe pain near his heart. The pain was temporary, but the General consulted Dr. Seward, his physician. Dr. Seward concluded that he had neuralgia of the heart, and by his advice the General gave up an extended trip with his wife to Old Point Comfort, Va., to attend a meeting of the Governors of the soldiers' home at that place. During the past week he walked and drove about Orange as usual, but about 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, an hour after he had retired to his bedroom, he was seized with another and very severe attack of pain in the region of the heart. Mrs. McClellan sent for Dr. Seward, and under his treatment the pain became less severe. At 2 o'clock in the morning, however, the pain returned with increased severity. Dr. Seward administered morphine, hypodermically, but without avail. The General became unconscious, and remained so until he died at 2:45 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. McClellan, Miss May McClellan, and Dr. Seward were in the room. The only other member of the General's family, George Brinton McClellan, Jr., is a senior in Princeton College, and could not be reached in time. Gen. McClellan's mother is still alive, in her 85th year. She is an invalid, and in the beginning of the summer she was not expected to live until autumn. During the summer she has been at Drifton, Pa. The General returned from visiting her there just two weeks before his death.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

The following executive order was issued at Washington by order of the President:

As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished soldier and citizen, whose military ability and civic virtues have shed lustre upon the history of his country, it is ordered by the President that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the executive departments in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place.

Secretary of War Endicott issued the following general order:

With profound regret the Secretary of War announces to the army the death of Gen. George B McClellan, formerly major-general commanding the armies of the United States. The name and fame of this illustrious soldier and citizen are known and honored throughout the republic. As the organizer of the Army of the Potomac he made it capable of accomplishing great deeds. The lessons he gave it were never forgotten, and the spirit with which he animated it continued through all its eventful history. Subsequently as its leader he rendered great services to his country. His pure and noble character, his unselfish devotion, and the duty he performed in the hour of peril will cause his memory ever to be cherished with pride by the people of the United States.

A special from Washington to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

The death of Gen. McClellan was a great surprise here. It was not known that he had been ill, and the President had directed that a letter be written to-day tendering him the position on the Civil-Service Commission to be made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Eaton. Gen. McClellan had already refused the Russian mission, and it hardly was expected that he would accept a Civil-Service Commissionership, the duties of which are so onerous and the salary of which is so small. But the President, in his endeavor to induce prominent Democrats to accept this place, had determined to offer it to Gen. McClellan.

A New York dispatch says:

As soon as the news of Gen. McClellan's death spread throughout the city great sorrow was expressed at the sad event. The flags on public buildings were placed at half-mast. The Grand Army Post called a meeting to express their sorrow and offer a body-guard for the remains.

CONDOLENCE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To Mrs. George B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.:

I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and, while I know how futile are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

CONDOLENCE FROM GOV. ABBETT.

To Mrs. George B. McClellan, West Orange, N. J.:

MY DEAR MADAM: I have just learned with profound sorrow of the death of your distinguished husband. I speak not only for myself but for all the people of New Jersey, who will join in the universal mourning for the loss of a pure and upright citizen and a great soldier. I wish most earnestly to take such proper official action as will do honor to his memory. I have directed Adjutant General William S. Stryker to ascertain your wishes, so that the action of the Executive may be in full sympathy with your own feelings. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, LEON ABBETT.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George Brinton McClellan was born at Philadelphia in 1826. His father was a distinguished physician, a graduate of Yale College, and founder of Jefferson College. At West Point McClellan had the reputation of being an industrious but not brilliant student; but he graduated second in general rank in the largest class that had ever left the academy, and first in the class on engineering.

His military rank when he left West Point in 1846 was second lieutenant of engineers. He served as such in the Mexican war. In the spring of 1855 he was appointed to a captaincy in the First Cavalry Regiment. The same year he was one of a commission composed of three officers sent by the United States Government to make observations in the Crimean war.

He resigned his commission in the army in 1857 and became Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1861 he re-entered the army. As commander of the Federal forces in West Virginia he gained the victories of Rich Mountain and Cheat River. A few days after the battle of Bull Run he was appointed commander of the army at Washington. In November, 1861, he assumed command of the armies of the United States. His victory at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, was followed by actions at Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

The result of the campaign was the retreat of his forces and the abandonment of his plan to take Richmond. Gen. Pope was appointed to supersede Gen. McClellan, who was, however, recalled to the command of the army September 2, 1862. His victory at Antietam was gained about a fortnight after this date. In the following November he was relieved of command.

In 1864 he was nominated for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, and received a popular vote of 1,800,000. In 1877 McClellan was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey, a position which he filled until 1881. Since that time he had lived in New York City. His learning and abilities as an engineer gave him leading and remunerative business in his profession.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

"Speak the Truth."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Sentinel, takes up the cudgel in behalf of the board of supervisors and against a "county exchange" because the "exchange" criticised certain actions of the board. If the Sentinel's remarks were toned down so as to come within the injunction contained in the heading, it would lose much of its apparent force. The Sentinel says: "The statement that the board knows nothing about the orders drawn by the clerk is *a malicious falsehood, conceived in ignorance and brought forth in malice and spite.*" (The italics are ours.) This is about as effective argument as that usually contained in a school boy's "you lie" and "you're another." The information on which the JOURNAL'S remarks were based, was obtained from a perfectly reliable source, and if necessary can be proven. The Sentinel further says: "The committee on claims appointed by the board, carefully examine the vouchers to the orders *at every session.*" The package of vouchers to which our attention was called, aggregating several hundred dollars, may have been those which the board are not required to audit, but they were drawn by the clerk and paid by the treasurer, and the board had no official report of them from the clerk, *and did not examine them.*

"The doctor's fees alluded to, are those allowed by law." We have searched diligently for some statute prescribing fees in such cases, and find none. The doctor generally presents his bill and it is allowed or rejected by the board as they see fit. We have heard of cases where bills were presented nearly double the usual fee, expecting them to be cut down, while in other cases the instructions have been to allow at face or reject entirely. Further than this, we understand that there is a county physician employed at a stated salary, whose duties include, whenever called upon, those for which these bills were presented, and who will receive the same salary as if he had served on the cases mentioned. This was a question of economy for the board to consider.

This article, and perhaps others to follow will bring down on our head the wrath of all the supervisors in the county, but if we succeed in securing a careful examination of every bill of expense at the next and subsequent sessions of the board, and a saving of even one dollar in taxes, our labor shall not be in vain.

Turn a little more "steam" into that "offensive partisan machine," but be careful to so adjust the screws that the "arguments" ground out will "speak the truth."

What Cleveland's Election Has Done.

According to the New York Tribune among the things which "Cleveland's election has done" has been to depress the price of marrow-fat beans 23.6 per cent., hops fifty per cent., eggs 4.30 per cent., tobacco 4.3 per cent., turkeys 8.3 per cent., etc., but, notwithstanding the terrible pressure brought to bear upon these commodities, we are gratified to learn that some other articles have held their own, being neither depressed or bulled by "Cleveland's election." Among these are "flat Dutch cabbage," which sell now as high as a year ago, and also "Russian turnips," "green peas," "fowls," and potatoes. We are not advised by the Tribune what special methods Grover employed to perserve those articles from the general wreckage; but seeing the extent of the havoc which his election wrought in general commerce, it may be inferred on a priori principles that he and his followers were generous consumers of those specialties.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Here and There.

In his speeches in Virginia Judge Foraker speaks of confederate soldiers as "those heroic Virginians who fought with Lee and Jackson." Here in Ohio he sneered at them as "rebels" and "treason stained" scoundrels.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our Weak Point.

Our foreign trade is still our weak point and it must remain weak until we have a rational tariff once more.—Boston Post.

GLEANINGS.

The present value of cattle in Dakota is estimated at $8,000,000.

Capt. Howard of Gatling gun fame lately made $7,000 by a lucky speculation in cartridges.

Mobile, Ala., was founded by the French in 1711 and New Orleans by the same people in 1741.

Mrs. Frelinghuysen became so much attached to Washington during her residence there that she will probably remove thither permanently.

"This is my wife; she is very entertaining, and I am highly pleased with her," is the way a Natick, Mass., man, just married, introduces his wife.

An association of old soldiers, both Federal and Confederate at Atlanta, Ga., proposes to erect a monument to perpetuate the memories of the blue and the gray who fell around that city in the civil war.

China offers as attractive a field for the work of professional explorers as any other country on the globe. It has recently been ascertained that the Chinese coal fields occupy an area of 400,000 square miles.

Mrs. Porter Ashe of San Francisco has the good fortune to be the daughter of Mrs. Charles G. Crocker, who gave her a dowry of $600,000, which she has since supplemented by the gift of a completely furnished $300,000 house.

Whitelaw Reid says: "The mainstay of all newspapers is truth. In the seeking of this, and when found even at the bottom of the well, it should be guarded with a boldness that knows no fear and a courage that knows no surrender."

An establishment for reeling silk is to be established in Oakland, Cal., and a tract of fifteen acres of land has been secured near Piedmont, which is to be set out with mulberry trees to feed the silk worms. The enterprise is at the expense of the government.

It is stated as a fact that when the Governor of Georgia gives a state dinner one course is always baked 'possum. The Governor avers that roast pig is juiceless diet as compared with 'possum, and prophesies that 'possum breeding is a coming industry.

Clara Morris is a Candian. She was born in Montreal thirty-five years ago. Having lost her father, she became a ballet-girl in the Cleveland Academy of Music in that city at fifteen, to support her mother. She rose so rapidly in her profession that at nineteen she was leading lady in one of the Cincinnati theatres. The year following she was engaged at Daly's.

The Glasgow Philosophical Society has demonstrated that at about 122 degrees below zero, Farenheit, the flesh of animals becomes so hard as to ring like porcelain when struck, and also to be capable of being crushed to a fine powder. Microbis, however, living in the flesh before freezing have been found alive when thawing took place, after an exposure of 200 hours to this intense cold.

The North has taken care of its own. It easily can, for it won. The South has neglected, and still neglects, those to whom it owes all that a people can owe to the dead. The obligation is the more binding because we lost, and because, therefore, to individuals and societies and not to Governments must our fallen brothers look for respect, and love, and remembrance.—*Charleston News.*

A new cereal is announced by the *Rural New Yorker*, which, two years ago, produced a hybrid between wheat and the new grain, being very distinct from either. Last year a further cross was effected upon these hybrids by using the pollen of rye, so that the resulting grain is three-quarters rye. The plants are remarkably vigorous and the heads large and still very distinct from those of rye.

Pittsburg, like Philadelphia, has some wealthy colored people, including John Gaither, with an estate worth $35,000, who fled from Louisiana forty years ago; Robert and Emanuel Jackson, prosperous business men, who inherited $40,000 from their fateer, an ex-slave: "Uncle" John Turfley, whose wealth is put at $30,000; Mrs. Williamton, a widow of Allegheny, with a fortune of $60,000, and George Knox and his wife, who own property valued at $75,000.

Roscoe Conkling walks up Broadway every evening between 6 and 7 o'clock. He has a queer swing of the legs these days, a sort of loose-jointed movement. Above the waist his proportions and carriage are those of an athlete. Below the waist the limbs move distractedly as if the power that propelled them was exerted at random. Conkling grows gray. There are few dark hairs now in either his close-cropped hair or carefully-trimmed whiskers. He still likes occasionally to don the boxing-gloves.

It is stated as a curious fact that when the late Empress of Russia was stopping with her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh, with a large suite, the Duke gave her to understand that he could not afford to entertain her, and he should be obliged if, on her departure, she would order the comptroller of the suite to pay an adequate sum for the expenses of her visit At the moment of departure, after luncheon had been taken, the Duke of Edinburgh drew a paper from his pocket, on which he had noted down the estimated expenses of the Russian Empress, and he added the cost of the luncheon.

A Carson, Nev., man has gone and invented a machine to avoid the anti-treating law, which has been a dead failure thus far. A huge chunk of ice is slung in the centre of a revolving table, and beverages, beer, whisky, etc., are placed all over it. The citizens draw up their chairs all around, call for their drinks, and the game commences by the twirling of the revolving wheel or table. Whatever stops in front of each one's chair he must drink, and whoever fails to do so has the whole circle to pay for. The excitement grows more and more intense as the game progresses, and many a substantial Carsonite goes home to bed drunk. —*San Francisco Alta.*

Here is information ungallant and interesting. The following is given by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as the ages of the well-known women named. The figures were obtained from a careful study of the dates contained in a recently-published English biographical dictionary; Mme. Adam, 49; Mary Anderson, 26; Sarah Bernhardt, 41; Mrs. Besant, 38; Rosa Bonheur, 63; Miss Braddon, 48; Miss Gordon Cumming, 48; Lady Eastlake, 69; Empress Eugenie, 59; Emily Faithfull, 50; Mrs. Gladstone, 73; Julia Ward Howe, 60; Mme. de Novikoff, 43; Jenny Lind, 64; Pauline Lucca, 45; Helen Modjeska, 41; Florence Nightingale, 65; Christine Nilsson, 42; Mrs. Oliphant, 67; Onida, 45; Adelina Patti, 42; Christina Rosetti, 55; Ellen Terry, 37; Mrs. Weldon, 48; Mrs. Henry Wood, 65.

Sunset Cox knows the value of an advertisement. He went to the White House one day lately with the draft of a little letter in his pocket. "Mr. President," he said, "it would help the sale of my book very much if you were to write a few lines saying it is so and so; something pleasant, you understand." The President looked perplexed. "Why," said he, "I haven't seen it. I don't know what it contains, what——" "Never mind that," replied Mr. Cox; "I can tell you in a minute what the general drift——" "But," argued the President, "I don't know what to say." "Well, if you will simply write something like this, for instance,"—and Mr. Cox pulled the draft of the letter out of his pocket—"I will be satisfied. The President at first wished to sign only the statement prepared by the author of the "Three Decades," but Mr. Cox insisted that the whole statement should be in Mr. Cleveland's handwriting. And he carried his point.

Anecdotes of Grant.

Grant had no fear of responsibility, no fear of Secretary Stanton. I never knew him to show fear of anything. In September, 1864, while at Harper's Ferry returning from a visit to Sheridan, he learned that Wade Hampton had slipped in rear of the left flank of the army of the Potomac and carried off our entire beef herd. 2,600 head. When Secretary Stanton heard of the loss of the cattle he wanted somebody's scalp and telegraphed: "Who is responsible for the loss of the cattle herd?" To which Grant replied, "I am." There was no "hair raised" that time. For several days afterward the "rebs," with much "mooing" and "lowing," frequently called out, "Hello, Yanks, don't you want some beef?" While this was going on the "old man" would jokingly say, "I have the best commissary in the army; he not only feeds my army but that of the enemy also." It was only a few months after this that he directed the same officer at Appomattox to feed Gen. Lee's famishing army. When shortly after this loss Sheridan made a big haul of stock in "the valley," Grant felt better. Though the animals were not so large nor in such good condition as ours, they were in such numbers and of such size as to stop Johnny Reb's mouth. On the morning of the day the army captured Petersburg Grant stopped to write a dispatch, leaning against one of the few fences left standing, near a house, the upper part of which had been abandoned by the women and children. These had taken refuge in the cellar, and were crying from fear as the house was being riddled by the confederate artillery. The writer stood near the general, thinking between shots that it was no place for him, but not seeing how he could leave while the lieutenant general remained. When Grant had finished his dispatch, looking round and apparently appreciating for the first time what a hot place he was in, he quietly said: "I see no use in staying here," and moved off, very closely followed by his staff, to a place where an unoccupied man could feel cooler.—*Cor. Boston Traveler.*

The Farewell Symphony.

In 1761, Haydn was appointed capellmeister to Prince Esterhazy, a wealthy Austrian noble. His patron owned a beautiful country-seat, which, in addition to its natural beauties, included two theaters for musical rehearsals, and so lovely was the spot that the Prince arrived there early in spring and staid until the end of autumn. It made the members of the orchestra very unhappy to be so long away from their families, and Haydn, who had plenty of leisure for composition and musicians enough to perform his works, was the only happy one. He loved and sympathized with the men, and at last he wrote for them his "Farewell Symphony." They were very home-sick, and, as the Prince showed no signs of leaving, Haydn hit upon this novel plan to make him return. In this Farewell symphony the instruments, one by one, cease playing. At its performance in the Prince's theater, as soon as a musician stopped, he left the stage. The Prince showed his appreciation of the music and the joke by returning to Vienna and allowing the musicians to return to their homes. —*Agatha Tunis, in St. Nicholas for June.*

A Durham, N. C., tobacco factory sends five thousand cigarettes to all church fairs that it [illegible]

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

E. M. Clark

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix.

In the matter of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the third day of August, A. D. 1885, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the postoffice in the village of Clarion, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein); the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, known and described as the north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing eighty (80) acres more or less, and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing forty (40) acres more or less, both descriptions of land being in township number thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west.

Dated November 18th, A. D. 1885.

ALFRED P. HEASLEY,
121 Administrator.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

ANOTHER INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction. Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00. & CO., Charlevoix.

The New York

Weekly World

IS THE

Best Democratic Weekly Newspaper Published in the East.

CLUBBED WITH

The Charlevoix Journal

FOR

$2.00 per Year, $1.10 for Six Months, Cash in Advance.

Sample Copies at this Office.

The Grand Rapids

Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

WOOD WANTED.

Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office exchange for

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 12, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 35@40c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 80c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., 85c.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@40c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 25@30c.
EGGS, per doz., 20@25c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 13c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 7c; Dry Salt Side, 8c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 14@16c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 8@12½c; Roast 8@10c; Stew 5c.
PORK—Steak 8c; Roast 8c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 12½c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

WANTED SOME CASH.

During the next two weeks we have got to raise about one hundred dollars in cash and would like all who can give us a lift on their subscription to do so.

☞ Jefferies' Market cannot be undersold by any one. You can buy cheaper of him than from any farmer's wagon that comes to town, but you must bring your cash. No more accounts will be made after this week.

☞ Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞ Just received,—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

☞ Parties having potatoes to sell will find it to their advantage to call at Upright and Emrey's.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Circuit court at East Jordan next week.

Nicholls' mill is expected to close this week.

Ben Weaver's house is ready for the plasterers.

J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, was in town Tuesday.

Smith Campbell is building a new house on the south terrace.

Geo. Durance, of Mancelona, visited his friends in Charlevoix this week.

Eugene R. Savage was appointed postmaster at Mancelona on Monday.

Mrs. M. J. Stockman is visiting friends in Cleveland, Ohio, this week.

A. J. McLeod and wife returned home last Saturday from their eastern trip.

The ten-cent tea at the M. E. church last night netted over $10 for the ladies.

The outside work on the basement of W. C. Newman's house is nearly completed.

A. J. McLeod was appointed, on Tuesday, deputy U. S. Marshal for Charlevoix.

The machinery for the new mill arrived Wednesday morning on the Champlain.

Mrs. L. E. Allen and daughter are on a visit with Mrs. Allen's parents in Aurora, Ohio.

The Lelanau Enterprise is to be changed from a seven column folio to a five column quarto.

P. K. Brown arrived Saturday to spend the winter with the family of his son, W. P. Brown.

About 100 volumes of books have arrived for the township library, and will be ready for delivery on Friday.

The people have confidence in the democratic administration, if it is only eight months old.—Big Rapids Herald.

The sidewalk in front of the new mill has been lowered about two feet to correspond with the front entrance, and make a level drive way from Bridge st[illegible]

Mr. W. B. Bacon, of Escanaba, is visiting his brother H. Bacon, in Charlevoix, and will probably remain for the winter.

The Lottie Mason arrived in port Sunday with a cargo of grain for the new mill,—1,500 bushels of corn and 400 bushels of oats.

Frank Whitford's boy, four years old, fell on Wednesday from the second story of a new house through the joist, breaking his right leg.

J. L. Newberry has put a stone wall under his house on Main street, built a new sidewalk, and will paint and make other improvements.

Don't fail to attend the young people's meeting at the M. E. church next Tuesday evening. An unusually interesting exercise is being prepared.

Geo. Shapton's barn, containing over 800 bushels of grain, and about 18 tons of hay, burned early Monday morning. Loss $2,000; insurance $750.

At the M. E. church next Sunday, there will be preaching in the morning. Mrs. M. M. Johnson will speak at night. Song service at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening.

We are a little short of help this week (the right kind of help), and the JOURNAL will not contain the usual amount of fresh local until we get finally settled in our new quarters.

J. W. Glass, superintendent of construction of the Bell Telephone Co., for the western district, and G. W. Crouter of the Charlevoix exchange, inspected the lines and offices in this county last week, to prepare for winter.

Allen & Hastings have purchased H. Mitchell's planer, which will be put into their new machine shop in South Arm. They will put up a foundry n the spring, and will do a general foundry and machine business.—Enterprise.

In his recent trip south, Dan Jerrue bought a number of fine horses to replenish his livery, and he finds it a good investment, having them employed nearly all the time carrying passengers and baggage to and from Boyne Falls.

The democrats have solid reason to feel happy over Tuesday's results, which briefly summed up means an emphatic endorsement of the democratic administration, and a scathing rebuke to republicans of the John Sherman "bloody shirt" gang.—Big Rapids Herald.

Last Tuesday evening the young people had a fine time at their meeting in the M. E. church. Next Tuesday there will be a mock trial of King Alcohol, three bringing out all the good it has done and three taking the opposite side. All are cordially invited to come and here it.

We are pleased to announce to our readers this week that C. G. Lewis, of Boyne City, removes to East Jordan in the very near future. He will occupy Louis Votruba's new store building on State street with a stock of gent's furnishing goods and lumbermen's supplies.—Enterprise.

J. S. Smithson, of Chicago, has a tract of 30,000 acres of land in Kansas, and when he was here this week to inspect his new summer cottage, he left plans for estimates on the construction of 50 cottages to be got out here ready for erection and shipped to his Kansas estate. This will make a good winter's business for the boys.

J. S. Smithson, of Chicago, was here on Wednesday, inspecting his new cottage. He reports everything in good shape, and the work of the contractors entirely satisfactory. The door panels are to be hand painted with landscapes by members of his family, and will no doubt be very attractive. Next season he expects to come here in May and remain till November.

An exchange puts it in good shape thusly: "This paper is too poor to puff any individual who is too poor to take and pay for it." And this may be carried still farther. Business men who take the local paper and pay $1.50 per year for it but never advertise, get full value received in the paper itself and ought not to expect frequent notices of and references to their business. Such work is advertising, and a subscription to the pa[illegible]

The postoffice changed hands at the close of business, Saturday, Nov. 7, and is now located in Eaton's building. In a few days we shall have the printing office moved also, and soon get settled down to business.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 6.—The steam barge Graves, ashore on the North Manitou, is reported abandoned as a total loss. Capt. Casey, of the propeller Champlain, reports that she has broken in three parts Her decks are gone out of her and her machinery is through her bottom. The tugs Winslow and Mocking Bird were in harbor yesterday. The barge Adams released some days ago, was at the south Manitou preparing to tow down with the A. J. Wright.

The Histoical Society met last Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allen. The usual program of music and recitations was quite interesting. The principal paper of the evening was a sketch by Dr. Carlstein of Napoleon, from boyhood to the battle of Marengo. It is expected that the subject will be continued at another meeting in the near future. The society meets Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown, at which time Mrs. O. D. Wood will read a paper entitled "Joan of Arc.

The Union Temperance Meeting.

The sermon by Rev. C. F. VanAuken at the Congregational church last Sunday evening, from the words, "Lead us not into temptation," was one replete with many interesting and pointed, as well as instructive sayings. The Elder went on to show how christians should resist temptations, not by sitting still, as did the old prophet, who sat down under an oak tree. (1 Kings, 13 ch.) God would deliver and save in the hour of temptation any man when in the line of duty. He proved in his arguments that God did in ancient times, and does to-day, try and prove the faith of the christian for the purpose of cultivating and bringing into exercise the moral powers of man, so as to be prepared to fight the good fight and endure hardships as a good soldier when any emergency may overtake him.

He referred to the soldiers, who are drilled, prior to being drawn out in battle array to face the enemy. Even so the child of God, needs training and drilling to be victorious in striving for the mastery; for, says the apostle, "Though we strive for the mastery, we shall not be crowned, except we strive lawfully."

Mr. VanAuken also showed clearly that God was able in ancient times, to deliver his people in sore trials and to-day Jesus can succor those who are tempted, being himself tempted.

The force of the sermon went to show his congregation the necessity of a daily study and careful watching of our own hearts and inclinations, and each one to make use of the means and privileges of the church whereby they may become shining lights in the world. ALPHA.

Ironton.

The appointment of Rev. Mr. Iddings last Sunday was filled by some of the Ironton brethern.

Mrs. S. J. Morehouse and family, of this place, have removed to East Jordan, much to the regret of their many friends, but our best wishes go with them.

Mr. Thomas Mackey will remove his family to Mancelona to-morrow.

The house of John Maroney was struck by lightning last Friday night. None of the inmates were injured except a few scratches on John's face.

Lieutenant Governor Buttars was in town this morning insuring some of the Pine Lake Iron Company's buildings.

Robert Bedwin, of this place, was stricken with paralysis last evening. This is the third stroke he has had.

The schooner Melvina came in loaded with goods for the Iron Company. She brought 6,000 bushels of oats. The schooner Narragansett arrived this morning loaded with goods for the store.

Frank Noyes was home on a visit last Sunday.

The druggist of Ironton got badly left last Sunday night on account of the wind. Better hunt up a stray pony next time, J. M.. instead of go-

J. L. HURD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

We offer a large invoice of woolen goods, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, flannels, etc. Suitable for winter wear.

These goods were bought at bottom figures during the summer, and before the late advance in values, which at present is from 15 to 20 per cent.

We shall give our trade the entire benefit of our fortunate purchases. Now is the time to lay in Winter Supplies cheaper than goods have ever before been offered. Do not expend a dollar before at least looking over our Stock and Prices.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We are showing an elegant new line of Cloaks at fully one third lower prices than last season.

TEAS.

MAYFLOWER TEA,—OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Another Invoice of Spring pickings just received. The only strictly pure uncolored Japan Tea in the market.

A few weeks ago we placed on sale 25 chests of new 50 cent Japan Tea at THIRTY-FIVE cents, just for fun. Only a few packages of this Tea are left, and we shall hereafter limit the quantity to 5 pounds. Not more than 5 pounds sold to any one buyer.

We desire to return thanks to our many friends, for their liberal patronage of the past year. OUR SALES for the past month were ONE THIRD GREATER than for the corresponding time last year. With a gratifying increase of business we are satisfied with a very small profit margin.

J. L. HURD & CO.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

organized a sewing society under the name of the Willing Workers of the Congregational church. They meet every Saturday afternoon.

There is to be a debate in the school house next Tuesday evening. all are invited.

Ironton Schools.

The following is a list of the names of those pupils who have not been absent or tardy during the half month ending Oct. 30th, 1885:

Grammar department—F. Wm. Howe, Walter Bird, Hattie Cater, Cassie Box, Lenzena Box, Katie Smith, Katie Bemer, Lewis Hammond, Daisy Allen, Mary Knutson.

Primary department—Mary Harris, Frank Box, Ella Frizzell, Anna Frizzell, Henning Frizzell, Emma Bird, Netta Jackson, Lizzie Garland, Geo. Garland, Mary Boyer, Chas. Vaughn, Mary Vaughn, Celia Sanburn, Rosy Sanburn, Martha Saunders, Willie McQueer, Arthur McQueer, Bertie Couzens, Peter Knutson, John Bar, Hugh King, Jarva Cater.

T. H. HOWE,
Principal.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family, weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as The Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magizine, and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment, or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address, The Independent, 251 Broadway, New York City.

☞ Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

☞ When in want of any kind of stationery, call and inspect the new stock just opened at this office.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and [illegible]

Ohio went out of the October business just in time. Tuesday's election in New York and Virginia showed that her influence over other states had passed away. If she had defeated the constitutional amendment and were to hold an October election again in 1888 she would gain nothing by it. Neither party would select its candidate with reference to the probability of carrying or losing Ohio in the preliminary struggle. Her glory has departed; and it is just as well that she abandons the pretense of glory.—Free Press.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

☞ The price of "BRICK" POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT is $2.00 a year. By an arrangement with the publisher we can furnish it with the JOURNAL for $2.65 per year, cash in advance.

☞ The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has open stock of Groceries in his building on the co[illegible] of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests a give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANT

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes, of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 12yl STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

Farm for Sale or Exchange

One hundred acres of the best farming [illegible] 10 acres improved, over [illegible]

MAKING UP AFTER A QUARREL.

She stands beside the door in white disdain;
For some portentous nothing is at stake,
And she will not unsay the words she spake,
Nor he make right or wrong, though he were fain.

Alack! their honeymoon is on the wane;
The hearts that beat as one have learned to ache;
The stream wherein they two have come to slake
Love's thirst is parched for draught of love's sweet rain.

They brood in sullen silence 'neath the cloud
That now first shadows this fair wedlock o'er,
When, lo! it bursts in tears from both their eyes,
And on each other's lips their anger dies.
Upon his breast her golden head is bowed,
And in his arms he clasps his life once more.

GOLDEN FETTERS.

BY EDEN E. REXFORD.

Catherine Warfield walked slowly down the orchard path, thinking. The wind from the valley came up the hill, bringing to her sweet scents of late blossoming clover from the meadow by the river. Now and then an apple dropped from the branches of the gnarled old trees about her, and fell into the crisp, brown grass, burned by the September heat until all its freshness had departed as if a frost had touched it, and a bluebird sang plaintively overhead, as if sorrowing for summer's going. But it was not of these things she thought.

"If I only knew what to do," she said to herself, as she went slowly down the lane. "It is so hard to choose between the man I love, who is poor, and the man I do not love, who is rich. But the choice must be made, and I must make it now. If I could only see into the future a little—if I could know which life would give me most happiness?"

All her life she had been used to luxury. Her father supported his family in a style out of all proportion to his income, and nothing had been laid by. Therefore, when she married, the man of her choice must have wealth if she cared to go on in fashionable life.

"John Marsh is rich," she said, thinking of the man her father wanted her to marry, but the thought did not bring a pleased look into her face. It brought her a vision of an old, gray-headed man for whom she could have nothing but respect, and perhaps but little of that; so little, in fact, that it might not last long after she became the old man's wife. "He is rich, and can give me all that wealth can buy. Robert Moore has nothing but his brain and his hands, and a great love for me—who knows? That love might be more to me than wealth and position. Love! It tempts me. It makes me wavering and weak. If Robert Moore could only have John Marsh's money, how soon, how easily my choice could be made. Things are never as they ought to be in this world."

The handsome face took on a vexed look. She felt angry with Fate. Why couldn't she have the man she loved, and the money of the man she did not love?

She heard a blithe whistle down the lane, and the sound of it brought a brighter glow to her face than the exercise of walking had given it. It made her heart beat a trifle faster.

"Why, oh, why, must I give up this great happiness?" she cried, thinking of what her life would lose when Robert Moore was shut out of it. That question, asked of herself, showed her the truth. She knew that she had deliberately made up her mind to turn her back on love and sell herself for gold, though she had hardly admitted it as yet. Perhaps she had known all along what her final decision would be; but, like most of us, she had liked to keep unpleasant truths as far in the background as possible.

"Good-morning," called out a pleasant voice, and a young man sprang over the orchard wall and joined her.

She made room for the visitor in the broad path, but she was silent for some time. The sight of Robert Moore's bright face made her weaker than ever. It set her heart to clamoring for that which she had resolved to deny it, and it seemed to her that a word would have betrayed her.

"Perhaps I am intruding," he said presently. "I wouldn't have come if I thought I was disturbing you."

"I am glad you did come," she said, at last. "I wanted to say something to you that might better be said now than by and by. Perhaps I ought to have said it long ago."

He looked at her questioningly. He saw that her face was grave. Her eyes had a pained look in them. The words had caused her a great effort. But she had decided to put an end to everything between them, at once and forever. There was no use in dallying with the matter. The sooner she told him the truth the better it would be for both of them.

"Sit down," she said, when they came to a little knoll at the end of the lane. "We can have our talk out here without any one's disturbing us."

He sat down, looking up at her in a perplexed way. He had never seen her in this mood before.

She broke a branch of golden-rod from the bush that leaned over the old wall, and tore the yellow blossoms slowly apart. She knew what she wanted to say, but hardly how to say it.

"I think I shall go back to the city in a day or two," she said at last. She did not look at him once, but kept her eyes on the purple hills and thought, with a swift, keen pain, of what life might hold for her if this man could go through it at her side. Now that she had decided to speak the cruel words of doom, the happiness she was rejecting seemed dearer, sweeter—more worth having than ever before.

"I knew you would be going soon," he said. "But"—and his face lighted up with pleasant anticipation—"I shall see you before long. I shall spend the winter in the city. I have often thought of taking this step, but since I have known you I have decided to go, for it will keep me near you, and there will be an incentive to work that I have never felt before. Do you think I would stay here contentedly after you are gone?"

She did not answer; it seemed to her that she could not. He would be near her. She would see him often, perhaps. There was a dangerous pleasure in the thought. But it must not be. He must be made to understand that henceforth their ways lay apart.

"There is something I have wanted to tell you for weeks that I think you understand plainly enough already," he said. "I may as well tell it now—there is no use in waiting. Do you guess what it is I have to say?"

His voice was low and full of an eager tenderness that thrilled her like music. She knew what he had to tell, and she was not womanly enough to prevent his telling it, though she knew what her answer would be. It would be pleasant to hear him say, "I love you." She was cruel enough to let him say it.

"I love you. I ask you to be my wife by and by. Our stations in life are different, and the prejudices of society might lead some to say I was presuming, but to my mind no honest man presumes too much who loves a woman and asks her to share his lot if she loves him. Love makes all equal. Birth or love have nothing to do with it. Since I love you, and, as I believe, you love me, I put all false delicacy, all deference to the opinions of others, entirely out of the question, and ask you to be my wife. Not now, not till I have proved to you that I mean to do something, for your sake, that shall give me a rank among men that shall be courted better than the possession of wealth. I can work hard when I feel the incentive of love urging me on. I can wait till you are willing to come to me, if only you bid me do so."

She listened with averted face. What a tumult his words made in her heart. They made her weak again. After all, was wealth and position worth as much as this man's love? If she gave it up for them, would she never regret her choice? She could not deny that she had encouraged him to believe that she loved him. She did love him. She had known that long ago; had known, too, that it was her duty to put an end to the intimacy between them while it was possible to do it, and save this man's heart the cruelest pain it had ever felt. But she had found it pleasanter to drift with the tide and dream than to be a true woman. Though she loved him she had thought more of her own selfish pleasure than of the pain the truth was sure to give him at last.

"Here's a couple of letters for ye," sang out Joe, her landlady's low-headed son. "Got 'em down to the postoffis." He threw them over the wall to her, gave a knowing wink at Robert Moore, and went on to the house chuckling over the interrupted "sparkin'" that he told his mother about, as he sat on the door-step munching bread and butter.

Catherine Warfield took up the letters and read them through. One was from her father, telling her that John Marsh had asked permission to propose marriage to her.

"I have given my approval, and trust you understand the advantages of such a marriage too well to hesitate in giving a favorable answer to his proposal," he wrote.

The other was from John Marsh, asking her to be his wife. "Your father tells me you are coming home soon," he wrote toward the end of his letter. "If you accept my proposal I will come out and stay a day or two with you, and accompany you home. It may be an old man's whim to want to have the woman he is to marry all to himself at first, but I know that could not be if I waited to see you here, and I think you will not refuse me the pleasure a gratification of this whim, if you choose to call it such, would give me."

Catherine Warfield's lip curled a little with contempt as she read this. To marry an old man was bad enough; a sentimental old man was worse. "This letter is from the man I am to marry," she said, suddenly, as one who stands on a precipice dreading a leap he knows he must make, and all at once gathers his courage and makes the fatal plunge. She did not look at him as she said it. Her face was pale, and her voice trembled, for the words hurt her cruelly, because it was a relentless putting away of the only real love her life had ever known.

He heard her with such a look on his face as men wear when they see the woman they had reckoned above all other women in honor and truth and true womanliness stripped of all disguise and proved to be of common clay. The light that had been in his eyes as he told her of his love had faded out, and there was pain, and anger, and surprise there.

"Why did you not tell me of this before?" he asked, at last. "If I had known——"

She did not answer. Something in his face made her ashamed of herself. She felt her littleness, her unworthiness, her cruelty. For the pleasure it had given her, she had deceived this man and wrung his heart as nothing but the discovery of a woman's faithlessness can wring it. It was no less deceit because she loved him.

"I have been mistaken, he said at last, rising to his feet. She knew that he meant he had been mistaken in his estimate of her rather than in his feelings toward her. He had thought her too true to trifle with a man's love. Knowing how she had trifled with his, what must be his opinion of her? Her face flushed hotly with shame at the thought.

"If you had been frank and truthful with me two months ago it would have been better for both of us," he said. "It would have saved me some pain and disappointment. However, I may get over that in time. But it will take a good deal to make me forget how utterly unworthy you are of the love I have given you. I shall not lose my faith in women because of one woman's faithlessness, for I believe—I know—there are true women, but it is hard to think any woman could deceive a man as you have done."

He turned and walked away, his face very white and stern.

She saw him going from her, and the love she felt for him rose up in arms against the decision she had made. She felt a wild impulse to cry out, to call him back. But she did not give way to it. She felt that he would not come if she called till doomsday. Such men do not forget so grievous an injury in a moment.

"I ought to have told him," she said, "but—I could not. It was so sweet to go on dreaming. But the dream is over at last, and we must wake up to the truth."

She turned away from the spot where they had passed so many pleasant hours together, and went back through the orchard to the old gray farm-house.

"If John Marsh's gold could only buy love like this I have rejected," she cried, as she paused for a moment on the crest of the hill to look down the road Robert Moore had taken. "If—if! Life is full of ifs, and they set everything wrong. I wonder if anything ever sets things right?"

Yes; truth and honor right all wrongs, sooner or later, but if we ignore them the skein of life gets into such a tangle that our hands can never straighten its many threads.

Three days later John Marsh came to visit the woman whose hand had been purchased by his gold. Robert Moore saw him driving past with Miss Warfield, and smiled at the contrast between them, she in the prime of womanhood; he a bent, half-decrepit old man, trying to cheat himself into the belief that the possession of such a beautiful woman was like a renewal of youth. Miss Warfield saw the lover she had rejected, and turned her face away, with a flush, that was half-annoyance, half-shame, on it. When they had passed him, and her gaze wandered back to the old man at her side, the look became one of pain. The thought of being his wife was repulsive. She felt that her life would be nothing but slavery. But the fetter she wore would be a golden one.

In a few days they went back to the city, and Robert Moore told himself that this woman had passed out of his life forever. Their paths would never meet again.

Though his disappointment had been great, he had no idea of giving up to it meekly. He would go to work in earnest and outgrow it.

And he did go to work in earnest. He had intended to find something to do in the city where Miss Warfield lived, because that would bring him near her. But after he had found out the mistake he had made, he determined to go elsewhere, and he set his face Westward. He read of the marriage of Miss Warfield to John Marsh, the millionaire, shortly after he had settled down to his new work, and he could not help feeling a thrill of pity for the woman who had sold herself for gold.

Not long after that he read that John Marsh and his wife had gone to Europe. Then, for months, he heard nothing about them, and he was beginning to forget their existence, when he read that the old man had been stricken with paralysis, and physicians had forbidden his removal from the little Swiss village in which the attack occurred. He must wait there for death, or recovery.

He thought of what her life must be now. If she had loved the old man, her watching and waiting by his sick-bed would have had an element of mournful pleasure in it. But when what we do is done from a sense of duty merely, or a fear of what the world will say if we neglect it, and love is lacking, such a life as he knew hers must be is a dreary one. He could not help wondering what her choice would be now, if it were in her power to make it again.

After that he read no more about them, but he heard from various sources that the life of waiting for some change to come to the old man went on the same from month to month. He lay between life and death, helpless, peevish, exacting, and requiring of his wife the obedience a slave is expected to give. He wondered more than once if the fetter pressed more lightly now because it was a golden one.

Five years went by. These years wrought many changes in their passage. They opened suddenly, for Robert Moore, a career he had often dreamed of. The thriving Western city in which he had cast his lot wanted some one to represent it at Washington, who had in him the ability to make the spirit of Western enterprise and idealism felt, such a man it believed Robert Moore to be, and believing that, it decided that he should be its representative at the Capitol, and so it came about that before he had reached his thirtieth year he was Senator Moore. People whose opinion was worth something spoke of him as being a "promising man." He had a "brilliant career" before him, they said.

Catherine Marsh, whom the slow-moving years had freed from her bondage at last by bringing death to the man who had bought her, was visiting friends in Washington when she found out that the Senator Moore whose name she heard repeated so frequently was the man she had loved in the years that seemed so long ago, as she looked back to them over the dreary, cheerless memory of her life in the little Swiss village where freedom had come to her.

He was near her then. They would meet, perhaps, and who could tell what the result of a renewal of the old friendship would be? It—and then she fell to dreaming of a happiness that she had rejected, that might, after all, be hers. The years that had parted them had not for one moment made her forget the love she had denied herself. She knew now that all the while she had been looking ahead to some possibility like the present one, when the diverging paths would meet.

It was reception-night at the house of a prominent official. Everybody would be there—the everybody of political and fashionable society, at least—and she would go with the hope of meeting Robert Moore.

She made her toilet with special regard to his taste in such matters, as she remembered it. He had told her that no other flower became her so well as scarlet carnations. Therefore, she would wear no other flower to-night. She stood before the glass and wondered if he would find that the years had changed her much. The first flush of womanhood's beauty had disappeared, but there was beauty there still of a cold, stately kind, which the thought of meeting her old lover again softened wonderfully.

"I have not looked so well for a long time," she said, as she shook out the rich folds of her dress, and adjusted the scarlet flowers in her hair and at her throat. John Marsh's diamonds flashed on her hands, but their glitter did not have the fascination for her now that they had possessed five years ago.

She stood among the throng in the parlors, waiting and watching, with a color in her cheeks that rivaled the carnations she wore. Her heart beat fast with a strangely pleasant excitement. She was fascinated by the thought that he was somewhere near her. She seemed to feel his presence. Time had strengthened her love for him, she thought, with a smile at the brilliant woman the mirror reflected as she passed it.

A little later she saw Robert Moore come in. There was a woman on his arm, a sweet-faced, hazel-eyed woman, with pure white lilies nestling among their own green leaves on her shining yellow hair and the buds upon her breast. She looked as fair, as pure, as the flowers she wore. Catherine Marsh started, and the color died out of her face. Could it be that he had forgotten her and given his love to another? A feeling of hatred toward the woman on his arm took possession of her. What right had she—had any one—to come between them? Had he not loved her years ago? Did she not love him now? The wealth she had sold herself for she was ready to lay at his feet, and cry, "Take it! It parted us once, but now it shall be ours—yours and mine—and love shall be ours, too!"

"I see that Senator Moore has arrived," she said to a friend. "Who is that woman with him? His wife?"

The last two words cost her a great effort. They seemed to stab her.

"I never heard of his having a wife," was the reply. "But, now that I come to think of it, I did hear some one say that his cousin and her mother were to live with him this winter. This is probably the cousin. Very sweet, isn't she? Quite like a Madonna, with that yellow hair and those blue eyes."

Catherine Marsh gave a sigh of relief. He had told her of a cousin who had always been like a sister to him. This was that cousin, without doubt.

She watched him as he moved among the crowd. He had changed much in the five years that had passed since she last saw him. His face had a stronger look in it. It told of energy of purpose and high aims. His eyes had a grave thoughtfulness in them, which was relieved by a smile that was winning in its beauty—a smile that a woman might have envied, for it lighted up his face like sunshine.

Watching him, the woman's heart forgot the intervening years and took up the old, sweet dream of love where it had been broken off by the choice she made.

By and by they met.

She held out her hand in eager welcome, saying:

"You have not forgotten me, have you?" He could not mistake the look on her face for anything but pleasure.

"No, I do not forget faces easily," he said, as their hands met. But he said it gravely. There was not the pleasure in his voice she had hoped to hear.

"I am so glad to meet you again," she said. "Let me congratulate you on your brilliant success."

"Thank you," he answered. "I have worked hard, and not all in vain, and I think I have earned my success. I prefer to think that rather than that it was thrust upon me."

"How true has changed us since—since we met last," she said, with a little flush that was partly shame, partly embarrassment, rising to her cheek. Something in his grave, steady glance disconcerted her.

"Five years could not go by without making changes of some sort in us," he answered, as they passed into the conservatory. "Your husband is dead, I think?"

"Yes," she answered, "he died a year ago."

They sat down under an acacia, and talked of ordinary things, at first. He did not seem inclined to venture on the subject about which her thoughts were busy. "Perhaps," she thought, "he is too proud to talk of the old days until I acknowledge that I was wrong."

"Robert," she said, suddenly—"I may call you that, may I not, for the sake of our old friendship? I want to tell you that I made a great mistake when—when I married John Marsh. I was to blame for all that both of us suffered in consequence of the choice I made. Will you forgive me?"

"I forgave you long ago," he said, gravely.

"Oh, that was so good, so kind of you," she said. "I thought, or I tried to make myself think, that I was doing what was for the best. But I found out what a mistake I had made when it was too late. If it was all to do over again, Robert, I would make a different choice."

Her face was full of a strongly appealing look. She was so much in earnest that she forgot she was speaking unwittingly words. It was her heart crying out for the happiness it had starved for so long.

"Do not say anything more," he said, rising; "you might say something you would regret. The woman I loved in the old days is dead. That woman died when I found out how you had deceived me. Perhaps I shall always keep a little tender memory in my heart for the woman I loved, who was true; but for the woman who bore her name after she died I have only pity."

Catherine Marsh's face grew white as it will be when she is dead. She tried to speak, but no words came.

"I am afraid that I came near doubting the truth and sincerity of all women for awhile after I found out how one woman had deceived me," he said, "that I have found out that there are true women in the world, and this is one of them."

Catherine Marsh looked up. The sweet-faced woman was standing at his side with her hand in his.

"This is my wife," he said, softly. "Alice, this is Mrs. Marsh, whom I knew years ago when she was Miss Warfield. I have told you about our friendship and its sudden death."

Then he bent and kissed the face of the woman at his side. That was the cruelest stab of all, for Catherine Marsh, though he did it without a thought of her. She shut her lips tightly together to keep back a cry of pain. Then she turned and walked away. At the door she paused, as the first woman might when the gate of Eden was closing behind her, and gave one last look backward. His eyes were on the face of the sweet-faced woman who was smiling up at him in love and trust.

Then she went out, and the door closed behind her on Paradise.

Bee-Hunting in Australia.

In Australia the native adopts a very peculiar plan for discovering wild honey. He knows that bees never wander very far from home, seldom more than two miles; and he also knows that when a bee is laden with honey it makes, as nearly as possible, a straight line for home. All that is necessary, then, is to find a bee that is well laden and follow it. But that is more easily said than done. Any boy who has tried to follow the big and gay-colored bumble-bee to its nest knows how great a task it is. But that is a mere trifle to following the sober little honey-bee, which can be lost, like a dream, against a gray-colored hill-side.

In order to be followed, the bee must have a distinguishing mark that can be easily seen, and with such a badge the Australian provides it. He gums a small tuft of white cotton to the bee's back, and thus follows it with comparative ease.

But the question now comes up, how is the cotton to be put upon the bee's back? The gum is quickly found—it is on almost any tree; the cotton grows right at hand. The bee, too, is found in almost any sweet flower, buried head first in the dusty pollen, drinking in the nectar and showing quite plainly whether its honey-sac is full or empty. It moves a little in its eager haste to secure the delicious liquid, but perhaps a quick dab will fasten the cotton on its back. Do not try it. As the little boy told his mother, the bee is a very "quick kicker."

Watch the Australian—and he a very stupid fellow, too, in most things. He fills his mouth with water, has his snowy tuft of cotton ready gummed, finds his bee, gently drenches it with water spurted from his mouth; picks it up while it is still indignantly shaking itself free from the water which clogs its wings, and with a dexterous touch he affixes in an instant the tell-tale cotton.

Very much out of patience, no doubt, with the sudden and unexpected rain-storm, the bee rubs off the tiny drops from its wings, tries them, rubs again, and soon—buzz! buzz! away it goes, unconsciously leading destruction and pillage to its happy home.—*From "Honey-hunting," by John R. Coryell, in St. Nicholas.*

Men of Extraordinary Strength.

Many stories of strong men and extraordinary feats of strength are to be found in the annals of all countries. Ancient history abounds in them, and the hero of the mediæval chronicles in this respect was Cæsar Borgia, who, it is said, could fell a bullock by a blow of his fist. One of the most extraordinary athletes that England has produced was Thomas Topham, who was born in London in 1711. The first proof he gave of his prodigious strength was pulling against a horse in Moorfields, and afterward lifting a rolling stone 800 pounds weight, with his hands only, standing in a frame above it, and taking hold of a chain that was fastened to it. He could roll up a pewter dish of seven pounds as easily as another man could a sheet of paper; hold a quart pot at arm's length and squeeze the sides together like an egg-shell; lift 200 weight with his little finger, and move it gently over his head; he could lift an oak table six feet long, to which half a hundred weight was attached, with his teeth, and, resting it against his knees, hold it in a horizontal position for a considerable time. He raised with one hand a man who weighed twenty-seven stone. His head being laid upon one chair and his feet upon another, four people, fourteen stone each, sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure. He could strike a round bar of iron about a yard long and three inches in diameter against his naked arm, and at one stroke bend it like a bow. He lifted two hogsheads of water, heaved his horse over a turnpike gate, and carried the beam of a house across his shoulders as easily as another man would a rifle. Once, finding a watchman asleep in his box in Chiswell street, Moorfields, he took up the box and man in his arms, carried them some distance, and then dropped them over the railings into a place called Tyndall's Burying-Ground. There was nothing of the giant in his appearance; he was in height about five feet ten, well made, but not strikingly so, and walked with a slight limp; but what were hollows under the arms and hams in other men were in him filled up with muscle. He once made a wager that three horses could not draw him from a post, round which he clasped his feet, and it was only by giving them a sudden lash and a twist that the driver succeeded in doing so and in breaking Topham's thigh at the same time.

It is said that there is one cow to every four persons in this country, and if the wells and springs were to fail, some of us would be put on short allowance of milk and cream.

HUMOR.

WHY is wedlock like a railroad? Because there are many cross-ties in it.—*Texas Siftings.*

A MAN does not like to appear in public in a stolen hat because it is not his style.—*Texas Siftings.*

"THEN you think they live happily together? "I know it." "From what?" "Their breath. They both eat onions."—*Chicago Ledger.*

"NEVER measure a man's intellect by his size.—*Vanity Fair.* No; you generally want to measure a man's lack of intellect by his signs.—*St. Paul Herald.*

DR. MARY WALKER claims that she has refused more than a dozen offers of marriage from men with good eyesight. This would seem to settle the question that love is hopelessly blind.—*Chicago Ledger.*

REV. MR. TALMAGE says "people can't go to heaven by steam." When the water gets too low in the boiler, and an explosion ensues, some persons are pretty apt to go in the direction of heaven by steam.—*Norristown Herald.*

"PRAY tell me the difference, dear,"
Said Edward to his lass,
"There is betw en a store cashier
And the teacher of a class?"
The damsel, smiling, said: "I will;
This difference you will find:
"The store cashier, he minds the till;
The teacher tills the mind."

—*Exchange.*

NO DISCOUNT.

He held her hand. Said he: "To share
My life with you I should be glad."
Said she: "I think I could not spare
The time." Said he: "You make me sad."
Said she: "I'll love you as a brother;
Not wholly blighted shall you pine."
"Thanks; but," said he, "somehow or other
I never cared for that in mine."

—*Rochester Union.*

"THERE is no certain sign to tell when bees swarm," cogently remarks the Waterloo *Observer* man. Let a couple land on your skin and begin to dig an artesian well in you, and you will have no difficulty in telling the exact moment when bees warm.—*St. Paul Herald.*

BOBBY to young Featherly, who is making an evening call.—Will you speak a little French for me before you go, Mr. Featherly? Featherly (smiling)—Certainly, Bobby, if you wish it. Bobby—I do. Ma says your French is very amusing.—*New York Sun.*

AN "Anxious Inquirer" desires to know if a large number of mosquitoes are healthy. We should say decidedly so. From a diagnosis of those we have not been fortunate enough to make a mash on, we conclude that the tenor of their voices indicate sound lungs, and the voracity of their appetites points to a good digestion. These two are the best evidence in the world of good health.—*Texas Siftings.*

A MEDICAL writer says "a man should never get out of bed hastily." It was not necessary to include boys in this advice. A boy never gets out of bed hastily unless he hears an alarm of fire. There are times, however, when a man is obliged to get out of bed hastily. On Sunday morning, for instance, when he hears the last church bell ring, and has only half an hour to dress and reach his pew, he is apt to jump out in a hurry—provided he didn't get up at daylight to go a-fishing.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE FISHERMAN'S BAIT.

This is the bait the
fishermen take,
the fishermen
take, the fishermen take when
they start out the lash
to wake so early in the morning. They take a nip before they go—
good one, ah! and long and slow, for fear
the chills would lay them low, so early in
the morn. Another when they're on the
street, which they repeat each time they
meet for "luck"—for that's the way to
greet a fisherman in the morn. And when
they're on the river's bank again they
drink without a wink—to fight malaria, all by the doctor's warning.
They tip a flask with true delight
when there's a bite; if fishing's
flight to cry "smile" the more till
jolly tight all fishing they are
scorning. Another nip as they
depart; one at the mart, one
to part, but none when in the
house they dart, expecting
there'll be mourning. This is
the bait the fishermen try
who wishes boy at prices
high, and tell each one a
bigger lie of fishing so
early in the morning.

Two Kinds.

If one looks at the home life of our well-known society women, it will be found they are more lovely in the seclusion of their families than at the head of some brilliant society exploit. These women are helpmeets to their husbands in every sense of the word, and are noble mothers. Their daughters have the example of their mothers as a guide, and in almost every case will follow that example in building their own homes. They have been taught the responsibilities and duties of their positions, if not in theory, at least in practice, by their mothers. Such women are, as a rule, very plain in person and dress, and at first one is at a loss to know how they have secured such a position. There is a beauty of mind and morals. The other faction, the parasites, do not possess the worth of the real leaders, but they have physical charms which they know how to use. They have better "style" as far as dress goes, than their rivals, but they lack the art of retaining admiration. They appear best under gaslight. They are fully conscious of their defects, and aim to possess all the privileges accorded women, without assuming the duties. They step into the best places with the air of those to the manor born, and are not overscrupulous as to the means by which they attain their object. It is this class that have caused men to speak sneeringly and lightly of all women.—*San Francisco.*

A REPORTER who tried to interview the King of the Belgians was bowed out of the room.

A New King on the Throne!

"Malaria," as a "popular ailment," has given place to a new potentate.

If you have Rheumatism now, the medical wiseacres exclaim—"Uric Acid!"

If you have frequent headaches, they sagely remark—"Uric Acid!"

If you have softening of the brain, they insist that it is—"Uric Acid!"

If Sciatica or Neuralgia make life miserable, it is—"Uric Acid!"

If your skin breaks out in Boils and Pimples, it is—"Uric Acid!"

If you have Abscesses and Piles, "Uric Acid" has set your blood on fire.

If you have dull, languid feelings, backache, kidney or bladder troubles, gout, gravel, poor blood; are ill at ease, threatened with paralysis, apoplexy, or vertigo; are bilious, dropsical, constipated or dyspeptic—"Uric Acid" is the key to the situation, the cause of all your difficulties!

We do not know as Madam Malaria will take kindly to this Masculine Usurper, but he has evidently come to stay.

"Uric Acid,"—this Monster, is the product of the decomposition—death—constantly taking place within us, and unless he is every day routed from the system, through the kidneys by means of some great blood specific like Warner's safe cure, which Senator B. K. Bruce says snatched him from its grasp, there is not the least doubt but that it will utterly ruin the strongest human constitution.

It is not a young fellow by any means. It has a long and well-known line of ancestors. It is undoubtedly the father of a very great family of diseases, and though it may be the fashion to ascribe progeny to it that are not directly its own, there can be little doubt that if it once gets thoroughly sealed in the human system, it really does introduce into it most of the ailments now, perforce of fashion, attributed to its baleful influence.

Obnoxious Enthusiasm.

It drives me wild to see grown-up people, accused of possessing common sense, touching a subject with kid gloves when they ought to roll up their sleeves and go in for hard work. This supineness brings many good ideas to naught. They are fed on promises and 5 o'clock teas. "I dare not waits upon I would" in a manner to make Lady Macbeth use worse language than she did formerly. Want of earnestness is the cause of this torpidity. Society means chaff. Enthusiasm is as obnoxious as the plague. To be possessed of an idea which you are ready to defend with blood and treasure is to be a nuisance. You are worse than a criminal; you are a bore. To bore is to commit unpardonable sin. Let Stanley cross Africa and James Gordon Bennett tie the American flag to the north pole, and both will be feted after they've accomplished their self-appointed tasks, because society patronizes success in any form—but equator and north pole must not be mentioned in advance. Columbus may discover America, but he won't be invited to dine out or to sit for his photograph until he returns home alive. If he doesn't return it serves him right. Why wasn't he content with one hemisphere? Why not let well enough alone?

In my private opinion contentment is a swinish sentiment. To be satisfied is to wallow in stagnation. But I keep this belief to myself because I desire to live peaceably with my neighbors. Mind you, this criticism applies to what is called "society."—*Kate Field.*

Undeniably.

Lady (in angry and shrill voice)—Conductor, why don't you stop the car when I tell you?

Irascible Bachelor—Conductor, the lady wants to know why the d—v—l you don't stop the car.

Lady (more angrily still)—I didn't say so, sir.

Irascible Bachelor—No, madam, but that's what you meant.—*Life.*

Jones' Mistake.

Mrs. Smithson (who flatters herself upon her youthful appearance)—That young lady over there is my daughter, Mr. Jones; would you believe it?

Jones (looking in the wrong direction)—Your daughter? Is it possible? I should have guessed she was your sister.

Mrs. Smithson—Not the lady you are looking at, Mr. Jones; she is my mother.

Jones—Oh!—*Boston Transcript.*

The Commercial Traveler.

A young man was seen hurriedly coming out of a business house, which he had entered to solicit employment as a salesman.

"Did the boss engage you as a salesman?"

"No, he wanted me to travel," was the ambignons reply.—*Texas Siftings.*

Of Course He Would.

"If you should allow me $14 per week on which to run the house," she said, as they sat together in the twilight, "and I saved $3 per week out of that, what would you say?"

"Say? Why, I'd say that you ought to run it on 'leven!" he growled, as he lighted the gas.—*Detroit Free Press.*

One sometimes sees a drunken man pitched violently from a horse, and when the bystanders rush to the spot, expecting to find him dead, they are astonished to discover that he has been little injured. In his "Scrambles Among the High Alps," Leslie Stephen tells the story of a guide who while drunk fell over a precipice so deep that a fall over it seemed almost certain death, and who yet sustained little injury. Stephen accordingly gives his readers the advice either not to fall over a precipice, or to get thoroughly drunk before doing so. The reason of this immunity is that the nerve centers are so much paralyzed in the drunken man as not to be affected by the shock of the fall, which in a sober man would have acted upon them so violently as to stop the heart, arrest the circulation, and cause instant death.

• • • • Delicate diseases in either sex, however induced, speedily cured. Book, 10 cents in stamps. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Secretary of the Interior is Curtius to all.

Four Firm Facts.

No one can take morphia or other poisons without injury.

No morphia or opium is to be found in Red Star Cough Cure.

No case of cough that cannot be cured by Red Star Cough Cure.

No remedy is cheaper; it costs only twenty-five cents.

Burial Customs in Timur.

The burial of a relative in Timur is a very serious and expensive business. It involves a gift to the deceased from all his blood relatives, and, in return, a burial feast. If the deceased is a man of rank, this feast is a matter very often of ruin to the family. The festivity must be given, and at the same time the hospitality is expected to be extraordinarily lavish. Consequently it often happens that the day of the funeral is indefinitely postponed for months, and even for years, until the family has had time to accumulate sufficient wealth of cattle and substance. In the meantime the corpse is inclosed in matting, and housed either in a tree or a hut and left to itself. Then for days there is a savage banqueting and reveling, and the interment at last is carried out. Among the more savage races of the Timur Lant islands and Timur, the skull of an ancestor is severed after burial and kept as a relic in a place of honor within the house.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Old and the New.

The old-style pills! Who does not know
What agony they caused—what woe?
You walked the floor, you groaned, you sighed,
And felt such awful pain inside,
And the next day you felt so weak
You didn't want to move or speak.
Now Pierce's "Pellets" are so mild
They are not dreaded by a child.
They do their work in painless way,
And leave no weakness for next day.
Thus proving what is oft confest
That gentle means are always best.

"Charge, Chester, charge!" Was Chester a plumber, that the poet should tell him to charge twice in one line?

The Ruddy River

of life is the blood. From it the system receives all its material of growth and repair. It bathes every tissue of the body. How necessary, then, that the blood should be kept pure and rich. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood food and blood purifier. It is a sovereign remedy for all diseases due to impoverished blood, consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, scrofula, influenza, and kindred diseases.

"Poets are born," says a writer. So are other men, but when they get old enough they generally reform.

Venus Herself would not have been beautiful if her complexion had been bad. Ladies, instead of resorting to paints and powders, should remember that an impure, blotchy, or sallow skin is the proof of feeble digestion, torpid liver, or vitiated blood, for all of which Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters is a safe, sure, and effectual remedy.

Remembering the poor is well enough, but it is much better to give them something.

Special Offer Next Week.

We are sure no publication in the United States is so widely known as the *Youths' Companion*, of Boston, now in its fifty-eighth year, and having 340,000 subscribers in every State and Territory. By arrangement with the publishers of the *Companion*, we shall print next week their announcement for the coming volume. In its variety of popular and entertaining articles, and its eminent authors, it is unequaled by any paper. The publishers will offer special terms if you subscribe now.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

Hoyt & Gates, Proprietors.

Good for Man and Beast! Read This!

Army and Navy Liniment will cure your rheumatism, neuralgia, or croup in less time than any other Liniment known. For sale by all druggists. [See advt. next issue.]

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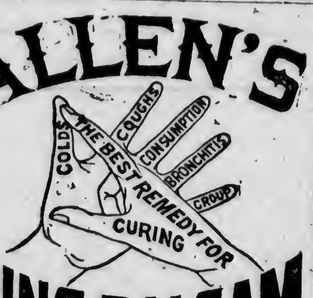

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140 Imported Brood Mares

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If you wish a certain cure for all Blood diseases. Nothing was ever invented that will cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal to Hops and MALT Bitters. It tones up the System, puts new Blood in your veins, restores your lost appetite and sleep, and brings you perfect health. It never fails to give relief in all cases of Kidney or Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headaches, Dyspepsia, Nervous disorders, and all Female Complaints; when properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been benefited by it in this and other Western States. It is the best Combination of Vegetable remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the Weak and Debilitated. Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice. Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

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DR. H. H. GREEN,

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Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to do their large duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Send for 10 days' treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy fits positively cured.

If order trial, send 7 cents in stamps to pay postage.

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☞ Mention this paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

C. N. U. No. 45—85

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All Sorts of hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

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What "Rum" is Doing.

Take up the daily paper and read the reports of the cuttings, stabbings, shootings, riots, assaults, wife-beatings, and all the other infractions of peace and good order, and ninety per cent of the sum total will be found to be occasioned directly by rum.

Go through your poor-houses and you will find that ninety per cent of the inmates were brought there directly by rum.

Go through your jails and penitentiaries and you will find that ninety per cent of the criminals were made so directly by rum.

Look over the list of executions for murder and you will find that ninety per cent of the food for the gallows was furnished directly by rum.

Make inquiry as to the cause of separations of husbands and wives, and domestic troubles generally, and you will find that ninety per cent of it all may be charged directly to rum.

Scan the corruption in governmental matters, the cases of mal-administration, corruption in elections and all that is undermining purity in government, and you will find that ninety per cent of it is chargeable directly to rum.

In brief, sum up all there is of brutality, violence, beggary, crime, and corruption, more than ninety per cent of the awful aggregate may be charged directly to rum.

Rum is the one agency that is undermining humanity, it is the one influence that makes the work of the church of no avail; it is the one agency that kills the good effect of education; it is the one weapon which the devil wields that is irresistible; the one agency that stands in opposition to everything that is good and fosters everything that is evil. It is death to the family, to business, to society, to government, and to the school and the church. It tears down faster than all agencies for good can build up.

There is crime and pauperism just in proportion as there are liquor shops. There is corruption in politics exactly in proportion to the amount of rum consumed. The cities, with their miles of rum shops, are plundered and tax-ridder, and the only salvation for the states containing them is the country, which is free from its demoralizing influence. Where rum is, votes can be purchased, and a rum purchased vote was never yet cast for a good object.

With these ghastly facts staring every decent man in the face, we are asked to let rum alone. It is with rum as it was with slavery, it is the one thing that must not be touched. Its right to go on debauching men and boys and demoralizing the world must not be questioned. Its right to kill men, to wreck boys, and ruin girls must not be touched. There is not a family in the United States that has not this danger constantly hovering over it. There are millions of dollars invested in a business the profits of which depend upon the number of boys that can be ruined annually. The vast financial structure is based upon the ruin of men. The more drunkards this interest can make the greater its profits, and as there is no limit to human cupidity, so there is no limit to its efforts in this direction.—Toledo Blade.

Mr. Cooper's Offer.

It is not every minister who would offer to pay the year's public expenses of a whole New England city. Yet that is what Rev. James B. Cooper, of New Britain Conn., is just reported to have done—on one condition! If the people of New Britain, he said, would stop drinking for one year, and give him the money, he would pay all the city taxes for them, including street, sewer, water, police, gas and electricity charges. He would also pay the school tax, doubling the salaries of the teachers, and building a new high-school building and a new house for the Young Men's Christian Association. Next he would pay off the whole city's indebtedness ($330,000,) and throw in a barrel of flour to every poor family, and a suit of clothes to every needy person in town. Mr. Cooper's offer is still open; but at latest advices the citizens had not accepted it.—S. S. Times.

CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the JOURNAL's club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription, and one year in advance in cash.

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$1 00	Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 00
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2 00	Pomeroy's Democrat	2 65
75	Detroit Echo, weekly	1 75
1 00	Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 50	The Cottage Hearth (monthly)	2 25

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Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

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With *dyspepsia* when *Parmelee's dyspepsia, diabetes, kidney and liver cure* will work wonders, relieving you at once. Do not wait till dyspepsia has overcome and diabetes has taken full possession of your body but remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This fine preparation will also tone up the kidneys and liver and cleanse the system of all impurities. Price $1,00 per bottle.

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Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Luchis H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 303, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

PAULTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein David S. Fox is complainant, and Maria V. Dyer, and Ezra S. Knowles are defendants, notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said Hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof, as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, for the principal of said mortgage, interest thereon, and costs of said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as commencing at a stake that may be found by running north forty-eight (48) degrees east, seven (7) chains and twenty-four (24) links, thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees east, five (5) chains and twenty-seven (27) links to a stake from a stake on the beach of Pine Lake, where the north and south quarter line of section thirty-two (32) in township thirty-three (33), north range six (6) west, intersects said beach, thence south forty-two (42) degrees west three (3) chains to a stake, thence forty-four (44) degrees east five (5) chains to a stake, thence east forty-two (42) degrees north six (6) chains to the channel bank of Pine Lake, thence north forty-four (44) degrees west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, containing one and 75-100 acres of land together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto now or hereinafter belonging or in any wise appertaining and thereupon situated, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated October 7th A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan. 117

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Peterson, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 639; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45,58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows; The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

BY NEGLECT

What is at first but a slight cold, becomes a cough, straining and exhausting the lungs till soon an inflamed condition exists, that powerful remedies are not always able to stop the disease and the person goes into consumption from mere neglect. Do not be so foolish but use *Hamilton's cough balsam* which removes the impure matter from the throat and lungs and exerts a healing influence on the diseased parts. Even those who are but the wrecks of their former selves receive wonderful help. In croup and whooping cough it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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That the *Horse and Cattle Powders* prepared by E. M. Parmelee and composed of the *very best and purest* materials. Licorice, fœnugreek, blood root, elecampane, for coughs, colds, epizootic, distemper, &c., sulphur, mandrake, gentian, sulph. magnesia for impure blood; besides many other ingredients especially adapted to the cure of colic, worms, heaves, and all diseases of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Buy no other. Full pounds only 35 cents.

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Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv.	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv.	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar.	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv.	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar.	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv.	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros.	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City.	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar.	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv.	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar.	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv.	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv.	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar.	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City.	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv.	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar.	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv.	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar.	.....	1 50	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv.	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City.	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar.	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv.	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar.	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv.	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv.	1 00	12 10am	.....	8 35am
Cincinnati, ar.	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
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A. J. MUDGE
Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.
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AND LAP ROBES.
A Good Stock Cheap.
JOHN LITZAU.
Harness Shop in Chalompka's building, north of bridge. 121-4

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I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of
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Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

The Offering.

Daily with feeble, careworn hands I trim
The lamp of life, and with unceasing prayer
I offer its poor, flickering flame to him
Who doth our burdens bear.

Long, long ago its brightness slowly waned,
Long, long ago I ceased to hold it dear,
Nor saw I aught of gladness to be gained
From year slow following year.

Yet for my master's sake, who bids me wait
Until his coming, still I trim my light,
And still it burns, as now the hours grow late
And deepen into night.

Not mine to ask why he doth will it so,
Not mine to quench this faintly burning fire.
Mine but to wait in patience and to know
The faithful heart is his supreme desire.
—Springfield Republican.

Waste Places of the World.

The Russian explorer Prejevalsky said, after his recent journey to Northern Thibet, that an enormous amount of animal life was supported by the scanty herbage growing on these bleak half-sterile plains that form the highest plateau in the world, some 13,000 feet above the sea. He said the wild yaks there must number millions, and that a full-grown yak weighs from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. Nature's chemistry evolves these great masses of flesh from the poor herbage of a region so lofty that its lakes are frozen over until nearly June, though they are 600 miles nearer the equator than we are.

Explorers tell us that not only does animal life abound, but that man can live in some of the most desolate parts of the globe. It is a mistake to suppose that the Sahara Desert is merely a sandy waste. Much of it lacks not so much cultivable land as industrious hands to make the vast expanse of withered oases blossom again. The Musselman sect known as the Senoussians has for years been digging wells, irrigating the land, and turning many hundreds of barren acres into gardens. Twenty-four years ago it planted its headquarters in the desert near the western border of Egypt, built reservoirs, began plantations, erected convents, and now a population of 8,000 people live at Jarabub, where the soil has been restored to fertility by their labors. There are large areas in the Sahara that need only rain or irrigation to cover them with verdure. Through these regions pass the caravan routes, along which the camels engaged in the Saharan commence bear their burdens.

Mr. Anderson, the civil engineer, who last year completed sixteen years of exploration in South Africa, between the Orange and the Zambesi rivers, says that the rain that falls for a few weeks every year in the great region known as the Kalahara desert covers the blackened, verdureless plain with splendid vegetation. Game is abundant there, especially lions, leopards and ostriches, and he has counted in this desert twenty-two lions in a troop, and has seen 200 ostriches in one flock. Beasts and birds find sustenance in this region where only a few bushmen hunters live. Far northeast of them on the semi-arid steppes of Kordetan and Darfar millions of sheep and camels exist on the scanty pasturage of that desert region.

The earliest Arctic explorers found in the little Spitzbergen Archipelago—where, it is believed, no human being had ever lived—herds of reindeer upturning the snow with their hoofs and noses to get at the lichens on which they fed. Many reindeer live as far north as Littleton Island, and several score of them were killed by the Hayes and Polaris expeditions. Musk oxen or their traces have been found along the shores of the great frozen sea as far north as explorers have attained. Lockwood, far north of the supposed limits of animal life, found traces of this wonderful quadruped, which grows fat on the tender shoots of the Arctic willow, and plows up the snow for moss and lichens.

Of all parts of the earth the Antarctic regions alone are comparatively destitute of life. Few species of living things in the vegetable or animal kingdom can endure the rigor of the south polar region. No terrestrial quadruped inhabits the land within the Antarctic circle, and whales and seals are the only mammals that enter its area. Summer in the Arctic regions, with its abundant life on land and in the air and sea, presents an animated and cheerful scene compared with the utter desolation that reigns perpetually in Antarctic waters.—*New York Sun.*

The Search for Gold.

When the discoveries were made on what is known as the Comstock lode gold quartz mining in California began to be neglected. The wonderful silver bonanza of Nevada threw everything else in the way of mining into the shade. Silver mining stocks were sold at so much a foot, and the price mounted into the thousands. There has been a quarter of a century of mining on the Comstock lode. The operations there have been of a gigantic character. A few men became millionaires. As for the great army of operators they finally became poor. There is not a dividend paying mine to-day on that lode. Nor has there been one for a long time. When the silver-mining interests of Nevada fall down below the dividend-paying point and assessments all round were the order of the day, attention was turned to other mining fields. But, singularly enough, there was no real revival of gold quartz mining in California. The great mineral belts of Arizona and New Mexico began to attract attention. There were rich silver lodes there, and the impression was deepened that in Arizona, in particular, a mineral belt would be found exceeding in richness the famed Comstock lode; Many good mines have been found in Arizona, and no doubt there are many more yet to be developed. But no discovery has been made of anything like the importance of the silver discovery of Nevada a quarter of a century ago. A great deal of prospecting has been done in the Republic of Mexico, and many important mines have been acquired by Americans. But, while there is a possibility of a vast mining interest to be developed in Mexico in the interest of American miners, on the whole the mineral development has gone slow in that country. There are many drawbacks, the duties on supplies have been heavy, and the discount on silver, added to the various taxes, has gone a long way to keep down the profits. Yet it is probable that one of the greatest mining fields of the world will be within the limits of the Mexican republic. What is most worthy of observation to-day is the revival of interest in gold quartz mining in California. This has resulted in part from the decline of mining interests in Nevada, the heavy discount on silver, and the small number of dividend-paying silver mines in all the country usually designated as the Pacific coast. A large number of abandoned gold mines have been rehabilitated of late. The annual production of gold has fallen below twenty millions in this State, and a large part of that product was represented by the gravel mines. Slowly the gold quartz interest has been creeping up. There are just now no well defined gold-bearing lodes carrying from $16 to $20 a ton which are begging for purchasers. The processes for extracting gold have been greatly improved; machinery has been perfected, mining engineers and experts know how to get the last possible dollar out of the rock, and the yield of many of these low-grade mines has become very satisfactory. When it is once extracted there is no discount on the bullion.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Bishop Dudley on the Negro Question.

Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, has a paper in the June *Century*, entitled "How Shall we Help the Negro?" We quote the following: "Still the problem remains, how shall these alien races dwell in safety side by side, each free and unhampered in the enjoyment of life and liberty and in the pursuit of its happiness? They are the descendants of one father, the redeemed children of one God, the citizens of one nation, neighbors with common interests, and yet are separated by the results of centuries of development, physical, mental, and moral,—separated by inherited traditions, by the spirit of caste, by the recollection of wrongs done and suffered, though it may be in general as innocent in the perpetrator as in the sufferer. How shall the rights of all be duly guarded? How shall the lower race be lifted up to higher stages of human development, for only so can the rights of the superior race be made secure for the present and for the future, and this is the chiefest right of them who are now cast down?

"I answer, by the personal endeavors of individuals of the higher race; by their personal contact with these, their ignorant and untaught neighbors, exhibiting before their wondering eyes in daily life the principles of truth and justice, purity and charity, honesty and courage. Perhaps this may seem to be but the veriest platitude, the gush of sentiment, the twaddle of a maudlin religion, but in all truth and soberness I mean exactly what I say. Let me try to explain more fully.

"These people need help, that they may be lifted up. I mean, then, that in my judgment the help must be personal and not official, the hand of a friend rather than the club of an officer, the patient counsel of a neighbor rather than the decree of a court, the enactment of a Congress, or the proclamation of a President. The solemn sanctions of the organic law are thrown round about this liberty, and the robe of citizenship, full, perfect, and complete, with never seam nor rent, has been put upon it. The courts have declared its inviolable character, and this decree affirms the negro, the liberated slave, a citizen. But does the declaration make him such? I mean does it, can it impart the intelligent life, the moral consciousness which shall vivify the dead mass and make it a helpful member of the body politic? We have had declarations from every department of the Government that the negro is a citizen; but they are as powerless to effect their purpose as were the oft-repealed acts of the Confederate Congress to make the paper dollar worth more than two cents; as migratory and vain as the old-time legislation of Virginia that there should be a town at such and such a designated cross-road. The negro is a citizen, and he has the rights under the Constitution and the laws that any white man has; and yet he needs help, though it may be the black and white demagogues would dissuade him to think so,—he needs help, personal, individual, patient, loving help, that he may be fitted to exercise his covenanted rights, and to do the duties which these rights impose."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Work has been resumed at John Roach's ship-yard on the cruiser Chicago, and at his New York shops 150 men are employed on the cruiser Atlanta and dispatch-boat Dolphin.

The managers of a charity fair at Reading, Pa., created a sensation by refusing to allow Hebrew women to participate.

Miss Mary Anderson was tendered a breakfast at Delmonico's, New York, by the ladies of the Sorosis Club, at which covers were laid for 150 guests.

In August, 1885, Joseph Dyer, aged twenty, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., was thrown from a wagon and killed, the remains being interred a few days later. Recently the parents received word that their dead son was alive and well. They resolved to exhume the coffin, which was done, and removed it to the family residence. As the lid was about to be removed the supposed dead man walked into the house. It is surmised that medical students dug up the body, found that life was not extinct, and treated Dyer until he fully recovered.

General McClellan left his entire estate to his wife, his military accoutrements to his son, and his sword to his daughter. He appointed as his literary executor William C. Prime, of New York.

Fred Townsend, aged thirteen, killed Willie McCallister, aged five, at Troy, N. Y., by burying him up to the neck in a bank of soft white clay, where the child lingered twenty hours before death relieved him.

Ferdinand Ward complains of harsh treatment at the hands of his keeper in Sing Sing prison. He denies that he has any money left, but alleges that Warner received in excess of $1,000,000 from the firm of Grant & Ward.

WESTERN.

A long existing feud between two Democratic politicians, W. J. Elliott, editor of the *Sunday Capitol*, and the Hon. Emil Kiesewetter, State Auditor, culminated in the shooting of the editor by the Auditor at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio, wounding him in the hand.

A bitter warfare is being waged against the Mongolian on the Pacific coast. At Seattle and Tacoma, in Washington Territory, the word has gone forth that the coolies must go. A fire in the Chinese quarter of Los Angeles, Cal., caused the citizens to meet and order the Celestials away. The latter at once purchased ground outside the city limits, began the erection of buildings, and quickly removed their property. Ten companies of infantry were dispatched from Vancouver to Seattle to protect the Chinese and preserve order. At Washington President Cleveland issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It is represented to me by the Governor of the Territory of Washington that domestic trouble exists within the said Territory, and that by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations, and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons, it has become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at Seattle and at other points and places within said Territory whereby life and property are there threatened and endangered; and

Whereas, The Legislature of said Territory cannot be convened, and in the judgment of the President an emergency has arisen and a case is now presented which justifies and requires, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the employment of military force to suppress domestic violence and enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, if the command and warning of this proclamation be disobeyed and disregarded;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby command and warn all insurgents and all persons who have assembled at any point within the said Territory of Washington for the unlawful purposes aforesaid to desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock meridian the 8th day of November instant.

And I do admonish all good citizens of the United States and all persons within the limits and jurisdiction thereof against aiding, abetting, countenancing, or taking any part in any such unlawful acts or assemblages.

The St. Louis Crematory Society, organized by 300 business men, has secured a permit for a building on Grand avenue, near Tower Park, to cost $11,000.

Chicago Knights of Labor repudiate the action of the dynamiting Knights in St. Louis.

About fifteen thousand persons at-tended the opening of the fat-stock and dairy show at Chicago last week. A feature of the exhibition was an Ohio bull 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing nearly 4,500 pounds. The National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association was formally received and welcomed to Chicago by Governor Oglesby, Mayor Harrison, and others in Haverly's Theater.

On his Palo Alto ranch, near Menlo Park, Cal., Senator Stanford proposes to establish a great university, which he will endow to the extent of $20,000,000.

The North American Telegraph Company proposes to complete as speedily as possible lines from Duluth to Chicago, via St. Paul, and will issue stock to the amount of $200,000.

At a meeting held in Seattle, Wash-ington Territory, by the mercantile and professional classes, a committee of three hundred was formed to preserve peace after the withdrawal of the troops.

A revised list of the passengers and crew of the steamer Algoma, which was wrecked on Isle Royale, Lake Superior, shows that forty-five persons perished and fourteen were saved.

Near the corner of Halsted and Ad-ams streets, Chicago, a cranky shoemaker named Max Ritterberg shot and killed a policeman who entered his shop to quell a disturbance. Ritterberg then ran to his residence, and in the presence of his family put a bullet through his brain.

Judge Gresham has approved the decree of foreclosure against the Toledo, Cincinati and St. Louis Narrow-Gauge Road, which is mortgaged for $5,400,000, and weighed down by receivers' certificates for $1,000,000 or more. The divisions will be sold separately, at Indianapolis, about the end of December.

SOUTHERN.

At Daingerfield, Texas, a cyclone killed a colored family of six persons. A funnel-shaped storm-cloud did great damage at Rusk, Cherokee County, Texas, blowing down a number of houses. The village of Brownsville, Sumter County, Ala., was almost obliterated by a tornado, many houses being blown away and others damaged. Wide swaths of destruction were cut by a wind-storm through South Carolina. A cyclone at Decatur, Ala., sunk two steamboats and did other damage. Corinth, Miss., was visited by the heaviest hail-storm ever known in that section. Heavy rains in the Carolinas caused great damage to cotton and late corn. Similar visitations in Tennessee are reported, railroads suffering seriously on account of washouts.

Returns from the cyclone which swept through the Southwest some days ago show that thirteen persons were killed and large amounts of property were destroyed in the counties of Dallas, Perry, and Bibb, in Alabama.

The body of Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of Louisville, which was interred six years ago, has been found completely petrified, with every feature life-like.

John Smith, a miser of Weston, West Virginia, had $1,600 in currency hidden in a hollow log in the woods. In attempting to add to the treasure he found it was gone.

George Schaefer, a cotton-buyer at Hampton, Ga., has been forced by ill-health to suspend business. His liabilities are $150,000.

At Fannin, Clay County, Texas, a lad of 13 years, named Valentine Sanford, killed his mother with a rifle. He confesses having intended to murder his father, sell the plantation, and organize a band of stage-robbers.

Confederate bonds are selling freely in Columbia and Charleston, S. C., at $1.35 per $1,000.

The Governor of Louisiana has granted a respite for thirty days to Patrick Ford and John Murphy, the murderers of Captain Murphy, a local politician.

WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Committee of Inquiry now visiting Indian Territory will recommend for the civilized tribes the establishment of a tribunal government with one or more Federal courts.

A bronze statue of James A. Gar-field will be erected at the intersection of First street and Maryland avenue, Washington. A pedestal costing $29,000 is to be in position by July 1 next.

Professor Powell has written to Sec-retary Lamar denying the various charges affecting discreditably the administration of the geological survey.

Secretary Lamar is engaged in hearing the petitions of nine different telephone interests for the vacation of the patent granted to Mr. Bell. It is alleged that Meucci used a telephone in 1849, and never abandoned his invention.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has refused to approve a list of lands selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, including about 58,000 acres of land in Washington Territory embraced within the forfeited grant of the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

The report of the First Assistant Postmaster General shows that during the first four months of the present administration there were 810 postmasters removed or suspended. Virginia gained 100 postoffices during the past year, and Dakota scores an increase of 71. The free-delivery offices number 178, and show a profit of $79,017.

POLITICAL.

The Virginia Democrats most prom-inently mentioned for Mahone's seat in the Senate are John W. Daniel, Walter R. Staples, and J. S. Barbour.

The resignation of P. M. Kelly, Pen-sion Agent, at Louisville, Ky., has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 31 next, and Gen. Don Carlos Buell has been appointed his successor. The President has appointed the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall Collector of Customs at Boston in place of Roland Worthington, removed. The President has also made the following appointments:

James A. Bayard of Maryland, to be Secretary of Arizona; Joseph C. Strauman of Indiana, to be Surveyor-General of Idaho; James Dawson of Colorado, to be Surveyor-General of Colorado; John Hise of Arizona, to be Surveyor-General of Arizona; George Frank Bales to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Port Jefferson, N. Y.; Edward R. Pierce to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.; Russell G. Woodman, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.; Robert A. Thompson to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of San Francisco, Cal.; Christian Reis to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of San Francisco, Cal.; William Faxon, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Detroit; E. L. Carson, of Texas, Indian Agent at Uintah, Utah; Leigh O. Knapp, of New Mexico, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe, N. M.; Robert B. Smith, of Montana, to be United States District Attorney for Montana, Presidential Postmasters—Tranquilo Labadie at Las Vegas, N. M., vice F. Romero, resigned; Mrs. Armum Quinbu at Montiello, N. Y., vice Richard Oakley, resigned, and L. A. Bostwick at Lowville, N. Y., vice W. Scott resigned; W. S. Hammaker, Findley, Ohio, vice E. G. Dewolfe suspended; G. M. Shelly, Kansas City Mo., vice T. S. Case commission expired; Robert Humphrey, at East Brighton, N. Y., vice Mrs. M. Smith, suspended; Oscar D. Derr, at Roanoke, Va., vice A. S. Asberry, suspended; G. K. Yerington, at Girard, Ill., vice A. G. Leigh commission expired; T. G. Bunnell at Newton, N. J., vice W. B. Mattison, commission expired; S. G. Bennett, at Pittston, Pa., vice J. P. Shuller, commission expired; J. M. Higgs, at Connersville, Ind., vice J. W. Ross, suspended; John B. Ruger, at Lafayette, Ind., vice J. G. Samples, suspended; Joseph Elder, at Richmond, Ind., vice E. D. Palmer, suspended; Richard Mooney, at Rondout, N. Y., vice A. N. Barnes, suspended; John A. Bardel, at Superior, Wis., vice S. E. Tubbs, suspended.

William Hyde, from his boyhood con-nected editorially with the *Missouri Republican*, and for eighteen years editor-in-chief of that journal, has been appointed Postmaster at St. Louis.

Questions sent out by a Washington correspondent to members of Congress elicited answers from 160 gentlemen. Sixty-four of them favor and sixty-five oppose changes in the laws governing silver coinage and certificates. Fifty-seven members desire a revision of the customs and internal revenue laws, and seventy-five oppose it. Fifty-seven Democrats are for Carlisle, and one for Randall, for Speaker. Thirty Republicans support Frank Hiscock, and twenty-three are for Reed, of Maine.

Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., has been ap-pointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Fifteenth District of New York.

The President has appointed General Joseph R. Bartlett, of New York City, to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, in place of Lewis C. Bartlett, resigned, on account of ill-health; William R. Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn., to be member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in place of Orange Judd, resigned; and John G. Lee, of Philadelphia, to be Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. Dr. Lee is a friend of Minister Cox, and is understood to have been appointed on his personal solicitation. He is familiar with the modern languages and is said to be peculiarly fitted for the place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The mortality from small-pox in Montreal and vicinity during the week was 302, a decrease of fifty-two as compared with the preceding week.

The reports of the Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New York show that during the year ended June 30 there arrived from foreign ports at New York City 356,906 passengers, there being 291,013 steerage passengers, most of the latter being destined for Western States. During the year 1,181 pauper immigrants were returned to the countries whence they came.

The iron steamer Algoma, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Road, struck a reef off Port Arthur, Lake Superior, in a dense fog, and went down. The loss of life is reported at thirty-seven. The crew of thirteen and two passengers were saved.

According to the figures of the New York Produce Exchange the visible supply of wheat and corn is as follows: Wheat, 46,797,635 bushels; corn, 5,436,926 bushels.

The nineteenth annual session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was opened at Boston in the sixth degree. All the officers were present except D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, who was confined at home by illness. The Committee on Credentials reported that twenty-nine States were clear upon the Treasurer's books and entitled to representation. Worthy Master Woodman's annual address and the yearly report of the Executive Committee showed the order to be in a prosperous and healthy financial condition. Over 150 dormant Granges were revived during the year. "Not unfrequently," says the report, "the Executive Committee is appealed to by individuals for protection from 'mutual aid associations,' or other similar corporations, with which they have no connection. The committee suggests that the National Grange publish a deliverance upon this subject, renouncing its responsibility for any association of whatever character, unless such as may be found recognized by the constitution and by-laws."

The mortality by small-pox is gradu-ally declining at Montreal. The abatement is attributed to the vaccination and isolation vigorously carried out.

FOREIGN.

Church disestablishment has for a time superseded all questions of importance in British politics, and it is reported that of the thousand and more Liberal candidates for Parliament, 480 are pledged to favor disestablishment. An address signed by 1,470 dissenting Scotch ministers has been prepared, and will be sent to Mr. Gladstone. The signers declare that they look to him to overthrow the state church.

King Theebaw has informed the British Government that he must consult Germany and France before giving up control of his foreign relations. Four regiments of the British expedition have started up the Irrawaddy on armed steamers.

In the Central Criminal Court at London, a verdict of guilty of indecent assault on Eliza Armstrong was rendered against Messrs. Stead and Jacques, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mrs. Jarrett, and Madame Louise Mourey. The latter was sentenced to six months at hard labor, Stead to three months' imprisonment, Jacques to one month, and Mrs. Jarrett to six months. The charges against Bramwell Booth were withdrawn.

Disturbances continue in Ireland. At Limerick the soldiers, exasperated by the treatment of citizens, broke from their barracks and drove all the people from the neighborhood. While Michael Nugent was proceeding to Ballymahon Union to record his vote, contrary to the wishes of the Nationalists, he was badly beaten; and Roger O'Brien, a prominent member of the National League, has been shot at Athlone.

The Balkan conference has decided that the autonomy of Bulgaria and Roumelia must be respected. With the approval of the great powers, the throne of Bulgaria will be offered to Prince Henry of Battenburg, who recently wedded a daughter of Queen Victoria.

The depression in the shipbuilding trade on the Clyde is increasing.

A Madrid dispatch states that Ger-many objects to the Pope's decision concerning Spanish sovereignty over the Caroline Islands.

The Indian Government has formally declared war against Burmah, with the sanction of Queen Victoria, and sent forward an invading army of 15,000 men.

The Servian and Bulgarian troops continue to indulge in desultory conflicts along the frontier.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Edin-burgh, expressed his ignorance of an attempt to make church disestablishment a test question. He thought it impossible for Parliament to deal satisfactorily with the Irish issue except through a party sufficiently powerful to ignore the Irish vote. Descending to personalities, he denied that he felled trees on Sundays or owned land in Russia.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

A National Convention of Free-Traders and Revenue Reformers was in session at Chicago last week. Among the more prominent delegates were the Hon. J. Q. Smith, Ohio; Gen. M. M. Trumbull, Illinois; the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; J. B. Peabody, New York; Henry J. Philpot, Iowa; the Hon. Benjamin Reece, Ohio; Charles S. Cameron, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Green, Chicago; F. W. Blakie, Chicago; Hon. Frank Hurd, Ohio. Gen. Stiles made the welcoming address, saying that the delegates did not come as President-makers, with brass bands, but simply as earnest men to see what could be done toward tariff reform. Henry J. Philpot, of Iowa, Western Secretary of the league, in an address reviewed the progress of the movement in the West. The convention displayed great enthusiasm over the declaration by Secretary Bowker that the American public anxiously awaits the birth of a great third party to assume control of the Government. The conference chose David A. Wells President, and R. R. Bowker Secretary. The resolutions adopted declare that, under no pretense shall any countenance be given to attempts to increase protective duties, and that articles at the foundation of great industries should be freed from duty. Free ships are demanded, and the abolition of restrictive navigation laws. The conference also declared that no further reduction in the whisky and tobacco taxes should be countenanced until the existing tariff has been brought to a strictly revenue basis. Two mass meetings held in Central Music Hall were well attended, and were addressed by Henry Ward Beecher, Frank Hurd, and other prominent revenue reformers.

The President has made the follow-ing appointments: George W. Glick, Pension Agent at Topeka, Kan.; Erasmus Redman, Collector of Customs for the district of Frenchman Bay, Me.; Frederick F. Manstield, of Texas, to be Secretary of Legation at Japan; James Burns to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Kansas City; Oscar Valeton to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the district of New Orleans. The President has also made the following appointments in the navy: John I. Hunker, Lieutenant Commander; Milton E. Schwenk, Lieutenant; William H. Schuetz, Lieutenant; Waldemar H. Rase, Lieutenant junior grade.

A man who has been playing the hemorrhage game along the roadways in the vicinity of Boston by means of a bladder of reddish liquid held in his mouth was thrown into jail at Waltham, after realizing considerable money.

In the cellar of a house at York, Pa., the remains of Mrs. Rosina Berg were exhumed by the Coroner, and about the neck of the skeleton were found a twisted rope and handkerchief. About a year ago she kept house for three men, but upon her disappearance the parties reported that she had gone to Germany. She possessed $1,500, and it is presumed was murdered for the money.

At Rockfield, Wis., the 4-year-old child of a miner threw a dynamite cartridge into the kitchen stove. The explosion killed the child and fatally injured its mother.

A convention of raring representa-tives at St. Louis organized the American Turf Congress, Mr. J. F. Robinson being elected President, and B. G. Bruce Secretary-Treasurer. Important changes were made in the rules, but the dates for next year's meetings were not fixed, as satisfactory arrangements could not be reached.

Three boys started from Louisville with a stolen team, intending to go West and rob stage-coaches. During the night they fired a house and several barns, and kept the pursuing farmers at bay with cocked revolvers. They were followed to Louisville, however, and arrested.

London factory girls mobbed Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, M. P., and, as the dispatches state, treated him "in a most shameful manner."

For the ten months ended Oct. 31 last the export of minerals from the United States was valued at about $11,500,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS	3.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97	@ .99
No. 2 Red	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .56
OATS—White	.31	@ .39
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.25
Common	3.50	@ 4.10
HOGS	3.00	@ 4.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.60	@ .62
BARLEY—No. 2	.66	@ .68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.24	@ .24
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07½
EGGS—Fresh	.19	@ .20
POTATOES—Car-lots, per bu	.45	@ .50
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .28
RYE—No. 1	.52	@ .51
PORK—Mess	8.25	@ 8.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .95
CORN—Mixed	.35½	@ .37½
OATS—Mixed	.26	@ .28
PORK—New Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93½	@ .91½
CORN—No. 2	.45½	@ .46½
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.65	@ .67
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .50
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .91½
CORN—Mixed	.39	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.50	@ 5.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.00	@ 1.02
CORN	.48	@ .49
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50

GONE TO THE BOTTOM.

The Canadian Steamer Algoma Wrecked on Isle Royal, with Little Warning.

Thirty-seven Lives Reported Lost, Meeting Death Under Lake Superior's Waves.

A terrible marine disaster, resulting in the loss of thirty-seven human lives, occurred near Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, on the night of the 8th inst., the particulars of which are embraced in the following telegraphic reports from the scene of the calamity: The Algoma, one of the iron-clad transfer steamers of the Canadian Pacific, left Owen Sound, Ontario, last Thursday. While rounding Isle Royale the steamer Athabasca sighted the fragments of a wreck on the treacherous reef. A rescuing boat was manned, and, after considerable difficulty, made the shore, rescuing the crew—thirteen men—and two passengers of the ill-fated Algoma. They reported that thirty-seven passengers had perished in the wreck. The survivors could not have endured the hardships of exposure and hunger much longer. When they were landed at Port Huron by the Athabasca late this evening many of them were dangerously prostrated.

Port Arthur is on the extreme northern coast of Lake Superior and distant from here nearly 500 miles. The scene of the wreck is southwest from Port Arthur thirty miles or more. All the facts known here are gathered from personal dispatches announcing the loss of relatives or friends, and from two telegrams to the Canadian Pacific officials, briefly outlining the manner of the catastrophe. It appears that a heavy storm prevailed on the lake Sunday night, one of its features being a dense fog. Shortly after the Algoma rounded into the straits which Isle Royale skirts she crashed into a concealed reef, and a few moments later the boat was shivered asunder. It collapsed so quickly that many of the victims perished in their cabins, where they had taken refuge from the inclement weather. Others, who reached the deck, were given no assistance, and clung to the rigging in despair until ingulfed or swept away. The crew, frenzied by the disaster, thought only of saving themselves. With a quick rush for the nearest boat, they flocked in and swung it from the davits before the passengers could follow. Two, however, contrived to crowd in, leaving the abandoned ones, among them several women and children, helpless and hopeless on the deck of the doomed steamer. The boat was capsized several times by the waves, but was righted again. The survivors succeeded in reaching land, almost dead from exposure and exhaustion.

The scene of excitement is terrible. It is impossible to get any well-defined or completely connected story of the terrible disaster which has brought gloom to hundreds of Canadian households. Mate Simpson and W. B. McArthur, one of the passengers who survived, were interviewed, and a story obtained of which the following is a fair synopsis:

The steamer left Owen Sound last Thursday afternoon with thirty-eight passengers, chiefly Canadians, but there were some few Americans. All went well during the early part of the voyage, and the vessel passed up St. Mary's River and Sault Ste. Marie, where she coaled. It was Friday about noon when she passed the latter place, and soon after steamed out into Lake Superior. The weather was calm, but as evening advanced signs of a storm were brewing. When spoken to by passengers Capt. Moore shook his head ominously, and all realized that a storm of unusual severity was blowing.

All trusted in the stout steel craft, which was deemed of equal strength to the average seagoing vessel. Evening closed in, and the Algoma held her course toward Port Arthur, while the storm increased in fury and caused the great waves to pound the vessel, which was tossed about like a feather. The timbers were heard to creak, but little danger was apprehended on the score of unsoundness. As night wore on the storm seemed, if possible, to increase in violence. Snow and sleet descended, and the elements appeared in their mariest mood. Some retired to their berths, but the majority, who were suffering from nausea, kept watch. At the time when day should under ordinary circumstances have broken, darkness continued, for the snow-storm had not abated and the air was terribly dense. The steamer still held on her way, and as fair progress had been made notwithstanding the severity of the storm, it was thought that the Isle Royale, which is located a short distance outside of Thunder Bay, and about forty-five miles from Port Arthur, must be near at hand. The island is long, but comparatively a narrow, rocky one, and its vicinity is treacherous, owing to the large number of bowlders which exist about it. The channel by which the bay is entered, runs close to the island, and Capt. Moore realized the necessity of progressing with the utmost care. Fog-horns were blowed and signals of distress sounded. The speed of the boat was reduced, but as the storm continued to rage, it was impossible to determine absolutely what course the boat was pursuing. Suddenly a great crash was heard, and the vessel rebounded and quivered like an aspen leaf.

"Good God!" said the Captain, "she's struck. Our doom has come!"

Ten seconds later all was the wildest confusion and alarm. Those who were on deck reared their alarm, while the shrieks of the milder sex were terrible. Crash, crash, and the stout vessel pounded the rocks. The crackling of the timbers and the swaying of the vessel warned all that death in a terrible form was upon them. The relentless wind seemed to scream its satisfaction, while the snow and sleet drove against the half-clad passengers.

"It's no use to describe the scene," said one informant. "Nothing worse ever occurred on earth. In their madness, when the waves were washing the deck, a number threw themselves into the foaming billows. Others, when a great wave would pass over the deck, which was swaying from side to side, were swept into the sea like feathers. A few hung on to ropes or to the masts, but the majority seemed to abandon themselves in the wild alarm and despair.

"Even the crew seemed powerless, so stricken were they with the awful suddenness and stupendous character of the disaster. Meanwhile the boat rapidly went to pieces, dashed against the rocks. The crew, all of whom except the waitresses, had clung to the rigging, managed, during a slight lull in the storm, to place themselves in a life-boat, cut the fastenings, and in an instant a wave swept them from the ill-fated wreck. Amid the awful cries of the dying and the terrible dashing of the waves the boat was borne onward. Two of the passengers had managed to place themselves in the boat before it was cut away from the wreck. Any efforts that had been made to launch boats during the early confusion and horror had failed. Meantime the life-boat and its occupants had a terrible experience on the open, storm-tossed lake. All who could bound themselves to the boat, while the remainder held on like grim death to the sides. Expecting every moment to meet their death either by drowning or from exposure or cold, which was intense, the half-dead inmates were borne on. Once the boat was turned over with the waves, and one of the crew washed away, but the frail craft righted itself and was swept on in the comparative darkness.

"After half an hour the boat suddenly struck some rocks. The inmates feared all was over with them, as the craft capsized, but, to their surprise, when thrown out, the water was only a foot deep, and they discovered that they were on land. After remaining there an hour or more, exposed to the elements, the storm abated, and the sky cleared.

MEMBERS' VIEWS.

Political Status of the New House of Representatives—Carlisle for Speaker.

Strong Feeling in Favor of Reducing the Powers of the Appropriation Committee.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Its Political Complexion.

The House of Representatives, which convenes at Washington on the first Monday in December, consists of 184 Democrats and 141 Republicans. In this classification Weaver, of Iowa, Greenback Democrat, is counted as a Democrat, and Brumm, of Pennsylvania, Greenback Republican, with the Republicans. The annexed table shows the political division of the several State delegations:

State.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	8	..
Arkansas	5	..
California	1	5
Colorado	..	1
Connecticut	2	2
Delaware	1	..
Florida	2	..
Georgia	10	..
Illinois	10	10
Indiana	9	4
Iowa	4	7
Kansas	..	7
Kentucky	10	1
Louisiana	5	1
Maine	..	4
Maryland	5	1
Massachusetts	2	10
Michigan	7	4
Minnesota	..	5
Mississippi	7	..
Missouri	12	2
Nebraska	..	3
Nevada	..	1
New Hampshire	..	2
New Jersey	3	4
New York	17	17
North Carolina	8	1
Ohio	11	10
Oregon	..	1
Pennsylvania	8	20
Rhode Island	..	2
South Carolina	6	1
Tennessee	7	2
Texas	11	..
Vermont	..	2
Virginia	8	2
West Virginia	3	1
Wisconsin	2	7
Total	181	111

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Views of a Large Number of Members on Important Questions.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently published letters from 150 members of Congress, 59 Democrats and 91 Republicans. The letters are in response to four questions sent out by the Washington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, as follows:

1. Would you favor an amendment to the rules of the House providing that the general appropriation bills, except the legislative, sundry civil, and deficiency bills, shall be prepared and controlled hereafter by the appropriate standing committees on the several branches of the public service?

2. Do you favor any change in the laws governing silver coinage and silver certificates, and if so, what modification would you regard as desirable?

3. To what extent, in your opinion, would a revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws be desirable at the next session?

4. Who is your choice for the caucus nomination for Speaker?

In the Democratic responses, forty-seven are unqualifiedly in favor of an amendment of the rules, five give a qualified answer, four oppose a change, and three are non-committal.

As to the second, or silver question, four favor legislation, forty-nine oppose, and six are non-committal.

As to the third or tariff-reform question, fifty-three favor tariff agitation, three oppose and three are non-committal.

For Speaker fifty-seven are for Carlisle, one for Randall, and one non-committal.

The whole number of Republican members who responded is ninety-one. For amending the rules of the House, forty-eight unqualifiedly approve, twelve qualify their answers, nine oppose, and twenty-two are non-committal.

Sixty favor legislation on the silver question, sixteen oppose, and fifteen are non-committal.

Seventy-five oppose tariff legislation, four favor it, and twelve are non-committal.

For Speaker, thirty are for Frank Hiscock, twenty-three are for Reed of Maine, eleven for Gov. Long of Massachusetts, and thirty-seven are non-committal.

The correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, in summing up on officers of the House, names for Speaker John G. Carlisle; Clerk, John B. Clark, Missouri; Sergeant-at-Arms, John B. Leedom, Ohio; Doorkeeper, Samuel Donelson, Tennessee; Postmaster, Lycurgus Dalton, Indiana.

Michigan Congressmen on the Silver Problem.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, who went to Chicago to attend the Fat Stock Show, said to a *Tribune* interviewer that he should favor the suspension of the silver coinage in the coming session of Congress. He believed the silver dollar should contain 100 cents' worth of silver, and not eighty-five. As to the legislation subsequent to the suspension of the coinage, he said he had made up his mind as to what he should favor. He did not believe under any recommendation that the President might make in his annual message that the silver question would become a party issue.

The Senator's views were nearly identical with those of the Democrat who represents Detroit in the lower house—Congressman Maybury. The latter said, in an interview, he was opposed to the continued coinage of the dollar as it is, and, while not a single-standard man, he nevertheless believed that they should be nearer together than at present. As to the views of the remainder of the Michigan delegation on the silver question, Mr. Maybury said he had talked with none of the members about it, but was inclined to the opinion that quite a number agreed with him.

MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is building one of the largest and most complete conservatories in the country on his premises at Greystone. It will be supplied with all kinds of fruit, so that fruit may be plucked the year round.

WILLIAM L. PARKS, of Fall River, Mass., has been driven insane by reading the reports of Boston's big scandal, the Tabor-Downes divorce case.

A DRAMA taken from Emile Zola's "Germinal" was interdicted in Paris lately because it reflected upon the efficiency of the police.

IT WAS ONLY BLACK SAND.

Thrilling Experience of a Captain on the Erie Canal.

A New England skipper, a shipping clerk, and the captain of a canal-boat sat on the lee rail of a codfish schooner and discussed the decline of the American merchant marine. The clerk was wise in fine points of law, the skipper was filled to overflowing with wrath against the land-sharks at Washington, and the captain assented with cheerful readiness to the most conflicting of opinions. The clerk wanted to reform Congress by Congressional legislation, the skipper was on the point of blowing up the Capitol with dynamite, and the captain coincided with both opinions by remarking that either remedy, if successfully carried into effect, would produce astonishing results. Still, he ventured to suggest, it would be a measure of precaution to use gunpowder instead of dynamite, as gunpowder in even the shotgun of the South was more deadly than all the dynamite in the British isles.

"But it is so dangerous to handle," said the skipper.

"How so?" inquired the clerk, who had handled uncounted tons of explosives.

"You never can tell it from black sand."

There was silence for several minutes. Then the captain spoke.

"Is black sand particularly dangerous?" he asked.

"Mighty dangerous."

"How so?" asked the clerk, with a tinge of humiliation for his ignorance.

"When you're down on the Chinese coast, and you load up your guns with black sand in mistake for powder to repel an attack by pirates, you're always sure to be murdered, because the black sand will not go off."

"Won't it?" asked the captain, in a tone that implied that it would.

"I never heard," said the skipper. The clerk was dumb with newly found ignorance.

"You see that scar," said the captain, pointing to a red ridge across his cheek.

"Well, give us the story," urged the skipper.

"It was years ago," began the captain; "I was running a fast packet line on the Erie Canal, from Albany to Buffalo. I had a beautiful boat and four fast horses every few miles. We carried the mail, and always had a big load of passengers. One trip we took on board a lot of small barrels labeled 'black sand.' One of the barrels was accidentally broken, the cover lost, and a quart or so of the 'black sand' scattered about the hold. The barrel was set out of the way near the wine cask, and apparently was forgotten. At dinner time some more wine was wanted by some of the passengers, and I went down to draw it from the cask. As the hold was dark I took a broken piece of candle for a light. Scarcely knowing what I did, I stuck the candle upright in the 'black sand,' and sat down on the floor to draw the wine. I had been up all night and was very tired, and somehow or other I fell asleep. I must have shut off the faucet while asleep, for when I awoke the wine pitcher was filled and the faucet closed. As I reached out my hand to take up the candle I saw a sight that froze my blood with horror. While I had slept the candle had burned low and was on the point of flickering out. In another instant the flame would reach the powder—for of course it was powder, and not black sand—and blow boat, crew, and passengers to atoms. I died a thousand deaths in an instant. I was paralyzed with fear, and could only wait with staring eyes for the end. Death was already at my throat. The sound of laughter in the cabin came strangely to my ears. They were feasting in the face of a terrible death. At last the end came; the light flickered for a moment, flared up for the last time, and then——"

"And then!" whispered the skipper and the clerk with breathless interest.

"And then went out. As it was nothing but black sand for molders' use, nothing occurred beyond the upsetting of the pitcher of wine as I fell forward in a faint."

"But the scar?" asked the clerk.

"Kicked by a mule; usual way with canal men."—*New York Times.*

Improving on an Author.

Wilkie Collins had reserved all rights to his novel, "Man and Wife," but unfortunately he dramatized his own work. An infringement speedily took place. Wilkie Collins sued. The spoiler defended himself, and set up in his defense that his adaptation was better than that of Mr. Collins. He had improved upon the denouement, he claimed. The Judge agreed with him, and gave verdict for the defendant.

"But," expostulated the novelist, "I expressly 'reserved all rights.'"

"That is not disputed," replied the Judge grimly.

"Then what is the use of my reserving any rights?"

"I don't know," said the Judge, quietly. "You have written an excellent novel. You signified your intention to dramatize it. The presumption was that the public would benefit most by your dramatizing it. That presumption has been rebutted," continued his Honor, growing more stern. "Your machine has been improved upon!"—*Ingleside.*

A GERMAN technical journal recommends for the removal of smell from mineral oils to shake the oils with 2 per cent. of concentrated soda lye, at about 40 degrees B. After the separation of the fluids, the alkaline solution is removed, and the purified oil is further washed with plenty of water, until at length the last flowing portions of the water used for washing fail to turn litmus paper blue.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Friends of the Untutored Savage Lay His Grievances Before the Great Father.

The President and Secretary Lamar Outline the Indian Policy of the Administration.

The members of the committee appointed at the Lake Mohonk Conference to call on the President and the Secretary of the Interior were very much pleased by their reception by both functionaries, though neither unreservedly assented to all that the committee asked, and the Secretary differed radically from the committee in certain important particulars. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk headed the delegation, and presented the members to the President. Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, read an address embodying the views of the conference as to the best methods of improving the condition of the Indians. He reminded the President of his remarks on this subject in his inaugural, in which he said the Indians should be "fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship." He also recalled the words of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson in her death-bed letter to the President, to wit: "I am dying happier for the belief that it is your hand that is destined to strike the first steady blow toward righting the wrongs of the Indian race." The questions, Mr. Brooks said, which seemed to them to demand most immediate attention are those relating to land and education, homes and families.

What is now needed in regard to lands, he said, is severalty and individuality, with the protection of law for persons and families. This would result in settlements, in homes, and in land cultivation, and in that way make the Indian a self-supporting citizen, endowed with all the rights, privileges and duties of citizenship. The proof of the ability of the Indian to work profitably for himself and for the Government is found, said he, in the fact that those who are the most civilized now have under cultivation more than 250,000 acres of land, upon which in a year was raised 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and nearly 1,000,000 bushels of oats and barley, besides 103,000 head of cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, 235,000 horses and mules, and 68,000 swine. These figures, he said, do not include the products of 60,000 civilized Indians, ready for Territorial government.

The speaker dwelt eloquently upon the evil effects of the lack of laws to protect the Indians, and said they needed just what the white man has—the force of law in their behalf and the freedom of the ballot. To secure these ends, it was urged that the tribal relations and reservations be abolished, and the diffusion as speedily as possible of the Indian in the United States encouraged, so that he may secure, by association with his white brethren, pure civilization and full citizenship.

Remarks were also made by Rev. Lyman Abbott, Mr. M. E. Gates and Gen. Fisk, each of whom advocated the abolition of the present system of Indian reservations, and favored the adoption of a policy in regard to them similar to that so successfully employed in the case of the colored population.

The President listened attentively to the speakers, and assured them of his deep interest in the Indian question. He reviewed briefly the many difficulties encountered in dealing with the question, which he acknowledged was a very important one, and said the great trouble to his mind was as to the first practical steps to be taken in improving the condition of the Indian. Shall we give them more schools and churches, and agricultural implements for use on their reservations, or shall we deed them lands in severalty and leave them to their own resource? One trouble he found was to get rid of the influences of the old chiefs. Then, again, if we leave them to themselves, and one gets hungry, a loud cry goes up that they are starving. How are we to get the Indians to mingle with the whites? We certainly cannot drive them off their reservations. Is it better to keep them under tutelage where they are, or could their civilization be better accomplished in some other way? "The question is surrounded with difficulties," continued the President, "and the most important consideration to my mind at present is, 'What is the most useful thing to be done?'" He said that while it might not be well for the cause to disturb the Indians in their present homes, he said that their reservations would ultimately be given to them in severalty, and the Indians thrown on their resources.

The President reminded the committee that the cause which they advocated would require years to consummate, but intimated that he hoped to be able to make a beginning in the right direction during the remaining years of his administration.

The committee after leaving the White House proceeded to the Interior Department, where they had a long interview with Secretary Lamar, and through their chairman presented him a written statement of the view of the conference. In reply to a brief address by General Fisk, Secretary Lamar said he would, in his forthcoming annual report, acknowledge his obligation to the philanthropic and benevolent associations and individuals in the work he had to carry on. The ultimate object was the civilization of the Indian. A crisis had been reached in the history of that race that must be met by some methods different from those heretofore pursued. His own knowledge of the Indian's wants was as yet too limited to permit him to formulate a general policy adapted to the present and the exigencies of the future. The process must be one of improving the Indian out of his present condition into civilization, and it would be a gradual process. The first point should be to secure their reservations to them either as now located or compressed into smaller spaces in fee simple so that their title shall be inviolable. At the same time he did not advocate the division of the entire reservation among the Indians, and believed the abandonment of the reservation system at this time would be premature. It was the end to be sought, but the first step would be, after bringing the Indians, with their consent, into limits proportionate with their numbers, to protect them from the destructive influences of the stronger civilization surrounding them. Whites should be rigorously excluded, and when the reservations had been partially subdivided a considerable portion ought to be left undivided and undistributed. In the transition state the tribal system must be adhered to.

VIEWS ON THE ELECTION.

How the Situation Is Regarded at Washington—The Administration Pleased with the Outlook.

Views of Vice President Hendricks and Ex-Senator McDonald — Comments of the Press.

Washington Views.

Washington special.

The President very justly believes that the success of his own party in his own State is an expression of confidence in him, and an approval of his course. It shows that his party will come out and vote, whether on account of or in spite of his course is a matter of secondary consideration. The result in New York gives the President a standing with the Democratic party in the country that he could not have had without it. He received news of the probable result on the train coming from Buffalo, and manifested great pleasure. Upon reaching the White House the good news was confirmed, and the size of the victory was made more apparent, and the President's satisfaction was complete. He at once telegraphed his congratulations to Gov. Hill.

Col. Lamont says that in proportion to the size of the State fewer removals were made in New York than in almost any other State. It is certain that the Presidential patronage was not used to any extent to help the party in New York, because many of the local bosses were complaining of the fact during the campaign. The President, the Governor, and the two New York members of the Cabinet were entirely agreed that the Democratic party in New York would be best served if the Federal administration kept its hands off. The overwhelming Republican defeat three years ago was the result of indignation at an attempt, or a supposed attempt, by the national administration to manage New York politics. Tuesday's election showed that the Democratic party can carry New York State without the employment of Federal patronage, and this success of a party which possessed the power but would not use Federal patronage is a distinct and a very important gain for civil-service reform. Had the Democratic party lost New York it is certain that every Republican and every Democratic opponent of civil-service reform would have accepted the result as a demonstration of the purely Utopian character of the reform.

Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, said to-day: "We owe it to that man," pointing to the White House. "It was because the people had confidence in him that they voted for Hill. They knew he would not have supported Hill if he had not wanted him elected. They knew he was earnest in that. He demonstrated it by going several hundred miles to vote for him. The victory is an indorsement of the administration."

Second Comptroller Maynard says the victory in New York is not a surprise to him. It is a mistake, he thinks, to say that it is a "straight Democratic victory," inasmuch as New York is such a close State that there can not be a straight victory for either party. There is an independent vote of about 75,000, composed of members of both parties, which can decide the result. While the so-called mugwump papers opposed Hill, the majority of the independents and Republicans who voted for Cleveland supported Hill, and the Democrats got the support of the labor vote. It was shown by the vote outside of New York that Mr. Hill got the same support that was given to Tilden.

Representative Frank Hurd says it is a splendid victory, and highly gratifying, but he declines to express an opinion as to whether or not the victory was an indorsement of the administration.

Ex-Representative Casey Young said the victory would strengthen the Democratic party. The only effect it could have upon the administration would be to strengthen it in its present policy, to which the victory would be considered to be due.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild thinks the victory in New York is due to the policy followed by the President, and it is an indorsement of the administration.

The President, Mr. Manning, Mr. Whitney, and Gov. Hill were in perfect accord as to the President's policy concerning appointments in New York. He thinks any attempt to use the victory as an indorsement of any other policy, and to make the President act differently with regard to appointments, will fail.

Congressman Morrison, of Illinois, said: "I think that the result shows conclusively that the country is Democratic by a safe majority. That is as good a reason as I can give for the result."

Gov. Hill Speaks His Mind.

Elmira (N. Y.) special.

Gov. Hill was serenaded by the Elmira Club. In response to calls he delivered an address, in which he thanked his neighbors for having assisted in vindicating him from the charges which had been brought against him during the campaign, congratulated the party upon the fact that New York is a Democratic State, and said that the result showed that the independent Republicans had left their party and become permanently identified with the Democratic party.

Mahone Overthrown.

Not only is the Democratic candidate for Governor in Virginia elected, but the Legislature has been captured from the Republicans, and Mahone's doom is sealed. Since Conkling's defeat in New York this is the most signal overthrow of a political Republican "boss" that has occurred in this country. Nowhere in the United States was either party so completely owned and ruled as the Republican party of Virginia has been ruled and dominated by Mahone. The very worst elements in human nature—greed and ignorance—have been the means and instruments of his elevation. He had behind him a solid, compact mass of voters who could neither read nor write. He appealed to the dishonesty and avarice of the people by advocating a systematized scheme of repudiation and fraud. Northern Republicans have stood by him, and with their money and influence fused this mass of ignorance into an organization. To shatter it, to break him down, to make his dishonesty of no avail, is one of the great triumphs of this triumphant hour.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The salt well at Frankfort is down 1,160 feet.

—Julius Cæsar carries mail at Grand Rapids.

—Flint had ice nearly an inch thick Friday night.

—The work on Holly's new depot is progressing very slowly.

—Parties wishing to rent say there is not an empty house in Alma.

—Wages in the lumber woods are reported better than last year.

—A postoffice has been established at Devil's Lake, Lenawee County.

—James Ostrander, a switchman, was killed by the cars at East Saginaw.

—Little Mack, the fastest pacer in Michigan, is at Mount Clemens, and will winter there.

—Deer hunters are very plenty in the Traverse region, but the deer seem to be scarce so far.

—W. A. Shunk retires from the *Barry County Republican*. Horace Watkins is his successor.

—Seven pairs of twins were the attraction at a Sunday-school exhibition at Ypsilanti recently.

—A special committee appointed by the Supervisors of Gratiot County will investigate the Justices of that county.

—The widow of the brave General Custer is to be appointed Pension Agent at Detroit at a salary of $4,000 a year.

—George Haupt, of Negaunee, recently shot a white owl which measured five feet two inches from tip to tip of wings.

—There have been about 350 deer shipped from Alpena this fall so far, and they are coming in by wagon-loads every day.

—William N. Carpenter, a capitalist of Detroit, was thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse, dying shortly afterward.

—Alonzo Plumstead, one of the early settlers and business men of St. Johns, died at his home in that village, aged seventy-seven.

—Andrew Burrett and John Beuf, of Three Rivers, have been victimized for a large amount by lightning-rod swindlers. Burrett is 83 years old.

—The Lansing Wheelbarrow Works have received an order for thirty dozen barrows to be shipped half way around the world, going by way of Cape Horn.

—Manistique has had erected in it three jail buildings within the past four years, and yet the citizens claim that there is really little necessity for any.

—Consumption swept away Rev. Theophilus Ancianx, pastor of St. Anne's Church, Detroit. He was a native of France, and had been a priest in Belgium.

—John M. Thalen's two children went into the woods near their home in Westphalia, Clinton County, and ate poisonous berries. One died; the other will recover.

—The Dickerson Gymnasium, given to Hillsdale College by F. B. Dickerson, of Detroit, and the first and only college gymnasium in the State, was dedicated recently.

—If deer-hunters continue to mistake women and men for game, there should be a change in the game laws. Scarcely a week now passes without an instance of wild shooting.—*Inter Ocean.*

Dr. C. S. Graves has been the rounds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, from Richmond to Mackinac City, and has vaccinated over 200 agents, operators, baggagemen, and other employés.

—Lord Tennyson's new poem is called "The Close of Another Eve." This, of course, does not, for obvious reasons, refer to the clothes of Mother Eve, but is's mother eve."—*Free Press.*

—Eva Jenkins, a 14-year-old Flint girl, has been chewing shoemakers' wax for some time. Friday night she was taken violently ill, and vomited a piece of wax two inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick.

—The Ludington *Appeal* thinks that county fairs were unsuccessful this year because so many reunions had been held this fall that the money usually spent for the fairs had been used before the season and could not give the usual aid.

—The Supreme Court declared the oleomargarine law unconstitutional, since "the body of the law does not correspond to the title." That is the difficulty with oleomargarine itself; the body of the article doesn't correspond to the title under which it is sold. It consists of one thing and is called another, and the legislators seem to have concluded that an oleomargarine law must be constructed in the same way. Both are, therefore, unconstitutional.—*Free Press.*

—Hillsdale College is growing lively as winter approaches. Upon the arrival of students at their classes recently, it was found that all the chairs, some six hundred, had mysteriously disappeared during the night. All the recitation-rooms on the first floor of the three buildings had been completely stripped of their furnishings. Toward noon the chairs were discovered scattered over the country, about a mile from the college, in barns or hidden beneath bushes. It took a large wagon and three men all the next day to undo the work that a few energetic students had done in less three hours.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

The republican managers in New York are taking their lessons to heart. Last year they swore off on Belshazzar's feasts and preachers, and this year they hope to die if they ever import another Ohio bloody shirter.—Chicago Herald.

We are glad to learn from our exchanges that the high-toned sportsmen who come up into northern Michigan to hunt deer with dogs are going back without them. These lily fingered gentry are the men whose hired lobbyists defeated the game bill in the senate last winter, and every dog they bring ought to be shot on sight.—Independent.

A sickening suspicion is slowly percolating through republican minds that this American people is growing weary of the bloody shirt, and that as a political issue the sanguineous undergarment has outlived its usefulness. But what will the poor things do? Think of the immense amount of "posting up" that will have to be done if the republicans are forced to adopt a real live issue! It takes a long time to read up twenty years of American history.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Chief justice A. B. Morse has just rendered a supreme court decision that is sound morally and legally. A Detroiter was convicted of keeping his saloon open on Sunday, and appealed. Justice Morse affirms the decision, on the ground that a saloon is "open" if any one is in there, no matter whether they entered before or after closing time, whether front or back doors were locked or unlocked, or whether any liquors were sold or not. Hereafter, there will be less appealing on this question.—Big Rapids Herald.

Why He Will Not Accept.

The Detroit Tribune of last Sunday contained the announcement that Gov. Alger was sick and tired of politics, and would under no circumstances accept a renomination. The reason assigned for the governor's decision is the pressure of private business and a distaste for the onerous duties of political life. This statement, coming as it does from the republican state organ, is probably made by authority.

But while accepting in good faith Gov. Alger's declination to run again, we must look elsewhere than in the Tribune for the reasons which impel him to this course. The fact is that a realization of his own unpopularity with the masses has at last dawned upon him—a condition of things which was apparent to observing men of all parties months ago. It is not strange, therefore, that he should wish to retire from office at the close of his first term rather than accept the barren honor of a renomination.

Alger's course ever since his inauguration has been that of a blundering egotist. Every one remembers the unseemly haste with which he applied himself to the work of removing state officials who had been appointed by his predecessor, in a number of instances filling the offices thus made vacant with men of notoriously bad character and known unfitness for positions of trust. His appointment of John H. Brakeman, of Muskegon, as swamp land commissioner is a case in point. The removal of Miss Parker the capable assistant state librarian, is another instance of his haste to reward personal favorites at the expense of tried public servants. His action in the recent strikes and his mean evasion of the ten-hour labor law are other causes which have combined to bring odium upon the present chief executive.

It is no wonder, then, that Gov. Alger feels indisposed to enter another state canvass. His candidacy would be a losing one from the start. —Lansing Journal.

Improvement in Trade.

The improvement in many important branches of industry which set in some months ago continues to make satisfactory progress. There is a decidedly hopeful feeling in financial and commercial circles. Business men had become so accustomed to depression year after year that it was naturally feared there would be a disposition to force the activity when a change came for the better. Thus far these views have not been sustained, and there is a slow, healthy recuperation going on which is gratifying to the conservative classes. It is obvious that the country could not at once absorb the goods manufactured if all the mills were run to there full capacity and that over-production could only end in another disaster. It is desirable that production should for a time at least be kept within moderate limits. When the demand which is created by returning confidence assumes larger proportions it will be time for manufacturers to think of further increasing their output.

Steel rails are quoted at $31.50 to $32 per ton, an advance of several dollars within a comparatively short time. The coal trade has also improved and the railroads are enjoying a larger traffic, as has recently been evidenced by the returns of many leading railroads of the west and south. The increased earnings show that the movement of merchandise is calling into use a larger amount of rolling stock, and the orders for additional cars placed within the last month or two have been unusually numerous, indicating that railway officials look upon the revival of business as permanent. All this is giving employment to labor and is adding to the internal trade of the country.—N. Y. World.

The New Northern Insane Asylum.

About two-thirds of the new northern insane asylum at Traverse City will be ready for occupancy by December 1. The first patients the asylum will receive will be removed to it from the institutions at Pontiac and Kalamazoo. The contracts for furnishing supplies were all let some months ago, and bills aggregating over $93,000 were audited and paid at the last monthly meeting of the board. The steam fixtures are not yet complete, but the pipes are now being put in by a Chicago firm. The furniture is arriving from the factories by the carload every day and being rapidly put in place.

Chicago Newspaper Union: It is the live, intelligent local paper that stays in the race. It is seldom that an editor is found packing his trunk and moving away who has thoroughly filled the measure of a Journal of local information. We admit there are localities so nigh unto death that nothing in mortal hand can fetch forth life and activity—also that there are others in which the faithful chronicler must toil long for his reward; but a good local paper, steadily pushed at the public week after week, seldom fails to come out safely, and to conquer a place for itself among the valuable business properties of the town in which it is published.

GLEANINGS.

Fred Archer, the English jockey, has this season ridden fifty-seven winning and ninety-five losing horses.

About one acre in a hundred of the arable land in the country is occupied by zigzag fences.—*Nashville American.*

Victor Hugo will lie among the midgets of French history as solitary as Napoleon at the Invalides.—*New York Herald.*

Of late jurors have become the victims of greater penalties than befall the criminals they are chosen to try.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"If a man could only catch fish as easily as he can lie about it!" laments a Texas editor. He could, if he only understood fishing as well as he does lying.

When we see a man doing business without advertising it reminds us of the fellow that winked at his girl in the dark—no one else knew what he was doing but himself.

Premier Gladstone entertains at breakfast every Thursday morning all the friends and celebrities who choose to call. The meal is a Scotch one, and is served at 10 o'clock.

An exchange has a long article on "Reform at Funerals." The trouble with a good many men is that they put off reforming until the day of their funeral.—*Philadelphia Call.*

It would impair the credit of any house should an instance of neglect for a single day to insure against fire come to the knowledge of commercial agencies.—*The American Artisan.*

Gen. Sheridan has added to his fame by inventing a new dish which epicures are said to like—a young pig's tail fried with oil, seasoned with cayenne pepper, and trimmed with grated celery.

Ex-Secretary Belknap has just collected from the government a sum of $85, arrears of pay due his father. The claim was the first case which he undertook when admitted to the bar in 1850.

It is somewhat remarkable that all the surviving Democratic candidates for the Presidency should now be citizens of New York; McClellan, Seymour, Tilden, and Hancock.—*New York News.*

The best thing that the Mormon chiefs can do under the painful circumstances is to receive a new revelation forbidding polygamy so long as it leads to the persecution of the saints by sinners in authority.—*San Francisco Evening Post.*

It is the emancipation from personal and sordid interests, characterizing the representative portion of the American press to-day, which shows journalism at its best and discloses something of its work for the future.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The true end of high journalism is to ennoble, to elevate, to teach, to bless, and that with a broad catholicity of tone and sentiment—that knows nothing of narrow divisions and pronounces no shibboleths.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Morning Star.*

England's history contains several examples of fruitless military expeditions. But in all the British military annals there never was a darker page than the one which recounts Wolseley's expedition to the Soudan for the rescue of Gordon.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Many a mistaken marriage and many a needless and wrongful divorce would be prevented, even among people who have no real respect for religion, if the ministers of every denomination would not only teach but act upon the scriptural doctrine.—*Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.*

The fact is, very little can occur in this world that does not almost directly concern us in some manner. The great trinity of civilization, railroads, telegraphs and steamships have revolutionized all our old ideas of the dependence of nations upon each other.—*The United Service.*

Lawyers have their weaknesses like other men, but their interests are all on the side of clearness in the law, because their business depends on their being able to advise confidently, and on being able to make it clear to their clients when they lose their cases why they lose them.—*The Nation.*

At present the strong railroads are forced to carry and strengthen the weak. The outcome is receivership and bankrupt corporations; for the weak become only apparently strong, while the strong become really weak, and popular prejudice is excited and becomes active against both the weak and the strong.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

We have seen the school advance to a public and free system; in place of the ignorant pedant who boarded round and taught the whole family out of one book, we have full-graded schools in back-woods districts where the scholars are so few that each pupil has to in himself make two grades, in order to have enough pupils to go around among all the grades.—*The Patrol.*

When Mr. Fawcett, the late postmaster general of England, returned to health after lying for a time at death's door, he stated that his illness had at least freed him for the fear of death. In the most serious part of his trouble he felt no anxiety, and did not fear, as he had in health, that the end would be preceded by great pain or a severe struggle. He felt that his heart would slowly, and without his knowledge, cease to beat.

In discussing the question of suffrage-reform *The Current* rightly pronounces against property qualifications in any form, and adds: "Honesty and industry—not property and pride—should lie at the basis of the citizen's rights." Very true, but why not add intelligence to the list of qualifications? Honesty, industry and intelligence—these are motors that will move the nation most rapidly to the loftiest possibility of its future.—*San Francisco Record-Union.*

Bartholdi, the sculptor, has given the following statement of the exact dimensions of the Statue of Liberty: "From bottom of plinth to the top of torch, 151.14 feet; heighth of bottom foundation of pedestal above low-water mark, 13 feet; height of foundation mass, 52.10 feet; height of pedestal proper, 89 feet; total height of top of torch above mean low-water mark 305.12 feet." He emphatically denies the story that the statue was originally intended for Egypt.

It is said that John Wesley was once walking with a brother, who related to him his troubles, saying he did not know what he should do. They were at that moment passing a stone fence to a meadow over which a cow was looking. "Do you know," said Wesley, "why the cow looks over the wall?" "No," replied the one in trouble. "I will tell you," said Wesley, "because she can not look through it; and that is what you must do with your troubles; look over and above them."

"Mr. Seymour has a charming home at Deerfield," says L. B. Proctor; "plain house, but ample and admirably arranged, and filled with curious historical furniture. His favorite chair once belonged to Daniel Webster—it came from Marshfield. He looks out of a window that came from Faneuil hall, and his grate fire burns within a fireplace of tiles and brick and stone that was once in the house of John Jay at Albany. Mr. Seymour says that, winter evenings, as he sits dreaming at his old fireplace, he sometimes can almost imagine that Jay and other great men of the early days of New York's history are present."

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-tf3

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50c., $1.00 and $1.50. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

☞ The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the druggist leads all competition. Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Pulmonary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041tf

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

The New York
Weekly World
IS THE
Best Democratic Weekly Newspaper Published in the East.
CLUBBED WITH
The Charlevoix Journal
FOR
$2.00 per Year, $1.10 for Six Months, Cash in Advance.
Sample Copies at this Office.

E. M. Clark

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!
I have purchased the Stock of
Drugs, Chemicals,
STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.
Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.
PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,
Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER
Undertaker!
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.
Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.
Come and See my Stock of Furniture.
ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place
For Bargains in Hardware,
PAINTS Iron, Cutlery, Tin Ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 19, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 35@40c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BEANS, per cwt., 80c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., 90c.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@40c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 25@30c.
EGGS, per doz., 20@25c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 13c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 7c; Dry Salt Side, 8c.
SALT BEEF, 8c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 14@16c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 8@12½c; Roast 8@10c; Stew 5c.
PORK—Steak 8c; Roast 8c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 12½c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Jefferies' Market cannot be undersold by any one. You can buy cheaper of him than from any farmer's wagon that comes to town, but you must bring your cash. No more accounts will be made after this week.

☞ Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞ Just received.—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

☞ Parties having potatoes to sell will find it to their advantage to call at Upright and Emrey's.

☞ Just received, Notions, Whips and Bird Cages.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Get your tax money ready.

Order tax receipts at the JOURNAL office.

Hunt up your snow shovel and get it ready.

B. F. Ingalls, of Boyne, was in town Wednesday.

Circuit court in session at East Jordan this week.

Bellaire is to have a new M. E. church building.

Jefferies had fresh venison in the market on Monday.

Ed. Newman returned home last week, to remain the winter.

R. W. Kane and wife returned home from Ionia on Tuesday.

The Leelanau Enterprise is much improved by its change to a five column quarto.

Milton Savory, of this office, returned to his home near Olivet, Eaton county, this week.

Misses Flora and Clara Ainslie returned Friday from an extended visit with friends in Lapeer.

A. J. McLeod has leased the office formerly occupied by the JOURNAL, opposite Crouter's drug store.

The little hooker, Maud Benitou, of Port Huron, came into port to-day with a cargo of apples and cider.

The storm last Friday and Saturday interfered with the usual running of boats between this and outside ports

Wm. Glover and family start for St. Andrews Bay, Fla., this afternoon, where he expects to settle permanently.

Capt. "Sandy" Bennett started yesterday morning for La Grange, Ga., where he will spend the winter.—Traverse Eagle.

Chicken thieves robbed Jas. Washburn's roost one night last week, taking about a dozen of his best. It is pretty early in the season for this business to begin.

A. J. McLeod has purchased his old market from Mr. Chamberlin and will be prepared to serve our people with the best the county affords. He will continue to buy fat stock, hides, pelts, etc., paying the highest market price, and will sell at retail at prices warranted to suit.

Thomas Hastings, of Petoskey, has purchased the steamer Nellie Booth. He will run her this fall on the East Jordan and Charlevoix route. This winter he will rebuild her so she can run on Lake Michigan.

We should have stated last week in connection with Smithson's cottages that Heath & Francis did the work on his summer home, and are making the plans and bids for the cottages to be erected on his Kansas estate.

T. E. Chamberlin has sold his meat market to A. J. McLeod, and intends to make California his future home. Mr. Chamberlin has run a good market and made many friends here who will be sorry to see him move away.

We understand W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay, and the Greleik's will have telephonic communications between Traverse City and Sutton's Bay placed at their own expense. This will be a paying enterprise for the investors.—Enterprise.

A. D. Bradbeer advertises in another column that he will close his gallery in four weeks, after which he will depart for another field of work. As a consequence, all who want his work must come soon. We are sorry to lose him from our midst this winter.

The Union Temperance Meeting.

[By a misunderstanding last week, we gave a synopsis of Rev. Mr. VanAuken's morning discourse, intending to give instead a synopsis of his temperance sermon in the evening, which received much favorable mention from all who heard it. Our reporter gives below what we intended for last week.]

Text: "Be not deceived." Gal. 6:7.

First he shows how God, in many portions of his word, warns the children of men in the language of the text, "Be not deceived."

Should we by examination find that we have been deceived, let us turn over a new leaf.

Some say, speaking of this mighty foe, "it is a necessary evil," while it is morally wrong.

Hard times would come and property would depreciate in value if we were to do away with the saloons." Such were the statements, made on our streets on the day of our village election.

A business *indispensable*, that dethrones reason, that destroys the noble faculties, and all along the tide of time, scatters wrecked and ruined characters; A business indispensable, that breads strife and tumult and furnishes victims for the almshouses, prisons and scaffolds.

Look at it in the line of dollars and cents. Here Mr. VanAuken gave the figures, enormous in number. The waste in drink, and expenses to the county and state, aggregates the enormous amount of one billion, six hundred and fifty million dollars annually.

The young men and boys should take timely warning from the example of the boy in Ohio, who, while standing on the scaffold, and the rope ready to be placed around his neck, said; "Let me implore you with my dying breath, to close the saloons. Close them for the protection of your boys."

When the boys of our own town, are seen upon the streets intoxicated, do not the words of the text come to us in tones of thunder, "Be not deceived."

I ask in the language of the great teacher, "What shall it profit a man if he should gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

We are often confronted with this saying: "We need the revenue." Be not deceived, the wise man has truly said: "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the ends thereof are the ways of death."

There are some who profess to believe that the growth and thrift of our town depends upon the saloons. O, deluded souls. Whoever heard of a man refusing to buy property in a town because there were no saloons there?

When men write articles of recommendation and speak in the most glowing terms of the great advantages of a place of business and enterprise, do they hold up before the public the saloons, how much whiskey is drank per day, how many ragged children are made by rum? No! No! They speak of the good society, churches, the schools, the activity and go-aheadativeness, and enterprise, of the citizens.

The speaker asked; "Did any of you ever see in the advertisements put out by real-estate agents, "free whiskey," or "plenty of licensed saloons," also "drug stores where the educated and genteel (?) can get their drinks, as a preparatory step, for the degraded places of vice and filth?" Mention is often made of good water, but never of good whiskey. The argument that a village or city needs the revenue of saloons to beautify the streets, pave the walks for ladies and gentlemen to promenade, is an outrage on reason. You may give your children the best education and training, and yet they are exposed to the alluring serpent of strong drink. While you license the saloons, they are not safe. Permit me to read to you a short notice written by C. C. Otis. He says: "I have in my possession a letter from a mother back in one of the eastern states. She had heard of the death of her son out here, and wanted to know something of his last moments. He was the child of daily prayers. I am anxious to know that I may have a well grounded hope of meeting him in a better land. Poor mother, I can give her no consolation, for her son died in a drunken fit in a brothel, and was buried without a prayer, song, or word at the grave, and with no one to shed a tear. Such was the sad end of a young man who had a praying mother, and was a member of a christian family. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked," for he says "No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven."

Nov 17, '85. ALPHA.

A Spelling Contest.

Quite a lively tussel in orthography took place Friday evening at the Whitford School house, town of Hayes, between the young ladies and young gentlemen of that neighborhood and the scholars attending school. The champion speller got knocked out in the first round on the word *hale*. I suppose he thought it was Dakota hail, for that would knock any man out.

The small scholars acquited themselves grand, easily spelling down all outsiders.

Miss Alta Cramm, aged 13, carried off the honors by spelling the longest. Miss Addie Lewis, the teacher, is justly proud of her scholars.

NIX.

M. E. Church.

Prayer meeting on Thursday night. There will be used the vesper service of the Epworth hymual. Bring your books.

Hear the sermon at 10:30 a. m. Sunday, on the text from Heb. 12:14

Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock, Sunday evening. All are invited. Preaching from Luke 14:18 at 7 o'clock.

The pastor will preach at Black's school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.

To these services all are cordially invited.

Circuit Court.

The case of the people vs. Barry, Graham, Moore and Dugs, (the murder case) has been set down for trial on Dec. 15th next.

The judge will run off the civil calender and adjourn to the 15th, and in the mean time he will have a special jury summoned for that time.

Court will probably adjourn to-day.

☞ Dr. C. S. VREDENBURG has opened an office in the Ferguson House and is prepared to offer greater inducements than ever before known in northern Michigan. A full upper or lower set best teeth for $8.50. Medium gold fillings $1.00. Amalgam or silver fillings 50 cts. All dental operations warranted first-class and satisfaction guaranteed.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

☞ Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

J. L. HURD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

We offer a large invoice of woolen goods, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, flannels, etc. Suitable for winter wear.

These goods were bought at bottom figures during the summer, and before the late advance in values, which at present is from 15 to 20 per cent.

We shall give our trade the entire benefit of our fortunate purchases. Now is the time to lay in Winter Supplies cheaper than goods have ever before been offered. Do not expend a dollar before at least looking over our Stock and Prices.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We are showing an elegant new line of Cloaks at fully one third lower prices than last season.

TEAS.

MAYFLOWER TEA,—OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Another Invoice of Spring pickings just received. The only strictly pure uncolored Japan Tea in the market.

A few weeks ago we placed on sale 25 chests of new 50 cent Japan Tea at THIRTY-FIVE cents, just for fun. Only a few packages of this Tea are left, and we shall hereafter limit the quantity to 5 pounds. Not more than 5 pounds sold to any one buyer.

We desire to return thanks to our many friends, for their liberal patronage of the past year. OUR SALES for the past month were ONE THIRD GREATER than for the corresponding time last year. With a gratifying increase of business we are satisfied with a very small profit margin.

J. L. HURD & CO.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., since Sept. 30. If not called for in one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office. When calling for any of them, please say "advertised."

Allen, Mrs. R. L.	Marenyet, Mrs.
Allurd, George	Nesawagnat, Rosia
Anderson, Rev. John	O'Donnell, Capt. John
Akey, Mr. John W.	Olry, John C.
Avery, C. P.	Peter, Daniel M.
Averill, Miss Louisa	Peter, Dan.
Bush, J. J.	Pierce, H. C.
Bush, Mrs. Helen	Pederson, Mrs. S. M.
Blancy, John	Preston, Mrs. Minnie
Bleyker, Mr. and Mrs. John Allen	Platt, Mrs. L. B.
Chase, Mrs. Jennie	Pollok, Thos. C.
Clements, Mrs. Lillah	Platt, Rev. L. B.
Cook, Miss Minnie	Platt, Mrs. L. B.
Covyou, Mrs. Sarah	Price, Dr. J.
Dayton, Miss D.	Parish, Dave
Dreyer, Mrs. A.	Probst, N. H.
Davis, John S.	Peatmon, L.
Dridge, Frank	Reed, Mrs. Lyda A.
Dayton, Mrs. D. D.	Ryan, Mr. James
Dunham, Orson D.	Robinson, Mrs. Ella
Evans, Mrs. Larinda	Richardson, Miss Lucy
Erkert, Robert P.	Richardson, C. J.
Fergison, Minnie	Richardson, Miss Lucy
Ferguson, Mrs. Amelia	Risto, Henry
Ferguson, Miss Amelia	Rich, Sanford C.
Forsdick, Miss Kate	Ranson, Wood
Ferguson, Mrs. Amelia	Robinson, Gracie
Gilbert, A. N.	Steele, Miss Ada
Gooding, Mrs. A. S. H.	Sleeper, Mrs. E.
Gilett, Mrs. M.	Simpson, Mrs. Irwin
Graham, Henry	Sinclair, Thos.
Green, Miss Caddie	Smith, Mrs. C. H.
Hill, Mr. & Mrs. S. M.	Simmons, Mr. J. Claude
Hawley, Mrs. A. D.	Snyder, Mrs. Theressia
Henke, Miss Agnes	Stott, Rev. W. T.
Hutchins, Miss M. S.	Squier, Mrs. S. L.
Hunt, Miss Sarah T.	Stone, Mrs. W.
Haughton, Miss C.	Steele, Miss Ada
Humprey, Miss Ella	Squier, Sam L.
Howard, Marcy A.	Samsone, Mrs. Mary
Huchingson, Harvey	Sutton, Aron
Irish, E. L.	Trask, Mrs. C. W.
Ingalls, Byron	Tuttle, Wm. G.
Ingram, Miss Lura	Thompson, C. M.
Jones, O. F.	Thomson, Sr.
Keavy, William	Udell, H. S.
Knox, R. W.	Vinnege, Mr. Laurence
King, H. E.	Vinnege, Laurence A.
King, Wm. C.	Vanhusen, Mr.
Lundgeson, Miss Lillie	Wolcott, Hon. S. P.
Livingstone, Charles A.	Wilburn, Miss Ada B.
Lanifer, Mrs. Henry L.	Walton, Capt. Isaac
Lines, Miss Libbie May	Wright, Miss Bessie R.
Miller, Ed. A.	Williams, Rev. E. F.
Moore, Mrs. W. W.	Wilson, Mrs. Margaret
Miller, Mrs. Eliza	Wadure, Will

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a full stock of

Meat

Of all Kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

GET THE BEST

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I will remain in Charlevoix about four weeks longer, after which time my Photograph Gallery will be closed. If you wish me to do any photographic work for you, please come soon. I have some fine cabinet photo frames I will sell cheap, also 8x10 frames. Four tintypes for One Dollar.

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The Grand Rapids

Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

WOOD WANTED.

Two or three loads of good block wood wanted at this office immediately.

THE OLD MAN DREAMS.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

O for an hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy
Than reign a gray-beard king.

Off with the spots of wrinkled age!
Away with learning's crown!
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,
And dash its trophies down.

One moment let my life bloom stream
From boyhood's fount of flame:
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life, all love and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling, said:
"If I but touch thy silvered hair,
Thy hasty wish has sped.

"But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished-for day?"

"Ah, truest soul of woman kind!
Without thee what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind:
I'll take—my—precious—wife!"

The angel took a sapphire pen
And wrote in rainbow dew:
The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband, too.

"And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember all their gifts have fled
With those dissolving years."

"Why, yes," for memory would recall
My fond parental joys;
"I could not bear to leave them all—
I'll take my girls and boys."

The smiling angel dropped his pen.
"Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again
And be a father, too."

And so I laughed; my laughter woke
The household with its noise;
I wrote my dream when morning broke
To please the gray-haired boys.

MISS CHURCHILL'S SUITORS.

A Romance of Beechwood Chase.

CHAPTER I.

Beechwood Chase was well named. The house was nothing but roomy and comfortable—"a substantial stone mansion without architectural pretension," the county guide-book called it—but the trees around it were the wonder and delight of the neighborhood and the pride of Lord Darley's heart. They were nearly all beeches, those fairest of forest trees, beside which oaks are clumsy and elms are stiff. The great smooth boles reached to magnificent girth; the drooping branches, all broidered with half-ripened nuts that glowed like beads of amber in the sun, spread themselves far and wide, and made great stretches of shadow on the soft grass below. Here deer couched, and squirrels ran about the laden boughs rejoicing, and shy, timorous birds, that shunned the haunts of men, built their nests in peace. The park was large, with a slope to a little stream that ran noisily over its pebbles, and mingled its baby brawling with the rustle of the trees, and the cry of the wood-pigeon, and the song of linnet and thrush.

It was seldom that the solitude was broken by anything but the tread of a gamekeeper or wood-reeve, except in the shooting season, but this year Lady Darley had been recommended country air and quiet, and had brought with her a train of distinguished guests, at whose appearance in the park the squirrels hid themselves, and the rabbits disappeared in their holes, and the browsing deer lifted startled heads, and scudded away into sylvan retreats, where no stray feet would either follow or find them.

With Lady Darley had come, as a matter of course, her special friend, Delia Churchill, sole daughter and heiress of the late Sir John Churchill, banker and financier and reputed millionaire, and more young men than are prone to bury themselves in the country in June. "But where Miss Churchill is, there will the gallants be gathered together," said Coventry Smith, who wrote for society papers, and affected wit of a more or less degraded quality. Delia looked at him with the cold scorn her admirers knew so well.

"I don't think parodies like that are quite—reverent," she said, and then returned to the book from which her dark eyes had been for just a moment raised.

"Don't crush him quiet, Delia," said Lady Darley, languidly. But Mr. Smith did not look crushed. He smiled jauntily and kissed his hand as he disappeared through the open window.

"Crushed? A mangle wouldn't do it!" said Delia. "I do dislike that man, self-sufficient, conceited coxcomb that he is!"

"I wonder if you will ever see any one you will like, my dear! It will not be for want of aspirants."

"No," said Delia, bitterly, and there was so much pain in her voice that Lady Darley looked at her inquiringly. "Do you think I do not know why?" cried Delia, with sparkling eyes. They were quite alone now, and she got up and began to walk about with an excitement that would have astonished those who only knew the proud and reserved Miss Churchill in society. "Ah!" she cried, "you cannot understand it, Bella—you, who were poor, who were loved for yourself! Ah! how I loathe these creatures who fawn and flatter and cringe, like that abject thing that crawled away just now!"

"Delia, do you know, I think you are a little unjust, even to Coventry Smith?"

"Unjust! Very likely," said Miss Churchhill. "What chance have I of being just? How can men do themselves justice when they are seeking not love but gold?"

"It is not fair to class them all together," said Lady Darley, who had her favorites among the aspirants, as she called them. "There is young Horner, for instance. He does not care about your money; or, at least, no more than is reasonable."

"No; it is a good little boy, and has an honest fit of calf-love, I believe," said Delia, smiling with a gentleness that quite changed the expression of her face; "but, all the same, I am not the 'plum' he will pull out of life's pie."

"You may well say a plum—I begin to think your heart is nothing better than a stone," said Lady Darley, laughing.

"Here is Darley," said Miss Churchill, who was standing by the window.

"And Maurice Arnold with him! There is another man, Delia, that I am sure you must acquit of fortune-hunting. He couldn't pay you less attention if you were as poor as a church mouse."

"No," agreed Delia.

"I couldn't imagine what brought him down here, but it seems he has some old aunt who lives in the village."

"Oh!"

"So that must be it," said Lady Darley comfortably. "You know that little old lady who goes about with all those dogs?"

"Yes."

"Well, that is she—little Miss Macksey, you know. I believe she is getting a little childish, for she can't be less than eighty. She must be Mr. Arnold's great-aunt, I should think—shouldn't you?"

"Really, I don't think I should think about it," said Miss Churchill. She moved away from the window as she spoke, and the next moment the two men passed it and came into the room.

Lord Darley was short and dark and stout, and his companion was tall and slim and fair. Both were about thirty, but Mr. Arnold looked a little younger. He had a clever face, with a dash of sarcasm about the mouth, and gray eyes that expressed just as much or as little as their owner pleased. They were pleased to express very little just now. He did not see Miss Churchill, who had moved into the shadow of the curtain, and Lady Darley was not a favorite of his.

"I'll go and hunt up that book about the German mines, Darley," he observed. "It's somewhere in the library, I dare say."

"Well, if you must have it, I think you will find it on the third block on the right, bottom row," said Lord Darley; "but won't you come and make one at pool?"

"Not this morning, thanks."

He went away, and Darley burst into a laugh almost before the door had closed.

CHAPTER II.

"You'll never guess what we've been doing this morning," said Lord Darley, when Arnold had gone. "We've been to a dog's funeral—we have, upon my honor! You never saw such a sight in all your life. Miss Macksey has lost one of those pugs of hers, and she took it into her head to have it buried in the park. Of course I said she might, for she's as fond of the little brutes as if they were children."

"I know," said his wife; "and calls them by such ridiculous names. That big mastiff that walks behind her chair is Sir Galahad, and all the pugs and poodles are Sir This or Lady That. One is Lady Clara Vere de Vere, I know."

"Well, there they all were and every dog of 'em had got a bit of crape round his left fore-paw. I declare I could have laughed my head off, except that the poor little woman was in such a way. One of the keepers had dug a hole down in the copse by the brook, and Arnold put the poor little beggar in, as grave as a judge, and then he walked Miss Macksey off home, and all those ridiculous dogs trotted at our heels. I was in fits, but Arnold never as much as smiled. I dare say he knew better—the old lady's got a pretty bit of money, and can leave it as she likes."

"Lord Darley!" cried Delia, in a tone of trenchant scorn. She came forward from her shadowed corner, and the light fell on her face, and showed it curiously disturbed; her mouth trembled, her eyes flashed indignant fire.

"Eh? what's all this about?" cried the unconscious little peer, facing this angry apparition with innocent wonder. "Lord Darley, indeed! What next?"

"Darley," said Delia, more gently, "I think you ought to unsay that. There are plenty of men who would restrain their laughter or their tears, who would perjure themselves in any way you please for gold, but you know—you know!—that Maurice Arnold is not one."

Lord Darley did not answer, and something in his face made Dalia turn sharply round. One glance sufficed. In the doorway stood Maurice Arnold, looking almost as confused as herself. He had come back to ask something further about his book, and stood arrested at the sound of his own name.

"I—I beg your pardon," he stammered, but Delia fled through the window, scarlet and abashed, and Darley exclaimed, with a laugh:

"You didn't know you had such a doughty champion, did you? We shall have you proposing to the heiress next, old man!"

"I am much indebted to Miss Churchill," said Arnold stiffly; "but I think that would hardly be the way to justify her good opinion."

He went away with his question unasked, and indeed forgotten. The sight of Delia, flushed and moved in his defense, had been sweeter to him than he cared to own. Why, oh! why was she so rich, and he so poor, that to woo her would be to lose his self-respect? His only defense against the passion that had so often nearly mastered him, had been the assumption of indifference, that was all the easier because he believed her equally indifferent to himself. But indifference does not plead for the absent as Delia had pleaded for him, or fly shame-stricken at discovery as Delia had just fled. Could it be that she divined his unspoken love, and returned it? There was delirium in the thought, and visions of impossible happiness seemed to mock him as he dwelt upon it; but as the sweet summer days crept on the happiness began to seem less and less impossible. If he did not woo her, at least he did not avoid her, and the change in his manner thawed the coldness and reserve that had been, perhaps, as artificial as his own.

Delia was very happy in those bright June days that seem the natural setting for love's young dream. Each day was beautiful, for each day held the sunshine of Maurice Arnold's smile, the meeting that was all the world to two people, the parting that was only a tender postponement of joy. And yet no word was spoken.

"One daren't and the other's afraid," said Lord Darley to his wife; and in a sense that observation was true.

Delia could not speak, and so long as Arnold kept silence, pride constrained her to deny him even the faint intangible signs that are as words to women; and Maurice Arnold was a suitor who shrank from the faintest semblance of repulse. He must be sure, beyond the security of other men, this man who was going to bend his proud neck to well-dowered Delia's yoke. Could she not understand that she was as a princess, set aside from other women by the burden of her wealth, and that the first signs of favor must come from herself? Only her own hand could open her lover's lips, if he were to escape the ignominy of seeming to seek "not love, but gold."

If he could have looked into Delia's heart he would have known how groundless was the fear. She was not a woman who loved or trusted by halves, and even before there had been any question of love between them she had defended him from the imputation of mercenary motives. He went down daily to see Miss Macksey now, but Delia did not think he went for sordid reasons, any more than she believed Coventry Smith when he laughed and hinted that there must be something more attractive than an old aunt in the village to account for the young man's visits. Delia listened with her coldest and most scornful smile, and went out into the park, where the sun was setting and the shadows were lying on the grass, and where Maurice—she had begun to call him Maurice to her own heart now—would be coming on his way from Miss Macksey's.

At last she saw the gray coat she had learnt to know so well moving among the trees, and stopped and looked with innocent surprise. He was down by the brook, which was not the way from the village, and it struck her that there was something unusual in his attitude and occupation. She stepped silently on the soft, yielding grass, and saw that he was cutting something on one of the great beeches. Her name—of course it was her name! and she laughed at the thought. Perhaps it was a boyish and foolish thing to do, but no woman very deeply censures a folly that is committed for her sake.

She would not reveal herself, and wandered idly among the trees, gathering boughs for Lady Darley's bean-pots till he had gone, and then she walked straight to the tree he had just left. There was a name upon it, but it was not hers, and she stood as if turned to stone. The name he loved, the name he had cared to carve even when she was waiting for him, was not Delia—it was Elaine!

"And I thought he loved me for myself," said Delia, bitterly—"I have learnt the truth in time."

CHAPTER III.

It is six years afterward, and Delia is Delia Churchill still. It had not needed much to make so proud a man as Maurice Arnold withdraw a suit he had scarcely yet ventured to urge. A disdainful smile or two, a few bitter words, and he had left the Chase, and Delia was left to her sorrow and her pride.

The first pain is over now. The healing years have touched the wound, and perhaps only Delia herself remembers that it is there. Are there not some such scars in most lives—scars that are scarcely seen even by the nearest eyes, but that start and throb with a dull pain that will only cease at the touch of a greater healer than even time? Miss Churchill bears hers bravely enough, fronting the world with smiles, and a tongue that grows a little bitter as the years roll on.

She hears nothing of Maurice Arnold. She wonders sometimes if he has married "Elaine," but she does not even know if he is alive or dead, till one morning she sees his name in an obscure corner of the *Times*. There is to be an inquiry into the condition of mines and miners, and he is mentioned in connection with it. Yes, she remembers now; he had something to do with mines—what, she never quite understood—but slight as her knowledge of the fact had been it was sufficient to make the heading of the paragraph attract her eye. She saw his name no more in the paper, but a little while afterward a report was published that was reviewed in a scientific magazine; a report that bore Maurice Arnold's name, but that concerned so limited a number of readers that the libraries would none of it, and Delia's anxious eyes could discern no copy of it on the tables of her friends. Nevertheless, Miss Churchill meant to read it. It could harm no one—not even Elaine—and it would, perhaps, still the importunate longing that was born of the unbearable silence.

"There is a book I want to see," she said to a literary friend, "and they haven't it in the library."

"What is it called?" was the not unnatural question; but Delia was dumb. She had not realized how impossible it would be to name a book so unlikely for a young lady's reading without arousing curiosity as to her interst in it.

"Try the British Museum," suggested the man of letters, as willing as every one else to oblige the wealthy Miss Churchill.

Having obtained a ticket for the reading-room, Delia went one morning with a curious feeling of agitation, such as one might feel at meeting with a long-lost friend. It would be like meeting Maurice again, to read the words that were the offspring of his brain, and her hand shook nervously as she showed her ticket and went into the great reading-room that is so well known to literary people. Miss Churchill was not literary, and it was all new and strange to her, but she made her way to the clerks at the central counter, without wasting time in observation. She was quite unreasonably agitated, and made her request in a fluttered whisper.

"Report on Mines?" said the clerk, with a distinctness that sounded almost brutal. "If you will go and sit down at that table, it will be brought to you."

She filled up the paper given her, and made her way to an unoccupied seat, and in the stillness of the place she managed to recover herself enough to look about her. Nearly all the readers were men, and quaint-looking people many of them were. There were a few women, chiefly with short hair, and bad complexions, and shabby gowns, and they looked at Delia's velvet and furs as working bees might look at a gorgeous butterfly that had strayed into their hives.

"Which Report is it—'83 or '84?" asked a clerk with two volumes in his hand.

And Delia, scarlet and ashamed, had to say, "I don't know—it is Mr. Arnold's that I want."

A man at the next desk lifted his head curiously, but Delia did not see him. It seemed to her that she had gone through a great deal to secure the doubtful pleasure of seeing Maurice Arnold's book, but the sight of his name on the blue cover moved her as few things had done of late years. She took it with a little eager cry, and sat down to read it.

If Miss Churchill expected a literary treat, she did not find it. It would never be in Maurice Arnold's power to make any one "glorious by his pen." But she found what was perhaps dearer to her—little turns of expression that recalled the man she had loved, and amid the technicalities that might have deterred a less earnest reader, evidences of care for the poor creatures he had to report on, and a simple intention of fulfilling his duty, that seemed to show a loyal and upright soul.

"How could he have lied to me so at Beechwood?" thought Delia, and her eyes filled with tears.

Talking is not allowed in the Reading-room, but a hand was laid on hers, and the man who had looked up when she uttered Maurice Arnold's name whispered:

"Miss Churchill! may I speak to you outside?" Of course it was Arnold himself, who, by one of those providences we call a lucky chance, had been at the next table, and to whom the tears that had fallen on his not very moving book had been a revelation.

Delia did not refuse, and under the cold eyes of the statues in the "Grecian Room" the tale was told that had so nearly been told under the beeches of Beechwood Chase. Maurice Arnold was not a poor man now, for Miss Macksey was dead, and after providing for her pugs and poodles, had left him residuary legatee. He was not afraid of being called a fortune-hunter now, and Delia could hardly rise from that honest, well-meaning book, and doubt the love its author offered her.

"But who was 'Elaine?'" she asked, when all was happily settled. And then, as he only stored—"I mean the 'Elaine' whose name you carved on the beech-tree at Beechwood Chase."

"That?" said Maurice, with a shout that almost made the statues wink. "Do you really care to know, Delia? It was the pug of Miss Macksey's that was buried under the tree. I promised to put up an inscription for it, but I never got any further than 'Elaine.'"

The Coffee Drunkard.

"What a bright-eyed man," said a reporter who leaned against the cashier's desk of a restaurant near the public buildings one day last week. The man in question had just paid a ten-cent check, and slipped out of the door with a jerky movement and a swinging of the cane he carried which decidedly endangered the people's peace.

"Bright-eyed? Yes," said the cashier; "he's a coffee drunkard."

"What's a coffee drunkard?"

"A man who comes in here four times in two hours as that man has done this morning and does every morning, and takes a half-pint of coffee every time, is a coffee drunkard. Bright eyes! Well, I should say so. That man's condition all the time is the same as that of a man who is getting over a 'batter.' I mean his nerves are up in 'G,' his muscles are in a quiver, and his mental vision is abnormally clear. He is living at a 2:08¼ rate."

"Why does he do it?"

"Has to. Must have a brace. Used to drink rum. Had to quit that, and now does worse. He never sleeps, they tell me."

"Do you know many such?"

"At least half a dozen."—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE Massachusetts manufacturing city of Lawrence has lost in population since 1880.

HUMOR.

AWL inspiring—a shoemaker.

A MAKER of men—the tailor.

A BELATED traveler—the circus joke.

HIGH words are often followed by low language.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

WHEN Ignorance knocks down Genius the Dumphool crowd laughs.—*Whitehall Times.*

IT is surmised that folks who curse their luck never had any to swear by.—*Barbers' Gazette.*

A DENTIST does not always have fair sailing. Sometimes he runs against a snag.—*Texas Siftings.*

"SHE'S not of my set," said the old hen as she chased a strange chicken out of the yard.—*St. Paul Herald.*

"I SUPPOSE you heard we lost our son?" "What! Is he dead?" "Oh, no; he's married."—*Chicago Ledger.*

KING OF MEN.

When lied about, scorned and placed under a ban,
Be careful; resort not to violence;
When falsely accused, he's a king, is the man
Whose answer to injury's silence.
—*Boston Courier.*

IT is not the man who thumps the bar the hardest that has the most money to pay for his drink.—*Brooklyn Times.*

WHENEVER I meet a man who claims to be so all-fired honest, I generally feel like asking him how many years he served and what the charge was.—*Evansville Argus.*

PHOTOGRAPHS can now be taken in one one-hundredth part of a second, but some women can't keep their mouths shut long enough to get a good picture.—*Newman Independent.*

JERK & JUMP went into business in Portland, Oregon, and the boys made such fun of the names that the partnership was dissolved in six weeks. They ought to have Jumped out and Jerked the bad boys crazy.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A MOSQUITO in a man's ear is not a pleasant thing to experience, but it is better than to have his black-haired wife find a tress of golden hair tangled in the top button of the coat which her husband wore to the lodge last night.—*Fall River Advance.*

JUPITER has been called the champion planet because he wears the belt. It seems to us, however, that there is a standing challenge from Saturn to contest for the belt, as the latter always appears in ring costume.—*Boston Courier.*

"WHY, Mrs. Good, what are you wearing mourning for? Weren't you only married two weeks ago?" "Yes, but you know Mr. G.'s first wife has only been dead a year, and my husband expects me to show proper respect, you know."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A WRITER of "advice to boys" urges a lad, when he undertakes a piece of work, to "stick to it" until it is accomplished. The fly, which undertakes to get a divorce from a piece of flypaper, generally "sticks to it," but it costs the insect its life.—*Norristown Herald.*

"O'RAFFERTY," said Judge Duffy of the New York Police Court, "your wife swears you struck her with great violence." "Wid great violins, whin there is devil a fiddle, big or little, on the premeses. She exaggerates too much entoirely, yer Honor. It was wid me boot that I rebuked her."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE time may come when politics will mean all that is noble and good; when a small boy will break an apple in two and give his little sister the biggest half; when a tramp will work, and a stray dog won't bite; but the day will never dawn when a fly can tickle a drowsy man's nose without getting itself disliked.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A GROWL.

Scarce out of bibs and pucker gowns
They ape the soft flirtation frowns,
Recumbent lie the hoop and stick—
Miss Mauvet tries the posture trick.
The baby's passed away—not dead,
For flattery has turned her head;
Before the echo of the strain
Of lullaby has died away,
She is queen among the vain
And shallow-minded maids an fait.
Fresh from the boarding school no doubt
As fashion leader she comes out—
With hook all baited for her front.
She hooked him, for she baited wise
With fascinating glance of eyes.
Go ask the fluttering winds of night
What's worse than victimizing plight
Of one whose's hooked? Alas! ah, me!!
A bachelor it is to be.
—[*Yonkers Gazette.*

Tommy Learned It.

"Papa, how do nations get into war with each other?" asked Tommy Seasonby.

"Sometimes one way, sometimes another," said the father. "Now, there are Germany and Spain. They came near getting into war because a Spanish mob took down the German flag."

"No, my dear," put in Mrs. Seasonby, "that wasn't the reason."

"But, my darling," said Mr. S., "don't you suppose I know? You are mistaken. That was the reason."

"No, dearie, you are mistaken. It was because the Germans——"

"Mrs. Seasonby, I say it was because——"

"Peleg, you know better. You are only trying to——"

"Madame, I don't understand that your opinion was asked in this matter, anyway."

"Well, I don't want my boy instructed by an old ignoramus."

"See here, you impudent——"

"Put down your cane, you old brute. Don't you dare bristle up at me, or I'll send this rolling-pin at your head, you old——"

"Never mind," interrupted Tommy, "I guess I know how wars begin."—*Chicago News.*

EULER, the mathematician, could repeat the whole of Virgil's Æneid.

Some Frank Confessions!

"Our remedies are unreliable."—Dr. Valentine Mott.

"We have multiplied diseases."—Dr. Rush, Philadelphia.

"Thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick-room."—Dr. Frank.

"The science of medicine is founded on conjecture, improved by murder."—Sir Astley Cooper, M. D.

"The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophical nor common sense."—Dr. Evans, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who abhors drugs as a rule and practices hygiene, is frank enough, however, to say over his signature, "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I should use Warner's safe cure because I am satisfied it is not injurious. The medical profession stands helpless in the presence of more than one such malady."

An old proverb says: If a person dies without the services of a doctor, then a coroner must be called in and a jury impaneled to inquire and determine upon the cause of death, but if a doctor attended the case, then no coroner and jury are needed, as everybody knows why the person died!—*Medical Herald.*

The Boy and the Bone-Setter.

Speaking of the bone-setters recalls a good story which occurred in the north of Scotland, where one of them had risen to great fame and no small fortune by his skill. A country lad residing a few miles off had got his leg hurt at one of the local factories, and had been treated for some time by the local medical man without any good result. His mother, who had great faith in the neighboring bone-setter, wanted the lad to go to him, which he declined, preferring, as he said, the "reg'lar faculty." Eventually, however, his mother's persuasions prevailed, and he agreed to allow himself to be taken to see Daniel R—, the bone-setter. A bed for the invalid was extemporized on a cart, and, accompanied by his anxious mother, he was, after a painful journey, taken to the town where the bone-setter resided. The leg was duly examined, and it was found necessary to haul it very severely in order, as the bone-setter said, "to get the bone in." The lad was liberal with his screams while this was going on, but eventually the bone was "got in," and he was told to go home and in a few days he would be all right and fit for his work. He was lifted upon the cart again, and, with his mother seated beside him, set off for their home. "Didn't Danny do the thing well?" said the joyous old lady. "Yes, he did, mother," said the lad, "but I was na sic a fool as to gie him the sair leg!" The "reg'lar faculty" will, we have no doubt, appreciate the story.—*Whitehall Review.*

Consulting Her Father.

Young Mr. Charles H. Isidore Coshinigin, of Harlem, was plainly embarrassed. For some minutes he had rested easily in his chair, and Miss Smith of Ninth street, near Second avenue, upon whom he was calling, knew what was coming—or thought she did—and her heart-throbs were as the ticking of a clock.

"Miss Smith," he said very feverishly, "can I—er—see your father for a moment or two?"

"My father?" she repeated, with a blush; "certainly, Mr. Coshinigin," and excusing herself, she swept from the parlor.

Presently the old man came in, and, after a short conversation with Mr. Coshinigin, he stepped to the door and summoned his daughter.

"It is getting late," said Mr. Coshinigin, whose face was radiant, "and, as I have a long ride before me, I think I will say good-night. Will I have the pleasure of finding you at home on Wednesday evening, Miss Smith?"

Miss Smith blushingly assured him that he would, and young Mr. Coshinigin was on route for Harlem.

"Oh, papa," she began, "did he——" and then she stopped.

"You must ask no questions," said the old man, and he smiled as he stroked his daughter's hair fondly. Mr. Coshinigin wanted to see me in regard to a little matter which for the present must remain a secret."

"I know, papa," pleaded the girl, "but you might give me just a little hint of what it was—just a word, papa——"

"Oh, well," he replied, indulgently, "since you must know, Mr. Coshinigin wanted to borrow five cents to get to Harlem with."

At the Ball of the Season.

Young Farmer (just from the country and unused to city ways)—"Good gracious, John, just look at that lady! Did you ever see anything like it?"

City Friend—"Which one? The one in white satin? Oh, yes; she's very charming. And what an elegant costume! Nearly all the ladies seem to be in full dress to-night."

Young Farmer—"Full dress! Well, I should say so! Full to the brim and running over."—*Somerville Journal.*

A Flat Contradiction.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use, and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

A Puzzled Cherub.

"Mother, don't the angels wear any clothes?" asked a little San Antonio (Tex.) girl of her mother.

"No, my daughter."

"None at all, mother?"

"None at all."

There was a pause, and the little cherub asked:

"Where do the angels put their pocket-handkerchiefs?"—*Texas Siftings.*

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

The Cause of Consumption.

Scrofula, manifesting itself in blotches, pimples, eruptions, salt-rheum, and other blemishes of the skin, is but too apt by and by to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs also, and result in ulceration, thus ending in consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will meet and vanquish the enemy in its stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists.

MONKEYS, dudes, and opera singers never grow old in facial expression.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

"Little, but Oh My."

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are scarcely larger than mustard seeds, but they have no equal as a cathartic. In all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels they act like a charm. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, and inclosed in glass vials. Pleasant, safe, and sure. By druggists.

MOTTO for bootblacks: After the rain comes the shine.

Every Invalid has an opportunity of knowing that DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS acts as an irresistible specific in dyspepsia, liver complaints, kidney diseases, rheumatism, gout and all disorders proceeding from a depraved condition of the animal fluids. To decline taking a sure remedy when sick, is to court suffering and invite death.

"None but the brave deserve the fare," remarked the conductor, boldly pocketing the unregistered nickels.

HENS are very exclusive; at least each one likes to stick to her own set.

I had a severe attack of catarrh over a year ago, and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can cheerfully say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh and deafness, take one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth $1,000 to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Campbell Co., Mich.

"Your Athlophoros sells well and gives entire satisfaction. I always recommend it for rheumatism or neuralgia," says A. D. Loar, a druggist of Bloomington, Ill., whose experience is identical with that of hundreds of other druggists.

To restore sense of taste, smell or hearing use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head, Headache and Deafness. It is doing wonderful work. Do not fail to procure a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek. It is easily applied with the finger. Price 50 cents at druggists, 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

THE Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

40 ACRES FREE.—Send 10c. for particulars and reading matter to A. A. Anderson, De Smet, Dakota.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

$4 A DAY, at home. Painting Signs. No experience necessary. Our Patterns make *plain* or *shaded* letters. Samples 65c. Morlan & Co., Salem, O.

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MR. JAMES BAGLEY, section foreman C. & M. R. R., Winkle, Ohio, had not slept

A whole Night

for over a year, his suffering from Neuralgia was so great. Three doses of ATHLOPHOROS cured him. Neuralgia can always be quickly cured by use of Athlophoros. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

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Celebrated Eye Water

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N. Y.

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CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Brass Box, for

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JONES he pays the freight—for free Price List mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N.Y.

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HOPS & MALT BITTERS,

If you wish to be relieved of those terrible **Sick Headaches** and that miserable **Sour Stomach.** It will, when taken according to directions, **cure any case of Sick Headache** or **Sour Stomach.** It cleans the lining of **stomach** and **bowels,** promotes healthy action and **sweet** secretions. It makes **pure blood** and gives it free **flow,** thus sending **nutriment** to every part. It is the **safest, speediest** and **surest Vegetable** Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the **stomach** and **liver.**

J. M. Moore, of Farmington, Mich., says: **My suffering from Sick Headache and Sour Stomach was terrible. One** bottle of Hops and Malt Bitters cured me.

Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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bearing a *red tin tag;* that Lorillard's **Rose Leaf** fine cut; that Lorillard's **Navy Clippings,** and that Lorillard's **Snuffs,** are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

C.N.U. No. 46—85

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1886.

The Companion itself hardly needs an introduction to the readers of this paper. Its subscribers number nearly 350,000. This is the fifty-eighth year of its publication, and during these years it has found its way into almost every village throughout the land, until it has become truly a member of many households. The publishers have secured for the coming volume an unusual variety of entertaining and popular articles, and its Contributors already include nearly all the distinguished Authors of this country and Great Britain, and some of those of France and Germany.

Illustrated Serial Stories.

A CAPITAL SERIAL FOR BOYS, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
IRON TRIALS, a Thrilling Story, by GEO. MANVILLE FENN.
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QUEER NEIGHBORS, by C. A. STEPHENS.
AWAY DOWN IN POOR VALLEY, by CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

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AMONG THE BREAKERS, by C. F. GORDON CUMMING.
CANADIAN ADVENTURES, by E. W. THOMSON.
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DOGS WHO EARN THEIR LIVING, by JAMES GREENWOOD.
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PERILS OF PEARL DIVING, by Col. T. W. KNOX.
THE ROGUE ELEPHANT, by W. T. HORNADAY.
THE KEEPERS OF THE ZOO: or Anecdotes about Animals, gleaned from the Keepers of the Zoological Gardens, London, by ARTHUR RIGBY.

Special Articles.

CHANCES FOR AMERICAN BOYS, by THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.
DRAMATIC EPISODES in English History, by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.
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A RAW RECRUIT, and What Happened to Him, A. D. CHILDS.
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J. T. TROWBRIDGE'S NEW SERIAL STORY WILL BEGIN WITH THE FIRST ISSUE IN JANUARY.

Around the County.

Burgess.

Charles Hale, who has been attending school in the south part of the state for the last two years, returned home last Friday.

District No. 2 has another foundation laid for the school house and lumber on the ground but the school house is not yet built.

Roads are bad.

D. O. Ely is intending to remove to Indiana in the near future.

The school house in district No. 6 is nearly finished.

T. W. Dake has moved down to Pine Lake and is living with Philip Howe.

Mr. Hale has made an addition to his house.

Miss Emma Bell, who is engaged to teach in district No. 6, visited her sister, who teaches in district No. 4, one day last week.

Where is the non-resident inspector of schools? Echo answers, where?

Some of the tax payers of district No. 4 intend to refuse to pay school taxes on account of the illegality of detaching territory from that district.

How our poor representative Hampton must have suffered while smoking that pipe with those 400 braves!

Hamlin boys have just finished threshing one day last week.

Whitford & Cram are now prepared to make contracts for logs delivered in their yard.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Sulfield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

How She Cured Him.

"What brings you here, Mary?" said Truesdell to his wife, as she entered the liquor shop.

"It is very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there," replied the meek but resolute wife. "To me there is no company like yours, and as you cannot come to me, I must come to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows."

"But to come to such a place as this!" expostulated Tom.

"No place can be improper where my husband is," said poor Mary. "'Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'"

She took up the glass of spirits which the shopkeeper had just poured out for her husband.

"Surely you are not going to drink that?" said Tom, in huge astonishment.

"Why not? You say you drink to forget sorrow, and surely I have sorrows to forget."

"Woman, woman, you are not going to give that stuff to the children!" cried Tom, as she was passing the glass of liquor to them.

"Why not? Can children have a better example than their father's? Is not what is good for him good for them also? It will put them to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry. Drink my children; this is fire, and bed, and food, and clothing. Drink; you see how much good it does your father."

With seeming reluctance, Mary suffered her husband to lead her home, and that night he prayed long and fervently that God would help him to break an evil habit and keep a newly formed but firm resolution.

His reformation was thorough, and Mrs. Truesdell is now one of the happiest of women, and remembers with a melancholy pleasure her first and last visit to the dram shop.—National W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

Worse th Wasted.

The Chicago Tribune, though not usually given to temperance of the right kind, has been making some calculations on the retail cost to consumers of whiskey and beer in this country, which are about as startling as those made by the "fanatics" of which it speaks so frequently. It says that "a careful canvass of the facts" in regard to whiskey warrants the conclusion that the average price paid by the consumer is about $7.50 per gallon. This foots up a grand aggregate of $349,000,000, or very nearly ten dollars per head. Applying the same comparison as before, we see that this amounts to something like a dollar per week for each adult male in the United States of America. This is for whiskey alone. Allowing the very moderate sum of eighteen dollars per barrel as the average price paid by the buyer at retail, we have a further total of $395,000,000 for the beer that is consumed in the country each year." Put the two together, and we have $846,000,000—an appalling sum to contemplate as the worse than wastage of our people. The Tribune adds another item—that of tobacco—in all its forms, which belongs to the same category of expenditures. This is set down at $292,000,000. Thinking people should study these figures and comprehend if possible, this enormous drain upon the resources of the labor and business of our people. And then contemplate another $300,000,000 which has to be raised to pay the public and private expenses of crime and poverty caused by the consumption of these liquors! When these things are all considered we should cast about for an efficient remedy for this tremendous waste of money, with the still more formidable attending evil.—Chicago Standard.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family, weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as The Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magizine, and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment, or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address, The Independent, 251 Broadway, New York City.

BY NEGLECT

What is at first but a slight cold, becomes a cough, straining and exhausting the lungs till soon an inflamed condition exists, that powerful remedies are not always able to stop the disease and the person goes into consumption from mere neglect. Do not be so foolish but use *Hamilton's cough balsam* which removes the impure matter from the throat and lungs and exerts a healing influence on the diseased parts. Even those who are but the wrecks of their former selves receive wonderful help. In croup and whooping cough it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

THOROUGHLY TRIED.

After many years of experience in my own family and upon my horses and cattle I am constrained to say that *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* is the most complete remedy for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, sore throat, &c., in the human family and of bone spavin, sweeny, ringbone, spavins, bruises, on horses; caked bag, sore teats &c., on cattle, that I have ever known and take pleasure in recommending to others. Large bottles 50 c. common size 25 c.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the *Horse and Cattle Powders* prepared by E. M. Parmelee and composed of the *very best and purest* materials. Licorice, fœnugreek, blood root, elecampane, for coughs, colds, epizootic, distemper, &c., sulphur, mandrake, gentian, sulph. magnesia for impure blood; besides many other ingredients especially adapted to the cure of colic, worms, heaves, and all diseases of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Buy no other. Full pounds only 35 cents.

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WHY SUFFER?

With *dyspepsia* when *Parmelee's dyspepsia, diabetes, kidney and liver cure* will work wonders, relieving you at once. Do not wait till dyspepsia has overcome and diabetes has taken full possession of your body but remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This fine preparation will also tone up the kidneys and liver and cleanse the system of all impurities. Price $1,00 per bottle.

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CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the JOURNAL's club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription; and one year in advance in cash.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

PAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein David S. Fox is complainant, and Maria V. Dyer, and Ezra S. Knowles are defendants, notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, said Hall being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof, as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, for the principal of said mortgage, interest thereon, and costs of said cause, the following described parcel of land to wit: All that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Eveline, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as commencing at a stake that may be found by running north forty-eight (48) degrees east, seven (7) chains and twenty-four (24) links, thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees east, five (5) chains and twenty-seven (27) links to a stake from a stake on the beach of Pine Lake, where the north and south quarter line of section thirty-two (32) in township thirty-three (33), north, range six (6) west, intersects said beach, thence south forty-two (42) degrees west three (3) chains to a stake, thence forty-four (44) degrees east five (5) chains to a stake, thence east forty-two (42) degrees north six (6) chains to the channel bank of Pine Lake, thence north forty-four (44) degrees west two (2) chains and fifty [50] links to the place of beginning, containing one and 75-100 acres of land together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto now or hereinafter belonging or in any wise appertaining and thereupon situated, in accordance with the terms of said decree.

Dated October 7th A. D. 1885.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
for Charlevoix County, Michigan.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan. 117

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petequom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows; The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

In the matter of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the third day of August, A. D. 1885, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the postoffice in the village of Clarion, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, known and described as the north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing eighty (80) acres more or less, and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing forty (40) acres more or less, both descriptions of land being in township number thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west.

Dated November 11th, A. D. 1885.

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121 Administrator.

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Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 25pm	2 10pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 15	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20	9 20	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 35	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 30	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 17	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 45	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

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THE JOURNAL

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Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

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To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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The Nation Mourns.

Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks Stricken Down with Apoplexy.

Late last evening a report was received at this place that vice president Thomas A. Hendricks was stricken down with apoplexy yesterday afternoon, at his home in Indianapolis.

Particulars will be given next week.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

The people, vs. Cornelius Barry, Frank Durga, Edward Graham and Wm. Moore; murder. Arraigned and plead not guilty. Set down for trial on Dec. 15th. An extra panel of 24 jurors was ordered summoned and the prosecuting attorney empowered to employ Norton & Keat to assist in the prosecution. Defendant Graham having no council, Messrs. Cruickshank & Grier and F. W. Mayne were appointed by the court to defend them.

The people, vs. Peter LaClair; keeping gambling room. Nolle prossed.

The people, vs. William House; grand larceny. Plead guilty, and sentence suspended by the judge.

Jesse St. John, et. al., vs. James H. Stone; assumpsit. Plaintiff submitted to nonsuit.

J. C. Glenn, vs. Robert Sommerville: judgment for defendant.

William Nelson, vs. G. R. & I. R. R.; assumpsit. Settled.

Springfield Engine and Thresher Co., vs. William Mears, et. al; assumpsit. Continued to Feb. term.

Margaret Schoffen, vs. Robert Kane, et. al; replevin. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Fred. J. Meech, vs. John Munro, et. al; Replevin. Judgment for defendant by court.

A. R. Upright et. al., vs. Norman E. Warren; attachment. Settled.

William W. Smith, vs. Amos Fox; assumpsit—motion for new trial. New trial granted.

James Slater, vs. Hiram B. Chapman, et. al; trespass on the case—motion for security for costs. Order for security for costs granted.

Ithiel B. Forman et. al., vs. Underwriters Insurance Co., et al; garnishee. Dismissed.

Paul Chartraud, vs. Olive Cooper; foreclosure. Decree granted.

Alfred M. Tally, vs. Oliver Hart, et. al; foreclosure. Decree granted.

Charles H. Sholes, vs. Edna Sholes; Divorce. Decree granted.

Elmeda Mitchell, vs. Zach Mitchell; Divorce. Decree granted.

Melissa Ketler, vs. Samuel B. Ketler; divorce. Decree granted.

H. Jane Holly, vs. A. R. Upright, et. al; bill for specific performance of contract. Bill dismissed as to defendant, Carrie Jordan.

Chas. Merritt, vs. Chas. H. Whitford, et. al; foreclosure. Decree granted.

R. S. Hubbard, vs. William F. Empey, et. al; foreclosure—motion to dismiss. Order to file security for costs.

Louise M. See, vs. Edwin M. See; bill to set aside tax sale. Motion to strike plea from files submitted.

The Township Library.

A few weeks ago we announced that a lot of new books had been added to the township library. These books are now catalogued and in circulation and we give below a complete list of them. Another order of about 20 volumes is expected in a few days, and next spring it is hoped to put in about $400 more. The library is now open every Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and hereafter it will be kept open on Friday evenings till 8 o'clock to accommodate mechanics and others whose hours for business will not permit them to get out in the afternoon. So far as we have heard, Miss Effie Berdan, the new librarian, is giving the management of the books her best attention, to the entire satisfaction of our people.

358—Tent Life in Siberia.
359—Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood.
360—Tsar's Windows.
361—Seven Oaks.
362—Shandon Bells.
363—The Lost Trail.
364—A Roman Singer.
365—The Count of Monte Cristo.
366—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
367—A Little Tour in France.
368—Wanderings in Spain.
369—Cities of Southern Italy.
370—John Halifax, Gentlemen.
371—Saddle Life in the Holy Land.
372—Vacation Cruising.
373—Stories of Gorilla.
374—Lost in the Jungle.
375—The Two Eisles.
376—Wondrous Stories in Science.
377—Wild Life Under the Equator.
378—Ten Nights in a Bar Room.
379—Romona.
380—Loiterings in Pleasant Paths.
381—The Satin Wood Box.
382—Lucille.
383—Notes on Washington.
384—From Stem to Stern.
385—Off to California.
386—In the Tennesee Mountains.
387—A Country Doctor.
388—The San Rosario Ranche.
389—Ramblings in Rome.
390—Scottish Chiefs.
391—Ten Thousand a Year.
392—We too, Alone in Europe.
393—England Without and Within.
394—Daniel Deronda.
395—Kenilworth.
396—Grandissimes.
397—The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.
398—Bits of Travel.
399—Honor Bright.
400—The Boy Knight.
401—Travels in Mexico.
402—Shirley.
403—Dryden's Poetical Works.
404—Don Quixote.
405—The Young Wild Flowers.
406—Thaddeus of Warsaw.
407—Minor Wars of the United States.
408—Barriers Burned Away.
409—Villelle.
410—A Little Upstart.
411—An American Politician.
412—Hector's Inheritance.
413—Jane Eyre.
414—A Scandinavian Summer.
415—East Lynne.
416—Charles Sumner.
417—Patrick Henry.
418—Robinson Crusoe.
419—Walks in London.
420—An Original Belle.
421—Wrestling in the Rockies.
422—Children of the Abbey.
423—Egyptian Sketchbook.
424—Seven Gables, and Other Stories.
425—From Jest to Earnest.
426—A Young Girl's Warning.
427—Round About Rio.
428—A Country of the Dwarfs.
429—Off the Skelligs.
430—Kismet.
431—His Sombre Rivals.
432—History of Russia.
433—Driven Back to Eden.
434—A Princess of Thule.
435—The Circuit Rider.
436—Life of Columbus.
437—Camp Fire and Wigwam.
438—Froissart's Chronicles.

List of Jurors.

The following is a list of jurors drawn for the special term of circuit court to be held, commencing Dec. 15th, for the murder case:

Frank Manning, Boyne Valley.
Horace Hull, Charlevoix.
Frank Hughes, Chandler.
Frank Ake, Eveline.
Elisha H. Shepard, Evangeline.
B. H. Whitman, Hayes.
Joseph Cook, Hudson.
Charles Todd, Melrose.
William E. Clark, Marion.
Eugene Spaulding, Norwood.
Henry Dickerson, Resort.
Joseph Lanway, South Arm.
Chas. A. Kelly, Springvale.
John Newville, Wilson.
John Kilborn, Bear Lake.
Simson Baringer, Boyne Valley.
Levi Blanchard, Charlevoix.
Albert Towsley, Chandler.
Addis E. Hayes, Eveline.
T. J. Hill, Evangeline.
William McNally, Hayes.
William H. Claspill, Hudson.
A. J. Smith, Melrose.
William Stevens, Sr., Marion

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Horace Brigham Claflin, whose reputation as one of the greatest merchants of New York extended throughout the country and to Europe, died of apoplexy at his country house at Fordham. Mr. Claflin was in his 74th year.

Portland, Me., is still agitated over the reported resurrection of Joseph C. Dyer, who, it is claimed, was taken from his grave by medical students, revived under their treatment, and is now somewhere in the land of the living. The story, on general principles, is probably a canard; besides (an exchange remarks, flippantly), one would imagine a Dyer the most likely person to stay died.

Albert Fritz, an engraver residing at No. 183 Grand street, New York, recently had a few unkind words with his wife about the conduct of a child. Mrs. Fritz suffered so keenly from the incident that she killed two children and herself with cyanide of potassium.

Ten converts made by the Salvation Army were on Sunday baptized in the Merrimac River at Lowell, a crowd of five thousand throwing stones and howling like wild beasts.

Cyrus W. Field has sued James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, and A. Oakey Hall, his London correspondent, for £10,000 damages. The suit grows out of statements published in the *Herald* regarding the Anglo-American Cable Company.

An ironworker at Johnstown, Pa., named J. B. Smith, while engaged in making repairs, was rendered senseless by gas, and fell headlong into the furnace, whence his charred body was lifted with hooks and ropes.

At a convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Easton, Md., Dr. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford, was elected Bishop, to succeed the late Bishop Lay.

A party of Philadelphia surgeons and scientists, who gave the brain of John McCullough a thorough examination, found a disease due to blood poisoning.

WESTERN.

The mysterious robbery of the Nebraska State Treasury, last winter, has been followed by a verdict of manslaughter against Detective A. L. Pound, who is believed to have incited the crime and then shot his victim.

A prominent citizen of Montana asserts that the Marquis de Mores has sunk all his capital remaining outside the cattle business, putting $250,000 into refrigerators along the Northern Pacific, $45,000 into new paper ventures, and expending $25,000 on his trial for murder.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has affirmed the sentence of five years in the penitentiary imposed upon Joseph C. Mackin for perjury in connection with the Eighteenth Ward election fraud in Chicago.

At an explosion in the boiler-room of the Bull Domingo Mine at Silver Cliff, Colo., ten men were killed.

Twelve members of the bar of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, united in a letter to Judge John S. Pearce requesting his resignation on account of personal insults and extreme nervousness. The Judge proposes to hold the fort.

William A. Vincent, lately removed from the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, has made a full statement of his reasons for appointing S. W. Dorsey as one of the commissioners of jurors, and he appeals to President Cleveland for a thorough investigation of his case.

Hugh N. Brooks, alias Maxwell, alias D'Anquier, was arraigned in the Criminal Court at St. Louis, and formally charged with the murder of Charles Arthur Preller.

John V. Suydam, who died at Green Bay, was the publisher of the first newspaper in the Territory of Wisconsin, having resided there since 1829.

Engineers and firemen on the Rock Island Road report seeing apparitions and hearing groans at the tunnel near La Salle, where no less than forty persons have lost their lives.

As the result of a quarrel over forty cents Mortimer Cockrell shot and killed his brother George on their farm near Lawrence, Kan. The Cockrells are said to be nephews of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri.

The dynamiters who attempted to destroy street-cars in St. Louis were leading members of Cleveland Assembly Knights of Labor. The charter of the lodge has been revoked.

W. A. Vincent, ex-Chief Justice of New Mexico, was married at Springfield, Ill., to Miss Mary L. Ridgley.

The First National Bank of Plankinton, Dak., has gone into voluntary liquidation because of the enormous taxation imposed by the town and county authorities. Depositors and stockholders will be paid in full.

The discovery has been made that thousands of Michigan soldiers have been swindled out of their bounties. Forged assignments, purporting to be duly signed and witnessed, have been filed at Lansing, batches aggregating $10,000 to $20,000 having been sent in from Detroit and other banks.

Near Batavia, O., a wagon containing five persons fell from a bridge and three of the party, one a woman, were drowned.

James Dempsy reported at Helena, M. T., that his two companions—John Hoag, of Cleveland, and Jacob Scheller, of Lafayette, Ind.—had been devoured by wolves while crossing the mountains. From his position in a tree Dempsey saw the men torn to pieces and devoured.

An evening train carried from Chicago to El Paso, Ill., Mrs. Roy Goode and Miss Lillian Walters, the victims of the pistol of A. J. Burrus, last month. Both are terribly maimed and disfigured. In an interview granted a reporter the ladies denied ever having written malicious letters to Mrs. Burrus, and declared that they would push the prosecution to a close.

SOUTHERN.

Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Chicago, has been requested by a clergyman of Galveston to receive contributions for the sufferers by fire in that city. Jay Gould, the New York millionaire, was among the first to contribute for the relief of the sufferers, the amount of his donation being $5,000. C. P. Huntington gave a like sum.

Anderson Burres, a full-blooded Choctaw, who murdered his wife, was shot dead by the sheriff at Atoka, Indian Territory, in strict accordance with the sentence of the court.

A corrected report shows that 568 residences at Galveston were destroyed by the recent fire, and that the loss is fully $2,500,000. At a mass meeting it was resolved to accept proffered aid from other cities, the distress being much greater than at first estimated. Thus far $68,000 has been received, of which $23,500 has been paid out.

Col. H. W. Rogers, a United States Deputy Marshal, was shot and fatally wounded by some one on the street while standing near the window in the court house at Harlan, Ky. His assassin is supposed to be a moonshiner.

A negro named Noah Cherry, who murdered a white school girl in Princess Anne County, Va., was lynched by residents of the vicinity.

At a hamlet in West Virginia, the arrival of several thousand dollars for arrears of pension started a fight in a family bearing the name of Drake. The old man dropped dead from heart disease before he had touched the currency.

The business portion of the village of Hazlehurst, Miss., was destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000, with little insurance.

The steamer John H. Hanna, loaded with cotton, was burned on the Ouachita River. The loss was $50,000.

In an affray in Edgefield County, South Carolina, Robert Jones killed Edward Pressley and his sons, Edward and Charles, and then surrendered to the authorities.

WASHINGTON.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says there have been a great many boomers in Oklahoma, but they are being rapidly removed by the military and serious trouble is not anticipated.

A. J. Edgerton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota, has resigned.

An official denial is sent out of the report that the Secretary of State is one of the movers in a diplomatic project to secure the neutrality of the islands of the Pacific which are not now occupied by Continental Powers.

Judge Durham, First Comptroller of the Currency, has decided that each United States Marshal is entitled to compensation amounting to $6,000 a year, provided the fees of his office amount to that sum after paying his deputies and all other office expenses. Deputy Marshals, he decides, are entitled to three-fourths of their earnings after deducting necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

The issue of the standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending Nov. 14 was 628,115; during the corresponding period last year, 418,901. The shipment of fractional silver coin from Nov. 2 to Nov. 14 amounted to $317,136.

Chief Naval Constructor Wilson, in his annual report, estimates for completing the four double-turreted monitors as follows: For the Puritan, $365,342; for the Terror, $627,288; for the Amphitrite, $633,581, and for the Monadnock, $501,142. He also asks $5,000,000 for building the hulls of new steam vessels.

Recently at Washington Ensign A. F. Halstead, who has but just graduated from the Naval Academy, married Mrs. Bernadean, of Camden, N. J., a woman old enough to be his mother, who has several grown-up children. After the ceremony the groom departed on a three-years cruise.

The President is said to have called on the State Department for full details of our relations with Germany and Austria in regard to the treatment of naturalized citizens of the United States in those countries.

POLITICAL.

H. D. Beckley, an old colored messenger in the House of Representatives at Washington, has been given a gold-headed cane for his services to the Democracy in the recent campaign in Virginia.

The annual report of Lieutenant General Sheridan shows that at the date of the last consolidated returns the United States army consisted of 2,154 officers and 24,705 men.

Mr. J. Hipple Mitchell was chosen United States Senator on the third ballot by the Oregon Legislature. He secured seventeen Democratic votes by promising to support Cleveland's administration.

W. W. Wheaton, ex-Mayor of Detroit, has made his appearance at Washington as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms, solidly backed by the Michigan delegation. Eugene Higgins, the renowned Treasury clerk, says he has been urged to labor for the caucus nomination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eleven hangings are to take place in the Dominion of Canada within the next six weeks.

At Pittsburg on Monday the National Rabbinical Convention of the Reformed Hebrew Church was called to order to consider the propriety of abolishing many of the traditional features of the Jewish religion, such, for example, as the belief of the orthodox Hebrews that they are all to go back to Jerusalem.

A public school-house at Kittanning, Pa., valued at $40,000, was destroyed by flames arising from natural gas. A fire in the Springfield School at Pittsburg was extinguished with a loss of $5,000. Three hundred children were moved out uninjured.

Reports from eight hundred points between Lake Erie and the Missouri River show a decrease in the area sown to wheat this fall. The prospects of the crop are favorable.

The Court of Common Pleas at Cincinnati issued an order that H. J. Jewett and associates turn over to the original owners the $21,000,000 of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton stock for which they had issued certificates guaranteeing 6 per cent. per annum. The road is now under the exclusive management of its old owners.

The Rabbinical Convention of the Reformed Hebrew Church, in session at Pittsburg, adopted a platform setting forth their belief in one God, and maintaining that Judaism preserved this creed amid struggles and trials. They hold that the antique laws regarding diet, dress, etc., are foreign to the present state of things; and that considering themselves no longer a nation, but a religious community, they do not expect to return to Palestine, nor to engage in sacramental worship. They reject bodily resurrection, and also the belief in hell and heaven as places of future reward or punishment.

The half-breeds of St. Vital, Manitola, held a meeting to arrange for the funeral of Louis Riel, and sufficient money was contributed to pay the cost. Two days before the execution Riel's wife was delivered of a dead male child. While the jury at Regina was viewing the body, locks of hair were cut from the head and beard, buttons were detached from the clothing, and the suspenders were being cut up as relics when officers interfered. Jackson, Riel's lieutenant throughout the rebellion in the Northwest Territory, was found insane by a jury and sent to an asylum. He has now escaped and is thought to have reached the United States.

It is said that at the coming session of Parliament the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will ask further aid to bring about the consolidation and development of the whole railway system of the maritime provinces.

FOREIGN.

Great relief committees have been formed to assist the Russian Poles, compelled to leave Prussia because of Bismarck's continued enforcement of his edict of exile. Great suffering exists among the Poles, who in some cases are ordered to leave by thousands.

The marriage of the Infanta Eulalie of Spain to the son of the Duc de Montpensier is fixed for Feb. 11.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that the immediate reason for Servia's declaration of war against Bulgaria was a fight between troops of the two countries near Vlosina. The Servian forces have captured Trn and occupied the heights.

Trains loaded with soldiers are constantly leaving Philippopolis for the front. The men of the national guard have been summoned to join their commands. Prince Alexander complains that the Servian agent in Bulgaria withheld for eight hours the declaration of war. Russian newspapers declare that the Czar can not permit Bulgaria and Servia to tear each other to pieces. The Sultan has contracted with a steamship line for the transportation of thirty more battalions from Asia Minor to European Turkey. England has assured the Porte of her intention to do her utmost to preserve the integrity of Turkey. The Bulgarian government has asked Turkey for assistance.

The steamer Doowoon, recently sent to Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, to bring away the European residents detained there by the Burmese Government, has escaped from there and reached the British lines.

Dispatches from Belgrade state that the Servian troops have captured four Bulgarian redoubts. The Servians are marching on Sofia, but the Bulgarians are contesting every inch of ground. Turkey refuses to interfere in the quarrel. The London press severely criticises Servia for issuing the declaration of war. The Russian press, in commenting on the Balkan question, abuse Austria equally with England.

Mr. Parnell will contest the Irish district of the city of Liverpool for a seat in Parliament.

A German Socialist convicted of murdering a police officer, was beheaded at Cassel, Germany.

A ward in chancery, heiress to an estate worth £80,000, eloped recently with the steward of her guardian. Her lover was a middle-aged man, with a wife and six children. The guilty pair were captured in Ireland and taken back to the place in Scotland whence they fled. The man is locked up on a charge of abduction.

A fire in Paris caused a damage of 1,000,000 francs at La Fere arsenal, which contained stores and cavalry harness.

The Servians have gained a decided victory over the Bulgarians, near Widdin. The loss was heavy on both sides. The Servians captured 1,000 prisoners. Turkey will not interfere in the quarrel until after the capture of Sofia by the Servians.

Emperor William will decline the proposed ovation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation as King of Prussia.

The Mayor of Athens visited Paris for an interview with M. de Freycinet, to whom he explained why Greece will shortly be compelled to invade Turkish territory.

The British army of invasion in Burmah has captured the fortified city of Minhla, on the Irrawaddy River, and the way is now believed to be open to Mandalay, the capital.

Desperate fighting between the Bulgarians and Servians has resulted in further advantages for the latter, according to one set of reports, but other and seemingly more reliable advices indicate a disastrous and bloody defeat of King Milan's forces by the Bulgarians.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

De Lesseps, the great engineer, celebrated his eightieth birthday in Paris. All the foreign ambassadors in Paris visited him and paid their respects. He received many presents.

The German Reichstag was opened on the 19th inst. The Emperor in his speech said that the relations with all countries were friendly. The Carolines question would be settled satisfactorily, and he trusted that the Balkan conflict would not disturb the peace of Europe.

The Bulgarians again repulsed the Servian attacks on Slavenza, taking many prisoners. A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Servian headquarters have been withdrawn to Pirot. The Bulgarians are advancing from Sofia in the direction of Pernik to meet the advancing Servian division.

A railway from Lake Geneva to Delavan, Wis., is to be built next spring.

The women suffragists of Chicago, at their annual meeting, adopted a resolution in favor of a law that no girl should become of age until twenty-one years old.

The Railway Commission of Iowa reports 7,478 miles of track in the State, of which 1,280 miles have been constructed within a year. Of the gross earnings 27.6 per cent. was from passenger traffic.

Joseph C. Mackin, the Chicago ballot-box stuffer, was taken to Joliet and entered on the service of his five years' sentence for perjury. He was dressed in convict clothes and ticketed No. 7359. Just a year and a day elapsed between the commission of the crime and the transfer to the penitentiary.

Signor Ettore Barili, the well-known music teacher, who was a half-brother of Adelina Patti, died at Philadelphia.

A woman who had been admitted to a charitable institution at Brooklyn was discovered attempting to murder her two little children. One of them was already dead, but the other will recover. The woman is insane.

The walls of the burned Empire Mills at New York suddenly collapsed, instantly killing a woman and wounding six men, four of whom will not survive their injuries.

Dr. Frothingham, one of the leading physicians of New York, who once saved the life of Charles O'Conor, killed himself with a revolver. The police have become convinced that the shot was an accidental one.

An octogenarian of Bainbridge, New York, named William Thurston, who was possessed of great wealth, hanged himself in his barn. For some months he had suffered from melancholia.

The Canadian Pacific Road has in operation 3,527 miles of track. A cargo of wheat and flour from Winnipeg reached Montreal in about five days.

At the meeting of the National Base Ball League at New York it was decided to hold the next annual convention in Chicago. Brothers, White, Rowe, and Richardson were permitted to play in Detroit, but on the St. Louis club's petition that it be permitted to play games on Sunday no action was taken. The Washington club applied for admission, to take the place of Buffalo, but action was deferred until the meeting of the Schedule Committee in March.

The body of Louis Riel was taken from the police barracks at Regina and buried beneath the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Pere Andre reading the funeral service. A guard had been employed to watch the grave. Several hundred citizens of Sherbrooke, Quebec, assembled to burn Sir John Macdonald in effigy, but Lieutenant Colonel Dobson stopped the proceedings by extinguishing the fire.

The conference of cattle-growers at Chicago, with representatives from thirty three States and Territories, organized a national association under an Illinois charter, electing D. W. Smith President and A. H. Sanders Secretary. Resolutions were adopted asking Federal protection for the people of Montana against the thieving Blackfeet and Piegan Indians, who are continually moving back and forth along the international boundary.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$4.00	@	6.00
Hogs	4.00	@	4.50
Wheat—No. 1 White	.98	@	1.00
No. 2 Red	.97	@	.98½
Corn—No. 2	.51	@	.56
Oats—White	.35	@	.40
Pork—Mess	11.00	@	11.50
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@	6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@	5.25
Common	3.25	@	4.00
Hogs	3.50	@	4.00
Flour—Extra Spring	5.00	@	5.50
Choice Winter	4.50	@	5.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red Winter	.91	@	.91
Corn—No. 2	.43	@	.45
Oats—No. 2	.27	@	.28
Rye—No. 2	.50	@	.52
Barley—No. 2	.66	@	.68
Butter—Choice Creamery	.23	@	.25
Fine Dairy	.05	@	.18
Cheese—Full Cream new	.10	@	.10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@	.07½
Eggs—Fresh	.19	@	.20
Potatoes—Choice, per bu	.48	@	.55
Pork—Mess	8.50	@	9.00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 2	.90	@	.91
Corn—No. 2	.41	@	.43
Oats—No. 2	.26	@	.27
Rye—No. 1	.59	@	.62
Pork—Mess	8.50	@	9.00
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2	.96	@	.98
Corn—No. 2	.44	@	.46
Oats—No. 2	.28	@	.30
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.95	@	.96
Corn—Mixed	.38	@	.40
Oats—Mixed	.25½	@	.26½
Pork—New Mess	9.00	@	9.50
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.94	@	.96
Corn—No. 2	.45	@	.47
Oats—Mixed	.29½	@	.30½
Rye—No. 2	.64	@	.66
Pork—Mess	9.50	@	10.00
DETROIT.			
Beef Cattle	4.50	@	5.25
Hogs	3.25	@	3.75
Sheep	2.50	@	3.75
Wheat—No. 1 White	.93	@	.94
Corn—No. 2	.44	@	.46
Oats—No. 2	.30	@	.33
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.92	@	.93
Corn—Mixed	.44	@	.46
Oats—No. 2	.27	@	.29
EAST LIBERTY.			
Cattle—Best	5.00	@	5.50
Fair	3.75	@	4.50
Common	3.25	@	3.75
Hogs	3.75	@	4.25
Sheep	3.50	@	4.50
BUFFALO.			
Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.93	@	.95
Corn	.52	@	.53
Cattle	4.50	@	5.75

TO LIFT UP COMMERCE.

Conference of the National Free-Trade League at Chicago.

The Free-Trade Conference which was held at Chicago recently attracted general attention, and was attended by a number of gentlemen of national reputation, among them Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, David A. Wells, Josiah Quincy, Frank Hurd, J. Sterling Morton, and John S. Phelps.

During the closing hours of the session papers were read as follows: "Iron and Its Manufacture," by Mr. Lindley Vinton, of Indianapolis; "The Tariff and Ship-building," by William S. Gibbons, a Delaware ship-builder; "Pauper Labor of Europe," by Thomas G. Shearman, of New York; M. B. Harter, of Mansfield, Ohio, spoke on "The Relation of the Tariff to Agricultural Implement Manufacture." He argued that free trade would be a great benefit to this industry. E. W. Cole, of Connecticut, spoke negatively on the subject, "Does a High Tariff on Wool Benefit the Wool-Grower?"

The committee on nominations submitted a report which was adopted. It named the following as the future officers of the league:

President—David A. Wells, New York. Vice-Presidents, Thomas Holland, New York; Justus Clark, Iowa; M. M. Trumbull, Illinois; William P. Fishbone, Indiana; W. P. Wells, Michigan; N. S. Harwood, Nebraska; ex-Gov. John S. Phelps, Missouri; B. R. Forman, Louisiana; F. W. Dawson, South Carolina; William M. Singerly, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. J. G. Robinson, Kansas; J. Q. Smith, Ohio; Henry L. Pierce, Massachusetts; J. B. Sargent, Connecticut; Henry Watterson, Kentucky; J. T. Stevens, New Jersey; William E. Jenkins, Texas; J. D. Whitman, Oregon; William Gibbons, Delaware; Rowland Hazard, Rhode Island; B. B. Herbert, Minnesota, and representatives from other States whose names were to be subsequently reported. Executive Committee—Thomas G. Shearman, Josiah Quincy, A. W. Thomas, H. B. Stapler, E. P. Doyle, William G. Browdee, A. A. Healy, W. W. Witmer, Erskine M. Phelps, M. D. Harter, and W. G. Peckham. National Committee—R. R. Bowker, New York; G. Mosher, Iowa; I. N. Stiles, Illinois; P. S. O'Rourke, Indiana; William G. Brownlee, Michigan; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; F. L. Underwood, Missouri; W. R. Whitaker, Louisiana; J. J. Dargan, South Carolina; James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin; James D. Hancock, Pennsylvania; Enoch Harpole, Kansas; J. M. Osborn, Ohio; P. J. Sundby, Minnesota; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts; honorary secretary, R. R. Bowker; western secretary, H. J. Philpot; central secretary, Lewis Howland; treasurer, George F. Peabody.

The committee on resolutions submitted its report, which was adopted after several amendments had been made.

The report was as follows:

We submit to the people of the United States that the continuance of the war tariff, with duties averaging 42 per cent. on over fourteen hundred articles of domestic consumption, and a much higher specific duty on many crude materials, has prolonged the evils of war in times of profound peace, and has been the principal cause of the commercial and industrial depression of recent years.

By forcing labor and capital from naturally profitable into unprofitable lines of business, and by adding to the cost of production, it has decreased the common productive interests of the country, and thereby reduced both the wages of labor and the profit of capital; it has provoked an antagonism between labor and capital, against which our great natural resources and our free institutions should have protected us; it has impaired our power to compete with other manufacturing nations in the markets of the world, and so obstructed national progress and development.

It has destroyed many branches of business, and has kept our people from engaging in other branches of business which would have given increased employment to labor.

By preventing our buying from nations willing to buy from us, and by provoking retaliation in like spirit, instead of promoting friendly reciprocity, it has obstructed the consumption of our agricultural and manufactured products by other countries, and has driven our commerce from the seas.

By impairing our domestic power to buy it has prevented the full development of our interstate commerce, and reduced the legitimate profits of, and has driven into bankruptcy, a large number of our transportation companies, and made domestic traffic more costly.

Through the influence of its lobbies it has enthroned jobbing and corruption in our legislative halls, and has impeded the reform of the civil service.

In short, taking by force the earnings of one class of men to enrich another class, it is opposed to the spirit of American liberty and of the Constitution; it has imposed a new industrial slavery; it has prevented the natural progress of wealth among the laboring classes, depressed wages and their purchasing power, and lengthened the enforced idleness of workingmen, restricted our manufactures from the natural markets, and demoralized the general business of the country.

While lobbying accordingly that favors an aid of private interests, or for any purpose other than the requirements of government, is un-American, unjust, and unwise, and that every protective feature must at the earliest possible date be eradicated from our revenue system, we invite all who oppose the abuses of the present tariff to join us in promoting immediate steps of practical tariff reform, which we believe will increase wages, diminish the frequency of strikes, develop business, and restore our flag to the seas.

We therefore urge upon Congress for action at the ensuing session first, that under no pretense shall any countenance be given to attempts to increase protective duties; second, that articles which are at the foundation of great industries should, in the interests of labor and commerce, be freed from duty, whether they be crude materials as lumber, salt, coal, ore, wool, etc., or partly manufactured—as chemicals, dyestuffs, pig iron, tinplate, wood pulp, etc.; third, that on products from such articles duties should at least be correspondingly reduced, so that the protection, real or nominal, to manufacturers shall not be increased, and that the consumers shall have the immediate benefit of the reduction.

We urge that any steps in tariff reform should simplify the present complicated classification, should do away with mixed duties, reducing them by ad valorem rates instead of by specific duties, which are most burdensome to low-price goods consumed by the great body of the people.

We demand free ships, and the abolition of our restrictive navigation laws, which, together with the tariff, have driven our flag from the seas; and we oppose bounties and subsidies on shipping. We urge revenue reformers to vote only for such Congressional candidates as openly oppose tariff for protection, and to take steps to nominate independent candidates when all party candidates oppose tariff reform, preparing for the step by diffusing sound economic literature and promoting organization, especially in close congressional districts.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no further reduction be countenanced in the internal revenue tax on spirits and tobacco until the existing tariff has been brought to a strict revenue basis.

A mass meeting in behalf of free trade was held at Central Music Hall, of which a local paper says: "The hall was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Standing room was at a premium, and tickets could have been sold at a liberal price for admission to the house. The audience was a cultivated one, and included all classes of Chicago society, with many leading protectionists."

Addresses were delivered by David A. Wells and Henry Ward Beecher. The former asserted that all trade and commerce, in the practical business of life, is the interchange of products and services, and there can be no buying without selling or selling without buying; and the latter claimed that a paternal government was always an infernal government; that the custom-house is a trap and a snare, and that commerce should be as free as thought.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

JOHN SHERMAN will now be one of three men of the country elected to five full terms to the United States Senate. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, was the only man who served thirty consecutive years in the Senate. Henry B. Anthony was elected to five full consecutive terms to the Senate by Rhode Island, but he died soon after entering his fifth term.

THE principals and employes of the London banks have a "prayer union," which meets once a month. A recent meeting was held at the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. Sir R. N. Fowler, the Lord Mayor, presided, and Rev. C. H. Spurgeon gave an address. Many of the leading bankers were present, and the large Egyptian Hall was crowded.

NORRISTOWN *Herald*: A New York physician, who looks fifteen years younger than he really is, attributes his favorable condition to the use of lemonade taken regularly four times a day. He has used 3,000 lemons a year for ten years. If he were making lemonade for sale at a circus he wouldn't use 3,000 lemons in 100 years.

A LADY asked Dion Boucicault one day, as *Harper's Weekly* learns, how it was that on the evening before, when he appeared as Conn, his moustache was wanting, though it was both black and brilliant when he did not act. "Madam," he replied, stroking it softly, "there is no mystery here. In making up as Conn I simply soap it well and cover it with ronge."

A WOMAN'S club in Chicago has made a move in the right direction by opening a school for the training of servants. All branches of housework are taught, and an intelligence office established in connection with the school secures places for competent graduates. This is putting charity upon a practical and substantial basis, and the example is one which should be widely followed.

A GEORGIA negro maintains that the efficacy of prayer depends entirely on the manner in which the petition is worded, and says: "If I ask the Lord to send me a turkey I won't get it, but if I ask Him to send me after a turkey I always get one before daybreak." Prof. Tyndall, who, as the result of scientific tests, has declared that there is no efficacy in prayer, has evidentally been proceeding on insufficient data. Here is a case that will no doubt baffle his boasted science.

THE manager of an electric company says that it is found that wherever steam is used to obtain twenty-five horse power or less, electricity is more economical. The advantages are: a smaller space occupied, much less noise and no heat, and the fact that the power can be turned on or stopped at will. There is no boiler required and no fire, as the power is supplied to the motor by wires from a central station, on the same principle that gas or steam heat is supplied.

AMONG the Irishmen who have gained an illustrious name in New Zealand is the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland, whose removal to the see of Cashel is still deplored, not only by those in his former diocese but by Roman Catholics all over New Zealand. To the native race he was a special object of admiration on account of his splendid physique, and the ease with which he cleared a six-foot fence if it stood in his way. These qualities, with the warlike Maoris, went quite as far as his eloquent efforts to induce them to become members of his spiritual flock.

MR. D. A. COFFIN is the most truthful if not the most facetious hotel-keeper in Maine. He advertises on his envelopes: "The original and only third-class hotel in Maine—where everything fails to suit—tough beefsteak, dirty rooms, useless servants, debilitated coffee. This house, of world-wide bad reputation, is owned, occupied and presided over by the laziest man in the State. Satisfaction not guaranteed; no money refunded. Dilapidated stable in connection. Everything warranted strictly shoddy."

IN Kentucky a man who was married a second time died, and his second wife survives him. His children by his first marriage now seek to deprive the widow of all interest in his estate on the ground that he was married to her, not in his real name, but under an assumed name. In Indiana that case would be quickly decided in favor of the widow. By Indiana laws marriage is recognized as a public institution, but it is held also to be a civil contract. A contract binds the individuals who make it. The names assumed at its execution are wholly immaterial. To fix legal responsibility the only requirement is the identification of the contracting parties. So this dead Kentuckian, without regard to the name he may have assumed, if identified as the contracting party, should be held to have been bound by his contract. As the contract binds the ancestor, it likewise binds the heirs. The widow should take her dower.

SIR HARRY VERNEY, who entered the Commons in the first reformed Parliament, will not accept re-election this year. He is eighty-three years old, and has a brother, Mr. Calvert, Q. C., seventy-nine. Sir Harry changed his name from Calvert to Verney on inheriting the estate of the Baroness of Fermanagh, sixty years ago or thereabout. Mr. Talbot, "the father of the House," also retires this fall. He is of the same age as Sir Harry Verney, and was first elected to the unreformed Parliament of 1830 as member for Glamorganshire, and without a break he has sat for Glamorganshire all the fifty-five years since. Mr. Villiers is another veteran, eighty-two years old, who has represented one constituency for now just half a century. Sir Robert Carden was born in 1801, but never entered Parliament until 1880. The O'Gorman Mahon is eighty-two years old, and was elected to the unreformed Parliament, but has not yet had enough of it, and hopes to secure a return this fall.

ONE of the causes of the terrible distress and pitiful poverty of the mining regions of Pennsylvania, says a Philadelphia paper, is the importation of foreign labor. Poles, Hungarians, and Bulgarians swarm through the coal mines. The Poles sometimes make good citizens, and so do the Hungarians. The old Irish and Welsh miners confound the Bulgarians who come here with the Hungarians. The Bulgarians are a wretched lot. They come in great numbers, and will work for almost nothing. They rarely become skilled miners, but are content to remain laborers. They spend nothing. A dollar a week is a good income for one of these Slavs. Fifty or sixty of them will live in a single shanty, sleeping on the floor and eating the refuse of slaughter-houses. With their bread they use lard instead of butter. When a Bulgarian has sent home $300 he quits the country. He has acquired an ample fortune. These people, brought here to make strikes impossible, are at the bottom of the distress in the anthracite regions, and they are beginning to make their appearance among the bituminous coal fields. Low wages, half time, and the tyranny of the company store are starving the miners and their families, and compelling them to bring up their children without education. In a few years the region will be black not only with coal dust but with the darkness of ignorance and of the crimes which spring from ignorance. The Slav is now often the victim of the miner's unconcern, and the casualties in anthracite coal mines have greatly increased within the last two years. The grumbling against these foreign pauper laborers is becoming so loud and threatening that more open enmity is to be feared. The Slav may be the cause of the revival of Molly Maguireism.

A Mississippian's Artifice.

A rich planter boarded a steamer off Natchez. He purchased a paper from a newsboy and was soon lost in its perusal.

"Colonel," said a bland young man, a few moments after, "you have just dropped this," handing him a $50 note.

"I reckon not," said the old gentleman, as he overlooked his spectacles.

"I have just picked it up under your chair," replied the young man, "and see no other way to dispose of it. However, since it seems to belong to neither of us, we might just as well divide it."

The plan worked well. The old gentleman passed over $25 in change, and the young man sauntered carelessly out on land. A few minutes after the vessel had taken to water the old gentleman presented the $50 note to the clerk in payment for his fare.

"Counterfeit!" exclaimed the clerk, and then for the first time the whole truth dawned upon the old man's mind.

"SOMEHOW," said a philosopher, "things are usually kept at an equilibrium. For example: the more prices go up, the more everybody has to 'come down' for everything."

MEMBERS' VIEWS.

Political Status of the New House of Representatives—Carlisle for Speaker.

Strong Feeling in Favor of Reducing the Powers of the Appropriation Committee.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Its Political Complexion.

The House of Representatives, which convenes at Washington on the first Monday in December, consists of 184 Democrats and 141 Republicans. In this classification Weaver, of Iowa, Greenback Democrat, is counted as a Democrat, and Brumm, of Pennsylvania, Greenback Republican, with the Republicans. The annexed table shows the political division of the several State delegations:

State.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	8	..
Arkansas	5	..
California	1	5
Colorado	..	1
Connecticut	2	2
Delaware	1	..
Florida	2	..
Georgia	10	..
Illinois	10	10
Indiana	9	4
Iowa	4	7
Kansas	..	7
Kentucky	10	1
Louisiana	5	1
Maine	..	4
Maryland	5	1
Massachusetts	2	10
Michigan	7	4
Minnesota	..	5
Mississippi	7	..
Missouri	12	2
Nebraska	..	3
Nevada	..	1
New Hampshire	..	2
New Jersey	3	4
New York	17	17
North Carolina	8	1
Ohio	11	10
Oregon	..	1
Pennsylvania	8	20
Rhode Island	..	2
South Carolina	6	1
Tennessee	7	2
Texas	11	..
Vermont	..	2
Virginia	8	2
West Virginia	3	1
Wisconsin	2	7
Total	184	111

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Views of a Large Number of Members on Important Questions.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently published letters from 160 members of Congress, 59 Democrats and 91 Republicans. The letters are in response to four questions sent out by the Washington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, as follows:

1. Would you favor an amendment to the rules of the House providing that the general appropriation bills, except the legislative, sundry civil, and deficiency bills, shall be prepared and controlled hereafter by the appropriate standing committees on the several branches of the public service?

2. Do you favor any change in the laws governing silver coinage and silver certificates, and if so, what modification would you regard as desirable?

3. To what extent, in your opinion, would a revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws be desirable at the next session?

4. Who is your choice for the caucus nomination for Speaker?

In the Democratic responses, forty-seven are unqualifiedly in favor of an amendment of the rules, five give a qualified answer, four oppose a change, and three are non-committal.

As to the second, or silver question, four favor legislation, forty-nine oppose, and six are non-committal.

As to the third or tariff-reform question, fifty-three favor tariff agitation, three oppose and three are non-committal.

For Speaker fifty-seven are for Carlisle, one for Randall, and one non-committal.

The whole number of Republican members who responded is ninety-one. For amending the rules of the House, forty-eight unqualifiedly approve, twelve qualify their answers, nine oppose, and twenty-two are non-committal.

Sixty favor legislation on the silver question, sixteen oppose, and fifteen are non-committal.

Seventy-five oppose tariff legislation, four favor it, and twelve are non-committal.

For Speaker, thirty are for Frank Hiscock, twenty-three are for Reed of Maine, eleven for Gov. Long of Massachusetts, and thirty-seven are non-committal.

The correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, in summing up on officers of the House, names for Speaker John G. Carlisle; Clerk, John B. Clark, Missouri; Sergeant-at-Arms, John B. Leedom, Ohio; Doorkeeper, Samuel Donelson, Tennessee; Postmaster, Lyenrgus Dalton, Indiana.

Michigan Congressmen on the Silver Problem.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, who went to Chicago to attend the Fat Stock Show, said to a *Tribune* interviewer that he should favor the suspension of the silver coinage in the coming session of Congress. He believed the silver dollar should contain 100 cents' worth of silver, and not eighty-five. As to the legislation subsequent to the suspension of the coinage, he said he had made up his mind as to what he should favor. He did not believe under any recommendation that the President might make in his annual message that the silver question would become a party issue.

The Senator's views were nearly identical with those of the Democrat who represents Detroit in the lower house—Congressman Maybury. The latter said, in an interview, he was opposed to the continued coinage of the dollar as it is, and, while not a single-standard man, he nevertheless believed that they should be nearer together than at present. As to the views of the remainder of the Michigan delegation on the silver question, Mr. Maybury said he had talked with none of the members about it, but was inclined to the opinion that quite a number agreed with him.

MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is building one of the largest and most complete conservatories in the country on his premises at Greystone. It will be supplied with all kinds of fruit, so that fruit may be plucked the year round.

WILLIAM L. PARKS, of Fall River, Mass., has been driven insane by reading the reports of Boston's big scandal, the Tuber-Downes divorce case.

A DRAMA taken from Emile Zola's "Germinal" was interdicted in Paris lately because it reflected upon the efficiency of the police.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Number of New Offices Established During the Year—Salary and Allowance.

First Assistant Postmaster General A. E. Stevenson has submitted to the Postmaster General his annual report upon the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. From the report it appears that the number of postoffices established during the year was 2,121, and the number discontinued 885, making the whole number of postoffices at the end of the fiscal year 51,252, a net increase of 1,235 during the year. The number of offices subject to appointments by the President (presidential grade) was 2,233, and the number subject to appointment by the Postmaster General (fourth class) was 49,019. The whole number of appointments during the year was 11,263, made up as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 6,203; removals and suspensions, 816; change of names and sites, 267; death of postmasters, 412; establishment of new offices, 2,221. The increase in the number of postoffices was distributed as follows: New England States, 48; Middle States and District of Columbia, 11; Southern States and Indian Territory, 638; the ten States and six Territories of the West and Northwest, 375; the three States and three Territories of the Pacific Slope, 65. The greatest increase in any State or Territory was 100 in Virginia. The increase in Dakota for the year was 74, and in Mississippi 59. The only decrease was in Nevada. The total number of money order offices was 5,092, an increase of 719 over the preceding year. The number of changes in postmasters during the year was less than the preceding year, and the large decrease in the number of cases acted upon during the year, as compared with the preceding year, was due, says Gen. Stevenson, to the fact that very few changes were made in the offices during the winter months.

Under the head of free-delivery system, the report states that the number of free-delivery offices at the close of the year was 178, an increase of 18, and the number of carriers 1,358, an increase of 1[illegible]. The entire cost of the service was $3,985,952, leaving an unexpended balance of $79,046. The service has now been extended to nearly all cities having a population of 20,000 inhabitants or returning $20,000 gross receipts per annum, and its further extension must, under the law, await the growth of cities to the requirements above noted, or the qualifications must be lowered by legislation.

The First Assistant Postmaster General says that the success of this system, its convenience to the public, and other merits, in his judgment warrants the recommendation that authority be conferred by legislation for its extension to places of inhabitants having a gross revenue of $10,000. The report briefly states the advantages that have resulted from the consolidation of large free-delivery offices and recommends that the same policy be applied to non-free-delivery offices so as to give them the benefits of free delivery. It is believed that this consolidation would reduce the labor of examining accounts by cutting down the number of separate postoffices and result in greater harmony in the service. Under the head of salary and allowance it is stated that the total amount allowed for clerk hire in postoffices was $1,924,569; for rent, fuel, and light of postoffices, $463,939; for salaries of postmasters (2,435) adjusted during the year, $3,701,600; for salaries of Presidential postmasters, $3,634,600. Since April, 1881, 32,400 applications for review of salaries of postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883, were received and filed. The number of salaries reviewed and readjusted was 17,521, and 5,900 applications were allowed, involving the additional amount for compensation or back pay of postmasters of $878,922. As a result of the annual adjustment of salaries, 14 offices were added to the Presidential list and 134 offices were relegated to the fourth class. The grand total of gross receipts at Presidential offices for the four quarters ended March 31, 1885, amounted to $31,792,220, and the aggregate salaries of the postmasters will absorb 11.42 per cent. of the revenues. "The postal receipts," says Gen. Stevenson, "forming the basis of the salaries of Presidential Postmasters fluctuate with the favorable or unfavorable condition of the business of the country. At the present time reports show that the country is entering upon an era of prosperity and plenty, and therefore no less than $3,000,000 will be required to pay the salaries of Presidential Postmasters during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The amount of compensation for clerk hire required during the same period is estimated at $5,510,000, making the total estimate for this branch of the service, including allowances for fuel, rent, furniture, and miscellaneous items, $5,897,000."

The First Assistant Postmaster General, in conclusion, calls the attention of the failure of Congress to provide for the payment by the Government of rent at third-class postoffices. He renews the recommendation that provisions be made for the payment of rent of offices of that class, and for the payment of expenses of fuel, light, stationery, and miscellaneous items for these offices. It is also recommended that Jan. 1, 1887, be fixed as the limitation of applications for readjustment of salaries under the act of March 3, 1883.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

From the annual report of General Superintendent Jameson, of the railway mail service, it appears that mileage increased during the past year only 4,007 miles. The increase in the number of pieces of mail matter handled, exclusive of registered matter, was 128,397,500. In a total distribution of 4,948,959,400 pieces the number of errors chargeable to the clerks of the railway mail service was but 887,704, or one error to each 5,574 pieces handled, being at the rate of 221 errors per clerk per annum. The average percentage of mail correctly distributed was 99.98. This is the highest rate attained since the establishment of the service.

The general superintendent recommends that Congress be asked to empower the Postmaster General to pay to the widow or minor children of any clerk killed while on duty an amount equal to one year's salary of the grade to which the deceased belonged at the time of his death. The estimate for special facilities (fast mail service) on the trunk lines for the ensuing year is the same in amount as the sum set apart for the purpose for the current fiscal year—namely, $251,525. The amount of the estimate for railway postal cars is $1,888,577, which is an increase of 7 per cent. over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year for roads other than those that are subsidized. The sum of $1,877,060 is asked for with which to pay railway postal clerks. This is an increase of 6 per cent. over the amount of the existing appropriation.

The Superintendent strongly advocates the extension of the benefits of the civil-service law to the clerical forces of the railway mail service.

THE MONEY-ORDER BUREAU.

In his annual report to the Postmaster General, Supt. C. F. McDonald, of the Money-Order Bureau, points to the growth of the business from its inception in 1866, when there were 706 money-order offices that issued $4,000,000 in orders, down to the last fiscal year, when the 7,355 offices issued orders amounting to about $120,000,000. The fees now aggregate about $1,000,000 per annum. During the fiscal year 767 money-order offices were established and 16 discontinued. Since the close of the fiscal year 363 offices have been added and 4 have been discontinued. The total amount of payments and repayments of money-orders was $117,906,205, and the excess of payments over issues $137,284. The gross amount of fees received by Postmasters from the public for the issue of domestic money-orders was $923,930. These figures exhibit a decrease in the amounts of orders issued and paid and of fees received.

COST OF MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott has submitted to the Postmaster General his annual report of the operations of his bureau during the past fiscal year. It appears that the cost of mail transportation for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1885, was: For 12,371 star routes, aggregating 292,252 miles in length, $5,411,811; star-service for the next fiscal year is $5,850,000, slightly less than the appropriation for the current year. The reduction effected by orders in this class of service from April 1 to September 30, 1885, aggregated $148,696. The reductions in steamboat service effected from April 1 to September 30, 1885, by discontinuances and curtailments of routes amounted to $74,256, and the sum deemed necessary for the current year is $870,648.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Western Michigan is afraid of a kerosene oil famine.

—Negaunee is making a fight to get the county seat away from Marquette.

—Perry Hannah, of Traverse City, denies that he is a candidate for the Governorship.

—Mrs. Evarts, of East Saginaw, who was burned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, died of her injuries.

—Patrick Johnson (colored) was arrested at Adrian, charged with having murdered the infant twins of his mistress.

—Charles Pemberton, the seventeen-year-old son of a wealthy farmer near Morley, committed suicide by hanging.

—Charles McFadden received fatal injuries at Negaunee, while attempting to cross the track in front of an engine.

—Numerous deaths in cattle in different parts of the State are laid to the fact of their being fed on half-rotten potatoes.

—Marquette hunters propose to organize a game protection association and put a stop to the illegal slaughter of game and fish.

—Prof. Alexander Agassiz has issued an order against the employment of Knights of Labor by the Calumet & Hecla Company.

—Captain James, of Detroit, naturally excites comment whenever he appears on the street. He is nearly seven feet high and weighs 300 pounds.

—In petitioning a Detroit court for divorce, Louis Stewart alleges that his wife habitually picks up rusty nails, old iron and paving blocks in the street, with which to fill the house.

—Six houses at Hillsdale were raided by burglars, and amounts ranging from 15 cents to a considerable amount in money secured, besides two overcoats and $200 in certificates of deposit.

—Le Yee, a young Chinese lamdryman of Three Rivers, tried to commit suicide by shooting himself in the mouth because his uncle whipped him. He will recover, but says he will try it again.

—About 2,000 citizens of Saginaw put off until the last day the opportunity of being vaccinated free. As there are but 200 vaccine points left the 800 who got left wished they had been "sooner."

—A factory for manufacturing patent medicine is building at Owosso, which will employ twenty-five girls. H. Wesener is erecting three new stores and Woodard Bros. one. Thus the gap created by the late fire will be more than filled.

—J. T. Hurst, of Wyandotte, has sold to Eddy Bros., of Bay City, a tract of pine land in town 17, 3 west, on the Saginaw Bay and Northwestern branch of the Michigan Central, estimated to cut 7,000,000. The consideration was $15,000.

—The highest price in the California Theater is 75 cents, the lowest 25 cents. The highest price for a reserved seat in Detroit is a dollar and the general admission half that sum. The price here, however, is somewhat elastic, depending on the attraction. This is certainly not dear. In London and Paris the prices are much higher, although in most continental cities the cost of theater-going is less than in America.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Michigan, says the Detroit *Free Press*, is a star of the first magnitude in the brilliant galaxy of women who have added luster to the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union in session at Philadelphia recently. A teacher in the public schools of Detroit during the war, at its close she married Dr. Lathrop, a surgeon of the army. A niece of his has been the only child in the household, so that she has been able to give her life to others. She transferred her relation from the Presbyterian Church to that of her husband's at marriage, and was granted many years ago a license to preach by the quarterly conference—but her first six sermons were preached by invitation of the pastor of the Congregational Church of her own town.

"Kind Sir, Please, Gi' Me Information."

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Twenty-eight impatient people in a half-circle about the stamp-window at the postoffice the other day. The twenty-ninth was not an impatient people. She was a young woman of eighteen. She had a letter to post and she posed in front of the window, spread out her arms and chewed her gum and said:

"Will this letter take two stamps?"

"No'm."

"Is one enough?"

"Yes'm."

Then she chawed and chawed.

"Do you take Canada money?"

"No'm."

"You don't?"

"No'm."

Then she chawed and chawed.

"Will it go out this afternoon?"

"Yes'm."

"Probably get there to-morrow?"

"Yes'm."

Then she chawed and chawed.

"It isn't a foreign letter, you know?"

"No'm."

"Going to Cleveland, you see?"

"Yes'm."

"If you were me——"

The crowd surged up and swept her ten feet away. She held the letter in one hand and the stamp in the other, and gazed her indignation. Her anger seemed to center on one man—one who had elbowed her the hardest. He seemed to feel it, and he turned and bowed, and whispered:

"Scuse me, ma'am, but this is no idiot asylum?"

Then she chawed and chawed, and went out without posting her letter.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THANKSGIVING, 1885.

The American people have much to be thankful for this year. Times are hard, but are not so bad as have been, and are showing a gradual permanent improvement. Crops have been good this year, and prices are strengthening. The future looks brighter than for some years past.

The government has been safely transferred from one political party to another, and the people are settling down to business with a confidence some claimed one year ago was impossible. The people are indeed the masters, and a change of servants will not bring ruin in the general government any more than in one's private affairs.

But our day of thanksgiving is also a day of great grief and mourning. Last night the telegraph announced that Thos. A. Hendricks, vice president, was stricken with apoplexy. This announcement will bring grief to many households, and destroy the pleasure which would otherwise have been supreme.

We can all be thankful for life and health and such prosperity as we have been able to gain.

Notes and News.

It is said that Gen. Butler has secured the services of several good readers, who are placed on little platforms in different parts of his mills and read to the operatives as they work.

Again the newspaper man has received substantial recognition from the administration in the appointment of Ed. Forsyth, of the Cheboygan Democrat, to the office of deputy collector of customs at that port.

If there is any department of intellectual labor in which experience should be counted to the credit of the worker as enhancing the value of services rendered it is the department filled by the school teacher.—New York Times.

"How soon our ex-Presidents are forgotten! Arthur has hardly been heard of since the day he retired," says the Cincinnati Enquirer. But that depends upon who the ex-President is. Washington, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Jackson and Grant were not forgotten after they retired. It's the Polks the Hayeses, and the Arthurs who are soon forgotten.—Free Press.

Does Indecency Pay?

A notion has gained ground that it is commercially profitable for a newspaper to cater to low tastes, and that it invariably increases its circulation by gathering and publishing all the details of revolting social scandal. It seems to be the opinion of the *Sun* that this notion has demoralised the country press which has copied the city press in this reprehensible practice. If now, on such good testimony as the *Sun*, it turns out that the ways of uncleanness in journalism are unprofitable, and that the scrupulously decent newspaper is, in the long run, the most profitable, a most desirable change may be looked for all along the line. It can not have escaped the observation of newspaper conductors that there has been for some years a general complaint among men who have families that it is difficult to find a paper with the news in it which is decent enough to be admitted into the house. The reply has been that the public demanded the depraved sort of news and was willing to pay for it, and would always by preference buy the journals that furnished it. We are glad to be authoritatively informed that this is a commercial mistake. Our theory of the newspaper is that it is very much what the public want it and make it, and we believe that as a rule the tone of a newspaper is higher than that of a majority of its readers.—*Hartford Courant.*

Grand Rapids also has a paper called the Boycotter, and it seems to be getting in its work, too. While there are some things very unreasonable in the boycotting business, it is certainly preferable to strikes, which so often end in violence, and inflicting more injury on the workmen than the capitalists. If used in a just cause, boycotting can be made very effective.—Big Rapids Herald.

The increase in circulation of the New York World is really phenomenal. When the present management took control in 1883, the paper had less than 16,000; but to-day it has nearly 200,000. The grand total of circulation the past nine months has been 36,283,130 copies. The World is a staunch democratic paper, hence its success.

GLEANINGS.

The State of New York contains 100,000 French Canadians.

Louisiana is assuming prominence as an iron producing state.

The wheat crop of Oregon this year will be 30 per cent in excess of last year.

The population of Melbourne increased 18,281 last year, and is now 322,690.

Widows in Wareham, Mass., are allowed a barrel of herrings free from the town fishery.

Prohibition is now on trial in 105 of the 137 counties in Georgia, and will soon embrace the whole state.

A tree has been found on the mountains in North Carolina that promises to be of great value for making fine paper.

The Italian Government will erect a monument sixty feet high to the memory of Cavour, the regenerator of Italy. He died in 1861.

The pendulum of the clock in Dr. Tyng's church in New York has not stopped since it was first started, nearly twenty-six years ago.

A man in full, healthy exercise requires about one-half pound of meat, nineteen ounces of bread and three ounces of butter-fat per day.

The largest flouring mill in France has recent adopted rollers, a fact which has not a little disconcerted the stone mill advocates, of whom in France there are not a few.

The process of making paper hangings is similar to that of calico printing. Machines are now in the market that will print from six to a dozen or more colors in one operation.

Victor Hugo, who survived to such old age, was, when born, 'such a tiny, frail, and grotesquely hideous bit of humanity that the doctors declared he could not possibly live to grow up.

A recent traveler in a Corsican village says he saw a troop of young girls carrying on their heads jars containing five or six gallons of water. Before them marched their male relatives bearing flaming torches to light the burden bearers on their way.

When tempted to buy largely of any highly praised and highly priced novelty in flowers, fruits or vegetables get some plant, seed or nursery catalogue printed a dozen years ago and figure out what percentage of the new introductions for that year have fulfilled the fair promise made by their disseminators.

An incident happened on Broadway, N. Y., a few days ago which serves to illustrate the mysterious origin of some fires. A girl was sweeping a room with a carpet sweeper, when she noticed smoke coming from it. On examination she discovered that a match had been lighted by the revolution of the brush inside the sweeper.

It is said the stories which have the largest popular sale of any are those which have "The Duchess" for an author. The identity has been carefully concealed. The books are originally published in London by different firms, through whom American publishers of advanced sheets have dealt. All efforts to get at the writer have failed.

A woman in Springfield, Ohio, has invented and patented an overshoe of cloth, which can be made nearly as small as the ordinary shoe. The sole, shank and heel is one piece. The shoe is light, comfortable and warm. She has also invented a screw with four-pointed heads, which screws into the sole and prevents all danger of slipping, either on the ice, car tops or elsewhere.

During a very tedious ride on a Southern railroad the passengers, tired, dirty, and thirsty, all berated the company with the exception of one single passenger. His fellow passengers commented on this, and asked him why he didn't denounce the road too. "It would be hardly fair," he replied, "as I am traveling on a free pass; but if they don't do better pretty soon blame me if I don't go out and buy a ticket and join you."

Sir John Lubbock told a story in his speech at Shrewsbury which can have no personal application to himself. It was about a traveler who revisited a New Zealand village and inquired after a friend—a leading Maori Liberal and a member of the local Peace Society, it is believed. The reply was discouraging, "Ah," said the village chief, with resignation, "he gave us so much good advice that we had to put him to death mercifully."—*St. James' Gazette.*

The following is a list of the twelve greatest paintings, according to a New York art critic: 1. Ruben's Descent from the Cross. 2. Rafael's Sistine Madonna. 3. Da Vinci's Last Supper. 4. Rafael's Transfiguration. 5. Domenichino's Last Communion of St. Gerome. 6. Gkido's Aurora. 7. Murillo's Immaculate Conception. 8. Michael Angelo's Last Judgment. 9. Volterra's Descent from the Cross. 10. Titian's Assumption of the Virgin. 11. Gnido's Beatrice Cenci. 12. Correggio's Nativity.

Charles L. Webster, who is to publish General Grant's book, has the draft of the terms of the surrender at Appomattox Court House carefully preserved in a glass case like a folding slate. It consists of two sheets of yellowish paper covered with Grant's writing, and showing but few corrections. Sunk in the frame is the gold pen with which the document was written, and its holder. The only signature is that of Grant, although it has been the prevailing impression that Gen. Lee also signed the agreement.

A letter from Mexico says the poverty of the country may be traced directly to the slovenly system of farming which prevails. The agricultural resources are enormous. Though only one-fifth of the best land in the great plateau is under cultivation, it supports millions of people with a style of farming that would produce starvation in the best sections of New York or Pennsylvania. The Mexican's sole conception of the utility of plowing is to scratch up enough loose dirt to cover the seed: in a great majority of cases the ground is never touched after planting.

The diversions of the old Kaiser William have always been manly, and in striking contrast to those of his Bavarian neighbor, which are taken in solitude and in as much gloom as is compatible with their enjoyment. Perhaps there are few odder figures in history than that of the strange monarch, who may—or strictly speaking, may not—be seen occasionally in the Munich opera house having one of Wagner's lyric dramas all to himself. This potentate is the "Jack Horner" of royalty, who takes his Christmas pie into the corner and eats it by himself.

Job H. Jackson, president of the Delaware car-works, made a remarkable address to the young men of Wilmington on business success. Among his illustrations were S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph; George Stephenson, John Wanamaker, Alexander T. Stewart, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Peter Cooper, H. B. Claflin, Senator Brown, of Georgia, who, he says, "could not read at manhood, but with such odds became a governor, judge, and senator;" ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who started life as a brakeman; Austin Corbin, Sherburne S. Merrill, and John Roach.

A young woman resident of Dalton, N. H., is now rapidly recovering from a singular illness. Over a year ago she had several teeth extracted by a dentist while under the influence of chloroform, and immediately afterward she was seized with a bad cough and gradually wasted and took her bed, as it was supposed, in consumption. Several physicians examined her case, one of whom attributed her illness to an ulcer in the throat and gave her a remedy. The medicine resulted in a severe paroxysm of coughing, during which she threw out a tooth that had lodged in her throat while she was chloroformed and remained, nearly costly her her life.

Some Characters at the Exposition.

From an illustrated paper on the New Orleans Exposition, by Eugene V. Smalley, in the June *Century*, we quote the following anecdotes of some of the types seen at the fair: "The odd characters at the fair are the terror of exhibitors. A Cincinnati furniture-maker discovered a countryman from Arkansas whittling a handsome mahogany cabinet 'to see what the wood was like.' The man's knowledge of furniture was evidently limited to articles which could not be damaged by a reasonable use of the jack-knife. Another exhibitor, who had fitted up a room with the finest specimens of his art, was horrified to find an old lady eating her lunch of fried chicken seated in one of his satin upholstered chairs. 'What's the cheer good for if it ain't to set down in?' she placidly remarked, in reply to his earnest request that she would go somewhere else with her victuals. The same exhibitor one day found that some visitor to his alcoves had left a token of approval on the polished surface of a costly mantel, in the words 'This is pretty good' scratched with a knife.

"The Turks who sell olive-wood, beads, and other trinkets 'from Jerusalem'—all made in Paris—are picturesque additions to the permanent personnel of the fair, though their genuineness, like that of their wares, will not always bear inspection. An amusing scene occurred one day at one of these Oriental bazaars. A tall man, with a rural air, stopped before the stand and appeared to take a lively interest, not in the goods, but in the features of one of the salesmen in scarlet fez and baggy trousers. He surveyed the Oriental in front and in profile, and then, slapping him on the shoulder, exclaimed, 'Hello, Jake, when did you come from Indiana?' The Turk from Indiana acknowledged his old acquaintance and begged that he would not 'give him away.'"

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crozier. 2

☞The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 12tyl STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery. Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

The New York Weekly World IS THE Best Democratic Weekly Newspaper Published in the East.

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The Charlevoix Journal FOR.

$2.00 per Year, $1.10 for Six Months, Cash in Advance.

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E. M. Clark

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

I have purchased the Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals,

STATIONERY FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

Of O. B. WEED & CO., and will continue the business at the old stand. I shall aim to so conduct the business as to merit a share of your favors. When in need of anything in my line, call and examine my stock and ask my prices.

PERRY WEED, DRUGGIST,

Successor to O. B. Weed & Co.

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 26, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by PENFIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 25@40c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 80c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@40c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb. 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 20@25c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 15c. Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 7c; Dry Salt Side, 8c.
SALT BEEF, 7c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 14@16c.
KEROSENE OIL.—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 8@12½c; Roast 8@10c; Stew 4c.
PORK—Steak 8c; Roast 8c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 12½c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 6½@7c.

☞ Jefferies' Market cannot be undersold by any one. You can buy cheaper of him than from any farmer's wagon that comes to town, but you must bring your cash. No more accounts will be made after this week.

☞ Now is the time to buy a hat. Upright & Emrey have five thousand (more or less), which they are closing out at 50 per cent discount.

☞ Just received.—cottons, prints, hoop-skirts, bustles, jerseys, hosiery, notions, etc., at Upright & Emrey.

☞ Parties having potatoes to sell will find it to their advantage to call at Upright and Emrey's.

☞ Cedar and pine shingles for sale by Upright & Emrey.

☞ The 15c. counter changed to 10c. THE FAIR.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞ To save money call at THE FAIR.

Local Notes and News.

Ed. Aldrich returned Monday from Dixon, Ill.

The Van Raalte came in for fish last Friday.

John Mason returned from the Beavers Monday.

A. E. Fessenden, of Boyne, made us a call Wednesday.

David C. Hunt has been appointed postmaster at Bay Springs.

Gurley Boak returned home from Beaver Island last Saturday.

Joseph Goss is teaching school in the Black district this winter.

Chas. Lamoreaux has removed to to Wayne, Mich., for the winter.

Frank P. Myers has bought the old Carpenter barn at Boyne Falls.

Dr. H. P. Snyder, dentist, of Traverse City, is in town this week.

Geo. W. Miller has added a white rabbit to his window menagerie.

Eli Toulouse has moved his family back to his house on the north side.

Frank Abrahams was appointed postmaster at Boyne City last Thursday.

C. B. Glass has traded his house and lot for a farm, and moved this week.

Lou Smith returned yesterday from a two weeks visit among friends near Detroit.

A new clock is to be presented to the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

Thanksgiving service at the Congregational church to-day. Address by Rev. J. T. Iddings.

Four young men at Traverse City drew a prize in the Louisiana lottery, giving them $3,000 each.

A new office is being built for the Boyne Statesman, by Hosmer & Ware and is to be ready about Dec. 1st.

Mrs. Spalsbury expects to start for Jacksonville, Fla., about Dec. 7th, to visit relatives and friends this winter.

Mrs. Ruth Bedford returned home Tuesday from her visit with friends in Eaton county and in Traverse City.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken will preach in the M. E. church at Ironton next Sunday at 3 p. m. Everybody invited.

The dance by the base-ball boys at the opera house last night was well attended.

The boys band which was organized here a short time ago is progressing finely. They can already play a few pieces.

A petition is in circulation for the re-establishment of a daily mail service between Charlevoix and East Jordan.

J. L. Newberry's house on Main street has been repainted and otherwise fitted up so to make a much better appearance.

Thanksgiving service at the Congregational church to-day at ten o'clock. Rev. J. T. Iddings will deliver the address.

The historical society have secured Hon. J. M. Rice, of Cadillac, to deliver a lecture Friday evening next. Subject, "Abraham Lincoln."

L. S. Benham sold a large quantity of very fine honey in town last week. He produced over 2,000 pounds from 30 swarms this past season.

Mrs. W. C. Mears is preparing the operatta of Red Riding Hood to be presented at Lewis' Hall, Boyne City, on Friday evening of this week.

The property of the Bridge street house is being inventoried preparatory to a change of owners. Further particulaas of the transfer will be given next week.

At their last meeting the village council passed a resolution offering three dollars to the first team that will arrive at the engine house when an alarm is given and take the engine to a fire.

Mr. Wm. Mears, of Ellsworth, fell down a well recently, sustaining serious injuries. He caught on a partially completed wall before he reached the bottom else he would have been instantly killed.

Archie Miller, of Traverse City, and A. H. Dane, of Lansing, drove through from Traverse City yesterday, returning this morning. Mr. Dane is traveling in the interest of E. Bement & Sons, manufacturers of agricultural implements.

A number of our delinquent subscribers have made a generous response to our request for some cash but others are still in arrears, some of whom must come to the front pretty soon. All who are a year or more behind will be dropped on the first of January if they do not make some effort to pay up. Look at the time on your address label and see how you stand.

Archie Miller and Miss Celia Bryant, of Traverse City, were married recently, but the matter was kept very quiet. Some of the boys were chafing him about it yesterday, but he bears up under it well. He is evidently prospering, as he is preparing to engage in the grocery business at Traverse City soon. His friends here wish him as full measure of success in his business relations, as he has received in his matrimonial engagements.

J. A. Bacot, has just completed a good, substantial dock, 140 feet front, and 40 feet into the lake, which he claims is the best dock on Pine Lake. He intends to fill it this winter with the best wood on Pine Lake, and next summer will make things lively on his side of the lake. The old gent seems to have taken a new lease of life this fall, and is planning and pushing things better than he has been able to during the past two years.

We omitted last week to mention the job of painting done by Mr. Jas. Hemmings on our postoffice front, whereby it was made very bright and pretty, and has received numerous congratulations, some even claiming to believe the outfit was entirely new. Mr. H. used Sherwin-Williams colors, from L. D. Bartholomew & Co., and made his selections to harmonize with the style of paper already on the walls, with pleasing effect. It will be an excellent recommend for him to those wanting inside or outside decorations.

If any reader of the JOURNAL should be approached by the "Bohemian oat" swindlers, be warned in time and have nothing to do with them. No matter how plausible the object, and the "big money" in it, give them the cold shoulder. Don't be induced to sign any contract or any other paper. If you do you will rue it. The whole "Bohemian oat" gang are on the "make," and the farmer who deals with them will sooner or later find himself swindled.

We have several times mentioned the fact that at different times the waters of the bay near the mouth of Boardman river are considerably disturbed, apparently by the escape of gas from the bottom of the bay. Yesterday this disturbance was noticed in the morning, and continued nearly all day. At times the escaping gas threw the water up in jets, some observers say, to a height af four feet. It is a singular phenomena and should be investigated.—Traverse Eagle.

Frank Hines' show window is again an object of great attraction. Dave Bradbeer has put up a case of photo work, and Frank has combined with the exhibit a few samples of very fine albums,—just to show the combination in their true effects,—winning expressions of admiration from all who pass. Dave says Frank's albums are the finest Christmas presents he ever saw, but thinks they are not complete without a half dozen cabinet photos to go with them.

Capt. Vanderhoef expects to take the Friant to Grand Haven this week. He came here in the spring before the buds opened, and has stayed until the trees are again bare. He has made more regular time and missed fewer trips on account of bad weather than any other boat on the lakes, and his competition has given Charlevoix a better service than she ever before enjoyed. Our people cannot do better than wish Capt. Vanderhoef and his steamer Friant all prosperity, and an early return for next year's trade.

The Historical society met last week with Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Cook. The program included a guitar duet by Al. Washburn and Maud Loveday, a reading by R. W. Kane, entitled "Maunchausen and the Player," a vocal solo by Al. Washburn, and a guitar solo by Miss Maud Loveday. Dr. Carlstein continued his review of the life of Napoleon, which was listened to with much interest. Instead of the usual weekly meeting next Friday evening, the members will listen to a lecture by Hon. J. M. Rice, of Cadillac, at the Congregational church. Subject; "Abraham Lincoln."

We understand from a reliable source that there was held in Grand Rapids this week, a conference meeting of stockholders and officers of the G. R. & I. R. R. and citizens interested in the development of the country lying around Pine and Torch lakes, and that it has been definitely decided to establish and build a branch of the road north from Traverse City to Elk Rapids and Charlevoix, and returning to Ironton, bridge the arm, and run through Boyne City, connecting again with the main line near Boyne Falls. By this arrangement the railroad company will not only open up a rich country, adding largely to their business, but will also transfer their heavy freight business over more level track and avoid the heavy grade (over 800 feet) between Boyne Falls and Elmira. The intention now is to have the line completed and in operation before the close of navigation next year.

"It has been asserted that the board of supervisors, at their recent session, passed several exorbitant bills because they dared not do otherwise, having reference of course to the county seat question."—*Sentinel.* What a humiliating confession this is from the "official organ" of the "representatives" of the people! And how proud those supervisors and others in favor of removing the county seat from East Jordan to Boyne City must be of their champion which thus openly and publicly admits them guilty of offering bribes and prostituting their official position in order to try to carry a point which must after all be left to the votes of a majority of the people of the whole county.—When the board lets that and every other question rest on its own merits, and each member works for the greatest permanent good to his constituents, the question of removal and of economy will readily adjust themselves to the wishes of the majority. The people are not to be blinded by any such false notions.

J. L. HURD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

We offer a large invoice of woolen goods, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, flannels, etc. Suitable for winter wear.

These goods were bought at bottom figures during the summer, and before the late advance in values, which at present is from 15 to 20 per cent.

We shall give our trade the entire benefit of our fortunate purchases. Now is the time to lay in Winter Supplies cheaper than goods have ever before been offered. Do not expend a dollar before at least looking over our Stock and Prices.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We are showing an elegant new line of Cloaks at fully one third lower prices than last season.

TEAS.

MAYFLOWER TEA.—OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Another Invoice of Spring pickings just received. The only strictly pure uncolored Japan Tea in the market.

A few weeks ago we placed on sale 25 chests of new 50 cent Japan Tea at THIRTY-FIVE cents, just for fun. Only a few packages of this Tea are left, and we shall hereafter limit the quantity to 5 pounds. Not more than 5 pounds sold to any one buyer.

We desire to return thanks to our many friends, for their liberal patronage of the past year. OUR SALES for the past month were ONE THIRD GREATER than for the corresponding time last year. With a gratifying increase of business we are satisfied with a very small profit margin.

J. L. HURD & CO.

SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

School Bags, School Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Rulers, Blank Books, Teachers' Registers,

AND IN FACT

Every Article Used in the School Room.

F. G. HINES & CO., Druggists and Stationers.

Shipments.

Below we give a summary of the shipments as reported from the custom house, Charlevoix, for three weeks ending Wednesday evening;

Hardwood lumber, feet	475,000
Shingles	600,000
Railroad ties	2,000
Wood, cords	847
Pig iron, tons	714
Potatoes, bu	150
Turnips, bu	2,300
Fish, bbls	36

M. E. Church.

Preaching next Sunday at 10:30 o'clock a. m. A discourse for the young at 7 o'clock. The young people's meeting at 6 o'clock. All are invited to these services.

WHY SUFFER?

With *dyspepsia* when *Parmelee's dyspepsia, diabetes, kidney and liver cure* will work wonders, relieving you at once. Do not wait till dyspepsia has overcome and diabetes has taken full possession of your body but remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This fine preparation will also tone up the kidneys and liver and cleanse the system of all impurities. Price $1,00 per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the trustees of the village of Charlevoix, that the sum of three ($3.00) dollars be offered as a reward to the first horse or mule team that arrives at the engine house in case of fire, and takes the engine to said fire, provided that the said team shall remain at the fire and return engine to the engine house.

Adopted Nov. 19, 1885.
Attest: HORACE S. HARSHA, Village Clerk.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved; over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. tf

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family, weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as The Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magizine, and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment, or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address, The Independent, 251 Broadway, New York City.

BY NEGLECT

What is at first but a slight cold, becomes a cough, straining and exhausting the lungs till soon an inflamed condition exists, that powerful remedies are not always able to stop the disease and the person goes into consumption from mere neglect. Do not be so foolish but use *Hamilton's cough balsam* which removes the impure matter from the throat and lungs and exerts a healing influence on the diseased parts. Even those who are but the wrecks of their former selves receive wonderful help. In croup and whooping cough it is invaluable. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

THOROUGHLY TRIED.

After many years of experience in my own family and upon my horses and cattle I am constrained to say that *Parmelee's Universal Liniment* is the most complete remedy for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, sore throat, &c., in the human family and of bone spavin, sweeny, ringbone, spavins, bruises, on horses; caked bag, sore teats &c., on cattle, that I have ever known and take pleasure in recommending to others. Large bottles 50 c. common size 25 c.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the *Horse and Cattle Powders* prepared by E. M. Parmelee and composed of the *very best and purest* materials. Licorice, fœnugreek, blood root, elecampane, for coughs, colds, epizootic, distemper, &c., sulphur, mandrake, gentian, sulph. magnesia for impure blood; besides many other ingredients especially adapted to the cure of colic, worms, heaves, and all diseases of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Buy no other. Full pounds only 35 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞ Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

CAPTIVE.

BY WILLIAM HAUGHTON.

I saw a sad sweet face to-day
Pre sed to the window pane,
Soft, la nid eyes of dark, dark gray,
Tr at in ering looked far, far away
Ac oss the summer plain.

So sad the cheek, so thin and white,
So wan the childish brow,
That as I sat and mose to-night
I see them in the pale dim light;
They haunt my memory now.

The flowers were nodding to and fro,
Their rose-tipped leaves apart,
While sang the brooklet soft and low
The childhood songs she used to know,
Back to her listening heart.

The scene around was wondrous fair,
By vale and river's brim;
Soft summer fragrance filled the air,
And still the white cheek rested there
Till the sweet eyes grew dim.

That vision from the far blue skies,
What dream of hill and dale
Come with those voiceful memories
To light awhile the pensive eyes
And flush a cheek so pale.

A prisoned heart, in sad unrest—
Poor heart, so lone and low,
Fain would I lift the to my breast,
And bear thee to some grassy nest
Where purple violets blow.

The longing, lingering, lonely look;
The wan, sad cheek so white,
The heart that heard the singing brook,
The eyes that sought the shadowy nook,
Are in my dreams to-night.

HAROLD'S MISTAKE.

BY LIZZIE VAN DERVORT.

A bright moonlight night and a gay party. Peals of laughter in all keys float through the keen frosty air as sleigh-load after sleigh-load drive away from a brightly lit mansion, until the street seems filled with the dashing sleighing party.

One, a small shell-like creation drawn by a single black horse, leads the party. Its occupants are Mr. Harold Greystone and his sister, Miss Nellie. Mr. Greystone, after wrapping his sister in the fur robes, devotes himself to putting his horse at a speed that promises to leave the remainder of the party in the distance. For some reason, Mr. Greystone does not seem to share the exuberant spirits of the rest of the party. On the contrary, he seems a good deal put out, to say the least, and his usually good-humored countenance is overcast. His heavy black brows are drawn together, and in spite of the sweeping umstache one can note the firm expression that lurks around the month.

Altogether he looks very grim, Miss Nellie thinks as she turns herself and surveys him.

She is very small herself, and being buried to the chin in wraps, it is a work of time to turn herself sufficiently to see his face. Noting its expression, she began cautiously:

"Harold, ain't you driving the horses too fast? See, the others are away behind."

"We will arrive all the sooner for supper, sis," was the reply.

"O, well, but the oysters are not put on to cook yet, so we needn't hurry on that score."

Harold reluctantly pulled up his horse a little, and, looking back, he growled:

"That fool, Douglass, will dawdle enough for the whole party. It's a grand wonder he would consent to drive a load. However, if my Lady Blanche wanted to go in a load he would not object. It's a mystery to me how as sensible a gal as Blanche Leslie can tolerate such an idiot in her presence. But, pshaw, there is no mystery about it. If a fellow has a full purse it makes no difference whether he possesses any brains or not. G'lang, Jim," slapping the horse savagely with the reins.

"Harold, did you ask Blanche to go with you?"

"No, by Jove, I didn't. I am not quite such a fool as that. My Lady Blanche will find that she cannot twist every one around her finger like Douglass."

"I don't think you need be so hard on Blanche. She isn't crazy after rich people at all. We are not rich, and I am sure she is always goodness itself, though you do put on awful airs and treat her like she was the veriest stranger. As for Mr. Douglass, almost everyone likes him, if he is a little soft. But Blanche isn't the least bit in love with him."

"No, not in love with him, but his pocket-book. I never supposed she was in love with him."

"Harold Greystone, I am ashamed of you. You know there isn't a word of truth in what you say. There, I am glad we have got there at last. I feel chilly in spite of wraps."

Harold lifted his charge from his sleigh and placed her on the steps of the hotel, where the party have planned a dance, to be followed by an oyster supper. The other sleighs drive up, and directly the hotel is alive with the merry party. The evening is heartily enjoyed by all, with the exception, perhaps, of Harold Greystone. The sight of Miss Leslie smilingly accepting the attentions offered her by young Douglas rendered the evening anything but pleasant to him. It is true he had no right to complain.

Nellie was right when she said his own pride had erected the barrier between them. The fact that while Miss Leslie's parents are grown wealthier within late years, his own had grown poorer, was obstacle enough to Harold. He did not fancy the name of fortune-hunter. He told himself she had totally forgotten the old days when they were on an equal footing, and, no doubt, she was ashamed to remember her preference for himself. But he would not presume on that now. Douglass might win her, and he would not lay a straw in his way.

All this and a great deal more ran through his head as he gaily talked and danced with a particular rival of Blanche's, who seemed determined to bring him to her feet.

When at last the party concluded to turn their steps homeward, Harold seized his own particular charge from a crowd of hooded and muffled figures and speedily had her in the sleigh, completely enveloped in the robes.

"Now, sis, remember you are not to move or hardly speak on the way home, else you will be laid up with an awful cold and have a red nose, and then you can not see your dear Fred when he arrives to-morrow. After dancing so much and eating a warm supper you must be doubly careful, and if I hear a sneeze, home you go for the rest of the winter, my child;" which cheerful remarks he emphasized by a gentle shaking.

"You need not be absolutely dumb. Just nod your head to signify your approval of my remarks. Did you have a good time?"

A perceptible moving back and forth was his answer.

"Yes, every one had a splendid time, myself in particular. I entertained myself watching Douglas play the clown for Miss Leslie's amusement. He did it to perfection. By George, I should have thought so many sweet smiles would have made her sick. Shows how much a woman can stand when she makes up her mind to it, and I suppose her mind *is* made up, don't you?"

A decided negative is indicated by his companion's movements.

"Humph! I firmly believe she intends to marry Softhead (his own name for young Douglass) sooner or later, probably sooner. Why don't you think she does, sis? You can unloosen that shawl or scarf, or whatever it is, enough to let me hear the sound of your voice. I'm getting lonesome. What did you say?"

"I don't think Blanche likes Mr. Douglass very well," was the barely audible reply.

"The deuce you don't! O, well! but you are mistaken, I know. Don't she show him all sorts of favors, dancing with him repeatedly, even giving him the dance she used to always give to me and that I should have enjoyed so much to-night?"

"Did you ask her for it?" murmured the figure at his side.

"Ask her for it? Not I. Though, to tell the truth, Nellie, I was awfully tempted to. If she had vouchsafed me one friendly glance I would undoubtedly have made a fool of myself."

Some violent emotion seemed to be agitating his companion, and her struggles attracted the attention of Mr. Greystone; he shook her vehemently.

"Now, Nellie, I positively forbid you taking off a single shawl," and he attempted to readjust her wraps, but the lady resisted his well-intended efforts and in a trice had torn the veil from her face and displayed to his astonished gaze the laughing countenance of Blanche Leslie.

"Pray, go on with your remarks, Mr. Greystone. Your style, though a little peculiar, is nevertheless highly entertaining. I don't know when I have enjoyed a ride so much."

"Ain't you afraid we shall upset if we don't keep to the road?" for the horse was following its own sweet will and meandering along the roadside in an aimless fashion, while his driver stared at his companion in utter amazement.

"What—an—utter—idiot I have been," his power of speech coming back to him by jerks.

"Where is Nellie, and how on earth did you get here, Blanche?"

"O, Nellie wanted to ride home with the load—I think she was tired of your company, sir—and I hadn't the heart to refuse her when she wanted me to take her place."

"And you have been listening to all my idiotic talk! What must you think of me? Can you ever forgive me for the way I have talked, and," laying his hand on her arm, "tell me, Blanche, that you loathe and despise that fellow Douglass."

"But I do not loathe and despise Mr. Douglass. On the contrary, I consider him one of the pleasantest young men I know. But what do you want to talk of Mr. Douglass for? Are you so infatuated with him that you cannot talk of anything else?"

"I infatuated with him! I heartily detest the man. I wanted to knock him down every time he looked at you to-night. Blanche, darling," slipping his arm adroitly around her waist, "tell me, do you care even a little for me? Are you perfectly indifferent to me, when I have worshiped you all my life?"

"It would serve you right if I hated you, and I don't see why I don't, after the way you have treated me—never to come near me or speak to me at all," with a most reproachful glance.

"But you don't hate me, do you Blanche?"

"No—I don't," she confessed.

Mr. Greystone's horse lagged in a most unaccountable fashion the last half of the way home, but everything must have been very harmonious, for the first time Mr. Greystone met Mr. Douglass, he hailed him with such hearty good humor as to till that gentleman with wonder, and he marveled greatly what had come over that gruff fellow, Greystone. "By Jove, he never used to hardly speak to a fellow."

The Woman Went Back on William.

One of the first men to locate in Franklin County, Ga., was William Settles, a brawny blacksmith who lived in the neighborhood of Blacks Creek. He, together with others, was captured by the Indians once, but being a blacksmith, he did not share the fate of most prisoners. He finally made his escape when most of the braves of the tribe were out on the war-path. Some time after his escape a young lady in the neighborhood was captured by the Indians. Settles, being enamored of the young lady, started in immediate pursuit, with his rifle and dog as his only companions. He followed the Indians several days, and hovered around the camp at night, but found no opportunity of rescuing the fair prisoner until the seventh night. The Indians, believing themselves free from pursuit, left their captive in care of two warriors, and went to meet other members of the tribe. Settles approached as near the camp as he could with safety, got the two Indians in line with his heavy rifle, and sent an ounce ball through their bodies, killing them instantly. He untied the fainting girl, put her upon his horse, selected a fleet pony from among the herd belong to the Indians, and reached home with his fair charge in safety. It is said that the course of true love never did run smooth, and the adage proved true in Settles' case. The girl to whom he had rendered such singular service, and for whom he had dared so much, turned her back upon him, and refused to accept him as her husband. He had better luck in subsequent wooing, and married a charming woman some years after the above occurrence.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Little Georgie at Church.

"Well, Georgie," said Mrs. Jinks, on the return of her youngest from church, "did you pay attention to the sermon?"

"Oh, yes, ma; and they had the funniest dressed man I ever saw. He was up on a platform, and did all the talking and he wore his night-gown, and had his pants tied 'round his neck."—*Chicago Rambler.*

CHOLERA'S TRAVELS.

Courses the Plague Has Pursued in the Past.

[From the Inter Ocean.]

In 1832 cholera prevailed in France to such an extent that 120,000 deaths occurred within the year, 7,000 of which were in the short space of eighteen days. In the spring of the next year it appeared in England and in Ireland. From Liverpool, Cork, Limerick, and Dublin five vessels of emigrants sailed for Quebec, and 17[illegible] deaths occurred during the passage. These ships were put in quarantine at Grosse Isle, but on June 7 a vessel conveyed a load of these emigrants, with their baggage, to Quebec and Montreal. Cases of cholera occurred at Quebec the next day. From Montreal the emigrants were forwarded by the emigrant society as fast as they arrived, and the pestilence was sown at each stopping place. The epidemic in that way reached Detroit, continued west along the great lakes, and in September the military posts on the Upper Mississippi were attacked, and the most fatal effects were displayed when the disease reached Fort Dearborn. The infection was both direct and indirect between the sick and the well. An infected mattress thing from a passing vessel was picked up by a man, and both he and his wife died of cholera.

In October, 1832, the brig Amiael, with 108 persons on board, sailed from New York for New Orleans. The disease appeared on board the sixth day out. The brig was stranded on Folly Island, ten miles from Charleston, and in two days the disease began spreading among the inhabitants of that island. Before that there had never been a case of cholera within two hundred miles of Folly Island. An emigrant ship having cholera on board reached New York, whence the disease spread up the Hudson, and was carried southwardly to Philadelphia, and thence to the West.

In 1833 the disease broke out in Havana, whence it was carried to Mexican and American towns on the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Mississippi and Ohio as far as the western border of Pennsylvania. The next year there was a second outbreak at Quebec, occasioned by a vessel of emigrants coming in. The disease prevailed in Canada and New York, and thence spread all over the country in 1835-36. Then there was a gradual subsidence and the disease disappeared for nearly ten years.

In 1845, however, it entered upon its old path, and reached England in October, beginning with Sunderland, the very town it first visited in 1831. Two vessels sailed from Havre, one for New York, the other for New Orleans, both carrying German emigrants. The New York boat occasioned an epidemic in the quarantine grounds. There was no quarantine at New Orleans, the sick of the vessels were conveyed to hospitals, and a severe epidemic ensued. A boat from New Orleans to Memphis carried the disease to the latter point, and the next spring it spread thence to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and the whole Mississippi Valley. In October it reached Sacramento by means of overland emigrants, and San Francisco by steamer.

In 1849 the disease reappeared in New York, and 5,000 persons died. The disease rested until 1853, when it broke out in Teheran, Persia, destroying 11,000 persons, and reached France, where 114,000 died, and England, where there were 16,000 deaths. In 1854 emigrants introduced it into New York, whence it was carried to Philadelphia, extended to many towns in New England, and was borne along the western channels of emigration. There was a rest until 1864, when the cholera broke out among the pilgrims to Mecca. It reached Europe in 1865, and was thence borne by the usual means to North America and the West Indies. In 1866 it was carried from Halifax in troop ships to New York and the various Southern ports, from whence its progress could be traced to Texas and the Gulf States, and to the towns of the Mississippi and Missouri.

The last appearance of cholera in the United States was in 1873, when it occurred at three points far distant from each other, being introduced in the effects of emigrants. These were Carthage, Ohio; Crow River, Minn., and Yankton, Dakota. In each place twenty-four hours after the poison particles were liberated the disease appeared. It is thus shown that cholera is not general in this country from any local conditions, but depends upon the introduction of the specific poison of the disease. Water is the main channel through which the infectious principles of the disease are spread, but the particles can also be conveyed in clothing, proving fatal when liberated.

The Benefits of the Civil War.

There was no time during the rebellion when I did not think, and often say, that the South was more to be benefited by defeat than the North. The latter had the people, the institutions, and the territory to make a great and prosperous nation. The former was burdened with an institution abhorrent to all civilized peoples not brought up under it, and one which degraded labor, kept it in ignorance, and enervated the governing class. With the outside world at war with this institution, they could not have extended their territory. The labor of the country was not skilled, nor allowed to become so. The whites could not toil without becoming degraded, and those who did were denominated 'poor white trash.' The system of labor would have soon exhausted the soil and left the people poor. The non-slaveholders would have left the country, and the small slaveholder must have sold out to his more fortunate neighbors. Soon the slaves would have outnumbered the masters, and not being in sympathy with them, would have risen in their might and exterminated them. The war was expensive to the South as well as to the North, both in blood and treasure, but it was worth all it cost.—*Gen. U. S. Grant.*

Not as Easy as It Looked.

It was the first evening I was in a gondola, and, after admiring the skill and ease with which the gondolier manipulated his oar, I was struck with the idea of attempting the feat myself. Nothing looked easier than to imitate that swarthy Italian, to stand up on the rear end of the gondola and dip the oar in and out of the water.

"You look tired," I said to the gondolier; "if you like you may rest a while and I will row for you."

Had I offered to stand on my head and walk to Milan the man could not have looked more astonished.

"You, signore!" he exclaimed. "Why, you couldn't even learn to stand up here under two months."

"Pooh," said I. "I have rowed boats on the Mississippi—from Memphis as far as Hopefield. Do you think I don't know how to work this lumbering thing on the smoother waters of Venice?"

The gondolier smiled a very unsatisfactory smile.

"Ah, bnono—good, signore. I take you where you have a nice swim. Signore, you take clothes off."

This was consoling advice to a confident oarsman, not very flattering to my pride, still I thought I might as well follow his advice; so he slowly pulled over the lagoons between the cemetery and Muran's. I divested myself of all my clothing and prepared for a first lesson in the Venetian art of gondoliering. As I have said, it looks to be the easiest thing in the world. The gondolier stands at the extreme end of the long, slim boat, and the oar rests in an oar-lock that stands up from the deck a foot or eighteen inches. There is nothing to hold the oar in the lock, but this I did not notice until I tried myself. It stayed there so quietly and pleasantly as long as the Italian was at the stern that the idea never entered my head but that it belonged there and stayed there of its own accord. Woful mistake!

I had scarcely taken position on the stern of the boat and made my first stroke when the oar flew out of that lock in a miraculous manner that I am to this minute unable to understand, and I flew out of the boat into the water. Then it was that I thanked that gondolier for his timely warning and advice. The knapsack traveler does not carry with him a very extensive ward[illegible] wate[illegible] been[illegible] it wi[illegible] good[illegible] dola[illegible] the s[illegible] atten[illegible] and [illegible] that[illegible] look[illegible] turned the oar over to the proper hands.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

Enough to Vex a Saint.

"Of all the men I ever hearn tell of, he's the beaten' of them all. Last night when he come home to supper he'd been a-drinkin' beer till he smelt worse than a Dutchman, and I telled him so, and I telled him he oughten to go out and eat with the hogs, and he never said a word, but just sot and sulked. He's awful tryin' to my patience!

"Well, arter supper he got up and put on his hat. 'You ain't a-goin' out, be you?' says I. 'Yes,' says he. 'Where?' says I. 'Where 'taint so noisy,' says he. 'I hope you'll be arrested!' says I, and out he went, leavin' me that mad I couldn't eat. 'I'll give you a piece of my mind afore I go to bed,' says I to myself, and I sot up till arter midnight, and then I put a shawl over my head and went down to the station-house. 'Where's Jim?' says I to the pleceman. 'I dunno,' says he. 'Ain't he arrested?' says I. 'I dunno,' says he. 'Can't you find out?' says I. 'Yes,' says he, and he runged up the Central Station, and they said he wasn't there. Then he runged up the Gratiot Station, and they said he wasn't there. Then he runged up the Trubble Avenue Station, and they said he was there; so I went down there, and there was Jim a-locked up in a little bit of a place.

"'So you went and got arrested, did ye?' says I. 'What did you do that for?' says I.

"'You hoped I would,' says he, 'and I didn't wanter disrpint ye,' says he.

"Did ye ever hear such sayin's as that to me, his wife, that's always a-trying to make home pleasant! Oh, he's enough to vex a saint!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Business with Her.

A careful housewife, upon entering her kitchen, said to the colored cook:

"Great goodness, Jane, you must be more careful. You are not clean enough in your cooking."

"Lady," replied the cook, as she took up a piece of beef that had fallen on the floor, "I sees dat yer's gwine ter ack foolish wid me. Ain't yer got nothin' ter do 'cept ter fool r-un' out heah?"

"It's my business to come out here occasionally."

"All right, den, hab it yer own way, but I wanter say one thing: Ef yer wants to 'joy yesse'f at de table an' eat wid er 'comin' appertite, yer'd better stay outen dis kitchen. Yas," she added, as she wiped a dish with a dirty rag, "yer'd better not nose roun' heah, fur cookin' is er bus'ness wid me, an' when er pusson is 'gaged in bus'ness, foolishness is awful troublesome."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

HUMOR.

A PRIZE-FIGHT is called a "mill," but prize-fighters are not millers.—*Brooklyn Times.*

THE road to wealth is crowded with the men who are turning back.—*White Hall Times.*

"HAS he any expensive habits?" "He has one rather expensive one that I know of." "What is it?" "Eating?"—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE philosopher who kindly measures other men's pecks out of his own bushel never had any quartz in his heart.—*Barbers' Gazette.*

DOCTOR—"Now tell me, Colonel, how do you feel when you've killed a man?" Colonel—Oh, very well, thank you, Doctor, how do you?"—*London Punch.*

TO SPEAK of Sitting Bull as a coward is absurd. He faced a Washington boarding house existence for a fortnight and never turned a hair.—*Fall River Advance.*

"A PENNSYLVANIA woman peeled 200 cords of bark last year." Of course she skimmed sausages in a restaurant, but why did she let 'em bark?—*Newman Independent.*

A MAN suffers deeply, no doubt, when his honor is stung, but he generally makes more fuss about it when he gets it fresh from the furnace on the end of his nose.—*Chicago Ledger.*

IT is only when vacation arrives that people discover the latent possibilities in the small boy. For instance, the success he can achieve in making those around him miserable.—*Boston Courier.*

IT won't do to bank too much on the fellow with the fine suit. In nine cases out of ten, the linseed, as he is called, has more in the pockets of his four-dollar suit than you could find in fifty dude suits.—*Evansville Argus.*

"THE old poets used to spend a whole week over a single line." Slow old curmudgeons. In these days the writer who cannot work off a couple of columns of straight lying a day isn't worth his salt.—*St. Paul Herald.*

A POET says: "There is always sunrise somewhere." It is a refreshing thought that, although it may be midday here, there is a spot somewhere on this earth where overworked man is urging his wife to get up to make the fires and prepare the breakfast, while he takes a fresh snooze.—*Norristown Herald.*

WHEN an Indian is caught "throwing" a horse-race or playing dirt on a fair race in any other manner, he is turned over to the squaws to be switched and pelted and degraded. The white [illegible]key is complimented for his cuteness.—*Detroit Free Press.*

You know old man Stinger," said a [illegible]nger in Austin to Bill Swizler; "he [illegible]ns to be quite wealthy. Is he a man [illegible]much means?" "A man of much [illegible]ns!" replied Bill. "Well, I should so. He has the reputation of being meanest man in Travis County."—*[illegible]os Siftings.*

A WESTERN telegraph editor astonished his readers by flaming head lines to the effect that forty-five lives had been destroyed the night before by lightning. He explained later that five cats on the back-yard fence had been hurled into eternity by a thunderbolt.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"WOMEN," says the Yonkers *Gazette*, "are becoming adepts in the use of the tonsorial tool called the razor, but they cut deeper than the average barber." True, but they apply a cobweb to a wound with a delicacy and tenderness of touch and with so much solicitude in their glances, that one feels honored and delighted at having been cut by them.—*Boston Courier.*

HE was young and tender. He opened the door and gazed long and furtively at the clerk, and finally choking down a sob, he said: "Say, Mister, has Kate been in here this morning?" The clerk looked at him for a moment and asked, "What Kate?" Then with a smile such as you receive from the man who sells you a glass of red lemonade at the circus, he answered, "Roller's Kate."—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

A JOKE on its hind legs stood one day,
And thus to a passing dude did say:
"Don't you want to laugh? I'm something new."
"Nary a laugh," said the dude; "for you
I'm quite a new thing, but you are old,
They're all embalmed who first heard you told;
Yet you keep booming, day after day,
Though none can see what you want to say.
You're only great by way of a squint,
I've seen you a thousand times in print.
I've banged and hammered, hammered and banged,
To find out your drift, but I'll be hanged
If I can see one morsel of fun
Since the first day you began to run.
Columbus found out the land of puns,
But all small pistols are not great guns.
What! the trouble is in my poor brain?
It may be so, but one thing is plain,
As far as laughing goes with the folks,
New dudes are better than musty jokes."

MORAL.

Don't wait for the "rattle" to run from snakes,
Or judge of a man by the noise he makes.
—*Yonker's Gazette.*

The Rock-Painting Crank.

Many people are familiar with the sentences: "Prepare for eternity," and other words that appear upon the rocks in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. But few people know who paints them. It is George Mayer, a German. He travels most of the time with his paint and brushes. He has put 2,700 sentences upon the rocks since January, and says that every one saves ten souls. He claimed to have saved 520 souls in Paterson, N. J., in one day. He sleeps in barns and gets no pay for his work; but he claims the Lord pays him. He says as soon as he goes to work at anything else the Lord tells him to go to painting again.—*Rehoboth Sunday Herald.*

Politics Too Much for Him.

A lady on Fifth avenue, New York, quickly summoned a doctor:

"Oh, doctor, my husband is nearly dead. He attended a caucus last night. He made four speeches and promised to be with his fellow citizens again to-day. But, oh, doctor, he looks nearly dead."

"Has he been in politics long?"

"No, only last year. He worked hard for James McCaulay's election."

"He will get well, madam! He has a stomach for any disease, if he worked for him!"

Political life, of short or long duration, is very exhausting, as is evident from the great mortality which prevails among public men. Ex. U. S. Senator B. K. Bruce, who has been long in public life, says:

"The other day, when stepping into a car at a crossing, I found Dr. —— within, who eyed me up and down in a surprised way, remarking:

"'Why, Senator, how well you look!'

"'Well, I feel pretty well,' I answered."

The doctor uttered an incredulous reply, when the Senator frankly told him, in answer to an inquiry, that it was Warner's safe cure which accomplished for him what the profession had failed to do. Senator Bruce says his friends are very much astonished at this revelation of power.—*The Globe.*

*Overwhelmingly defeated.

A Kind-Hearted Texan.

Colonel McBride Sumpter, of Austin, while in New York, dropped into a fashionable restaurant, and having surprised his stomach with a small repast, asked the waiter what was the damage. On being told, Colonel Sumpter handed out a $5 bill, but on receiving back the change he made the ghastly discovery that there was a dime missing. He demanded an explanation from the waiter, who was a Frenchman.

"Ze dime is for my douceur,"

"I didn't order any, and I won't pay for it," retorted Sumpter.

"I mean, sore, ze dime is for my pour boire."

"It is for your poor boy, is it? That's a different thing. I didn't know you had sickness in your family. Here's a quarter for him, poor feller."

And, with the consciousness of having relieved the sufferings of the sick and afflicted, Colonel Sumpter put his hat on the side of his head and sauntered out of the hostlery.—*Texas Siftings.*

Mrs. Runkle's Museum.

Mrs. B. B. Runkle, of Mexico, Mo., has a pet crow that can swear in all foreign languages, and when the saucy bird was heard making a great to-do out in the yard of the lady's residence this afternoon the investigation resulted in beholding "Jim Crow" making full tilt for the house, with a large snake in pursuit. The reptile chased the bird over the porch and into the hall, when, becoming frightened at the shrieks of Mrs. Runkle and her colored servant, it stopped and coiled up, spreading itself out flat, somewhat resembling a plate. In spite of its ugly appearance, Mrs. Runkle grabbed a door-weight and killed the snake, which proved to be a spreading viper a little over three feet in length, and one of the most venomous reptiles known. When the snake was struck a live frog jumped out of its mouth, which frightened the lady more than the reptile itself. The snake, frog and crow are all on exhibition at the Runkle residence.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Eye Doctors of India.

The itinerant eye-doctor of India performs his operations with a confidential celerity which the more civilized oculist would call recklessness. As he enters a town he bawls: "Do you want back your sight?—one rupee only." When a customer appears he takes out his penknife and performs the operation while standing in the open square. Then he binds up the wound, tells his patient to keep in the dark for a fortnight, and pockets his rupee. And this proceeding, it is said, is almost always successful.

NO OPIATES or poison.
Only twenty-five cents.
Red Star Cough Cure.

A Scratch.

"I never made but one mistake in Dr. Shorthand's prescriptions," remarked the pharmacist, looking at one bottle while he reached up for another. "How was that?" asked the customer. "I put up what he wanted," replied the man of drugs. "Usually I try to read his prescription and always get it wrong, but that night the gas went out and I put it up in the dark."—*Burdette.*

A MAN in Syracuse collected accounts of the lives of ten thousand centenarians. He found that six thousand of them came from Connecticut, and that the majority of them were women. Fifty single women came up to the century mark, but only twelve bachelors. One hundred ministers lived to be 100, and only thirty doctors, ten lawyers, and ten actors. A centenarian newspaper man could not be discovered.

Decline of Man.

Mental or organic weakness, nervous debility and kindred delicate diseases, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. For large illustrated book of particulars inclose 10 cents in stamps and address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTTO for a dude: "There's room at the top."

To January, 1886, Free.

We do not know whether our readers appreciated the announcement of the *Youths' Companion* we published last week. We have known the paper since childhood, and it seems to grow better and better with each volume. Certainly no more could be afforded for $1.75 in a weekly paper than the *Companion* gives its readers, and we advise you to subscribe at once and get the rest of the year free, as they offered in the advertisement.

"I have used your Athlophoros for rheumatism with success, and would recommend it to all afflicted with that disease," is the testimony of Oscar Allen, Des Moines, Iowa, traveling agent for Warder, Bushnell & Glessner, of Chicago.

OVER 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

THE HOTEL CLERK'S STORY.

It is the fashion among many so-called humorists to represent the American hotel clerk as a lordly and supercilious being, who, with a headlight diamond in his immaculate shirt front and a look of contemptuous disdain upon his classic features, sends tired and travel-stained arrivals off to impossible regions in the fifteenth story, or haughtily refuses them any lodging whatever.

The fact is that the true American hotel clerk is an invaluable feature of our civilization. The time of the arrivals and departures of all the trains on all the railroads is at his tongue's end; he is full of information about what is interesting at the theaters, and of stories of actors and actresses who have stopped at his hotel, and withal a kindly man, who, if the house is crowded, will let you sleep on a billiard table. Mr. W. P. Hammond, who is clerk at the West End Hotel, 503 and 505 West Madison street, Chicago, is of this obliging disposition and is always ready to give any information regarding the hotel to those who seek it. The accomplished landlady of the West End has recently suffered with rheumatism. The story of her cure is thus told by Clerk Hammond:

"Our landlady was taken with quite a severe attack of rheumatism in the lower limbs, suffering much pain and being scarcely able to walk. She heard of Athlophoros and of the cures it had effected, and sent me to the drug store to buy a bottle of it. I got it, and in *half an hour's time* after she had taken the first dose she felt relieved, and in a few days the rheumatism was entirely gone."

"How much did she take?"

"About one bottle."

"Has she had any return of the pain?"

"Not to my knowledge," replied Mr. Hammond, "and I am certain she would be likely to say something about it if she had. She speaks of Athlophoros in the highest terms, and has recommended it to many. In one case I remember the cure was as quick as in her own."

The accuracy of Clerk Hammond's statements is fully confirmed by the landlady herself, who is not averse to having it known how she was cured.

"I will tell you something about my cure," she said to a visitor who called to learn the facts in her case. "I was so lame and suffered so much pain that it was impossible for me to bend my limbs or walk around my room without taking hold of the back of a chair for support. My relief, after taking the first dose of Athlophoros, was almost immediate. In fact, after taking a few doses I was well and have not been troubled since. At the same time that I was suffering from the rheumatism, there was a lady boarding in my hotel who was suffering with facial neuralgia so much that it was impossible for her to sit up. I advised her to try my remedy, that being the same I have for Athlophoros. After she had taken two doses I saw a change for the better. My cook was suffering with rheumatism, and in the next thing I knew I saw him rushing down the street as fast as he could go to get a bottle for himself. My colored porter in the office cannot be shaken, and it a positive cure for two hours' headache, and Athlophoros is the best thing I know of for rheumatism. I cannot afford to suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or any such trouble while I can get a medicine like Athlophoros."

If you cannot get Athlophoros at your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of price, one dollar per bottle (six bottles, $5). We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he does not keep it in stock, do not be induced to take something else, but order at once from us. Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

MAX O'RELL says that London contains more Roman Catholics than Rome, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Welshmen than Cardiff, and more country folks than the counties of Devon, Durham and Warwickshire put together. It has a birth in every five minutes; has seven accidents every day in its 8,000 miles of streets; has an average of forty miles of streets opened and 15,000 new houses every year. In 1885 there were added 22,110 new houses to the vast aggregate of dwellings which is called the metropolis, thus forming 368 new streets and one new square, covering a distance of sixty-six miles and eighty-four yards.

It Is a Fact

well established that consumption, if attended to in its first stages, can be cured. There is, however, no true and rational way to cure this disease, which is really scrofulous ulceration of the lungs, except through purifying the blood. Keep the liver in perfect order and pure blood will be the result. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," a purely vegetable compound does all this and more: while it purifies the blood it also builds up the system, strengthening it against future attacks of disease. Ask for Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Take no other. Of druggists.

THE man who never pays his debts probably believes with Byron that "Time at last sets all things even."—*Pawnbrokers' Tribune.*

Some Folks

have much difficulty in swallowing the huge, old-fashioned pill, but anyone can take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. For diseases of the liver and stomach, sick and bilious headache, etc., they have no equal. Their operation is attended with no discomfort whatever. They are sugar-coated and put up in glass vials.

THE boy whose hair is cut by his mother seldom takes off his hat when there are any girls around.—*New York Journal.*

Bilious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers, to which people who live near fresh water, during the warm and dry seasons, are particularly subject, are largely caused by a torpor of the digestive organs and a clogging up of the liver. To correct these vital organs, restore energy, and prevent these diseases, use Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

TOO MUCH beer is apt to put men at loggerheads.

MANSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

LYON'S Patent Heel Stiffener, the only invention that will make old boots straight as new.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

RED STAR
TRADE RED STAR MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.
25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills,
The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy,
For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.
Hundreds of maladies spring from this complaint. The symptoms of this disease are the symptoms of a broken-down Stomach, Indigestion, Flatulence, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Pain after Eating, Sour Rise sometimes to the most excruciating colic—Pyrosis, or Water-Brash, etc., etc. Dr. Radway's Pills are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the Stomach and enable it to perform its functions. Take the Pills according to the directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

Dr. Radway's SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has stood the test of nearly half a century as a remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, and Impurities of the Blood. It builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists; $1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations. Be sure to get Radway's. 50c.
DR. RADWAY & CO., New York.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD IS

a disease of the mucous membrane. It generally originates in the nasal passages and maintains its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.
HAY-FEVER
Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease, and can be depended upon.
50 cents at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

VINEGAR BITTERS
is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.
In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but no alcoholic or mineral poison.
Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.
Vinegar Bitters always feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.
Vinegar Bitters cures Constipation and prevents Diarrhœa.
Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick.
Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.
Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.
R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., N.Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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DO YOU USE STOVE REPAIRS? Having a stock of Repairs for over 1,000 different Stoves, can we not make it to your advantage to deal with us? Prompt shipments and satisfaction guaranteed. THE W. C. METZNER STOVE REPAIR CO., 115 & 121 West Randolph Street, Chicago. Catalogue sent free.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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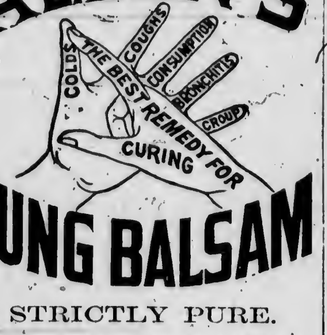

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STRICTLY PURE.
It Contains No Opium in Any Form.
Among the best remedies Allen's Lung Balsam stands pre-eminent. The druggists speak of it in the highest terms, as giving entire satisfaction wherever it is used.
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
AND
SORE THROAT,
In their various forms, are so frequent in this changeable climate, and so often lay the foundation of disease, that no one who has a proper regard for health should be without Allen's Lung Balsam.
CONSUMPTION.
For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than Allen's Lung Balsam.
As an Expectorant it has No Equal.
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$15. 75 buys our new Sewing Machine, warrtd. 5 y'rs. Lakeside Mfg. Co., 16 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

ANY LADY can make handsome RUGS in four hours out of rags, yarn or any cloth, by using The PEARL RUG MAKER on any SEWING MACHINE or by hand. A wonderful invention. It SELLS AT SIGHT. Price only $1.

Easy, simple fascinating. Send stamp for New Free Plan. AGENTS Wanted. Great Inducements. Apply for territory. New plan. No money required. JNO. C. HOITT & CO., 218 State St., CHICAGO.

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They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.
Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has published A NEW AND ELABORATE
BOOK
on the Treatment and Cure of
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which will be mailed FREE to all who want it. If you are, or know of any one who is, afflicted with, or liable to any of these diseases, send name and address (plainly written) to
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All Sorts of
hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

FOR MALARIA TAKE HOPS & MALT BITTERS. FOR BILIOUSNESS
IT IS THE
BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.
It never fails to do its work in cases of Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, loss of Appetite and Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, and all Female Complaints. Hops & Malt Bitters is a Vegetable Compound. It is a Medicine not a Barroom Drink. It differs as widely as does day and night from the thousand-and-one Mixtures of vile whisky flavored with aromatics. Hops & Malt Bitters is recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses as being the Best Family Medicine ever compounded. Any woman or child can take it.
"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success."
C. E. DEPUY, Ph. G., Detroit, Mich.
The only Genuine are manufactured by the
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

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SAW MILLS and ENGINES ALL SIZES. Hundreds in use. Portable and Stationary. Illustrated Price List Free.
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PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Cashmere Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner: Send us 25 cents for 8 mos. subscription to Farm and Household, a large 32 page illustrated paper, devoted to Farm and Household topics, Stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful shawls FREE by mail postpaid, or we will send 5 shawls and 5 subscriptions to one address for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address
FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Hartford, Conn.

LE PAGE'S
GLUES
Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.*

At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over
1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.
Pronounced strongest adhesive known.
TWO GOLD MEDALS, *London*, 1883, *New Orleans*, 1885.
If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE.
RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $5,500,000, which includes about
70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Brood Mares
200 Imported Stallions, Old enough for Service,
125 COLTS
Two years old and younger.
Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Du Page Co., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North Western Ry.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. FOR 1886
FULL-SIZE DRESS PATTERNS.
TERMS (Always in Advance), $2.00 A YEAR.
UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.
"THE FORGET-ME-NOT."
The principal premium for getting up clubs for 1886 is a superb album, gilt, and illustrated with steel-engravings, called "The Forget-Me-Not," a book of unrivaled beauty. Other premiums, however, are offered, as thus:

2 Copies for $3.50		With "The Forget-Me-Not," or steel-engraving (21 x 27 inches), "Angel of Paradise," for getting up club.
3 " "	4.50	
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Address, postpaid, CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Mirror
is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

Around the County.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Tuesday, the Jordan River House entertained 120 at dinner.

Joseph R. Dixon was busy here Friday and Saturday surveying for the railroad company.

F. Kenyon has sold his handsome team of Clydesdale horses to Thomas Foreman, of the Pine Lake Lumber Co.; consideration $500.

Geo. Durance has purchased a half interest in the Trimble livery stable, and took up his permanent abode with us last Monday morning.

L. E. Allen, of Charlevoix, has stored a quantity of Layton's pork at this place, for the purpose of supplying our dealers in February and March.

S. G. Isaman has commenced the erection of an addition to his store building. We understand that the hall over the store will be finished off and used as a Masonic hall.

Our young friend, Arthur Meech, will manage Guyles & Nash's saw mill and mercantile interests at Nashville, east of Atwood, the coming winter. Dar. F. Meech takes his place in the register's office.

Ironton.

Sloppy weather.

There is to be a mush and milk social at the residence of T. C. Bird, next Wednesday evening, for the benefit of Rev. Putnam. All are cordially invited.

The youngest son of John Garland cut his throat badly one day last week. He is improving finely under the care of Dr. Carlstein.

Mrs. E. L. Bemer has sold her house and lot in this place and will soon start for the south to join her husband.

Mr. F. W. Howe has returned home from his vacation.

Hugh McGowan, one of the keepers of the furnace, burned his foot one day last week and was laid up for a few days, but is improving.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Officers of the Society.

President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
First Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Second Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Third Vice President—Mrs. C. F. Van Auken.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Loveday.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

"Prudent Use."

There should be extended through the community an all-pervading sense of the danger there is of falling into this sin. Intemperance is a disease as well as a crime, and were any other disease as contagious, of as marked symptoms and as mortal, to pervade the land, it would create universal consternation; for the plague is scarcely more contagious or deadly; and yet we mingle fearlessly with the diseased, and in spite of admonition we bring into our dwellings the contagion, apply it to the lip, and receive it into the system.

I know that much is said about the prudent use of ardent spirits; but we might as well speak of the prudent use of the plague—of fire handed prudently around among powder—of poison taken prudently every day—or of vipers and serpents introduced prudently into our dwellings, to glide about as a matter of courtesy to visitors, and of amusement to our children.

First or last, in spite of your prudence, the contagion will take—the fatal spark will fall upon the train—the deleterious poison will tell upon the system—and the fangs of the serpent will inflict death. There is no prudent use of ardent spirits, but when it is used as a medicine. All who receive it into the system are not destroyed by it. But if any vegetable were as poisonous to as many as the use of ardent spirits proves destructive, it would be banished from the table; it would not be prudent to use it at all. If in attempting to cross a river upon an elastic beam as many should fall in and be drowned as attempt to use spirits prudently and fail, the attempt to cross in that way would be abandoned—there would be no prudent use of that mode of crossing. The effect of attempting to use ardent spirits prudently is destructive to such multitudes as precludes the possibility of prudence in the use of it. When we consider the deceitful nature of this sin, and its irresistible power when it has obtained an ascendency, no man can use it prudently, or without mocking God can pray while he uses it, "lead us not into temptation." There is no necessity for using it at all, and that it is presumptuous to do so.

A wakeful recollection should be maintained of the distinction between intemperance and drunkenness. So long as men suppose that there is neither crime nor danger in drinking, short of what they denominate drunkenness, they will cast off fear and move onward to ruin by a silent, certain course, until destruction comes upon them, and they cannot escape. It should be known therefore and admitted that to drink daily, at stated times, any quantity of ardent spirits is intemperance, or to drink periodically as often as days, and times, and seasons, may furnish temptation and opportunity is intemperance. It may not be for any one time the intemperance of animal or mental excitement, but it is an innovation upon the system which can not fail to generate disease, and will not be pursued by one hundred men without producing many drunkards.

It is not enough, therefore, to erect the flag ahead, to mark the spot where the drunkard dies. It must be planted at the entrance of his course, proclaiming in waving capitals: "This is the way to death!!" Over the whole territory of "prudent use" it must wave and warn. For if we can not stop men in the beginning, we can not separate between that and the end. He who lets ardent spirits alone before it is meddled with, is safe, and he only. It should be in every family a contraband article, or if it be admitted, it should be allowed for medical purposes only It should be labeled as we label laudanum—and "Touch not, taste not, handle not," should meet the eye on every vessel which contains it.—[Extract from a sermon on intemperance, delivered by Lyman Beecher, D. D., in 1826.

My Boy, Do You Smoke?

The United States navy annually takes into its service a large number of apprentice boys, who are sent all over the world and taught to be thorough sailors. It has been the policy of the government since the war to educate the "blue jacket," up on the principle that the more intelligent a man he is, the better sailor he is likely to become. There is no ack of candidates for these positions Hundred of boys apply, but many are rejected because they cannot pass the physical examination. Major Houston one of the Marine Corps who is in charge of the Washington Navy Yard barracks, is the authority for the statement that one-fifth of all the boys examined are rejected on account of heart disease.

His first question to a boy who desires to enlist, is: "Do you smoke?" The invariable response is "No sir," but the telltale discoloration of the fingers at once shows the truth. The surgeons say that cigarette smoking by boys produces heart disease, and that in ninety nine cases in a hundred the rejection of would-be apprentices on account of this defect comes from excessive use of the milder form of this weed. This is a remarkable statement, coming, as it does, from so high an authority and based upon the results of actual examinations going on day after day, month after month. It should be a warning to parents that the deadly cigarette is sure to bring about incalculable injury to the young. A law passed restricting its use to the dudes would not, perhaps, bring popular disfavor, because it might reduce the number of these objects about our streets, but boys indulging in the cigarette ought to be treated to liberal doses of "rod in pickle" until the habit is thoroughly eradicated.—Scientific American.

NOTICE.

I will remain in Charlevoix about four weeks longer, after which time my Photograph Gallery will be closed. If you wish me to do any photographic work for you, please come soon. I have some fine cabinet photo frames I will sell cheap, also 8x10 frames. Four tintypes for One Dollar.

A. D. BRADBEER,
Photographer.

We cordially recommend your to as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Link,
Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by P. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Luclus H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

FAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petegrum, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows: The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 11th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

In the matter of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the third day of August, A. D. 1885, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the postoffice in the village of Clarion, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, known and described as the north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing eighty (80) acres more or less, and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing forty (40) acres more or less, both descriptions of land being in township number thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west.

Dated November 11th, A. D. 1885.

ALFRED P. HEASLEY,
121 Administrator.

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Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 35	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 20
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 41	8 08	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 50am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

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CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
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More Protection Needed for the Millionaire Syndicate.

Through a system of laws, like, in their aims and results, and only unlike in their processes, the old kingly and imperial grants of monopolies to favored individuals and classes, there has come upon the fair face of this land of the people a growth of political and socialistic fungus, in the form of a moneyed aristocracy—fungi who love to be called capitalists.

Without the chivalric instincts or the bravery of the half savage oppressors of old, these men are as supercilious in their contempt of the masses, and as ruthless and corrupt, if not as direct, in their plunderings, as their prototypes in the art of looting the common people. The only difference is in method.

Force has been succeeded by fraud; sometimes legalized, but nevertheless fraud.

Under the pretense of being great public benefactors, they engage in enterprises by which, it is true, more wealth is aggregated in a community, but the wealth is poured into their pockets and does not circulate. It goes into the vaults of deathless corporations, and its natural distribution is prevented by unnatural laws, as its gathering by an exclusive class is legalized by protective legislation.

Steadily all but a small proportion of our population is being driven into the grand army of the dependent employed. Steadily the small proprietor of independent means is disappearing. Steadily every trade and manufacturing industry is being absorbed, and the next seizure, already conceived, is that of the farming industry.

Unless this tendency is checked, the farmer with his independent, though small, fortune will have to compete with combinations of capital practically unlimited, protected by corporate charters, whose interest it will be to destroy competition by temporarily measuring financial resources with him. The contest will be brief, and then the farmer must enter the ranks of the employed.

The tendency in this country is toward a community of corporations rather than to a continuance of a government of the people.

The democratic success of 1884 has called a halt; but it has also made the monopolists desperate in their efforts to throttle the popular will.

Unscrupulous in principal, with abundant means and ready tools, the moneyed power stops at nothing to gain its ends. Here in our midst we have a coterie, whose members can be counted on the fingers of one hand, who love to style themselves in the Governing Class.

They have been nursed by legislation and grown strong upon power, until the aggregation is a monster that menaces the rights and happiness of a free people.

There has been no fraud on the people during the last ten years past, that this syndicate has not applauded and gloried in, from the theft of the presidency down to the theft of a judgeship.

They have corrupted the state conventions of their own party.

They have shown their contempt of the people by forming a treasury, notoriously for the corruption of voters.

They have procured legislation which placed in the hands of their tools and creatures the control of the elective franchise, and denounced as scoundrels and swindlers all who opposed that infamous law.

They have slandered and vilified all opposed to their fraudulent and wicked conspiracies against the people.

They have sanctioned the vilest and darkest methods in use for the assassination of the private character of citizens contesting their schemes.

They have corrupted the municipal legislature in the interest of their monopolies.

They have secretly furnished the means, and consorted with thugs and representatives of the worst element of society, to the end that notorious corrupt men might be returned to the common council, while with pharisaical cant they professed a desire for reform.

They have over and over again got behind thimble-rigged transfers of their organ to avoid the public odium and contempt which their venom, malice, hypocracy, and falsehood sent out in the columns of that paper has brought upon that instrument of their will.

If intentions and an overt act nominate the criminal, they are assassins of the character of the President.

They are assassins of the reputation of the crippled soldier, Allen B. Morse, and they have endeavored through hirling hands to stab the character of all men who oppose them in this community.

Protective legislation has gone to great lengths in aid of these men.

Corporate power is impersonal, and the individuals behind it are free from legal responsibility.

The syndicate is great, and has for its shields all the cunning devices and dummies that great means, and subsidized intelligence, can manufacture or originate. But the moral responsibility of these men remains: sooner or later they will be held to the smallest measure, and the last jot and tittle of it.

I call their attention to it, so that they may spend the long hours of the coming winter evenings in devising some new code of laws by which they may be "protected" against this new kind of responsibility which is pressing closer and closer upon them.

The time may come, gentlemen, when legislatures will not be subservient to imperial power and imperial cash, or if subservient, when legislative protection will cease to protect. DON M. DICKINSON.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 26.

FRIEND STRANG:

The news received here last night of the death of vice president T. A. Hendricks has cast an indiscribable gloom over the entire city. This morning flags were placed at half mast over all public buildings and every evidence of deep and sincere mourning is seen on every side. Democrats and republicans alike, express deep regret at the untimely departure of a loved and respected leader and statesman. All public buildings, including the white house, are being elaborately draped in mourning today. Telegrams of condolence from prominent officials here were at once forwarded to Mrs. Hendricks last night upou receipt of the official bulletin announcing the vice president's death, and arrangements have already been made for senatorial and congressional committees to attend the funeral.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall,

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN. Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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Chase National Bank, New York.
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The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

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First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

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Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

FREE.—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

BRIDGE STREET HOUSE,
ROBERT MILLER, Proprietor,
Charlevoix, Michigan.
This house is centrally located, and its accommodations excellent. The table supplied with the best the market affords. Only sample room in Charlevoix.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.
Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.
Every convenience for the traveling public.

New Grocery!
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.
A. J. MUDGE
Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.
BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED
At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 121y1 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

New Goods!
I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
Dress-Making Done to Order.
MISS L. SPAULDING.

McCABE'S
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.
Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.
AT
McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. Q. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

Farm for Sale or Exchange.
One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 104tf

More Protection Needed for the Millionaire Syndicate.

Through a system of laws, like, in their aims and results, and only unlike in their processes, the old kingly and imperial grants of monopolies to favored individuals and classes, there has come upon the fair face of this land of the people a growth of political and socialistic fungus in the form of a moneyed aristocracy—fungi who love to be called capitalists.

Without the chivalric instincts or the bravery of the half savage oppressors of old, these men are as supercilious in their contempt of the masses, and as ruthless and corrupt, if not as direct, in their plunderings, as their prototypes in the art of looting the common people. The only difference is in method.

Force has been succeeded by fraud; sometimes legalized, but nevertheless fraud.

Under the pretense of being great public benefactors, they engage in enterprises by which, it is true, more wealth is aggregated in a community, but the wealth is poured into their pockets and does not circulate. It goes into the vaults of deathless corporations, and its natural distribution is prevented by unnatural laws, as its gathering by an exclusive class is legalized by protective legislation.

Steadily all but a small proportion of our population is being driven into the grand army of the dependent employed. Steadily the small proprietor of independent means is disappearing. Steadily every trade and manufacturing industry is being absorbed, and the next seizure, already conceived, is that of the farming industry.

Unless this tendency is checked, the farmer with his independent, though small, fortune will have to compete with combinations of capital practically unlimited, protected by corporate charters, whose interest it will be to destroy competition by temporarily measuring financial resources with him. The contest will be brief, and then the farmer must enter the ranks of the employed.

The tendency in this country is toward a community of corporations rather than to a continuance of a government of the people.

The democratic success of 1884 has called a halt; but it has also made the monopolists desperate in their efforts to throttle the popular will.

Unscrupulous in principal, with abundant means and ready tools, the moneyed power stops at nothing to gain its ends. Here in our midst we have a coterie, whose members can be counted on the fingers of one hand, who love to style themselves in the Governing Class.

They have been nursed by legislation and grown strong upon power, until the aggregation is a monster that menaces the rights and happiness of a free people.

There has been no fraud on the people during the last ten years past, that this syndicate has not applauded and gloried in, from the theft of the presidency down to the theft of a judgeship.

They have corrupted the state conventions of their own party.

They have shown their contempt of the people by forming a treasury, notoriously for the corruption of voters.

They have procured legislation which placed in the hands of their tools and creatures the control of the elective franchise, and denounced as scoundrels and swindlers all who opposed that infamous law.

They have slandered and vilified all opposed to their fraudulent and wicked conspiracies against the people.

They have sanctioned the vilest and darkest methods in use for the assassination of the private character of citizens contesting their schemes.

They have corrupted the municipal legislature in the interest of their monopolies.

They have secretly furnished the means, and consorted with thugs and representatives of the worst element of society, to the end that notorious corrupt men might be returned to the common council, while with pharisaical cant they professed a desire for reform.

They have over and over again got behind thimble-rigged transfers of their organ to avoid the public odium and contempt which their venom, malice, hypocracy, and falsehood sent out in the columns of that paper has brought upon that instrument of their will.

If intentions and an overt act nominate the criminal, they are assassins of the character of the President.

They are assassins of the reputation of the crippled soldier, Allen B. Morse, and they have endeavored through hirling hands to stab the character of all men who oppose them in this community.

Protective legislation has gone to great lengths in aid of these men.

Corporate power is impersonal, and the individuals behind it are free from legal responsibility.

The syndicate is great, and has for its shields all the cunning devices and dummies that great means, and subsidized intelligence, can manufacture or originate. But the moral responsibility of these men remains; sooner or later they will be held to the smallest measure, and the last jot and tittle of it.

I call their attention to it, so that they may spend the long hours of the coming winter evenings in devising some new code of laws by which they may be "protected" against this new kind of responsibility which is pressing closer and closer upon them.

The time may come, gentlemen, when legislatures will not be subservient to imperial power and imperial cash, or if subservient, when legislative protection will cease to protect. DON M. DICKINSON.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 26.

FRIEND STRANG:

The news received here last night of the death of vice president T. A. Hendricks has cast an indiscribable gloom over the entire city. This morning flags were placed at half mast over all public buildings and every evidence of deep and sincere mourning is seen on every side. Democrats and republicans alike, express deep regret at the untimely departure of a loved and respected leader and statesman. All public buildings, including the white house, are being elaborately draped in mourning today. Telegrams of condolence from prominent officials here were at once forwarded to Mrs. Hendricks last night upon receipt of the official bulletin announcing the vice president's death, and arrangements have already been made for senatorial and congressional committees to attend the funeral.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX. - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

For some months the farmers near Carthage, N. Y., have been annoyed by the malicious destruction of property. Suspicion has of late fastened on a man named Burns and his four sons, and they have been ordered to leave.

A fire in a tenement structure in East Sixty-fourth street, New York, resulted in the suffocation of a widow and her two little girls, aged six and seven, the other inmates making narrow escapes. Henry Kobal, a Bohemian cigar-maker accused of setting the fire, has been held for arson and murder. He had insurance of $900 on furniture worth about $75.

The East Atlantic coast was visited by a destructive storm on the 24th of November, accompanied by one of the highest tides ever known. A New York dispatch says: "Old river men in this city compared the tide to the disastrous rise of the rivers in 1854. Great discomfort, damage to property, and delay to business were caused by the submerging of slips, streets, and piers, and the flooding of basements and cellars. Ferry-boats stood so high in the slips that teams could hardly get aboard. Along the Jersey coast the storm was especially severe. Sandy Hook was inundated and the Government station was in danger of falling. The Southern New Jersey Railroad tracks were submerged. Two fine summer cottages at Seabright were swept into the Atlantic. Few steamers and no sailing vessels attempted to cross Sandy Hook bar to go to, sea. Off Ocean Beach the ship Malta, from Antwerp for New York, stranded early in the morning. One sailor jumped overboard and was drowned. The other thirty-three members of the the crew were rescued by the life-saving crew. Walks and beach improvements at Ocean Grove, Deal Beach and Atlantic City are submerged and damaged. Houses are undermined all along the Shrewsbury river and many families have had to leave their houses. All along the east shore the docks are submerged. In Jersey City sewers and basements were flooded. Prisoners in the City Prison had to stay in their sleeping bunks to keep out of the water. A sewer in South street burst, flooding the cellars of the finest residences on the Heights. The railroad depot floors were under water, and improvised bridges were laid for passengers to walk on. Most of Coney Island was submerged. The Brighton race track was flooded and the races were postponed. The water is six feet deep on the Sheepshead Bay boulevard. Hotel property on the island is flooded, but will probably not be seriously damaged. The contour of the beach will, however, be much changed by washing away, and the damage to shore improvements is serious. Every house and summer resort bordering on Flushing Bay is more or less damaged. It is estimated that the losses will foot up into the millions."

The West Shore Railway has been sold to J. Pierrepont Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, and Ashbel Green for $22,000,000.

The Erie Road reports gross earnings of $18,934,572 for the year, and a deficit of $1,576,973. It cost the Erie Company $233,820 to operate the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Road under the lease.

Warner and Work, who were indicted for aiding and abetting Ferdinand Ward in misapplying $70,327 of Marine Bank funds, appeared in the United States Court at New York, and gave bail each in $30,000.

At Elmira, N. Y., the Rev. Father Bloomer, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, denounced the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians as wolves in sheep's clothing, unworthy the confidence or respect of good Catholics.

WESTERN.

At the entrance to his residence in East St. Louis, ex-Mayor John B. Bowman was assassinated by an unknown man, who fired a bullet into the back of his victim's head. Mr. Bowman was prominent in politics, having been accounted Congressman Morrison's lieutenant, and it is alleged that the murder is the result of political feuds.

The Duff Comic Opera Company, in Gilbert and Sullivan's latest success, "The Mikado," appears this week at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. The opera is presented by the same excellent company that produced it for over 100 nights at the Standard Theater, New York.

The Federal Commissioner Deputy Marshal arrested at Salt Lake for lewd conduct, assert their innocence of the charges brought by Mormon leaders.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, after consultation with the railroad magnates, reports that the St. Paul will build to Kansas City next year, and that the other Western roads were surveying and making arrangements to environ his State with tracks.

At No. 310 Monroe street, Chicago, Samuel R. Smith murdered his young wife during the night and made his escape. It appears that at the time of their marriage the lady was engaged to Dr. W. S. H. Bickford, of Cleveland, who subsequently tried to persuade her to leave Smith.

Sterling R. Holt, one of the election commissioners, was arrested at Indianapolis, charged with breaking open a ballot-box with a hatchet. The judges had refused to give him the keys to the box, and he broke it open to carry out the order of court for a recount.

The State Board of Horticulture of California memorialized Congress to place a high protective tariff on prunes, raisins, and olive oil, and also indorsed the Mexican reciprocity treaty.

The works of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company, to the southward of Chicago, having been closed for six months by a strike, are about to resume operations at lower wages. Vice President Bradley says thirty-two millers on the pay-rolls formerly averaged from $6 to $11 per day each.

Congressman J. G. Cannon, a member of the Holman committee which has been making a tour of the Indian agencies, is of the opinion that the Indians cannot long retain possession of the Indian Territory, which is capable of maintaining more than ten times its present population if brought under that degree of cultivation of which it is susceptible.

The great three-cornered billiard tournament at Chicago between the world's champions, Schaefer, Slosson, and Vignaux, resulted in a tie, each man winning two and losing two games.

In the Circuit Court at Janesville, Wis., a jury awarded a lad named Hemmingway damages of $10,000 for the loss of his left hand by being compelled to leap from a St. Paul train at a regular station, no stop being made.

John Pierson, the convict in the Nebraska prison who confessed to killing Watson R. Smith, has served five terms in Joliet, one in Chester, two in Columbus, Ohio; one in Louisiana, and one at Anamosa, Iowa. Some time ago at Bloomington, Ill., he accused himself of killing Murray McConnell, and, as a side issue, said he was old man Bender. These stories having been found to be fabrications, it is presumed that the present disclosure is likewise untrue.

Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Chicago Columbus Centennial World's Exposition Company, for the purpose of holding an international fair in Chicago, to be opened in June, 1892. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

SOUTHERN.

It is threatened by the Knights of Labor in Texas that the Chicago syndicate engaged in constructing the new State Capitol will be boycotted if stone quarried by convicts is used in the construction of the building. The boycott, it is declared, will go into effect as soon as the first carload of granite is landed on the Capitol grounds.

A jury at Sparta, Georgia, sustained the will of David Dickson, leaving $500,000 to his colored mistress and child, and disinheriting his heirs.

The Governor of North Carolina has respited to Dec. 7 four men under sentence to hang for the crime of burglary.

L. B. Jones, a young blood of Richmond, was fined one cent and imprisoned for an hour on a jury verdict for sending a challenge to fight a duel. This is the second instance since the war where punishment was inflicted for violating the dueling law.

C. A. Thorp and J. White blew out the gas upon retiring in a Baltimore hotel Sunday night, and were found dead from suffocation the next day.

In an affray at the Union Depot in Atlanta, a hatter named D. H. Pope dangerously wounded Albert Howell, the railway agent, who was Colonel in the Forty-second Georgia regiment during the war.

WASHINGTON.

The accounts of John L. Parish, the Chicagoan who was Consul at Chemnitz, show a deficit of eight thousand dollars.

The continued scarcity of dimes has caused orders to be given to the Superintendent of the Mint to coin into 10-cent pieces all uncurrent subsidiary silver on hand.

Washington special: "Attention has already been called to the fluctuating volume of postoffice business as a barometer of the commercial condition of the country. The reduced postage and the dull times last year combined to prevent any increase, and indeed to cause a slight falling off in the receipts of the department during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Since then, however, there has been a gain in business activity, which has been reflected in market and rapidly increasing receipts. Each month shows a large gain over the preceding month, and the receipts indicate a very prosperous condition of the country."

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1885, were $717,179,352, and during the preceding twelve months $734,827,799, a decrease of $17,648,447. The value of imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1885, were $572,417,322, and during the preceding twelve months $752,561,413, a decrease of $80,144,091.

POLITICAL.

A strong effort is to be made in Washington to get General Logan on both Military and Appropriations Committees in the United States Senate, which positions he lost while the Senatorial struggle was in progress at Springfield. Senators Mahone and Sewell, who succeeded him on the committees, are both to step down, and the friends of Fitz John Porter are anxious to keep General Logan off the Military Committee.

President Cleveland has made the following appointments:

Newton S. Barnes to be postmaster at Fairmont, W. Va., vice Thomas Bond, commission expired; William A. Peach, of New York, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of New York; Bartlett Tripp, of Yankton, Dakota, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota; George W. Miller, of Washington, Pa., to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Elijah Gates, of St. Joseph, Missouri, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Missouri; George N. Baxter, of Faribault, Minn., to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota; Benjamin F. Ledbetter, of Shreveport, La., to be Surveyor General of Louisiana; Thomas A. Butler, of Ringgold, La., to be Register of the Land Office at New Orleans; Andrew H. Ward to be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals in the District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; Wm. Smith, of Red Falls, Minn., to be Register of the Land Office at Crookston, Minn.; Wm. S. Austin, of Seattle, Washington Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory. To be Consuls of the United States—Preston P. Bridgers, of North Carolina, at Montevideo, Uruguay; William H. McArdle, of Mississippi, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua; Joseph W. Merriam, a citizen of the United States, at Iquique, Chili; William C. Emmett, of New York, at Smyrna, Turkey.

Secretary Manning has asked the resignation of Mr. Henry N. Gassaway, Assistant Chief of the Division of Internal Revenue and Navigation, for alleged discourtesy to persons making official inquiries.

Thomas A. Doyle was re-elected Mayor of Providence, R. I., by a majority of 2,993 over the Prohibition candidate. The majority for license was 826.

A successor to Senator Cockrell will this winter be elected by the Missouri Legislature. Col. James Barnes, owner of the *Gazette* at St. Joseph, is the principal candidate, but Judge Sherwood has recently entered the field.

There are usually from twelve to twenty contested election cases in the House of Representatives, but this year there will be only four, three of the contestants being Republicans, and the fourth is Mr. Weaver, the Iowa Greenbacker. The most interesting case is that of Mr. Frank Hurd, of Toledo, the brilliant young free trade advocate, who disputes the legality of the election of Mr. Romeis, a Republican who holds the certificate. Hurd claims that Romeis was elected by illegal voting, and that he was not entitled to the certificate on the count. Mr. G. W. Steele, of Indiana, a Republican, will have to defend his seat against Mr. Kidd, who makes similar charges, and C. H. Page, a Democrat, claims the seat of Mr. W. A. Pearce, a Rhode Island Republican. The contest which has been waging in the Sixth Iowa District ever since the last Presidential campaign will then be transferred to Washington, and Mr. Weaver will have to fight for his seat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is denied by friends who were allowed to see his body that Riel's hair was cut off after his death by curiosity-seekers among those allowed at the hanging, or that the body was in any way disfigured.

Business failures throughout the country for the week were 240, as against 223 for the week previous. Of the total of 240, 28 were in Canada. *Bradstreet's Journal* says of the trade outlook:

The general trade situation shows less activity than was reported last week. This is particularly noticed in dry goods. The continuation of moderate weather at the West and North has seriously interfered with the distribution of seasonable fabrics. The regular fall tradegis practically over, and orders received now are largely of the reassortment variety. Eastern jobbers and shippers are shipping very moderately, and complain of the delay in the arrival of steady cold weather. Prices are firm for all varieties except some lines of shirtings, which have been shaded. Wool is quiet and prices are firm, except for fine fleeces, owing to the relatively decreased demand. Low and medium grades are very strong. Transactions are not expected to increase much so long as the outlook for the disposition of heavy goods is so uncertain. The movement of grocery staples has been fair, with lower prices on coffee. There is less activity in pig and in manufactured irons. Prices of both are firm, but there has been no advance, and there is no likelihood of any during the current year.

Great earthquake waves were noticed on the Pacific coast on the 21st of November. They were thirty-five minutes apart and as heavy as those observed during the great upheaval in Java some years ago.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, has signed a contract with John Cannon, of New York, for a tour of Europe and Australia next year, and agrees to meet any man, at any time, with or without gloves, and under any rules.

Small-pox is under control at Montreal at last, and gradually disappearing. The deaths for the week were 132.

The Canadian Government has removed the duty on lastings and mohair when imported for coverings for buttons, and also on crucible sheet-steel in small sheets.

The missing jewels of John McCullough, the deceased tragedian, were discovered in the property-room of the St. Louis Opera House, and have been sent to New York.

French-Canadians of Montreal to the number of ten thousand gathered on the Champ de Mars and listened to speeches from three stands denouncing Premier Macdonald and his three French coadjutors for executing Louis Riel.

The supply of wheat and corn in sight is, respectively, 54,535,343 and 4,140,202 bushels.

Two journalists have just been released from political imprisonment in the Mexican capital, and will be given a banquet.

FOREIGN.

A London dispatch states that the complete correspondence of Carlyle with Goethe has been discovered in the Goethe archives.

The authorities of Flensburg, Russia, have expelled a German-American named Thielman.

The Balkan conference has decided that the restoration of conditions is equally binding upon Servia and Bulgaria. It is said that King Milan must bow to the order or be deposed by two of the great powers. Turkey has a force of 272,000 men on the Balkan peninsula.

Parnell has issued a manifesto to the electors of Ireland, charging them not to vote for any of the Liberal candidates whose names are not down on the lists of the branch Nationalist societies.

The Chinese Embassy in London states that the Chinese Government has not granted and will not grant any concessions for making railroads in that country.

A London rumor says that the Duke of Cambridge will soon retire from the command of the British army, and that Queen Victoria will make an effort to place her son, the Duke of Connaught, at the head of the forces.

The French Senate has adopted a treaty of commerce with Burmah.

Clifford Lloyd has been gazetted Lieutenant Governor of Mauritius.

Prime Minister Brisson told the French Chamber of Deputies that the Government would not consent to the evacuation of Tonquin. The honor of France was involved, and the enterprise must be carried to a successful issue.

The Bulgarian army has driven the Servians back to their own soil with great loss. King Milan has summoned the first class of the landsturm for active duty. General Jovanovitch, on being dismissed for disobeying orders, killed himself with a revolver.

High Authority on Beef Tea.

As nursing and care of the sick enter, more or less, into the lives of most women, it may be interesting to those who read this column to know what one of the highest dietetic authorities in England says on this subject of beef tea. Beef tea, once so relied upon by physicians in severe illnesses, has been for several years declining in the scale of nutritive liquids, while milk has been gaining a more and more important position.

The celebrated Dr. Roberts, of London, in a paper recently read before the British Medical Society, at Cardiff, deals a staggering blow to beef tea as usually prepared.

"Next to milk," he says, "in frequency of use in high esteem come beef tea and other meat decoctions. Long experience has satisfied us in this country of the usefulness of these preparations in feeding the sick. Beef tea and its congeners, however, take rank as restoratives and stimulants rather than as nutrients. They contain no albuminous matter in solution, and the small quantity of gelatine contained in them cannot be of much account. There is a widespread misapprehension among the public in regard to the nutritive value of beef tea. The notion prevails that the nourishing qualities of the meat pass into the decoction, and that the dry, hard remnant of meat-fiber which remains undissolved is exhausted of its nutritive qualities; and this latter is often given to the cat or dog, or even, as I have known, thrown away as useless rubbish into the midden."

It is so common with us to see this remnant of meat thrown aside as useless, that we consider that Dr. Roberts gives us a valuable lesson in household economy when he tells us that this meat contains a large amount of nutriment, and that when pounded in a mortar or beaten to a paste with a spoon, and duly flavored with salt and other condiments, it constitutes not only a highly nourishing and agreeable, but also an exceedingly digestible, form of food. A French cook would undoubtedly prepare a savory sauce or a dish of tempting croquettes from what we are in the habit of throwing away as useless.

Having proved to us that beef tea is not all that our "fancy painted it," Dr. Roberts proceeds to inform us how we may best extract the nutritive properties of beef and other meats. This is to be done by using "cold-made meat infusions," cold made, because when heated above 131 degrees F. coagulation of the albumen occurs, which destroys the liquid character of the infusion, and converts it into a jelly.

Dr. Roberts recommends the use of an infusion made as follows: Cover the minced meat with half its weight of water, and allow it to stand for two hours, after which press it through a cloth. By this means a highly nutritive infusion is obtained, containing an amount of protein, or nutritious material, equivalent to that found in cow's milk.

"The objection to these infusions," Dr. Roberts adds, "is their raw flavor, which to many is highly disagreeable. The best way of covering the raw taste is to add some ordinary beef tea, or a little of Liebig's extract of meat. Some prefer the flavor communicated by a slice of lemon."

EAST TENNESSEE bids fair to become the greatest tobacco growing section in the union. Good judges declare that the soil of that region is suited to the production of as fine a grade of this weed as any grown in the world.

AN Arizona man has stopped taking an agricultural paper. He wrote to the editor asking how to get rid of gnats. The answer came in the next issue, "Kill them."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.00	@ 6.00
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97	@ .93
No. 2 Red	.91	@ .96
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .56
OATS—White	.37	@ .43
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.25
Common	3.25	@ 4.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice White	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .28½
RYE—No. 2	.61	@ .63
BARLEY—No. 2	.61	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23	@ .25
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@ .10
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.19	@ .20
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.48	@ .52
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.88	@ .88½
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .28
RYE—No. 1	.61	@ .63
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—Mixed	.36	@ .38
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .28
PORK—New Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .48
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .31
RYE—No. 2	.65	@ .67
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.90	@ 3.75
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .46
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .94
CORN—Mixed	.35	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP	2.25	@ 3.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.00	@ 1.01
CORN	.50	@ .51
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.75

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Decrease of Nearly Ten Million Dollars in the Receipts for the Current Fiscal Year.

Spirits Intended for Export Can Only Remain in the Warehouse Thirty Days.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the total receipts from internal-revenue taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were $112,421,121, as compared with $122,510,039 for the previous year. It was estimated that the receipts for the last fiscal year would be about $115,000,000, and that they fell over $2,000,000 short of the estimate, resulting from the seven months' extension allowed for the exportation of distilled spirits in bond on which the tax was due. There are now about 7,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits abroad, which to find a market will have to be reimported. This, with more than 10,000,000 gallons that had on June 30 last been in bond for three years or longer under the seven months' extension, afforded ample margin for assuming that the receipts for the current fiscal year would aggregate at least $115,000,000.

A table giving the receipts during the last two fiscal years shows that there was a decrease of $9,391,117 in collections on spirits and an increase of $311,588 on tobacco, an increase of $145,827 on fermented liquors, and an increase of $27,558 from banks and bankers. The total decrease was $8,168,943. The largest collections were made in Illinois, amounting to $23,975,865; Kentucky was second, with $11,812,175; New York third, with $13,828,615; Ohio fourth, with $12,565,510; Pennsylvania fifth, with $7,371,203; Missouri sixth, with $7,276,165; and Indiana seventh, with $7,031,866. The smallest collection was made in Vermont, amounting to $29,896.

The total receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $28,670,749, being an increase of $23,866 over the collections during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The cost of collection for the present fiscal year was $1,155,130, against $1,076,914 for the previous fiscal year. The total expenses of the service during the past year were about 3-9 of 1 per cent. of the amount collected.

Twenty-four violations of the internal revenue law have been reported by revenue agents during the year; 231 persons have been arrested on their information; property to the value of $171,052 has been reported for seizure, and $52,859 for assessment for unpaid taxes and penalties. The Commissioner recommends an increase in the number of revenue agents.

The report of the tobacco industry for the last fiscal year shows gratifying results. Not only has there been a small increase in the amount of taxes collected, but there has been a marked increase of manufactured products, and an unusually large increase of the quantity of these products exported to foreign countries.

The number of grain distilleries registered during the year was 1,195, of which only 918 were operated. The Commissioner invites special attention to the necessity of legislation having for its object the taxing of all fractions of a barrel of distilled spirits, and says that the operation of the present system of taxation has resulted in the loss of a very appreciable amount of revenue. He adds that the plan has been adopted at several large distilleries of substituting packages of ten gallons capacity and upward in place of the spirit barrel of ordinary size, for the sole purpose, apparently, of obtaining the benefit of the untaxed fraction as frequently as possible. The Commissioner also recommends that the provisions of the law under which grape brandy products are permitted three years' storage in special bonded warehouses be made applicable to distillers of brandy from all fruits.

The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bonded warehouses on October 1, 1885, was 90,107,026 gallons, and the average stock of each retail liquor dealer in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons. There was a decrease of $1,530,011 in the assessments on distilled spirits made during the past year from the amount assessed in the previous year, mainly because the production of distilled spirits three years ago was less than it was four years ago, and because large quantities of spirits on which the tax had become due were bonded for export and suffered to remain in warehouses without payment or assessment of tax for a period not exceeding seven months.

Alluding to the importation of exported spirits the Commissioner says:

Besides the 7,000,000 gallons of domestic spirits on which the internal revenue tax has never been paid, which remained in store in foreign warehouses at the close of the year, there then remained in distillery warehouses 10,229,173 gallons of spirits which had so remained for a period exceeding the three years from the date of the entry for deposit.

It appears that under an opinion of the Attorney General of Dec. 21, 1882, such spirits as are covered by transportation bonds or exportation bonds are allowed to remain in distillery warehouses during a time reasonably necessary in the process of exportation, even after the expiration of the three years' limit fixed by the warehousing bond. This time was limited by my predecessor, with the approval of the then Secretary of the Treasury, to seven months. Not being able to see the necessity for so long a time to accomplish the transportation of the spirits to the port of export, I have, with the approval of the present Secretary, reduced the time to thirty days, and so limited the time within which such bonds may be filed to collect the tax on or before the expiration of the three years within which spirits may remain in distillery warehouses. The only time now obtainable in excess of the three years is that which occurs through the necessary delay in enforcing the payment of the taxes.

TWO JEALOUS married women fought a duel at Ballston, N. Y., They met in a neighbor's house, exchanged shots, and then one fled to the cellar and the other to the garret.

HUGH HILMAN, of Manchester, England, was fined £50 for forcibly kissing a young lady in a railway carriage. The article is cheaper in this country.

MME. SOPHIE MENTER, the famous pianist, is now enjoying the possession of a fortune of $3,000,000, left to her by a Russian admirer.

FARMERS in Berks County, Pa., have 300,000 trade dollars hoarded up awaiting some action of Congress to redeem them.

DEATH'S SUMMONS.

Sudden Death of Vice-President Hendricks, After a Brief Illness.

He Expires Alone During the Temporary Absence of His Wife from His Bedside.

General Feeling of Grief Throughout the Whole Country Over the Sad Event.

Possible Political Effects of the Occurrence—The Presidency of the Senate in Dispute.

The Vice President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks, died at his home in Indianapolis on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 25, of paralysis of the heart. His death was sudden and unexpected. He was absolutely alone in his room at the time. Mrs. Hendricks had left him a few moments before to receive a caller, and his other attendants were absent, believing that he was in no immediate danger, and

that the acute attack from which he was suffering had been relieved. While death was not immediately expected, it is true, however, that he was known to be in a critical condition of health, and did not look for many years of life. He had not been in robust health from the time he became subject to senile gangrene, as reported in the newspapers a couple of years ago. He knew that death, when it came, would come suddenly, and he was not unprepared for it.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

Particulars of the Vice President's Sudden Collapse.

Indianapolis telegrams give the following particulars of the death of the Vice President: Last night Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of the Hon. John A. Cooper, Treasurer of State, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing which he usually wore and put on a dress suit of light material. Before he got home he complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to material influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself, and ate quite a hearty breakfast, saying that he felt much better, and intended to attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour, and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness.

An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson. As the pain continued to increase, he was given an emetic, and afterward an injection, and finally relief came. He arose from his bed, in which he had lain only a few minutes, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned, and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient. Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all afternoon, occasionally rising from the bed, to which he was compelled to return by the recurrence of the abdominal pains. To callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would be glad to see them to-morrow. About 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went to the parlor to see a caller, who had come to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformatory of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes. Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Morgan, Mr. Hendricks' nephew and page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out, and Mr. Morgan said: Mr. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed and complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and he said to his nephew: "I am free at last; send for Eliza," meaning his wife, and these were his last words, for the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once.

Just before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead. The end of a long and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay on the bed, outside the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes half closed, as if he were in a gentle slumber. On his face there were no traces of pain or suffering, but a pallor had come over it which indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down-stairs.

A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson, adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he had reached the bedside the limbs of the dead Vice President were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks' pathetic appeal, "Oh! Doctor, can't you do something?" he was obliged to answer, "It is too late." Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before she was sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom had lived with them for years, ran about the house crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for a time.

Dr. Thompson says that in his opinion Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain. For several years he had not been a robust man, and was subject to frequent "bad spells," as he called them, during which sometimes he would be prostrated for days at a time. About two years ago he was confined to his room for several weeks by a gangrenous affection of the foot which it was feared would result in blood-poisoning.

The news of Mr. Hendricks' death spread rapidly throughout the city, and there was a general expression of sorrow over it. Those who were his politically enemies here were his personal friends, and to everybody who called on him or met him he always had a pleasant word. There were crowds around the bulletin boards down town all the evening, while in the vicinity of his residence there was another crowd all anxious to learn the particulars of his sudden demise. The evening papers could not get out extras fast enough to supply the demand. He had been dead but a few minutes when forces of men began draping the State, County and City Buildings in black, and throughout the night similar emblems were placed on nearly all the prominent business houses and residences, so that by morning the city will have put on a general garb of mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks had lived in Indianapolis for nearly thirty years. Mrs. Hendricks, who is a brilliant and accomplished woman, was of great aid to him in his political career. Since her husband's serious attack two years ago, both of them have been apprehensive of a sudden end of his life, and the attachment between them has grown very strong—almost sentimentally so. So intense had this become, in fact, that he would not consent for his wife to be away from him for any length of time. Only last week while in Chicago he accompanied Mrs. Hendricks even on her shopping expeditions. They had frequently talked over his condition and the probabilities of his early death, and it is evident that for several months past there has been a growing fear of this kind on his mind.

Mr. Hendricks has no near relatives except a brother, who lives in Shelbyville, Ind., and a sister, the wife of Dr. Winslow S. Pierce, of New York. He owns considerable property in Indianapolis, but his entire fortune is estimated to be no more than $100,000. It is known that it was his intention to abandon politics at the end of his term as Vice President. Only a few days before his death, in a confidential talk with a friend, he said:

"The newspapers say I am a candidate for President in 1888, but it is not true. I shall not be a candidate under any circumstances. I was not a candidate for the position I now hold, but it was forced upon me, and now my political ambition is fully satisfied. I want to retire and rest for the remainder of my life."

The funeral will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis, Tuesday noon, and the remains will be laid in Crown Hill Cemetery. The body has been embalmed. Mrs. Hendricks declines to permit an autopsy, feeling certain that it was paralysis of the heart. Telegrams of condolence have been received from Samuel J. Tilden, David Davis, Senators Dawes and Edmunds, the Japanese Minister, Mrs. Gen. McClellan, and many others. About twenty Senators assembled in the Judiciary Committee-room at Washington, and selected the following committee to attend the funeral: Edmunds, Sherman, Harris, Allison, Voorhees, Pugh, Cullom, Gibson, Conger, Blair, Dawes, Camden, and Vest. There was also a meeting of about twenty-five members of the House in the Speaker's room, at which the Clerk of the House was authorized to request the attendance at the funeral of the following, as representatives of the House: Carlisle, Randall, Hiscock, Long, Phelps, Hepburn, Browne, Bynum, Morrison, Holman, Herbert, Blunt, Barbour, Hewitt, and Geddes.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Opinion of the Family Physician.

Dr. W. C. Thompson stated in the course of conversation that it was his belief that Gov. Hendricks died from instantaneous paralysis of the brain and heart. As he lay in bed his position was perfectly natural and peaceful, as of one in sleep. His position was exactly that in which Mrs. Hendricks had left him a few minutes before, when she had tucked the bedclothing about him and went to the lower hall. Dr. Thompson said that, save slight cyanosis of the lips and a lividity of the sides of the jaws, the color of the features was perfectly natural. But there was a slight, although significant drawing aside of the lower lip to the right side, as is seen in facial paralysis of the left side. Mr. Hendricks had suffered for a long time with slight paralysis of the left hand, and Dr. Thompson had often noticed a timidity and carefulness in the use of it in public assemblies. Mr. Hendricks had often told the Doctor that when he died he should like to go off with paralysis, as it was a painless death, and took one off without knowledge or foreboding of the inevitable hour. Dr. Thompson spoke of the great physical and mental strain to which Mr. Hendricks had subjected body and mind during the last eight years, particularly in the last campaign, in which he not unfrequently spoke three or four times a day, and traveled over the entire country. He had warned him of the danger to one of his habit and constitution of overworry and overwork. Only the day before his death Mr. Hendricks had said to him: "Mrs. Hendricks is my best friend, and I want her by me every moment."

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Cabinet The President Issues a Proclamation.

No event since the election of Cleveland has created such a sensation in Washington as the death of Hendricks. The President was just sitting down to dinner when a telegram was handed him announcing the startling intelligence. The President was greatly shocked at the news, and at once sent the following to Mrs. Hendricks:

"The sudden and lamentable death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in this hour of your great bereavement, and I sincerely mourn the loss of one so intimately associated with me in the execution of the people's highest laws, while the nation mourns the loss of an honored citizens and a faithful public servant."

At a Cabinet meeting it was decided that the President and the members of the Cabinet should attend the funeral of the Vice President. When the Cabinet adjourned, the President issued the following:

"To the People of the United States:

"Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, died at 5 o'clock p. m. at Indianapolis, Ind., and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen. In respect to the memory and the eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his State and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the public buildings of the United States; that the executive mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that the usual and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

KIND WORDS FOR THE DEAD.

Expressions of Sorrow—Tributes from Leading Men.

The announcement of the sudden death of Vice-President Hendricks was received everywhere with general expressions of regret by Democrats and Republicans alike. At his old home, Shelbyville, Ind., there was a feeling of profound grief. All the bells in the city were tolled. A feeling of sadness pervaded every heart, and many of Mr. Hendricks' old friends wept bitterly when they heard the news. In many cities and towns public meetings were called to give expression of sorrow over the sad event. At Columbus, Ohio, Gov. Hoadly ordered the flags on the Capitol placed at half-mast, issued a proclamation, and sent a personal telegram of condolence to the bereaved widow. At Cincinnati all the firebells were tolled. At Zanesville, Ohio, where Mr. Hendricks first saw the light of day, there was a deep feeling of sadness, and arrangements were made for a memorial meeting. Public men, without regard to party affiliations, everywhere expressed regret at the death of Mr. Hendricks, and were outspoken in praise of the high personal traits of the deceased.

Hon. John Sherman said: Mr. Hendricks was a man of upright character in private and public life, and stood high in the estimation of his friends. He was a statesman of marked ability.

Jay Gould. He was a great man and an able lawyer.

Hon. David Davis. And so poor Hendricks is dead! He was an able and conscientious man.

Secretary Bayard. The news of Mr. Hendricks' death is painful to us all, but the condition in which the American people are placed by his death through the failure of Congress to pass proper laws regarding the Presidential succession—the fact that there is now but one man's life between the American people and no President is more painful to contemplate.

Ex-Minister John W. Foster. He was eminent at the bar, and no man can be that without a broad and comprehensive intellect. In all his personal and social relations he was a man of the highest integrity. His private character was spotless, and the people of Indiana had great confidence in his honesty of purpose and his regard for the public good. Whenever he was a candidate for office he got votes from Republicans, because, in spite of political differences, they liked him and respected him as a man, and they believed that he would do what he believed to be right, and that he was beyond the reach of sordid temptations.

Senator Ben Harrison.—He has succeeded in acquiring and retaining the confidence of his party friends in a very high degree. His personal character I always regarded as exalted and blameless. His death was a very severe shock to me indeed.

Hon. John C. New.—My acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks began in 1841, and since that time our relations have been of the most friendly character. In politics we never agreed, but that in no wise interfered with our personal relations or my kind feeling for him. His private character was without reproach, and his official career, saving as a partisan, is blameless. He was one of the most eminent citizens of the State, and a man of whom Indiana has reason to be proud.

Senator Daniel W. Voorhees.—I have known Mr. Hendricks intimately for thirty years. I never knew anything of him that it would not be becoming to say of a dead man. He was a man of very great ability, of high character, and a man of great influence. He was a man whom the people trusted. They always knew that he was in sympathy with them, and they were always for him. He was a man of unbounded moral and physical courage. He sought no controversy, but when pressed—when circumstances compelled him to—he was one of the best fighters I ever saw. He was eminent as a lawyer, and as a political speaker he swayed men as few others have been able to do. He was a great strength to his party in his State and in the country.

Senator Edmunds.—I have always had a personal regard for him. I regret exceedingly his death.

THE PRESS ON MR. HENDRICKS.

How the News of the Vice President's Death Was Received.

New York Herald. The distinguishing feature of Vice President Hendricks' political position at the time of his death was his opposition to the progress of what is called "civil-service reform," and the motive which led him to take this position and make himself the rallying point of all the Democratic opposition to President Cleveland's reform policy sprang from what he understood to be the average sense of the people. He did not believe that they wished for anything of the kind. He convinced himself that they wished the "spoils system" to be continued, and therefore he was a champion of its continuance. If he had been convinced that the popular sense is the other way, so would also have been his conduct. It remains to be proved whether his understanding of the people's wish is accurate.

Chicago Inter Ocean.—No public man was more completely identified in every fiber of his nature with the party to which he belonged than Thomas A. Hendricks. His private life was honorable and conscientious, and it is only fair to assume that this mergence of himself in his party was due to the conviction that his party was right in all its fundamental purposes, if not absolutely perfect in detail of action.

New York World. The death of Vice-President Hendricks falls upon the country so unexpectedly and with such awful suddenness that it will be a shock as well as a cause of deepest grief to the people. It leaves a blank in the structure of the government, as well as in the social circle and in the domestic hearth.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Hendricks was less conspicuous for brilliant talents than for a level head, cool judgment and a kind heart. He rarely lost his balance. He was a steady partisan, but neither implacable nor extreme. His powers of persuasion were very great. He impressed an audience with his sincerity and his amiability. A more plausible, vote-catching speaker has seldom appeared in our political annals. In personal relations he was courteous and tolerant to the last degree. It may be doubted whether he left an enemy behind him, for, despite his strong points of intellect and character, prudence could not but pass him by.

Chicago Times. For many years, more than a generation, Mr. Hendricks has been a bright and prominent in the political constellations of the American sky. Few there have been of the stellar host whose light has been more steady, enduring, than that radiated from the heights on which he stood. * * * He was an influential factor, than which there was none more potent, in his own State. At his death he had no peer among his own particular people. He was apparently less great from a national standpoint. He possibly lacked somewhat of the nerve necessary to manage a great army, while as a corps commander he was unexcelled.

New York Tribune.—Of conciliatory ways and winning manners, Mr. Hendricks was probably the most popular man in his party, and came the nearest to representing its true views and honest wishes. The fact also had much to do with the repeated defeat of his efforts to secure a presidential nomination, as the time had not arrived when the Democratic leaders saw the way open to success with a candidate who presented no ideas other than those popular, with the masses of the party.

New York Sun.—There was no eccentricity and no compromise in his political ideas. The doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson were his doctrines, and he held fast to the traditional statesmanship of his party. He belonged to the people, and knew nothing of that pharisaic and federalist pretension which holds them in distrust and contempt. His political speeches were filled with this spirit, and, like his forensic arguments, commanded respect by their breadth, elevation, vigor of reasoning, and catholic comprehensiveness.

New York Times. Mr. Hendricks was a type of the sincere and earnest partisan Democrat, of upright personal character, and considerable abilities, whose sympathies were too narrow, and his views too restricted to permit him the place in political history to which he aspired.

Chicago Tribune.—Mr. Hendricks was esteemed by all who knew him personally as a man of upright character and a genial nature, being possessed of many social graces and remarkable for his attractive qualities of mind and heart. By the mere force of his personal character and his success in making friends he had obtained a prominence in the politics of his own State which probably no man, with the single exception of Oliver Morton, ever possessed before or since.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Brief Sketch of Gov. Hendricks' Long and Busy Life.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born near Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819. On the maternal side he was of Scotch descent. His mother, Jane Thompson, was a grand-daughter of John Thompson, who emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania before the revolution, and, by his representations of the advantages of the country, induced a large following of Scotchmen, by whom Cumberland was chiefly settled. Thomas' grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Westmoreland County, Pa., and held various township and county offices, and was a member of the State Legislature. John Hendricks, the father of Thomas, was born in Ligonier Valley, and not long after his marriage moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and on a farm near that place Thomas was born.

When he was six months old his parents removed to Madison, Ind., then the residence of his uncle, William Hendricks, who was successively a member of Congress, Governor of the State, and United States Senator. In 1822 he removed again, and located a homestead in the then sparsely settled county of Shelby, and the county town, Shelbyville, is on part of the old Hendricks farm.

In this home Thomas A. Hendricks passed his boyhood till 1837, when he entered Hanover College, at Hanover, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1841. His brother, Abram Hendricks, went through the course at the University of Ohio and at Hanover, and became a Presbyterian clergyman. Thomas went to Chambersburg, Pa., studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomson, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and returned to Shelbyville to practice. His success in his profession was phenomenal. In 1845 he married Eliza C. Morgan, and their only child, a son, died in infancy. In the same year, at the age of twenty-six, he was sent to the State Legislature, where he served one term, but he would not accept a re-election. In 1851 he was elected without opposition a member of the convention that was called to revise and amend the State constitution of Indiana, and was prominent and efficient in that work. In 1853 and again in 1857 he was a member of Congress from the Fifth District of Indiana. At the close of his second term he intended to return to his law practice, but President Pierce appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office and he served in that capacity for four years, administering the affairs of the office with great ability.

In 1848 he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Henry S. Lane, who became Governor by 2,557 majority. In the same year Mr. Hendricks removed from Shelbyville to Indianapolis, where, in 1862, he formed a law partnership with Oscar B. Hord, extended in 1868 to Mr. Hendricks' cousin, Col. A. W. Hendricks, under the firm title of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks.

From 1863 to March, 1869, Mr. Hendricks was a member of the United States Senate from Indiana. He served efficiently on the Committees on Claims, the Judiciary, Public Lands, and Naval Affairs.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1868, in New York, on the twenty-first ballot he received 132 votes as candidate for the Presidency, standing next to Gen. Hancock, who received 135½; but on the final ballot Horatio Seymour was nominated. In the autumn of that year he was again a candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by 561 majority by the Republican candidate, Conrad Baker, who afterward became a law partner of Mr. Hendricks.

At the close of his Senatorial term he returned to Indianapolis, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Indiana, defeating the Republican candidate, Thomas M. Brown, by a majority of 1,148. In July, 1874, he was made permanent Chairman of the State Democratic Convention at Indianapolis. In the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in June, 1876, he received 140½ votes for the Presidential nomination, and when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated he received 730 out of 738 votes as candidate for the Vice Presidency.

In 1877, and again in 1883, accompanied by Mrs. Hendricks, he made a brief tour of Europe, as a relaxation from his arduous professional pursuits. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in July, 1884, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated Joseph E. McDonald for the Presidency. After the nomination of Grover Cleveland, William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for the Vice Presidency, and the entire 816 votes cast for him made him the unanimous nominee of the convention.

Mr. Hendricks was five feet nine inches in height, weighed 185 pounds, and from his irreproachable habits through life possessed a strong and vigorous constitution. He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his private life was without a stain.

THE SUCCESSION.

Probable Political Effect of Mr. Hendricks' Death.

Washington special.

There is no constitutional or statutory provision for the succession to the Presidency should the disability of President Cleveland occur. There is no President pro tem. of the Senate, and there is no Speaker of the House of Representatives, and neither branch of Congress is in session. Several efforts have been made of late years to make some provision for such an exigency as now exists, and always without success, because the exigency seemed remote, and therefore Senators and Congressmen would give no attention to the matter, or the situation was such that any provision that could be made would give an advantage to one political party that the other would not consent to. The House as not a continuing body, so that for nine months in every alternate year there is no Speaker, but the Senate is a continuing body, and it might always have a substitute presiding officer on hand. In former years a good deal of care was taken to have a President pro tem. in existence, but this provision for the future is wholly in the hands of the Vice President, and the last two Vice Presidents have neglected or refused to allow the Senate the opportunity of electing a substitute. It was formerly regarded as obligatory on a new Vice President to absent himself from the Senate one day, so that the Senate could have a chance to elect, but it was very generally remarked on that in the special session of the Senate in the spring of 1881 Vice President Arthur occupied his seat every day and gave the Senate no chance to elect. At the special session of the Senate just sorne the same thing occurred. The Vice President occupied the chair every day, and when the Senate adjourned there was no President pro tem. The propriety of allowing the Senate to elect a President pro tem. was suggested to Mr. Hendricks, but he referred to the precedent established by Mr. Arthur, and followed it. When the Senate meets, it will be called to order by Gen. McCook, the Secretary, and the first question will be whether a President pro tem. shall be elected first, or whether the senior Senator present shall administer the oath of office to the two Senators-elect, Gen. Logan, of Illinois, and Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon. It is entirely immaterial which is done first, for the Republicans will have forty Senators and the Democrats only thirty-four. At the special session of the Senate after the death of President Garfield the Democrats insisted on first electing the presiding officer, and they carried their point and elected Mr. Bayard, who immediately administered the oath of office to the Senators-elect. Thereupon the Republicans acquired a majority, and the next day elected Senator David Davis President pro tem. The presiding officer so chosen will have the right of succession to the Presidency in case of Mr. Cleveland's death until a special election can be had. Who will be elected President pro tem. is already a subject of gossip. Mr. Edmunds will not expect it because he has had the office last, and to elect some one else would be considered as a slight to him.

Discussing the Succession.

The Presidency of the Senate is conceded to be somewhat in doubt. If Senator Edmunds desires that honor, it is undoubtedly within his reach, but on the other hand if the rumors of his disinclination to serve prove correct, there are many circumstances operating in Senator Logan's favor, and it is understood that the latter has begun an active canvass for the place. The fact that he was the Vice Presidential candidate, and the further fact that he has lost his committee positions and is unprovided for, increase his chances in this connection. Senators Sherman and Allison are also mentioned as possibilities in the event of Senator Edmunds' declination.

A CRUEL MOTHER.

She Receives a Severe Sentence, and Loses the Position She Once Held in Society.

Cleveland dispatch.

At Delaware, O., to-day Mrs. William Dunlap, who had formerly moved in good society, being a member of a leading church, was sent to jail for sixty days to subsist upon bread and water and fined $100 for cruelty to her stepchildren. The story of her cruelty as brought out at the trial is most shocking. A few days ago she covered the body of one of the children—a little girl—with soft soap, pumped cold water on the little one, and scrubbed her with a broom. The other child—a boy—had been suspended in a deep well by a rope. Other cruelties were clearly proven by the Humane Society in the prosecution. The woman was followed to the jail by a crowd of 300 people, who jeered, and hooted, and talked freely of tar and feathers.

SPLINTERS.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON is seriously out of health.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has become incurably deaf.

THE *Evening Cyclone* is the name of a new paper in Texas.

A $100,000 LABORATORY is to be built at the Johns Hopkins University.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S library brought $8,000 at a recent sale.

THE first dining-car has just been attached to one of the British railways.

THE last known pensioner of the war of 1812 died in Lowell, Mass., last week.

NEARLY four hundred window-glass factory pots are out of blast in the country.

THE authorities of British Columbia clip and burn the pigtails of Chinese convicts.

THE new postmistress in a town in Indiana writes her official name "Mrs. J. Smith, P. Mrs."

THE play of "Adonis" has run 450 nights in New York, surpassing to an extraordinary degree the length of most American performances in one city.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Anthony Seifert, dealer in Library at Detroit, has failed for $24,000.

—Allen Cope, a druggist of Coldwater, was fatally injured by the explosion of a vulcanizer in his office.

—Patrick Johnson, at Adrain, was acquitted of the charge of having murdered his twin children.

—Stephen McEnally, at Detroit, was found guilty of the killing of Burwell Langan, and recommended to mercy. He is 19 years old.

—Barry county has 219 teachers, of whom thirteen hold first grade certificates, twenty-six second grade, 207 third grade, and three have normal certificates.

—Lightning is falling thick and fast among the marriageable people of Flint, and the more bashful among bachelors are moving to less dangerous regions.

—The wrestling hippodrome at Howell was won by McLaughlin. Shellenbarger, his opponent, forgot his "cue." That is he did not remember in which bout he was to throw the Colonel, so the latter had to do most of the business himself and rolled over on his back himself.—*Free Press.*

—The dullness in the Northern Peninsular that usually follows the close of navigation will be felt this year to any extent, owing to the large preparations being made for an active lumber business. First-class pine is abundant in this district and scarce everywhere else within reach of a market.

—Some lishpearing boys with too much time on their hands have been discovered in a cave which they had excavated in a swamp near the city, together with a stolen barrel of whisky and a case of gin. They had evidently laid in supplies and made everything snug for the winter. A number of arrests have been made of boys ranging in age from sixteen to nineteen years, on suspicion.

—S. W. Tyler & Sons' mill, at Crow Island, has shut down for the season, after running 123 days and cutting 14,300,000 shingles. The boys are all satisfied with their season's work. Nothing is left to mark their former presence save a boot and broom placed in a prominent position on top of the mill as an indication that they are able to "clean" any crew on the Saginaw River.—*Saginaw Herald.*

The discovery of a raft of logs in one of the Detroit sewers is proof enough, if more were needed, of the faulty construction in placing their outlets so far below the surface of the river. There must be powerful currents backing up in the sewers to wedge logs so tightly that they could not be carried away by the sewer currents. Obstructions of such a kind must, of course, prevent a discharge of the pestilential matter which the sewers are supposed to carry away. Sewers thus choked are well-nigh useless, and the money expended upon them is so much thrown away. What is the sense, therefore, in continuing a system proved to be a waste of money. It is a high time for reform and the adoption of a better system.—*Free Press.*

—The Washington *Capital* says: "It is not true that Mrs. Custer was an applicant for the Pension Office at Detroit, and if she had been she probably would have received the appointment. There was quite an influential movement in her behalf, which was encouraged not only among the old friends and neighbors of her husband in Michigan, but in New York, Chicago, and other cities, and some very strong letters were given to the President urging her selection. She did not want the office, but, woman-like, permitted the movement to go on until she thought the President was about to appoint her, when she came over to Washington and attempted to throw her influence, and that of those who had recommended her, in favor of her sister-in-law, the widow of Lieutenant Calhoun, who commanded a troop in the battle of the Little Big Horn, and was killed by Custer's side. As the movement was in honor of General Custer the ladies thought it made no difference whether the appointment went to his sister or his widow, but the President seems to have thought otherwise."

—The horse car companies in this city (says the Detroit *Free Press*) got their lesson a year ago or more as to responsibility for damages occasioned by piling up the snow in the streets. The companies in Brooklyn have just received their instructions on the same point. The instructions were furnished by the New York Court of Appeals, in a suit brought by a person who was injured in trying to get on a car, the injury being caused by a pile of snow which the company's plow had turned up beside the track. The jury in the nisi prius court gave the plaintiff $9,000 and the company appealed. The Court of Appeals sustained the verdict, and held that street car companies were under the same obligations with respect to the removal of snow as are owners of property adjoining a street in a populous city. "While they are permitted," the court says, "to enjoy the use of their tracks they must take care that they create no obstruction to persons passing to and from the same. They are bound to exercise reasonable care and diligence in the removal of snow and in preventing its accumulation during the winter season, and if they are chargeable with negligence are liable for the consequences arising from the same." As additional evidence that the people have rights which the street railway companies are bound to respect, the decision is welcome.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 3, 1885.

Provision Market.

Retail prices to consumers, corrected every Wednesday evening, by UPRIGHT & EMREY, general dealers:

FLOUR, per bbl., $5.50, $5.75, and $6.00.
CORN MEAL, per cwt., bolted $2.00; unbolted $1.50.
HAY, per ton, $9@12.
OATS, per bu., 35@40c.
GROUND FEED, per cwt., $1.40@1.50.
BRAN, per cwt., 90c.
MIDDLINGS, per cwt., $1.00.
POTATOES, per bu., 35@40c.
BEANS, per bu., $1.40@1.50.
BUTTER, per lb, 25c.
EGGS, per doz., 20@25c.
LARD, per lb, 12½c.
HAMS, 13c; Shoulders 9c.
MESS PORK, 7c; Dry Salt Side, 8c.
SALT BEEF, 5c.
MACKEREL, 10c.
CHEESE, per lb 14@16c.
KEROSENE OIL—Water White 20c.; Legal Test, 15c.
Farmers' produce in good demand.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

BEEF—Steak 8@12½c; Roast 8@10c; Stew 4c.
PORK—Steak 8c; Roast 8c.
MUTTON—Chops 10@12½c.
LAMB 12½c.
SAUSAGE 12½c.
TALLOW 5½@7c.

☞Prof. Taggart, phrenologist, of Ontario, is billed for a free lecture at the village hall to-night. The press where he has been speak of him as an interesting and amusing speaker.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

The tug Higgie has been laid up for the winter.

E. S. Hawkes has gone to South Arm for the winter.

Those "nerve centers" must be wonderfully calloused.

The Clara Belle is being hauled out at Washburn's yard.

The old steamer Wright is being rebuilt at Campbell's yard.

Mrs. M. P. Burns will visit friends in Clinton, Ind., this week.

O. I. Wheat and W. H. Carr have gone to St. Johns for the winter.

The scow Hercules has been stripped and prepared for winter.

The Nellie Booth is running to Boyne City, since the Clara Belle laid up.

On Wednesday we received two subscriptions paid five years in advance.

Wint. Lamphear has built and now occupies a neat little house on Mason street.

Prof. Taggart is billed for a free lecture on phrenology at the town hall to-night.

Preaching at the M. E. church, Ironton, next Sunday at 2:30, Sunday school at 3:30.

The schooner Florence Smith, came in Saturday evening on her last trip for the season.

Ed. Newville, of the Boyne Mill Co., of Boyne, was in town Thursday and made us a short call.

Levi Lamphear is building a house on Antrim street to be occupied by himself as soon as completed.

The firm of Steele & Newton, general dealers, of Advance, is dissolved, A. B. Steele continuing the business.

The Clara Belle has discontinued the mail business, and now the mail comes through by stage from Boyne Falls.

Burns & Scroggie responded promptly to the alarm of fire last night, and sent a team to the engine house.

Send this copy of the JOURNAL to some friend interested in the resources of, and shipments from this region.

Each day shows a great change in the interior arrangement of the new mill. The machinery is being put in place as fast as possible.

Subject at the Congregational church next Sunday morning: Prayer. Union temperance meeting in the evening, addressed by Rev. J. T. Iddings.

L. E. Allen is driving piles for an extension of Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co.'s dock about 40 feet farther into the lake, to be finished in time for business this winter.

Perry Wood has in the show window of his drug store, a white owl which was shot by Mr. Peterson, living east of town, and mounted by Fred Cochran. It looks nice.

The Boyne Statesman has improved its appearance very much by throwing out a lot of old ornamental type and putting in its place several fonts of new, plain, substantial faces.

The tug Minnie Warren has been chartered by Pat O'Neil, George Weaver and Mr. Flannigan, to use for fishing purposes. They left for Northport last Monday morning.

Last Friday night a bright light in the direction of Norwood indicated a fire, and on Saturday morning it was reported that McGeagh's mill burned but the report proved a false alarm. It was only a pile of slabs and refuse.

The gentlemanly (?) editor of the Sentinel has not advanced a single argument to disprove recent statements in the JOURNAL, preferring to use only disgusting epithets. In the opinion of most people they do not count for much.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will preach in the Charlevoix M. E. church at 10:30 o'clock, Sunday, and at Black's school house at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock. Union temperance meeting at 7 o'clock, at the Congregational church.

We did not get out to hear the lecture of Judge Rice, of Cadillac, before the historical society at the Congregational church last Friday evening, but we hear it mentioned in very complimentary terms by all who were present, and the house was full.

A large number of boarders, exboarders and friends, enjoyed a fare well oyster supper with Robert Miller and family at the Bridge Street house last Saturday evening. Mr. Miller moved his family and household goods into his house on Mason street yesterday.

All the little folks will be interested in the announcement on the last page where Santa Claus' headquarters are located this year. The little folks should all go there and see the pretty things, and leave word with Dr. Crouter where Mr. Santa Claus shall leave them when he makes his annual trip.

Baxter Post G. A. R. have purchased 88 feet front and 18 rods deep, of A. R. Upright, adjoining the Charlevoix cemetery, to be used and occupied as a soldiers' cemetery. It will be cleared and fenced next spring, and fitted up as fast as the post can afford to devote the funds.

The fish hatchery is again in running order, 16,000,000 whitefish already in the jars. Mr. Marks will arrive home from Detroit with as many more eggs Saturday eve., and as there is now plenty of water, expects to have a large plant for our inland lakes next spring.—Democrat.

Druggists should bear in mind that the new pharmacy law goes into effect this month, and that all prescription clerks or druggists must register by December 18, or staud the expense of a trip to Detroit or some other point to undergo an examination before they can continue the prescription business. Mr. Jacob Jesson, the secretary of the board, may be addressed at Muskegon.

The Charlevoix papers say Thos. Chamberlin is going to California because he left that place. Oh no, Mr. editors, he has only showed his good sense by coming back to Petoskey, for no sane man after summering in Charlevoix would winter there in preference to this place.—Democrat. Stories do not agree Mr. Democrat.

If your local paper happens to tread on your toes a little, in performing its mission, don't you get your back up and abuse its editor, but stop and take a good breath, think for a season, and see if you can't remember some of the favors and kindness it has shown you in the past. Then reflect that it may not be long before you may want some favors again.—Ex.

We give this week a letter from Washington a little out of the usual style of "bureau" letters, written by a gentleman of long experience as a writer on political subjects, and for a number of years editor of one of the leading democratic country papers in southern Michigan. The gentleman has taken up his residence in Washington, and we are promised frequent contributions from his pen, during the coming winter.

Burgess.

There is to be a dance in the new school house in district No. 2 next Friday evening.

Mrs. Lewis, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Brown, returned to her home at Boyne Falls Monday.

Dr. Lewis has had quite a piece logged on his place the last few days.

The false prophet of Hayes says that we may look for the severest winter we have had for many years.

ROUND LAKE LODGE, }
No. 293, I. O. O. F. }

Every member is requested to be present at the next regular meeting, Dec. 9th, as business of importance is to come before the lodge. The committee on by-laws will report that evening.

FRED W. MAYNE,
Secretary.

☞Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

Shipments.

Below we give a summary of the shipments as reported from the custom house, Charlevoix, for the week ending Wednesday evening;

Hardwood lumber, feet	237,000
Cedar posts	1,300
Wood, cords	575
Pig iron, tons	640

We also give a summary by months for the season ending Nov. 30, and the total for 1884, for comparison.

ARTICLES.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total, 1885.	1884.
Hardwood lumber, feet								10,924,000	14,760,500
Pine lumber, feet	2,180,000	1,770,800	2,443,000	1,420,000	1,446,000	1,195,000	470,000	108,000	112,000
Lath, pieces			23,000	85,000					225,000
Shingles		1,000,000	700,000		341,000	567,000	600,000	3,208,000	
Heading, pieces				27,000		28,250		28,250	
Square timber, feet	94,200							94,200	
Broom handles									
Torchlight handles									
Railroad ties	84,360	13,100	1,700	3,000	5,300	10,500	1,300	65,100	43,000
Cedar posts	31,200	13,700						27,000	41,000
Telegraph poles									112,200
Wood, cords	3,115	5,344	4,455	3,670	2,409	1,601	1,277	20,161	47,300
Bark, cords	30	625	3	3,654	2,417	204	60	11,149	2,000
Pig iron, tons			250	510		800	1,414	2,724	18,062
Tramways, bushels					1,200	24,450	6,350	43,500	6,078
Butter, lbs	1,000	7,140	200		800	800	2,500	4,100	13,830
Fish, bbls									600
Fish oil, bbls									
Strawberries, bushels									
Empty casks									
Old iron, etc., tons									
Rags, tons									

In addition to these there has been an average of 3,000 pounds of fresh fish shipped daily, by coast steamers and by rail, which do not appear on the record.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family, weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as The Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magizine, and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment, or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address, The Independent, 251 Broadway, New York City.

ARE YOUR CHILDREN PEEVISH

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Unclaimed Letters.

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Adkins, Henry	Hunt, Emma
Angosa, Margaret A.	Hartwell, Urial
Anderson, Rev. John	Hawkins, Mrs. Henry
Anzhe, Clara	Hinnes, Charles
Ayers, Miss Kate	Hipp, W. H.
Bone, T. A.	Hubbard, George
Brown, Henry E.	Jones, R. C.
Braund, Thomas	Long, Samuel
Brock, John	Lake, Mrs. Wm.
Bowin, Laura	Moore, John
Bingnear, Alma	Millboon, George.
Bennett, A. H.	McKay, Miss Lois
Chapman, Minnie J.	McIves, Collin
Cook, Ed.	Mason, F. D.
Cooper, J. N.	Milkey, Judus
Compton, Peter	Nagle, John
Cram, Lill	Northrop, Blanche
Crane, J. S.	Norton, David
Dennis, William	Nelson, Jr. B. A.
Dunham, Orson D.	Patrick, Capt. Joseph
Dayton, Miss D. D.	Peterson, S. M.
Ellingson, J. M.	Preston, C. W.
Ellingson, Engebret M.	Robb, Mrs. Clara
Furgison, John	Sorence, Theodore
Erngson, Eerson	Steele, Mrs. Jas.
Forsdic, Kate	Symour, Fred
Finke, W. C.	Trembley, Hyacinthe
Graham, Jas. H.	Wilson, Mable
Graham, Henry	Wells, Mrs. Jane
Gear, Linda	Webster, John
Guden, John H.	

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 29	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 20	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	11 00	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	.....	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 39	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Manecloma	.....	.....	6 50	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 40
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Manecloma	.....	10 03	12 51am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 33
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 30am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 [illegible]pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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THE TRAPPER'S GRAVE.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

"After life's fever, he sleeps well." *Shakspeare.*

Deep in a mighty canyon's gloom,
Beneath a gaunt pine,
I stood beside a trapper's tomb,
And read the carven line
That told the name and age of him
Who rested there so well,
And how amid the forest dim,
True to his trust, he fell.

Ay, yonder stood the hut where he
Dwelt with his Indian bride;
And, 'tis recorded, proud and free,
The treacherous foe defied,
Till, as the great gold-seeking bands
Invaded his retreat,
He perished by assassin hands,
Majestic in defeat.

Around this spot, where died his hope,
There bounded then the game;
The red deer and the antelope,
The mighty grizzly came;
And where some mining-camps now hold
Their scenes of strife and blood,
The buffaloes in myriads rolled
Their brown and billowy flood.

These glades, which his last slumber seal,
This cloud-caressing tree,
Once echoed to his rifle's peal,
Or marked the hunter free
Steal through the forest mazes deep
Where the panther's footprints go,
Or on his wiry mustang sweep
In chase of fleeter foe.

Perchance his simple heart despised
And held in said disdain
The glittering dross whose quest so prize:
Disturbed his wild domain;
Pere gone to some still lonelier spot
He, restless, yet had flown,
Had not the dastard, ambushed shot
His massive strength o'erthrown.

No matter; here he takes repose
From war-path and from chase;
No prouder monument e'er rose
O'er hero's resting-place.
The solemn Colorado glades
Around in grandeur sweep;
No sacrilegious, new domain invades
His grand, eternal sleep.

KEZIAH THEW.

Benjamin Thew was returning homeward with a long, heavy rifle on his shoulder when he heard of Basil Boynford's attentions to his daughter Keziah. He met Ezra Lewis in the road, which was little more than a mountain path over the rugged eastern spurs of the Alleghanys. Ezra stopped in the road to admire the large, fat buck thrown across the saddle of the horse Thew was leading.

"You're a famous shot, Uncle Ben," he said. "a famous shot." Benjamin Thew was very proud of his skill as a hunter, and of his daughter Keziah. He turned his dust-colored, wrinkled face toward the setting sun, and a grim, self-satisfied smile gathered about the corners of his thin lips. Then Ezra Lewis added "I reckon there ain't your ekal in this part of Virginny, onless it be young Baz Boynford."

"Yes," Thew replied, "I hear he can shoot a leetle at a blazed tree, but I never knew a Whig yit that had nurve for rail shootin'."

"Why, Uncle Ben, I thought you an' Baz were great friends. I've been hearing he is to be half of a wedding at your house, and your Kizzie t'other half."

At this the point of Thew's high, thin nose, which was curved like the beak of an eagle, appeared to creep down toward his short, straggling mustache, and he replied: "Him, Baz Boynford, why his father in his time was the rankest old Whig on the mountain. What an idea! Who started that lie?"

"I d'no, Uncle Ben. I heard it."

"It's all moonshine, Ez. No half-faced Whig can do any marrying with Kiz whilst I live, nor after; red deer don't mate with gray squirrel."

An hour later, after Benjamin Thew had carefully rubbed his rifle, probed a piece of buckskin into its muzzle and laid it on the pegs near the broad chimney in his kitchen, he turned to Keziah and said: "What's this I hear about Baz Boynford?"

Keziah looked up from the browning corn bread in the Dutch oven, the lid of which she had just removed, and replied: "I don't know, pap, I didn't carry your ears."

"I denied it, Kizzie, right flat."

Keziah bent lower over the oven and said: "Yes, pap, what did you hear?"

"I heerd that Baz Boynford had his eyes set on you."

"Who told you that, pap?"

"I met Ez Lewis when I was coming down the mountain and he told me."

Hearing no response from his daughter, Thew asked: "What do you say to that, Kizzie?"

"Oh, to that? I'm sure I think if Ez Lewis used his hands more and his tongue less he would be much better off."

"Yes, that may be so; he is raither a shiftless critter, but you are not answering about Baz Boynford's eyes on you."

"Oh, that? Well, I'm sure that they are not very bad eyes, pap. I've seen a good many worse."

Thew stood beside his daughter, laid one of his long bony hands on her shoulder, and said: "Now, look here, Kizzie, sence you have no mother nor sister nor brother, I'm responsible for you."

Keziah replied laughingly: "Of course you are, papa, and I am responsible for you since you have no one else to care for you, and you don't know how it worries me sometimes."

"Yes, of course, Kizzie, and my duty is to keep you from going wrong."

Keziah's face became very red at this and she exclaimed hotly: "Me going wrong, pap; did Ezra Lewis dare say that, and did you hear it without shooting him?"

"He said there was talk of you and Baz Boynford marrying."

"Oh, that? is that all?"

"What worse wrong can you do than that, Lizzie?"

"Why, that's nothing, pap."

"Nothing! That nothing! Why, Kizzie, how you talk—Nothing! Nothing! and him—a Whig!"

"Oh, indeed, is that so dreadful bad?"

"Bad! Why, what in the world can be worse?"

"What, to be a Whig?" exclaimed Keziah, with a little laugh; "and what are you, pap?"

"Me? me! Thank God ther ain't nary drop of Whig blood in my veins."

"Isn't there, pap? I didn't know." Then after a little pause Keziah added: "I'm sure my marrying Baz wouldn't add any Whig blood to your veins. Would it, pap?"

Keziah turned the smoking corn bread out of the Dutch oven and laid it on the table while she was speaking. Her father, who was already seated, looked across the table and said: "Kizzie, I'm responsible for you. There ain't no one else, and I'm responsible. I must do my duty by you, daughter, and you must remember you are a Thew."

"And he is a Boynford," said Keziah, interrupting, "but people of different names marry, don't they, pap?"

"Yes, yes, Kizzie, that's all right. I don't object to the name, but he is as much like his father as one fox is like another."

"Well, pap, that isn't saying anything very bad about Baz. I always have heard his father was a very good-tempered and honest man."

"I have nothing to say against that, Kizzie, nothing, no, nothing against that; but—he—was—a—Whig, and I am responsible for you. I must do my duty by you, Kizzie, mind that, child—I must do my duty—and I won't have any foolishness with Baz Boynford."

Then he helped himself liberally to venison and corn bread. He had said his say and laid down the law of marriage in his household. Then he talked of his long and successful tramp over the mountains. But if fathers forget that love takes no account of politics or religion, young daughters with love in their hearts do not, and certainly her father's words did not convince Keziah there was any great wickedness in thinking of Basil Boynford, and she bent her brown face over her plate, eating little and wondering much how she would get down the valley to a frolic to be held that night, to which all the young people of the neighborhood were invited.

While she was wondering she heard footsteps on the porch and a tap at the door, and who of all men should enter but Basil Boynford. He was tall, long-limbed, square-shouldered, and slightly angular, but with his bright gray eyes, long brown hair, and the light down of youth on the chin of his nut-brown, good-humored face, he was very pleasant to look on. When Keziah saw him much sweetness gathered about her mouth and much trouble in her eyes, which deepened greatly when she turned toward her father and saw the stern look on his face. Basil saw nothing of all this. He was eager to escort Keziah to the frolic in the valley, and he plunged into his mission at once. "We'll have a splendid time," so he said. "You ought to come along, Uncle Ben" (so every one called Benjamin Thew), "you'll think yourself young again." Basil was full of love and hope and there was a rollicking jollity in his voice.

Then Benjamin Thew spoke: "Basil Boynford, Keziah Thew can't go down to the valley or anywhere else with you."

"Sho, Uncle Ben, you're joking; of course we'll go. Why, look here, Uncle Ben. Kizzie wouldn't go with any one else, and I wouldn't go with any one but Kizzie. Why, bless you, Uncle Ben, it wouldn't be any frolic, not to me, without Kizzie."

While Basil was speaking Thew walked over to the wall and lifted his rifle from the pegs on which it rested. Then turning toward Basil, he said: "I won't have any Whig running here after my daughter."

"Sho, now!" said Basil, laughing good naturedly. "If I can swallow your rank Locofocoism without getting sick, you oughtn't to make faces over the little Whig in me."

With that Benjamin Thew raised his rifle, and with an ominous softness in his voice he said: "Basil Boynford, I'll give you just a minute to git out inter the road."

Keziah ran in before the muzzle of her father's rifle to shelter Basil, but he brushed her gently aside and said: "Let him shoot, Kizzie, if he wants to." Then looking into the eye sighting along the rifle-barrel, he added:

"You needn't shoot, Uncle Ben, unless you're spoiling for it. That argument is good: it convinces me I ought to go." Then he went out into the road. And the frolic in the valley was held without the presence of either Basil or Keziah.

If any imagine that Keziah put Basil out of her heart after this, they are mistaken. Opposition does not work that way, and Basil only laughed, greeted Thew with a pleasant "How-de, Uncle Ben," whenever he met him, and whispered soft nonsense to Keziah on the sly whenever he could. So the months wore away until Christmas. The third day after Christmas Benjamin Thew started away from home early in the morning with his long, trusty rifle on his shoulder. At midnight, a thing which never occurred before, he was not at home. Near daylight Basil Boynford entered Thew's house, carrying Benjamin Thew on his back.

In the middle of the afternoon Thew slipped on the rocks. In falling he sprained an ankle severely, and at the same time disturbed a great loose rock which rolled over against the stones between which he fell, so that he was confined and in danger of being crushed if he attempted to move the rock in any but one direction, and as to that one he was powerless. Basil Boynford, who was hunting higher up on the mountain, heard his cries for help, and hurried to his side. When he saw who it was, and how he was confined, Basil sat down near him, with his rifle across his lap.

"Well, Uncle Ben," he said, quietly, "you're in a pretty tight fix, ain't you? Accidents ain't no respecters of persons, are they, Uncle Ben? Even your old hide-bound Locofocos are liable to 'em, and you'd like to have help, wouldn't you, Uncle Ben? Now, I'm willing to help you, if you are a Locofoco—for a price, Uncle Ben; for a price, mind you! I won't make any faces about your Locofocoism, and you stand out of the way between me and Kizzie. That's the price, Uncle Ben."

Thew refused.

"All right, Uncle Ben; I'll wait. You had the best of the argement that night. You put me out inter the road, and I've got just a leetle the best end of the argement now."

So Basil waited, sitting on a rock a few feet away, and occasionally walking up and down, stamping his feet to beat the chill out of his bones. The sun went down, the night air became colder, and Thew had not uttered one word after his first refusal of assent to Basil's proposal.

Shortly after midnight Basil stood near his head, and said, gently:

"I'm sorry for you, Uncle Ben, for you're a pretty good man, as Locofocos go, and I'm thinking the heavy frost will make it powerful unpleasant for you afore morning, and after that you can't stand between me and Kizzie. When a fellow's dead he loses his argement. Don't he, Uncle Ben?"

Then Thew muttered, "I wish I had pledged her! I wish I had." After a little pause he added, "I ain't sure but you're right about that, Baz, and I s'pose I might as well have it go on while I'm living as after I'm dead."

"That's about the size of it, Uncle Ben, and a very sensible way of looking at it."

"Very well, Baz, get me out and help me home."

"Certain, Uncle Ben, certain, and I'm powerful sorry if you've been inconvenienced, powerful sorry. But you see it's took a long time to git the argement through you."

Basil rolled the stone away and lifted Thew, who, with the cold and his injury, was unable to stand on his feet. Then Basil took the injured and chilled man on his back. When they were in sight of Thew's home Benjamin Thew said:

"Baz, you're a pretty stout lad, for I ain't no chicken to carry."

Basil laughed and walked on briskly. "Oh," he said, "you're Kizzie's father; that makes the load lighter, Uncle Ben."

"Well, Baz," Thew responded, "there are worse fellows than you, and I'm a man of my word in letter and sperit, but I'm thinking if you want Kizzie bad you had better not brag much about your convincing argement."

"Oh, Uncle Ben, I'm not of bragging stock."

"That's sensible, Baz, and if I was you and wanted Kizzie right bad, I think I wouldn't never let her hear it; not that I'm objecting, Baz, you may tell her as soon as you get to the door, but I'm giving you fair warning, to keep my promise in sperit as well as word."

In two weeks Benjamin Thew was on his feet, and in time the guests assembled at Thew's house to witness the marriage of Keziah and Basil. Among the guests was one Rhoda Roynford, a cousin of Basil's. He accompanied her to Thew's. On the way he confided to her the story of the cold night on the mountain side, about which he afterward said: "It only shows what a fool a man can be at times." Rhoda was an open-mouthed, rattle-brained creature. She ran into the room where Keziah was dressed, and looking pretty as brides do, only waiting for the arrival of Basil to have the ceremony begin, "Oh, how lovely you look. I don't wonder at Basil, dear me; but it was the boldest and smartest thing, and did you never know how your father came to consent?"

Then the story came out. Rattle-brained Rhoda did not observe how the color was disappearing from Keziah's cheek. When she concluded Keziah opened the door, and seeing Basil she beckoned to him. When he was in the room and the door closed, she asked: "Basil, is this story Rhoda tells true?"

Basil hesitated a little, and then admitted.

Then Keziah said: "Come into the other room, Basil." There was something in her low voice that filled Basil with alarm. In the other room and among the guests, Keziah raised her voice. "Friends," she said, "there will be no marriage here to-day." There was a little trembling in her voice, which was quite strong and audible to every one in the room. Basil expostulated. So did Benjamin Thew. Then his daughter whispered in his ear, "Pap, I have heard how he won your consent."

"Nonsense, Kizzie, I think I would have done the same for your mother."

"I don't believe it, pap. It was cruel, very cruel, and I will never marry any man who can be cruel to my father. Never, pap, never!"

Then Keziah turned to the wondering guests: "Come, friends, where is the fiddle? Let us dance." She took the arm of the oldest man in the party. "Come, Uncle Ted, you'll be my partner. If we don't have a wedding, we'll have a good time all the same." The music struck up, and light feet carried wondering heads through the mazes of the Virginia reel.

Five years later the war began. Benjamin Thew and Basil Boynford espoused different sides in the great contest. At the first Bull Run Benjamin Thew heard the command: "Forward! guide center! double quick! march!" He rushed forward and never returned. He was buried on the field where he fell beside his comrades in gray.

The war storm rolled over the land. Several times it approached the home of Keziah Thew, and then receded. In 1863 it burst upon a valley a few miles away. When the battle was over the wrecks of humanity were gathered in a temporary hospital. Tender-hearted Keziah came down from the hills to help the suffering. "I am not on your side," she said to the officer in charge, "but pity and affection have no sides."

The surgeon looked into her sweet, patient face, and gladly accepted her aid. She went about among the wounded blue coats like a ministering angel, with a face of pity and a touch of gentleness, helping the living and whispering words of comfort to the dying. On the second night she was in camp she heard a voice behind her: "Kizzie, is that you, or am I dreaming?" It was Basil Boynford who spoke. The surgeons had amputated both his legs and his life hung on a slender thread. Keziah bent down and kissed him. From that moment he began to grow stronger. When camp broke up Keziah carried Basil over the hills to her home, where she nursed him until he was as well as he ever will be in this world, then she drove with him to his little farm and set his house in order.

Years have passed away. Sweet peace touches the land with happiness and covers it with garlands. Many have gone wooing to the home of Keziah Thew and to all she has said: "I never had heart enough for but one love," and though in all these years she has gone every day, until the threads of gray in her head outnumber the brown, to see what she could do for mutilated Basil Boynford, he has never spoken of the love in his heart which time and Keziah's tender care have strengthened.

Beer.

As for malt liquors: Excellent ale, pure and healthful, is imported from England and Scotland, and some very good beer from continental Europe. Of American ale, some is good and much—especially of the brands that have built up saloon reputation—is bad. American beer, particularly that made in and near New York, must be viewed with grave suspicion. The business of manufacturing it has grown in a short time to vast proportions, and tempting many to engage in it by the excessive profits it affords, has engendered the keenest rivalry. Unfortunately, that rivalry has led, not to the perfection of the product, but to the cheapening of production by employment of rice, glucose, corn and other substitutes for good barley malt; the use of various drugs to take the place of hops or to give supposably desirably effects of flavor, color and headiness, or to compel the thirst of the drinker, and the evil abbreviation of the time necessary for honest brewing. The latter wickedness is perhaps the worst, as it is the one most generally practiced. Four months at least should elapse after beer is brewed before it is drunk, to give time for the proper fermentation and clearing from the baleful yeast germs and impure matter that in its earlier processes it necessarily contains. But in our local beer fermentation is artificially stopped and the stuff is vended when it is no more than fourteen days to two months old. At best, very new beer is blended with that slightly older. Brewers claim that 50 per cent. of properly fermented beer six months old and 50 per cent. of two months old and but half fermented gives 100 per cent. of beer four months old, which is on a par with the affirmation that one fresh egg and one rotten egg mixed gives two good eggs. The universal practice of adding half a pound of bicarbonate of soda to each barrel of beer is a very bad one for drinkers.

We get some fairly good beer from Detroit, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other Western cities, and in Philadelphia there is one notably good beer made by an honest and eccentric old German, but good beer made in or near New York, even by brewers who in times past have most loudly claimed honesty for their product, can only be hoped for as a thing of the future, when it shall be necessary to keep intelligent people from discarding beer altogether. —*James H. Connelly, in The Cook.*

Twins That Look Alike and Think Alike.

Watkinsville boasts as many pretty girls as any town in Georgia to its population, and none are more popular than the twin sisters, Misses Sallie and Mollie Woodis. These young ladies resemble each other so nearly that even their intimate friends are often at a loss to tell "t'other from which," and they have a good deal of fun at the expense of young men who mistake which sister they are speaking to. They are devotedly attached to each other, and have never had a cross word. In fact, not only their tastes and wishes but their thoughts flow in the same channel. It is a singular fact, but nevertheless true, that when one's mind dwells upon a subject the other's thoughts are exactly the same. This has been tested time and again by friends calling one at a time aside and asking her thoughts, and they are found to be identical.—*Savannah News.*

ACCORDING to Prof. Tyndall's investigations, the singularly blue color of the water of Lake Geneva is due to the presence of small mineral particles, probably derived from glacier dust, brought into the lake by drainage from glacier streams.

ALL other knowledge is hurtful to one who has not the science of honesty and good nature.

HUMOR.

DID Mary have a little lamb, or did owe.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

IT is highly improper to call an oleomargarine joke a chestnut. It is a butternut.—*Washington Hatchet.*

A GOOD happy tight don't improve the appetite.—*Marathon Independent.*

IF an ordinary man was muscled like a flea he could throw a book agent two miles.—*Chicago Ledger.*

AN exchange says that a woman who eats onions will keep a secret. She will also keep a man at a distance.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A POET asks: "What is warmer than a woman's love?" We infer that he never picked up a newly coined horse-shoe, fresh from the forge.—*Norristown Herald.*

BEAUTY is not confined to one particular rank in life, nor yet is homeliness, but we want somebody to tell us of a young lady with a million in her own right who hasn't a good figure.—*Fall River Advance.*

WHENEVER you see a young lady who wears a tearful, agonized look, do not for a moment think that she has lost a dear friend or suffered any great affliction. She probably wears tight shoes. —*Brooklyn Times.*

A GREAT many people seem to think that Adam had a hard time after the fall, but they fail to remember how the wind was tempered to the shorn lamb in the blissful felicity Adam enjoyed in never having a mother-in-law.—*St. Paul Herald.*

"DID not the sight of the boundless blue sea, bearing on its bosom the white-winged fleets of commerce, fill you with emotion?" "Yes," replied the traveler, "for a while it did, but after a while it didn't fill me with anything. It sorter emptied me."—*Texas Siftings.*

"My dear," remonstrated a wife, peering out from under the bedclothes, "I do wish you would use the word 'shoot.' It sounds better." "It may sound better at times," replied her husband, who was noisily pursuing his heel, "but when a man steps on a tack he wants the old version.—*New York Sun.*

MISS B.—I wish that conceited fool wouldn't annoy me so much with his attentions. I wish he'd mind his own business. Miss F.—He can't mind his own business, Miss B. Because he's got no business? Miss F.—Because he's got no mind.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"IN London the people pray especially for editors." Any one who has read the lengthy and heavy editorials in the *Times* and other London dailies, and the pointless and funereal jokes in the comic weeklies printed there, must admit that certain editors in that city badly need especial prayers. But the praying doesn't seem to effect a reform in this respect.—*Norristown Herald.*

SMITH—"What is Brown doing now on the *Item*?" Jones (an editor)—"Everything, from writing poetry up to soliciting advertisements." Smith—"You mean from soliciting up to writing poetry, don't you?" Jones—"Did you ever read any of Brown's poetry?" Smith—"No." Jones (conclusively)—"I thought not."—*Puck.*

"O," said Mary Ann, the cook, in singing the glories of Ireland, "at home in me native town there are sthreets of most beauteeous corn-craik houses!" "What are corn-craik houses?" asks Gretchen, the nurse-maid. "O, the loikes of thim ignorint furriners!" groans Mary Ann. "Why, corn-craik loike the corn-craik pavements yez have here."—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE author of a book called "Man's Birthright" says "There is a great principle of nature which governs the relation of mankind to property; it is a fiat of the cosmos." Now that that vital question is settled, it is hoped that he will let us know what sort of principle it is that governs those editors in this country who denounce everything American and praise everything English—from a book to an iron-clad vessel.—*Norristown Herald.*

QUATRAINS.

A Sister's Love.

A sister's love! how sweet! 'Tis far above
All other love, when it is found and true;
Ah, who can doubt it when it is the love
That some one else's sister feels for you?

My Lady's Rating.

My lady's voice is melody to me,
The ripple music in the rustle of her skirts,
But what avails it all, alas! when she
Is the most incorrigible of flirts.

Supererogatory.

Don't kick a man when he is down, for know
That justice may demand some reparation;
Besides, who deals a prostrate man a blow,
Performs a work of supererogation.

A Valuable Maxim.

Wherever your lot is cast your duty do;
The man is happy who is well beloved;
The breezes never through the whiskers blew
Of any man whose cheeks were closely shaved.

The Man Who Has Credit.

He's happy who makes payments as he goes,
Whom never fear of creditor e'er dismays;
But happier is the man who always owes
And still gets all the credit that he wants.
—*Boston Courier.*

A Rare Old Patriot.

Colonel George Mathews, afterward Governor of Georgia, was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs, in South Carolina, and was left on the field as the Continental forces were retiring to take another position. A British soldier, in passing him, seeing he was alive, lifted his musket to stab him with his bayonet. His commander caught the musket, and said:

"Would you murder a wounded officer?"

Colonel Mathews, turning upon his back, asked:

"To whom do I owe my life?"

"To me," said the British lieutenant.

Colonel Mathews saw the uniform was British, and said in an angry tone:

"Well, sir, I want you to know that I scorn a life saved by a d—d Britou."
—*Savannah News.*

A "Madman's" Legacy.

"Sire," exclaimed a man in the homely garb of a mechanic to Richelieu, Prime Minister of France, as he was entering his palace, "sire, I have made a discovery which will make rich and great the nation which shall develop it. Sire, will you give me an audience?"

Richelieu, constantly importuned, finally ordered the "madman" imprisoned. Even so still he did not desist from declaring his "delusion," which one day attracted the attention of a British nobleman, who heard De Caus's story, and developed his discovery of steam power!

All great discoveries are at first derided.

Seven years ago a man yet under middle age, enriched by a business which covered the continent, found himself suddenly stricken down. When his physicians said recovery was impossible, he used a new discovery, which, like all advances in science, had been bitterly opposed by the schoolmen. Nevertheless, it cured him, and out of gratitude therefor he consecrated a part of his wealth to the spreading of its merits before the world. Such, in brief, is the history of Warner's safe cure, which has won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound, and which is finally winning on its merits alone the approval of the most conservative practitioners. Its fame now belts the globe.—*The Herald.*

Blaine and Hatton.

"Let me tell you a little story about Jim Blaine and Frank Hatton," said a passenger from Burlington. "A few years ago Blaine was out in Iowa, making speeches, and Hatton was then Chairman of our State Committee, and of course went along with as big a man as Blaine to the various meetings. They were on the cars one day, going to a country town to speak at a meeting, when Blaine turned to Hatton and said:

"'At this town we're going to I believe there's a man named Chris Schlagle, isn't there?'

"'Yes,' replied Hatton, 'and I know him by sight.'

"'If you see him on the grounds,' said Blaine, 'point him out to me. I used to know him down in Washington County, Pennsylvania.'

"After Blaine and Hatton had got upon the stand, and while some local orator was speaking, Hatton spoke to Blaine and told him where Schlagle was standing. Blaine got up and marched straight for the man pointed out to him.

"'How are you, Chris?' he exclaimed, holding out his hand. 'I remember you well. You have changed very little since I knew you down in Washington County. I never forget a face. How is Mrs. Schlagle?'

"'B-but my name ain't Schlagle,' replied the astonished farmer; 'my name is Schermerhorn, and I was never in Pennsylvania in my life.'

"Blaine walked back to the platform quite discomfited. Hatton said he had made a mistake, but Blaine looked at him in a queer sort of a way, as if to say, 'I'll get even with you yet.'"—*Chicago Herald.*

From the National Capital.

The Washington *Post* says: We admire the stand taken by numerous eminent physicians in changing the mode of treatment of coughs and colds, and publicly indorsing Red Star Cough Cure because it is efficacious, free from dangerous ingredients, and without morphia or opium. This excellent remedy costs but twenty-five cents.

How Old Sol Used to Shine.

In 1803 and 1804 the Rhine, Loire, and Seine ran dry. The heat in several French provinces during the summer of 1705 was equal to that in a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dared venture out between noon and 4 p. m.

In 1718 many shops had to close. The theaters never opened their doors for three months. Not a drop of water fell during six months.

In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees.

In 1779 the heat at Bologna was so great that a great number of people were stifled. There was not sufficient air for the breath, and people had to take refuge under ground.

In July, 1793, the heat became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up, and fruit dried on the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwelling-houses cracked and split up. Meat went bad in an hour.

The Officers Passed Them.

A year or so ago a merchant vessel was sent to Havana to bring back to the United States some shipwrecked sailors. While there they obtained a lot of cheap cigars, which they corded up in a great pile on the deck. Over this pile, which looked very much like cord wood, they threw a lot of old sail cloth, and when the customs officers asked them if they had any dutiable goods on board they pointed to this pile and said it contained cigars. The customs officers thought they were being guyed, and did not look at them.

A Lucky Man.

"A lucky man is rarer than a white crow," says Juvenal, and we think he knew. However, we have heard of thousands of lucky ones, and we propose to let their secret out. They were people broken down in health, suffering with liver, blood, and skin diseases, scrofula, dropsy, and consumption, and were lucky enough to hear of and wise enough to use Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign blood purifier, tonic, and alterative of the age.

Is the bright lexicon of youth—and beauty—there is no such word as veil.—*San Francisco Ingleside.*

Decline of man or woman, prematurely induced by excesses or bad practices, speedily and radically cured. Book (illustrated), 10 cents in stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The inventor of a flying machine is sorely to be pitied.—*Boston Times.*

From the Mildest Ailment of the stomach to the deadliest epidemic fever, CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS is conquering maladies which have defied the faculty. Dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, urinary complaints, biliousness, nervous disabilities, and all disorders not organic, are obliterated by this matchless vegetable tonic and alterative.

BETTER THAN A GOLDEN LEG.

"Miss Kilmansegg and her golden leg," will never be forgotten so long as the genius of Thomas Hood, with all his gentle humor and tender pathos is remembered, but it is doubtful if any one will ever envy the heroine of that poem her unique limb, which brought with it so many misfortunes. In this prosaic age a good strong leg of flesh, bone, and muscle is much to be preferred, whether its possessor be a professional pedestrian or a solid unassuming citizen.

It is to this last class that Mr. M. P. Schrock, of 672 West Lake street, Chicago, belongs. Mr. Shrock is a well-known dry goods merchant, and counts himself fortunate in having a pair of good strong legs. For one of his legs he has a peculiar regard, as he came near losing it through rheumatism. Athlophoros saved it for him, however, and for that invaluable remedy he now cherishes an almost equal regard. The story is well told by Mr. Schrock in his own words:

"During the Spring of 1884 I was stricken with rheumatism in its very worst form, and was confined to my bed entirely helpless for about four weeks. My leg pained me so intensely that I could not let it rest on the bed without some support. So I had a pulley attached from the ceiling and to that a sling was fastened. I could rest my leg in this, changing the height, and in that manner I managed to obtain some little relief. During the four weeks I lay in bed I tried many remedies without avail. Finally I made a change and employed physicians. They tried their very best to give me relief, but could not. Instead of getting better, I was growing worse.

"My doctor finally decided that it would be necessary to make an incision in my thigh, and if there was not a marked improvement in my condition from that operation, that amputation of my leg would be required. This, as you may well imagine, discouraged and disheartened me beyond measure. About this time my wife noticed in a Richmond, Ind., paper, for which we subscribe, the name of a personal friend who had been cured by the use of Athlophoros. She called my attention to it, and I said at once, 'Get a bottle and try it.' She bought a bottle, the doctor was discharged and we began using it immediately. I experienced great relief in the first few doses. In two days after I began with the medicine I was in my store attending to my business, and I have not been troubled with rheumatism since."

"How much Athlophoros did you use for this remarkable cure, Mr. Schrock?"

"About one and a third bottles. The remaining two-thirds of a bottle is still unused at my house."

"Don't you think it was a very quick cure for so bad a case?" was asked.

"I certainly think it not only quick," answered Mr. Schrock, "but wonderful, and I feel that I cannot say too much for Athlophoros. I never let an opportunity pass when I can recommend it, as it surely did everything for me."

Mr. Schrock is now in the best of health, and considers himself a living example of what Athlophoros can do for those whom rheumatism has brought even to death's door.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price, one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he insists it do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

It requires your enthusiastic Wagnerite to distinguish between opera and uproar. *Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A Druggist's Story.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

The Youths' Companion Offer,

which appeared two weeks ago, was most liberal, and will be repeated this year. Now is the time to subscribe and get the rest of the year free. The *Companion* comes every week, is handsomely illustrated, and interests every member of the household. Perry Mason & Co., are publishers, Boston, Mass.

Chronic Catarrh.—The result of 25 years' Catarrh:—the bridge, or division of my nose, was about half gone. I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; have used four bottles, applying it to the affected parts with a swab, which has about cured up the nostrils. I find previously tried all other remedies on the market without permanent relief.—L. A. Wood, 96 N. High street, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

The Children's Health must not be neglected. Colds in the head and sneezing bring on Catarrh and throat and lung affections. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied with the finger. It also cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, the worst cases yielding to it in a short time. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Those to whom I have sold Athlophoros speak of it in the highest praise and recommend it to others. No medicine for rheumatism or neuralgia has given such complete satisfaction. D. W. Hurd, druggist, Aurora, Illinois.

THE Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

I find Ely's Cream Balm good for Catarrh of long standing.—M. N. Lasley, 1931 West Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.

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If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

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of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

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hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

Liquor Laws.

In truth, liquor laws are either to make men better who do not want to be made better, or to make men better who have not self-control, and in both cases at the expense of others. "You shall not enjoy a glass of beer, because if you can get it, so can I, and I shall make a beast of myself." Or, "You shall not enjoy one glass of beer, because you take too many." Is that just? Is it a warrantable interference? Then see the mischief of such laws. The public conscience does not go with them. It is certain they will be broken. Every one knows that stealing is wrong; disgrace follows conviction. But every one knows that drinking a glass of beer is not wrong; no discredit attaches to it. It is done, and when done against the law, you have the usual mischiefs of law breaking, smuggling, informations, oaths, perjury, shuffling, and lies. Besides, as a matter of fact, it fails. Nothing can show this more strongly than the failure in Wales of the Sunday Closing act. Further, what is to be done? Is the sale of drink to be suspended all over the United Kingdom? Impossible. In parts only? Then all the more will be sold elsewhere. On certain days only? Then provision will be made for a store of it, and the drunkard will sot himself at home with no eyes on him to check him. Consider, too, the practical unfairness on men, who, having no cellar, trust to the public house for what is a reasonable and wholesome enjoyment when not abused. Can nothing then be done by law to diminish the mischief caused by drink? I say "No." Whether it is desirable to limit the number of drink shops is a matter as to which I have great doubt and difficulty. But grant that there is the right to forbid it wholly, or partially, in place or time, I say it is a right which should not be exercised. To do so is to interfere with the innocent enjoyment of millions in order to lessen the mischief arising from the folly or evil propensities, not of themselves, but of others. And, further, that such legislation is attended with the mischiefs which always follow from the creation of offenses in law which are not so in conscience. Punish the mischievous drunkard—indeed, perhaps, even punish him for being drunk in public, and so a likely source of mischief. Punish, on the same principle, the man who sells drink to the drunken. But go no further. Trust to the good sense and improvement of mankind, and let charity be shown to those who would trust to them rather than to law. —*Drink—Lord Bramwell.*

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

No Check on Bank Tellers.

Scott's steal was the leading topic of conversation in the banks during the day. Several bank Presidents were asked whether paying tellers as a rule were so situated that they could walk off with large sums of money without being immediately detected. President F. D. Tappan, of the Gallatin National Bank, answered this question by pointing to his paying teller and saying: "That man handles the money. He could take a million dollars out of here and I would not know it."

O. D. Baldwin, President of the Fourth National, said that he knew of no means to prevent paying tellers from stealing if they were bound to steal. "A man who handles large sums of money has got to be trusted," said Mr. Baldwin. "It is true that paying tellers are required to give bonds, but the amount of the bond in each individual case is so small that it but a fraction of what the man can easily slip into his pockets. Not a day passes but there is some discussion among bankers as to what can be done to prevent thefts by employes. The question is one of deep solicitude with the heads of financial institutions." Mr. Baldwin conducted the reporter into the "cage" which inclosed the paying teller of the Fourth National. "Mr. ——, show me a parcel of money," said the President. The teller handed Mr. Baldwin a package about ten inches thick containing several large envelopes filled with greenbacks, national bank bills and gold certificates of very large denominations.

"How much is there in this package?" asked the President.

"A little more than $5,000,000," answered the teller.

"Now, see here," said Mr. Baldwin to the reporter, pulling out one of the envelopes, which was about an inch and a half thick, "this envelope contains just $1,000,000; what is to prevent the teller from slipping it into his pocket and taking it away?"

"Nothing except his honesty," interposed the teller.

"Well," continued Mr. Baldwin, "I don't know of any banking institution where the paying teller has not the same opportunities that he has here. Bank officers are compelled to place implict confidence in their tellers?"—*New York Times.*

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Gen. Gillespie's Arab Horse.

The confidence of a horse in a firm rider and his own courage is great, as was conspicuously evinced in the case of an Arab possessed by the late Gen. Sir Robert R. Gillespie, who being present on the race course of Calcutta during one of the great Hindu festivals, when several hundred thousand people may be assembled to witness all kinds of shows, was suddenly alarmed by the shrieks of the crowd and informed that a tiger had escaped from his keeper. Sir Robert immediately called for his horse, and grasping a boar spear which was in the hands of one of the crowd rode to attack this formidable enemy. The tiger probably was amazed at finding himself in the middle of such a number of shrieking beings flying from him in all directions, but the moment he perceived Sir Robert he crouched with the attitude of preparing to spring at him, and that instant the gallant soldier passed his horse in a leap over the tiger's back and struck the spear through his spine. The horse was a small gray, afterward sent home by him a present to the Prince Regent. When Sir Robert fell at the storming of Kalunga his favorite black charger, bred at the Cape of Good Hope, and carried by him to India, was at the sale of his effects competed for by several officers of his division and finally knocked down to the privates of the Eighth Dragoons, who contributed their prize money to the amount of £500 sterling to retain this commemoration of their late commander. Thus the charger was always led at the head of a regiment on a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was indulged with taking his ancient station at the color stand, where the salute of passing squadrons was given at drill and on reviews. When the regiment was ordered home, the funds of the privates running low, he was bought for the same sum by a relative of ours, who provided funds and a paddock for him, where he might end his days in comfort; but when the corps had marched and the sound of trumpet had departed he refused to eat, and on the first opportunity, being led out to exercise, he broke from his groom, and, galloping to his ancient station on the parade, after neighing aloud, dropped down and died.—*Horses, by Lieut.-Col. Charles Hamilton Smith.*

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low. Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter. 3

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Respectfully, G. W. CROUTER.

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall,

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

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To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
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The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

Farm for Sale or Exchange.
One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041

Coast Defenses.

Mr. Tilden has written a long letter to Mr. Carlisle, who has been chosen speaker of the house of representatives, urging the necessity of substantial coast defenses, closing with the following pertinent paragraph:

"In constructing permanent fortifications, and in providing an ample supply of the best modern artillery, the annual cost of maintainence is inconsiderable. Nearly the whole expenditure is in the original outlay for construction. If we do not make the expenditure necessary to provide for our sea coast defenses when we have a surplus, and have no need to levy new taxes, we certainly will not make those expenditures when we have no longer a surplus in the treasury. To leave our vast interests defenseless in order to reduce the cost of whiskey to its consumers would be a solecism. The present time is peculiarly favorable for providing for this great national necessity too long neglected. Not only does the surplus in the trrasury supply ample means to meet this great public want without laying new burdens upon the people, but the work can now be done at a much lower cost than has ever before been possible. The defensive works would consist almost entirely of steel and iron. These materials can now be had at unprecedently low prices. A vast supply of machinery and of labor called into existence by a great vicissitude in the steel and iron industries offers itself to our service. We should have the satisfaction of knowing while we were availing ourselves of the supplies which would ordinarily be unattainable, we were setting in motion important industries and giving employment to labor in a period of depression. With encouragement by the guarantee of work, or, perhaps, by the government itself furnishing the plant, the inventive genius of our people would be applied to the creation of new means and improved machinery, and establishments would spring into existence capable of supplying all of the national wants, and rendering us completely independent of all other countries in respect to the means of national defense."

How the Tariff Affects Shipbuilding.

At the recent conference of free traders and revenue reformers in Chicago, Mr. Gibbons, the Wilmington shipbuilder, recited the evil effects of tariff upon the shipbuilding interests in the following words:

"The only manufacturing industry that has enjoyed absolute protection from the competition of foriegn capital is that of building ships—the one that above all others, fits, in an unqualified way, a people to maintain their independence and to receive and enjoy the respect of other nations. This one seems to have been that upon which the crushing influence of protection has been most felt, and almost the only one that is nearly dead. I speak of that which I personally know when I tell you that it it is about as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle' as for an American shipbuilder to build a steamship at a price that would return to him the money he would expend in producing it, leaving all ideas of profit clear out of all consideration. High-tariff duties, or, as they are familiarly called, Protection to American Industry, have protected this noble calling to its death, in that they have caused the advance on prices of all things so that little or nothing produced in the United States can be sold abroad, save only raw materials, and only a few of these, resulting in no business for ships to do. It is not strange that none are built. * * *

"Previons to 1862, before the present high measure of taxation was established, there were upwards of twenty large ship-yards in and around New York city, and more than half as many large foundries and machine shops, all engaged in building vessels and the machinery for them. To-day scarce any of either remain. If the consequences resulting from high-tariff duties have not worked their destruction, pray what did it?"

Michigan Harbors.

Advance copies of the report of the chief of engineers of the army have been printed. The report contains much information of great importance to the navigation interests of Michigan. The report will be endorsed and sent to congress by the secretary of war this week. The chief recommendation is that the government purchase the Portage Lake ship canal of the Portage Lake and River Improvement company for the purpose of making the same a free water way. The engineer recommends the purchase for $350,000; says it is demanded and warranted by the already large and increasing commerce of Lake Superior. At the opening of congress, Senator Conger will introduce a bill to carry out his recommendation. It is proposed to build new and enlarged locks at Sault St. Marie to obtain a depth of 20 feet of water in both the canal and the river. The estimated cost of these improvements is $1,700,000, and $250,000 is asked for to commence the work. To continue and complete the work of getting 20 feet of water in Hay Lake channel, St. Mary's river, the report calls for $2,334,115, and the amount asked for to be expended during the next fiscal year is $500,000.

The obligation to the government to build a dry dock at Sault St. Marie is referred to in the engineer's report. The estimate for carrying this out is $353,872, and the amount which can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year is $215,000, of which $150,000 should be appropriated by the United States, and $65,000 (more or less) transferred by the state of Michigan. The estimated cost of improvements at St. Clair Flats Canal is $153,298.

The work of getting a navigable depth of four feet in the Grand river below Grand Rapids will be continued under the $18,204.22 unexpended and still available. For the harbor of refuge at Portage Lake a navigable channel 300 feet wide and 18 feet deep is sought. To complete this work $197,500 is needed, and $150,000 is asked for the next fiscal year. The project for the ice harbor at Belle river is to get a channel 30 feet wide and 13 feet deep and make a safe harbor against running ice. The estimated cost is $14,465.

The following estimates for other Michigan harbors and amounts needed for the coming fiscal year are given.

	For completion	For next fiscal year.
Frankfort harbor	$80,000	$50,000
Manistee harbor	102,700	50,000
Ludington harbor	419,185	250,000
Charlevoix harbor	115,000	50,000
Pentwater harbor	55,000	40,000
White River harbor	94,225	50,000
Muskegon harbor	113,625	100,000
Grand Haven harbor	210,000	150,000
Black Lake harbor	20,000	20,000
Saugatuck harbor	8,000	8,000
South Haven harbor	82,000	40,000
St. Joseph harbor	51,000	51,000
Cheboygan harbor	100,000	50,000
Thunder Bay harbor	10,000	5,000

What is This But Robbery.

In the course of a speech at Birmingham, England, Nov. 12, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the radical leader, gave the following illustration of the operation of a protective tariff: "I will tell you something that I do not think I have ever told in public before—a very curious incident in my commercial experience. The Americans had a duty of about 100 per cent. upon screws, to protect that poor industry, to keep it in the country for the benefit of working classes. In spite of the duty of 100 per cent. we were able to send screws there, and we did send very large quantities. What happened? The American manufacturers came over here and they said: 'We are making 100 per cent upon our capital. If you continue to send screws to America we shall of course be obliged to reduce our prices. That will of course shut you out, but reduce our profits. That will not be good for either of us. Now let us make a bargain. We will pay you so much a year to sit still and not send a screw to America.' Well they did it. [Loud laughter and cheers.] They did it, and my firm received a handsome income for years from the American manufacturers, protected as they were by the folly and stupidity of this protectionist legislation. We received a very comfortable income to sit with folded hands and send no screws to America. [Renewed laughter.] But after a little while the American manufacturers went to congress and said: 'Here is a native manufacturer deserves protection, employs a lot of working people in danger of being ruined by competition from abroad. You must raise the duties—and raise the duties to abont 120 or 150 per cent. And then of course our income ceased, and we were shut ont. But now I want you to see who are the losers in the thing. Not the American manufacturers who were able to make 100 per cent upon their capital and pay a handsome subsidy. The only people who suffered were the working classes of the United States who had to pay more for every screw they used and every manufacture in which they were engaged."

W. H. Vanderbilt Dead.

A dispatch was received by telephone Tuesday night, announcing that W. H. Vanderbilt, the railroad king, died of paralysis that afternoon. Mr. Vanderbilt was in apparent excellent health, and was discussing the new terminal facilities of the B. & O. with his friend Mr. Garrett, at the time.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Letters of administration were granted on the estate of John McCullough, the actor. He left property to the value of $45,000, of which $20,000 was in personal effects.

The firm of W. E. Connor & Co., stock brokers in New York, will be dissolved by the retirement of Jay Gould and his son George, who intend to devote their time to the management of three corporations. The senior Gould expects to take a five months' cruise in the yacht Atalanta.

By setting fire to a mattress, the three little children of Mrs. Patrick Fitzgerald, living at Providence, R. I., were suffocated.

The franchise of the Providence Base Ball Club has been purchased by Mr. Soden, of Boston, but not for the Boston Club. Radbourn, the pitcher, has signed to play with the Bostons next season.

Major General Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division New York National Guard, President of the Board of Health, and Secretary of the Armory Board, was indicted at New York for bribery, and arrested and locked up at police headquarters. Furthermore, Mayor Grace has preferred against him charges of fraud and conversion of public money.

Up to the end of November 8,180 immigrants arrived at Toronto, Can., of which 1,819 went to the Western States. The arrivals last year for the same period were 12,600, 3,100 going West.

Cummings & Check, furnishing goods at New York, failed for $70,000.

General Alexander Shaler, who was arrested at New York for receiving bribes in connection with the purchase of armory sites, was released on $10,000 bail.

WESTERN.

The Circuit Court of Cincinnati has ordered certificates of election to issue to the four Republican candidates for the Ohio State Senate from Hamilton County.

A death from yellow fever occurred on board the steamer Venezuela in the harbor of New Orleans.

Officials of the Union Pacific Road have filed at Lincoln articles of incorporation for the Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Railway, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The survey is being made, and work is to commence early in the spring.

Reports were to the effect that new gold fields had been discovered in Alaska, which were yielding very rich ore.

A boiler explosion at McGregor, Iowa, killed Edward Chamberlain, and Hiram Barker, another employé, is not expected to survive.

The headquarters of the Cattle-Growers' Association has been fixed at St. Louis. The new Secretary, Colonel Cunningham, of Texas, being sick, Mr. Allen, who has been Assistant Secretary under Mr. Atwater, will serve for three months.

The militia, police, and municipal officers of Indianapolis, on Sunday, the 29th ult., escorted the remains of Vice-President Hendricks, from his residence to the Court House. Every building on the line of march was draped in mourning. The body lay in state Sunday and Monday, and was viewed by thousands of people. Mrs. Hendricks sent a message to President Cleveland urging him to remain in Washington, owing to the weighty public reasons that exist against his coming West to attend her late husband's funeral. Many public men, both Republicans and Democrats, called upon the President and urged him not to make the trip, and he received many letters and telegrams on the subject, opposing his going. The Executive finally decided to heed the advice and remain at the capital. He said:

> In the first moment of the shock of Mr. Hendricks' death I yielded to my inclination, and declared my intention to be present at the funeral. Of course, in reaching that conclusion I did not put out of view a peremptory press of public business or what I deemed a sufficient consideration of my duty to the people. The public business I thought I could dispose of by additional application and more hours of work, and I considered it to be my duty to the people to answer a tender sentiment of respect and affection to the dead Vice President which does them great honor. I am satisfied now that I was at fault in considering the question, and that I did not take as comprehensive a view of the duty I owe the public as I should—that is, I did not look at every phase of it, and I am afraid my strong personal desire somewhat clouded my judgment. I am now reminded by some of the best and most patriotic and thoughtful of our citizens that the real and solemn duties of my office are at the National Capital, and that in the present peculiar and delicate situation I ought not to take even the remote chance of accident incident to travel to gratify a sentiment so general and so characteristic as that involved in this subject. I have been profoundly impressed by these considerations, but most of all influenced by their strong and unanimous presentation by the devoted friends of the late Vice President living in his State and city, and their indorsement by the noble and patriotic woman who, in the infinite sorrow of her widowhood, reflects the spirit and character of her honored husband in her solicitude for the public good. I am now certain that neither my desire, nor the sentiment referred to, nor the difficulty that attends in this case a change of design, nor any stubborn idea of heroism, will justify me in subjecting the country to any greater chance of disaster than attends my performance of strict duty here, and that I ought not to inflict upon my countrymen even the unrest and anxiety attending my departure, absence, and return in attendance upon the funeral ceremonies.

The contestants in the recent billiard tournament have agreed to play off the ties in Chicago just before Christmas. The winner will take the net receipts of the games to come, with $1,000 conditionally offered by Mr. Bensinger.

Gov. Hubbard, of Minnesota, has decided not to call an extra session of the Legislature.

From the opening of lake navigation to Nov. 30, there were shipped by lake to Buffalo, 2,783,558 barrels of flour and 48,969,371 bushels of grain. The shipments from Buffalo of coal, cement, and salt are largely in excess of the shipments last season.

The Apache Indians have again broken loose in Arizona. A Tucson dispatch says: The Chiricahuas killed the driver of Graham's bullion team last evening, sixteen miles from San Carlos Agency, and drove off all the stock. The people of the Globe Agency are much alarmed, fearing further depredations. The Indians have killed, besides the driver mentioned, some American herders, nine White Mountain squaws, and several children. The reservation has been raided for sixty miles. The renegades crossed the Gila, going south, at the sub-agency. Gen. Sheridan arrived at Fort Bowie, and is conferring with Gen. Crook.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the Cleveland and Cincinnati election law is unconstitutional.

In regard to the Nebraska land conspiracy, for which several arrests were made at Omaha, it is believed that the same parties have been involved in land frauds in Wyoming. It is said that the conspiracy is heavily backed financially.

The female members of St. Albert's Polish Catholic Church at Detroit threw the new priest into the street and locked the doors. Twenty-five policemen soon dismounted from patrol-wagons and engaged in a bloody fight with the enraged women, who used umbrellas, stones, and clubs. The contest lasted for an hour. The deposed priest quieted his people by promising to remain until the trouble was settled.

SOUTHERN.

A narrow-gauge train was thrown from the track near Gastonia, N. C., twelve persons being seriously wounded.

Mayor Fulton and Colonel R. G. Lowe, editor of the *News*, engaged in an encounter at Galveston, Texas. The Mayor broke a stick over Lowe's arm, and Lowe securing the broken portion, both men belabored each other soundly.

Before the body of John Harvey was interred at Atlanta, Ga., it was noticed that the coffin was very light, and, the lid being removed, the discovery was made that sand had been substituted for the remains, which, it is supposed, the doctors had stolen.

Thomas Lotts was appointed receiver for the Gallego Mill Company, Richmond, Va. Liabilities, $675,000.

John H. Anfdemarle, late of the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans, was indicted for embezzling $25,000 of public funds.

Mayor P. Booker Read, of Louisville, Ky., and City Wharfmaster Creamer were arrested for a fist-fight on a public street.

The school children of New Orleans are contributing five cents per month to purchase a monument to the memory of John J. Audubon, the ornithologist, a native of that city.

H. P. Forwood & Co., a well-known cotton firm of Louisville, made an assignment, with liabilities of $50,000.

An assignment was made by Robert Lawton & Co., saddlery and harness dealers at Baltimore. The assignee's bond is for $100,000.

WASHINGTON.

Washington special: The President and the two New York members of the Cabinet are opposed to a change in the House rules. They fear that any curtailment of the powers of the Appropriations Committee will be looked upon as an attack on Randall, and will widen the breach between the majority and the minority of the party. They are also afraid that the distribution of the appropriation bills among several committees will result in increased appropriations, which would be used to the disadvantage of the Democratic party in the Congressional elections next fall. The administration has little hope now of getting control of the Senate, and if the Democratic party lost the House the administration would feel rather lonesome.

The inquiries of Secretary Manning have developed a strong sentiment against tariff agitation by Congress.

The annual report from the life-saving service shows that there are 203 stations, 157 being on the Atlantic, thirty-eight on the lakes, seven on the Pacific, and one at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. Out of 2,226 lives imperiled in 256 disasters to vessels 2,196 were rescued, and of a total value of property placed in jeopardy amounting to $1,684,450, the report says that $3,352,760 was saved.

John L. Sullivan, who had just secured a divorce, was last week married in Washington to a variety actress named Annie Livingston.

The Federal Commissioner of Railroads recommends that the debt of the Pacific lines be extended to a period more convenient to the companies. The Union Pacific has $225,551,447 of stock and debt; the Central owes $133,823,218.

Under instructions from Secretary Manning, the Customs Collector at Baltimore will make retrenchments in salaries to the amount of $20,000 per annum.

POLITICAL.

The Prohibitionists carried Atlanta, and the county of Fulton, in which it is situated, after a prolonged and desperate contest, by the very narrow majority of 219 in a poll exceeding 9,000 votes. The fight was so fierce as to excite the whole State of Georgia as spectators of the battle. The city proper gave an anti-Prohibition majority of 324, but the county precincts went "dry" by 539, thus beating the "wets" in the city by 219.

The following Federal appointments are announced from Washington:

Richard H. Lancaster to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of St. Louis, Mo. Oliver P. Remick to be First Assistant Engineer in the marine service of the United States. M. L. Cornuck, of Grand Forks, Dak., to be Secretary of Dakota Territory. To be Registers of Land Offices: Robert V. Yeakle, of Little Rock, Ark., at Little Rock, Ark.; Henry C. Tipton, of Melbourne, Ark., at Harrison, Ark.; Chester H. Warner, of Colfax, Washington Territory, at Walla Walla, Washington Territory. Bartholomew Colley, of Salem, Oregon, to be agent for the Indians of the Umatilla agency in Oregon.

Jacob Schoenhof, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Tunstall, England. Frank Je Parke, of West Virginia, to be Principal Clerk of the Public Lands. William K. Ramsay, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Camden, Ark. John R. Thompson, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Camden, Ark.

Postmasters: Edward D. Porter, at Joplin, Mo.; James S. McGee, Paris, Mo.; D. W. Scott, Galena, Ill.; John Marcus, Hamilton, Mo.; Lloyd N. Lease, Tiffin, O.; W. H. Cannon, Merrill, Wis.; Robert J. McNally, Keeseville, N. Y.; Frank White, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The eight Indian murderers sentenced to death for their bloody deeds in the late Northwest rebellion were hanged at Battleford. They met death stoically. The murders for which they were hanged were in each instance cruel and unprovoked. The eight hanged were: Wandering Spirit, leader in Frog Lake massacre, for killing Agent Quinn; Round-the-Sky, for killing Father Fafard at Frog Lake; Manachoos and Miserable Man, for killing Charles Gouin, a British-Columbian half-breed, at Frog Lake; Mapaz and Little Bear, for killing George Dill, brother of the member for Muskoka; Man-without-blood, a young Assiniboine Indian, for killing Bernard Tremont, near Battleford, on the morning of the uprising; Ietch, an old Assiniboine, for killing Instructor Payne, at Eagle Hills. While Riel was alive these men were full of the hope that their lives would be spared, and spent their time in such gayeties and amusement as their position permitted, but with the news of his death their manner changed and they became serious. Upon first learning their own fate and that hope of reprieve was past they broke down and wept for days together.

A subscription has been opened in Montreal for the benefit of the family of Louis Riel.

There were 225 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 234 in the preceding week, and 237, 232, 186, and 115 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, 1882, and 1881 respectively. About 80 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000.

A Washington newspaper asserts that Levi Z. Leiter secured in Europe an ancient box in which Martin Luther kept his Bible, and that it is now used as a receptacle for cigars.

Miss Ada M. Sweet, of Illinois, formerly Pension Agent at Chicago, was married to Mr. J. Beline Carter, at the residence of Captain D. S. S. Samuels, of Brooklyn. They will reside in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FOREIGN.

The steamer Greyhound last month started out from Hong Kong on a trading trip with 120 passengers. When twenty miles from shore, forty of the passengers fired on the officers, killing the captain. The vessel was robbed of $10,000 worth of goods, which were placed on three junks. Six men concerned in the outrage have been captured, and will be beheaded at Canton.

Two naturalized Americans, residents of Illinois, named Peter Jepsen and Martin Graasloch, visiting at Hadersleben, have been ordered to quit Germany.

Charles Stewart Parnell was elected to Parliament from the city of Cork by a vote of 6,745. Timothy Healy, who was on the ticket with him, received 6,536 votes.

Parnell will hold the balance of power in the next English Parliament. A cable special to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

> Several things in regard to the election seem to be settled to-day which were uncertain yesterday. First, the Liberals have abandoned the hope of attaining a majority; second, the most of the Liberals who will sit in the next Parliament will be Moderates, and Lord Hartington will be their leader—not Mr. Chamberlain; third, the Tories will not have a majority over all, and Mr. Parnell will hold the balance of power. The attitude of the Irish leaders has caused the intensest indignation among English Liberals. Several of the largest Liberal employers of labor in Manchester are beginning quietly to get rid of their Irish hands. The Liberal collapse is variously explained. The Tory papers talk incessantly of the "Tory reaction." This is nonsense. There is no Tory reaction. The sweeping defeat of the Liberals in London and Lancashire are entirely due to the Parnellite vote, to the unequaled perfection of its organization, and to the frantic energy of the Irish leaders and rank and file. The Tories are turning upon their Irish allies with amusing celerity. The chief Tory organ has already told Thomas Power O'Connor, whose stumping of Lancashire produced the Tory victories, that he will soon be turned out of his Liverpool seat. The Tories have also defeated the Land-Reform candidates in Scotland, considering that they were thereby defeating Parnell. The fact is, Parnell had refused to have any dealings with the land-restorers, and their sole Irish partisan was Michael Davitt.

Under instructions from the War Office in London, preparations are being made at Alexandria and Cairo for a new expedition to Dongola, comprising about 6,500 men.

Prince Alexander's forces have defeated the Servians at Pirot and captured the town. The Porte has asked the Prince to stop the advance of his victorious troops. Meanwhile Turkish war preparations continue on a large scale.

The German government has declined to permit the landing of an American cable on its coast.

The hangman at Norwich, England, severed the head from the body of Robert Goodale as though it had been done with a razor. Many spectators sickened at the sight. The drop was six feet, and the weight used was fifteen stone.

King Theban, of Burmah, becoming alarmed at the rapid approach of the British expeditionary force, notwithstanding the resistance offered by the Burmese, sent a messenger to Gen. Prendergast begging him to grant an armistice for the purpose of peaceably settling the difficulty between Burmah and the Indian Government. Gen. Prendergast, in reply, demanded the surrender of the Burmese army and Mandalay, the capital, stating that only then could he entertain any request looking to a settlement of the dispute. King Theban acceded to the terms, and the Ava forts, with twenty-eight guns, were turned over to the British troops. A garrison was placed there, and the British troops proceeded to Mandalay.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A London dispatch of the 2d inst. says: "All the manufacturing districts in the counties contested to-day and yesterday, so far as heard from, have returned liberals, and reduced the conservative gains to forty-seven, with nine constituencies to hear from, all of which are claimed to have gone against the conservatives. The actual corrected official returns give the liberal majority up to midnight as thirty-one seats, sixty-two votes on a division. The Conservatives require seventy-five more net gains to beat, as against forty-seven net gains in all since the election commenced. Unless something extraordinary occurs the Tories, therefore, cannot possibly have a majority. A Liberal Cabinet is consequently assured if Gladstone will take office, unless a sudden revolution should take place in the unpolled constituencies."

King Theebaw of Burmah has surrendered himself to the British invaders.

News has been received at San Francisco that Clarence Whistler, the well-known wrestler, died at Melbourne, Australia.

The Turkish Ministry has decided to grant autonomy to Eastern Roumelia, and to set aside the commission appointed to restore Turkish administration in that country. The Roumelians denounce the new decree as a scheme to facilitate the re-entry of the forces of the Porte. The Sultan has notified Prince Alexander that he has sent a commission to Pirot to assist in arranging an honorable peace with King Milan.

The Farmers' National Congress assembled at Indianapolis, sixty delegates being present, representing eleven States. The address of the President, Robert Beverly, of Virginia, demands the creation of a Secretary of Agriculture as a Government department, an extension of the benefits of the signal service, and the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia.

The President has appointed A. A. Wilson, a prominent insurance man of Washington, Marshal of the District. In making his appointment the President has directed that Mr. Wilson shall consider himself bound only to perform the duties imposed upon him by law. This means that Mr. Wilson will not act as court chamberlain on great society occasions at the White House. Hayes followed this plan when objection was made by society to Frederick Douglass, whom he appointed Marshal. Mr. Hayes designated Col. Rockwell, of the army, to act as major domo at the White House, and introduce visitors to the President at the grand receptions. This plan was adhered to until Marshal Henry came in, when he served as court chamberlain.

Sam Randall is said to be at work on a new tariff bill which will reduce the revenue $30,000,000.

Washington special: "The declarations of the Congressmen from the West and South who have arrived are not very reassuring to those who have hoped that it might be possible to repeal the silver-dollar law. Many of these Congressmen are outspoken in their declaration that no compromise will be accepted. It is quite certain that the 'root and out' will not consent to the unconditional repeal of the silver-coinage act. So determined are they on this point that it is evident that they would resort to all parliamentary means to defeat the passage of a bill having that end in view if one could be favorably reported from a committee."

Lima has been surrendered to Gen. Caceres. Eusebio Sanchez was appointed President of Peru until an election can be held and general amnesty has been proclaimed.

The prescription glass workers of Pittsburgh, who have been on a strike for over a year against a reduction of twenty per cent., compromised by accepting a ten per cent. cut in wages.

James F. D. Crane, Clerk of Westchester County, New York, who recently disappeared, proves to have lost $25,000 in Wall street, and is found to have perpetrated forgeries amounting to possibly $75,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.51	@ 6.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.96	@ .98
No. 2 Red	.93	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .55
OATS—White	.38	@ .41
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	4.75	@ 5.50
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.40½	@ .41½
OATS—No. 2	.23	@ .23½
RYE—No. 2	.60	@ .62
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23	@ .25
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.24	@ .24
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.50	@ .58
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.60	@ .62
PORK—New Mess	9.50	@ 10.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85½	@ .85½
CORN—Mixed	.37	@ .37½
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .28
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—Mixed	.30	@ .31
RYE—No. 2	.65	@ .67
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	1.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.25	@ 3.75
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .91
CORN—Mixed	.40	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.75	@ 5.01
Common	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.60	@ 4.70
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.96	@ .97
CORN	.46	@ .48
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50

DEPOSED BY DEATH.

The Youthful King of Spain Succumbs to the Universal Enemy.

Princess Mercedes Proclaimed Queen Under the Regency of Her Mother.

The death of King Alfonso removes one restraining influence that has kept people and parties in Spain within proper bounds. Alfonso was accepted as executive by the Spanish nation as a sort of compromise. Spain had been in a ferment for twenty or thirty years, and Alfonso was accepted in

1874, not because he was satisfactory to Monarchists or Republicans, but because all could tolerate him. Since his accession Spain has enjoyed ten years of comparative tranquillity. He succeeded in reconciling factions and establishing on a firm basis a constitutional monarchy, and the question of who can fill his place is a serious one.

THE MONARCH'S DEATH.

The Queen Appointed Regent—Political Future of Spain.

London dispatch:

King Alfonso of Spain died at Madrid on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 25, of consumption, accelerated by dysentery. Throughout Monday night the King had spasmodic fits, the result of fever and debility. Six doctors from Madrid and two physicians of El Pardo were in constant attendance upon him. They decided on Tuesday morning that his Majesty was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday, and finally resulted in his death. The Pope's benediction arrived before he expired. All officers of state and the Cabinet members, except the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior, were present at the death-bed. The Cabinet met immediately, and the Queen was appointed Regent. In accordance with the law, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office pending the Regent's pleasure.

Grave fears are entertained of a disturbance, and orders have been given to have the troops confined in the barracks. It has been decided to proclaim a state of siege at Madrid. A large force of military and police is being quartered throughout the country as a precaution against a Carlist uprising.

Princess Mercedes, the five-year-old daughter of Alfonso, will be Queen under the regency of her mother, Christina. Senor Sagasta will form a new Cabinet.

Washington telegram.

The Spanish Legation on Massachusetts avenue is draped in mourning on account of the death of King Alfonso. Mr. Valera, the Spanish Minister, speaking of the probable effect of the King's death upon the political future of Spain, said to-day:

"I see no reason why it should materially disturb the existing condition of things. It is natural to suppose that the Queen will be appointed Regent until her eldest child, now five years old, shall reach her majority. The King had grown in popularity ever since his succession to the throne eleven years ago. At that time the republican spirit was very strong among a certain portion of the Spanish people, and Alfonso had many bitter prejudices to overcome. This he gradually did."

When asked whether Castelar, the famous Republican leader, now a member of the Spanish Parliament, would be likely to attempt to restore the republic, Minister Valera shrugged his shoulders and said:

"I can't say what that man will do, but we Monarchists hope for the best. The nobles and ruling classes will be, as a unit in favor of a regency, but whether they will succeed or not is as yet a mere matter of speculation."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Historical Sketch of the Deceased Ruler.

Alfonso XII., Alfonso Francisco de Assisi Fernando Pio Juan Maria de la Concepcion Gregorio, etc., King of Spain, eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella II., was born Nov. 28, 1857. When his mother was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1868, he accompanied her to Paris, where he resided with her for some time, but subsequently he went to Austria, in order to prosecute his studies in the Theresianum, or nobleman's academy, at Vienna, to which he was admitted Jan. 20, 1872. He remained there three months. June 25, 1870, Queen Isabella formally abdicated her right to the throne of Spain in favor of her son, but no open steps were taken at that time to secure for him the position which this abdication left open to him. His pretensions were, however, opposed by his cousin, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier, and his aunt, the Infanta Luisa, but as so many pretenders were calculated to complicate matters, the claim of Louis Philippe's grandson was ultimately waived in favor of the heir of Isabella. Early in 1871 the Prince of the Asturias, as he was then styled, visited England, was entered as a student at the military college at Sandhurst, and witnessed the autumn maneuvers at Aldershot, Dartmoor, and other places in the fall of the year, December 29, 1871, General Martinez Campos proclaimed him King of Spain in Valencia, and a few days later Alfonso, who had gone over to Paris in order to spend the deuil de l'An with his mother, left France for Spain, arriving at Madrid Jan. 14, 1875. He was most enthusiastically received. Feb. 16, 1876, he departed from Madrid to take command of the troops operating against the Carlists, and the 28th of the following month he returned in triumph to the capital at the head of 25,000 men, having subdued the Carlist insurrection. In the same year the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain, and was received by her son at Santander July 20.

King Alfonso married, Jan. 23, 1878, at Madrid, his cousin, the Princess Maria de las Mercedes, Infanta of Spain, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. (She was born June 24, 1860.) The ex-Queen Isabella was much opposed to this union, and to make her disapproval she left Spain and went to Paris before the marriage ceremony took place. Queen Mercedes died June 26, 1878. King Alfonso married secondly Nov. 29, 1879, Maria Christina, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria. (She was born July 21, 1858.

PANTHERS, wildcats and bears are reported very numerous in Sullivan and Tioga Counties, Pennsylvania.

DEATH'S SUMMONS.

Sudden Death of Vice-President Hendricks, After a Brief Illness.

He Expires Alone During the Temporary Absence of His Wife from His Bedside.

General Feeling of Grief Throughout the Whole Country Over the Sad Event.

Possible Political Effects of the Occurrence—The Presidency of the Senate in Dispute.

The Vice President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks, died at his home in Indianapolis on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 25, of paralysis of the heart. His death was sudden and unexpected. He was absolutely alone in his room at the time. Mrs. Hendricks had left him a few moments before to receive a caller, and his other attendants were absent, believing that he was in no immediate danger, and

that the acute attack from which he was suffering had been relieved. While death was not immediately expected, it is true, however, that he was known to be in a critical condition of health, and did not look for many years of life. He had not been in robust health from the time he became subject to senile gangrene, as reported in the newspapers a couple of years ago. He knew that death, when it came, would come suddenly, and he was not unprepared for it.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

Particulars of the Vice President's Sudden Collapse.

Indianapolis telegrams give the following particulars of the death of the Vice President: Last night Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of the Hon. John J. Cooper, Treasurer of State, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing which he usually wore and put on a dress suit of light material. Before he got home he complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself, and ate quite a hearty breakfast, saying that he felt much better, and intended to attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour, and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness.

An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson. As the pain continued to increase, he was given an emetic, and afterward an injection, and finally relief came. He arose from his bed, in which he had lain only a few minutes, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned, and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient. Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all afternoon, occasionally rising from the bed, to which he was compelled to return by the recurrence of the abdominal pains. To callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would be glad to see them to-morrow. About 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went to the parlor to see a caller, who had come to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformatory of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes. Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Morgan, Mr. Hendricks' nephew and page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out, and Mr. Morgan staid. Mr. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed and complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and he said to his nephew: "I am free at last; send for Eliza," meaning his wife, and those were his last words, for the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once.

Just before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead. The end of a long and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay on the bed, outside the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes half closed, as if he were in a gentle slumber. On his face there were no traces of pain or suffering, but a pallor had come over it which indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down-stairs.

A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson, adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he had reached the bedside the limbs of the dead Vice President were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks' pathetic appeal, "Oh! Doctor, can't you do something?" he was obliged to answer, "It is too late." Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before she was sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom had lived with them for years, ran about the house crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for a time.

Dr. Thompson says that in his opinion Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain. For several years he had not been a robust man, and was subject to frequent "bad spells," as he called them, during which sometimes he would be prostrated for days at a time. About two years ago he was confined to his room for several weeks by a gangrenous affection of the foot which it was feared would result in blood-poisoning.

The news of Mr. Hendricks' death spread rapidly throughout the city, and there was a general expression of sorrow over it. Those who were his politically enemies here were his personal friends, and to everybody who called on him or met him he always had a pleasant word. There were crowds around the bulletin boards down town all the evening, while in the vicinity of his residence there was another crowd, all anxious to learn the particulars of his sudden demise. The evening papers could not get out extras fast enough to supply the demand. He had been dead but a few minutes when forces of men began draping the State, County and City Buildings in black, and throughout the night similar emblems were placed on nearly all the prominent business houses and residences, so that by morning the city will have put on a general garb of mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks had lived in Indianapolis for nearly thirty years. Mrs. Hendricks, who is a brilliant and accomplished woman, was of great aid to him in his political career. Since her husband's serious attack two years ago, both of them have been apprehensive of a sudden end of his life, and the attachment between them has grown very strong—almost sentimentally so. So intense had this become, in fact, that he would not consent for his wife to be away from him for any length of time. Only last week while in Chicago he accompanied Mrs. Hendricks even on her shopping expeditions. They had frequently talked over his condition and the probabilities of his early death, and it is evident that for several months past there has been a growing fear of this kind on his mind.

Mr. Hendricks has no near relatives except a brother, who lives in Shelbyville, Ind., and a sister, the wife of Dr. Winslow S. Pierce, of New York. He owns considerable property in Indianapolis, but his entire fortune is estimated to be no more than $100,000. It is known that it was his intention to abandon politics at the end of his term as Vice President. Only a few days before his death, in a confidential talk with a friend, he said:

"The newspapers say I am a candidate for President in 1888, but it is not true. I shall not be a candidate under any circumstances. I was not a candidate for the position I now hold, but it was forced upon me, and now my political ambition is fully satisfied. I want to retire and rest for the remainder of my life."

The funeral will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis, Tuesday noon, and the remains will be laid in Crown Hill Cemetery. The body has been embalmed. Mrs. Hendricks declines to permit an autopsy, feeling certain that it was paralysis of the heart. Telegrams of condolence have been received from Samuel J. Tilden, David Davis, Senators Dawes and Edmunds, the Japanese Minister, Mrs. Gen. McClellan, and many others. About twenty Senators assembled in the Judiciary Committee-room at Washington, and selected the following committee to attend the funeral: Edmunds, Sherman, Harris, Allison, Voorhees, Pugh, Cullom, Gibson, Conger, Blair, Dawes, Camden, and Vest. There was also a meeting of about twenty-five members of the House in the Speaker's room, at which the Clerk of the House was authorized to request the attendance at the funeral of the following, as representatives of the House: Carlisle, Randall, Hiscock, Long, Phelps, Hopburn, Browne, Bynum, Morrison, Holman, Herbert, Blunt, Barbour, Hewitt, and Geddes.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Opinion of the Family Physician.

Dr. W. C. Thompson stated in the course of conversation that it was his belief that Gov. Hendricks died from instantaneous paralysis of the brain and heart. As he lay in bed his position was perfectly natural and peaceful, as of one in sleep. His position was exactly that in which Mrs. Hendricks had left him a few minutes before, when she had tucked the bedclothing about him and went to the lower hall. Dr. Thompson said that, save slight cyanosis of the lips and a lividity of the sides of the jaws, the color of the features was perfectly natural. But there was a slight, although significant drawing aside of the lower lip to the right side, as is seen in facial paralysis of the left side. Mr. Hendricks had suffered for a long time with slight paralysis of the left hand, and Dr. Thompson had often noticed a timidity and carefulness in the use of it in public assemblies. Mr. Hendricks had often told the Doctor that when he died he should like to go off with paralysis, as it was a painless death, and took one off without knowledge or foreboding of the inevitable hour. Dr. Thompson spoke of the great physical and mental strain to which Mr. Hendricks had subjected body and mind during the last eight years, particularly in the last campaign, in which he not unfrequently spoke three or four times a day, and traveled over the entire country. He had warned him of the danger to one of his habit and constitution of overworry and overwork. Only the day before his death Mr. Hendricks had said to him: "Mrs. Hendricks is my best friend, and I want her by me every moment."

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Cabinet—The President Issues a Proclamation.

No event since the election of Cleveland has created such a sensation in Washington as the death of Hendricks. The President was just sitting down to dinner when a telegram was handed him conveying the startling intelligence. The President was greatly shocked at the news, and at once sent the following to Mrs. Hendricks:

"The sudden and lamentable death of your husband excites my profound sympathy for you in this hour of your great bereavement, and I sincerely mourn the loss of one so lately associated with me in the execution of the people's highest laws, while the nation mourns the loss of an honored citizens and a faithful public servant."

At a Cabinet meeting it was decided that the President and the members of the Cabinet should attend the funeral of the Vice President. When the Cabinet adjourned, the President issued the following:

"To the People of the United States:

"Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, died at 5 o'clock p. m., at Indianapolis, Ind., and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen. In respect to the memory and the eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his State and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the public buildings of the United States; that the executive mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that the usual and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

KIND WORDS FOR THE DEAD.

Expressions of Sorrow—Tributes from Leading Men.

The announcement of the sudden death of Vice-President Hendricks was received everywhere with general expressions of regret by Democrats and Republicans alike. At his old home, Shelbyville, Ind., there was a feeling of profound grief. All the bells in the city were tolled. A feeling of sadness pervaded every heart, and many of Mr. Hendricks' old friends wept bitterly when they heard the news. In many cities and towns public meetings were called to give expression of sorrow over the sad event. At Columbus, Ohio, Gov. Hoadly ordered the flags on the Capitol placed at half-mast, issued a proclamation, and sent a personal telegram of condolence to the bereaved widow. At Cincinnati all the fire-bells were tolled. At Zanesville, Ohio, where Mr. Hendricks first saw the light of day, there was a deep feeling of sadness, and arrangements were made for a memorial meeting. Publicmen, without regard to party affiliations, everywhere expressed regret at the death of Mr. Hendricks, and were outspoken in praise of the high personal traits of the deceased.

Hon. John Sherman said: Mr. Hendricks was a man of upright character in private and public life, and stood high in the estimation of his friends. He was a statesman of marked ability.

Jay Gould.—He was a great man and an able lawyer.

Hon. David Davis.—And so poor Hendricks is dead! He was an able and conscientious man.

Secretary Bayard.—The news of Mr. Hendricks' death is painful to us all, but the condition in which the American people are placed by his death through the failure of Congress to pass proper laws regarding the Presidential succession—the fact that there is now but one man's life between the American people and no President—is more painful to contemplate.

Ex-Minister John W. Foster.—He was eminent at the bar, and no man can be that without a broad and comprehensive intellect. In all his personal and social relations he was a man of the highest integrity. His private character was spotless, and the people of Indiana had great confidence in his honesty of purpose and his regard for the public good. Whenever he was a candidate for office he got votes from Republicans, because, in spite of political differences, they liked him and respected him as a man, and they believed that he would do what he believed to be right, and that he was beyond the reach of sordid temptations.

Senator Ben Harrison.—He has succeeded in acquiring and retaining the confidence of his party friends in a very high degree. His personal character I always regarded as exalted and blameless. His death was a very severe shock to me indeed.

Hon. John C. New.—My acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks began in 1841, and since that time our relations have been of the most friendly character. In politics we never agreed, but that in no wise interfered with our personal relations or my kind feeling for him. His private character was without reproach, and his official career, saving as a partisan, is blameless. He was one of the most eminent citizens of the State, and a man of whom Indiana has reason to be proud.

Senator Daniel W. Voorhees.—I have known Mr. Hendricks intimately for thirty years. I never knew anything of him that it would not be becoming to say of a dead man. He was a man of very great ability, of high character, and a man of great influence. He was a man whom the people trusted. They always knew that he was in sympathy with them, and they were always for him. He was a man of unbounded moral and physical courage. He sought no controversy, but when pressed—when circumstances compelled him to—he was one of the best fighters I ever saw. He was eminent as a lawyer, and as a political speaker he swayed men as few others have been able to do. He was a great strength to his party in his State and in the country.

Senator Edmunds.—I have always had a personal regard for him. I regret exceedingly his death.

THE PRESS ON MR. HENDRICKS.

How the News of the Vice President's Death Was Received.

New York Herald.—The distinguishing feature of Vice President Hendricks' political position at the time of his death was his opposition to the progress of what is called "civil-service reform," and the motive which led him to take this position and make himself the rallying point of all the Democratic opposition to President Cleveland's reform policy sprang from what he understood to be the average sense of the people. He did not believe that they wished for anything of the kind. He convinced himself that they wished the "spoils system" to be continued, and therefore he was a champion of its continuance. If he had been convinced that the popular sense is the other way, so would also have been his conduct. It remains to be proved whether his understanding of the people's wish is accurate.

Chicago Inter Ocean.—No public man was more completely identified in every fiber of his nature with the party to which he belonged than Thomas A. Hendricks. His private life was honorable and conscientious, and it is only fair to assume that this mergence of himself in his party was due to the conviction that his party was right in all its fundamental purposes, if not absolutely perfect in detail of action.

New York World.—The death of Vice-President Hendricks falls upon the country so unexpectedly and with such awful suddenness that it will be a shock as well as a cause of deep grief to the people. It leaves a blank in the structure of the government, as well as in the social circle and by the domestic hearth.

Louisville Courier-Journal.—Mr. Hendricks was less conspicuous for brilliant talents than for a level head, cool judgment and a kind heart. He rarely lost his balance. He was a steady partisan, but neither implacable nor extreme. His powers of persuasion were very great. He impressed an audience with his sincerity and his amiability. A more plausible, vote-catching speaker has seldom appeared in our political annals. In personal relations he was courteous and tolerant to the last degree. It may be doubted whether he left an enemy behind him, for, despite his strong points of intellect and character, malice could not but pass him by.

Chicago Times.—For many years, more than a generation, Mr. Hendricks has been bright and prominent in the political constellations of the American sky. Few there have been of the stellar host whose light has been more steady, enduring, than that radiated from the heights on which he stood. * * * He was an influential factor, than which there was none more potent, in his own State. At his death he had no peer among his own particular people. He was apparently less great from a national standpoint. He possibly lacked somewhat of the nerve necessary to manage a great army, while as a corps-commander he was unequaled.

New York Tribune.—Of conciliatory ways and winning manners, Mr. Hendricks was probably the most popular man in his party, and came the nearest to representing its true views and honest wishes. The fact alone had much to do with the repeated defeat of his efforts to secure a presidential nomination, as the time had not arrived when the Democratic leaders saw the way open to success with a candidate who presented no aims other than those popular with the masses of the party.

New York Sun.—There was no eccentricity and no compromise in his political ideas. The doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson were his doctrines, and he held fast to the traditional statesmanship of his party. He belonged to the people, and knew nothing of that pharisaic and federalist pretension which holds them in distrust and contempt. His political speeches were filled with this spirit, and, like his forensic arguments, commanded respect by their breadth, elevation, vigor of reasoning, and catholic comprehensiveness.

New York Times.—Mr. Hendricks was a type of the sincere and earnest partisan Democrat, of upright personal character, and considerable abilities, whose sympathies were too narrow, and his views too restricted to permit him the place in political history to which he aspired.

Chicago Tribune.—Mr. Hendricks was esteemed by all who knew him personally as a man of upright character and a genial nature, being possessed of many social graces and remarkable for his attractive qualities of mind and heart. By the mere force of his personal character and his success in making friends he had obtained a prominence in the politics of his own State which probably no man, with the single exception of Oliver Morton, ever possessed before or since.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Brief Sketch of Gov. Hendricks' Long and Busy Life.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born near Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819. On the maternal side he was of Scotch descent. His mother, Jane Thompson, was a grand-daughter of John Thompson, who emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania before the revolution, and, by his representations of the advantages of the country, induced a large following of Scotchmen, by whom Cumberland was chiefly settled. Thomas' grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Westmoreland County, Pa., and held various township and county offices, and was a member of the State Legislature. John Hendricks, the father of Thomas, was born in Ligonier Valley, and not long after his marriage moved to Zanesville, Ohio, and on a farm near that place Thomas was born.

When he was six months old his parents removed to Madison, Ind., then the residence of his uncle, William Hendricks, who was successively a member of Congress, Governor of the State, and United States Senator. In 1832 he removed again, and located a homestead in the then sparsely settled county of Shelby, and the county town, Shelbyville, is on part of the old Hendricks farm.

In this home Thomas A. Hendricks passed his boyhood till 1837, when he entered Hanover College, at Hanover, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1841. His brother, Abram Hendricks, went through the course at the University of Ohio and at Hanover, and became a Presbyterian clergyman. Thomas went to Chambersburg, Pa., studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomson, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and returned to Shelbyville to practice. His success in his profession was phenomenal. In 1845 he married Eliza C. Morgan, and their only child, a son, died in infancy. In the same year, at the age of twenty-six, he was sent to the State Legislature, where he served one term, but he would not accept a re-election. In 1851 he was elected without opposition a member of the convention that was called to revise and amend the State constitution of Indiana, and was prominent and efficient in that work. In 1851 and again in 1853 he was a member of Congress from the Fifth District of Indiana. At the close of his second term he intended to return to his law practice, but President Pierce appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he served in that capacity for four years, administering the affairs of the office with great ability.

In 1860 he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Henry S. Lane, who became Governor by 9,757 majority. In the same year Mr. Hendricks removed from Shelbyville to Indianapolis, where, in 1862, he formed a law partnership with Oscar B. Hord, extended in 1866 to Mr. Hendricks' cousin, Col. A. W. Hendricks, under the firm title of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks.

From 1863 to March, 1869, Mr. Hendricks was a member of the United States Senate from Indiana. He served efficiently on the Committee on Claims, the Judiciary, Public Lands, and Naval Affairs.

In the Democratic National Convention of 1868, in New York, on the twenty-first ballot he received 132 votes as candidate for the Presidency, standing next to Gen. Hancock, who received 135½; but on the final ballot Horatio Seymour was nominated. In the autumn of that year he was again a candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, but was defeated by 371 majority by the Republican candidate, Conrad Baker, who afterward became a law partner of Mr. Hendricks.

At the close of his Senatorial term he returned to Indianapolis, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1872 he was elected Governor of Indiana, defeating the Republican candidate, Thomas M. Brown, by a majority of 1,148. In July, 1874, he was made permanent Chairman of the State Democratic Convention at Indianapolis. In the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in June, 1876, he received 133½ votes for the Presidential nomination, and when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated he received 730 out of 738 votes as candidate for the Vice Presidency.

In 1877, and again in 1883, accompanied by Mrs. Hendricks, he made a brief tour of Europe, as a relaxation from his arduous professional pursuits. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in July, 1884, and in behalf of the Indiana delegation nominated Joseph E. McDonald for the Presidency. After the nomination of Grover Cleveland, William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for the Vice Presidency, and the entire 816 votes cast for him made him the unanimous nominee of the convention.

Mr. Hendricks was five feet nine inches in height, weighed 185 pounds, and from his irreproachable habits through life possessed a strong and vigorous constitution. He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his private life was without a stain.

THE SUCCESSION.

Probable Political Effect of Mr. Hendricks' Death.

Washington special.

There is no constitutional or statutory provision for the succession to the Presidency should the disability of President Cleveland occur. There is no President pro tem. of the Senate, and there is no Speaker of the House of Representatives, and neither branch of Congress is in session. Several efforts have been made of late years to make some provision for such an exigency as now exists, and always without success, because the exigency seemed remote, and therefore Senators and Congressmen would give no attention to the matter, or the situation was such that any provision that could be made would give an advantage to one political party that the other would not consent to. The House is not a continuing body, so that for nine months in every alternate year there is no Speaker. But the Senate is a continuing body, and it might always have a substitute presiding officer on hand. In former years a good deal of care was taken to have a President pro tem. in existence, but this precaution for the future is wholly in the hands of the Vice President, and the last two Vice Presidents have neglected or refused to allow the Senate the opportunity of electing a substitute. It was formerly regarded as obligatory on a new Vice President to absent himself from the Senate one day, so that the Senate could have a chance to elect, but it was very generally remarked on that in the special session of the Senate in the spring of 1881 Vice President Arthur occupied his seat every day and gave the Senate no chance to elect. At the special session of the Senate last spring the same thing occurred. The Vice President occupied the chair every day, and when the Senate adjourned there was no President pro tem. The propriety of allowing the Senate to elect a President pro tem. was suggested to Mr. Hendricks, but he referred to the precedent established by Mr. Arthur, and followed it. When the Senate meets, it will be called to order by Gen. McCook, the Secretary, and the first question will be whether a President pro tem. shall be elected first, or whether the senior Senator present shall administer the oath of office to the two Senators-elect, Gen. Logan, of Illinois, and Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon. It is entirely immaterial which is done first, for the Republicans will have forty Senators and the Democrats only thirty-four. At the special session of the Senate after the death of President Garfield the Democrats insisted on first electing the presiding officer, and they carried their point and elected Mr. Bayard, who immediately administered the oath of office to the Senators-elect. Thereupon the Republicans acquired a majority, and the next day elected Senator David Davis President pro tem. The presiding officer so chosen will have the right of succession to the Presidency in case of Mr. Cleveland's death until a special election can be had. Who will be elected President pro tem. is already a subject of gossip. Mr. Edmunds will expect it because he has had the office last, and to elect some one else would be considered as a slight to him.

Discussing the Succession.

The Presidency of the Senate is conceded to be somewhat in doubt. If Senator Edmunds desires that honor, it is undoubtedly within his reach, but on the other hand if the rumors of his disinclination to serve prove correct, there are many circumstances operating in Senator Logan's favor, and it is understood that the latter has begun an active canvass for the place. The fact that he was the Vice Presidential candidate, and the further fact that he has lost his committee positions and is unprovided for, increase his chances in this connection. Senators Sherman and Allison are also mentioned as possibilities in the event of Senator Edmunds' declination.

A CRUEL MOTHER.

She Receives a Severe Sentence, and Loses the Position She Once Held in Society.

Cleveland dispatch.

At Delaware, O., to-day Mrs. William Dunlap, who had formerly moved in good society, being a member of a leading church, was sent to jail for sixty days to subsist upon bread and water and fined $100 for cruelty to her stepchildren. The story of her cruelty as brought out at the trial is most shocking. A few days ago she covered the body of one of the children—a little girl—with soft soap, pumped cold water on the little one, and scrubbed her with a broom. The other child—a boy—had been suspended in a deep well by a rope. Other cruelties were clearly proven by the Humane Society in the prosecution. The woman was followed to the jail by a crowd of 300 people, who jeered, and hooted, and talked freely of tar and feathers.

SPLINTERS.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON is seriously out of health.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY has become incurably deaf.

THE *Evening Cyclone* is the name of a new paper in Texas.

A $100,000 LABORATORY is to be built at the Johns Hopkins University.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S library brought $8,060 at a recent sale.

THE first dining-car has just been attached to one of the British railways.

THE last known pensioner of the war of 1812 died in Lowell, Mass., last week.

NEARLY four hundred window-glass factory pots are out of blast in the country.

THE authorities of British Columbia clip and burn the pigtails of Chinese convicts.

THE new postmistress in a town in Indiana writes her official name "Mrs. J. Smith, P. Mrs."

THE play of "Adonis" has run 450 nights in New York, surpassing to an extraordinary degree the length of most American performances in one city.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

By carefully conducted experiments, Mr. J. C. Arthur has demonstrated that bacteria are the direct cause of the disease known as pear blight. Sap from an affected tree invariably produced the disease when inoculated into a healthy tree.

DR. PERCY F. FRANKLAND'S experiments have shown that the best filters for drinking water are made of green sand, coke, animal charcoal or spongy iron, but in every case the filter loses its power to remove all organic particles after being used a month.

M. PLATEAU, the eminent physiologist of Ghent, announces as the result of years of study the discovery that insects are unable to distinguish one object from another by its outward shape. For example, a fly cannot recognize the person who is trying to destroy it, nor does a bee know just which one of a group of persons it intends to sting.

GERMAIN SEE, the French physiologist, has found that pneumonia may be epidemic, but that it is always due to a specific parasite, and never to cold. In this it differs from such other forms of acute inflammation as bronchitis or bronchopneumonia, in which cold is the first cause, and microphytes play but a secondary role. Parasitic pneumonia has a regular and definite course, extending over no more than nine days.

THE authorities of Albany, Ga., have efficiently drained a troublesome pond by boring a well-hole through the ground to a deep subterranean stream. An outlet for the sewerage of a large Western university has been found in one of the numerous "sink-holes" with which the cavernous limestone of the country is marked, where a similar underground stream carries the stuff to parts unknown. Such expedients are good provided the subterranean stream used for the sewer outlet is not a source of supply for some well.

THE luminous rays of the solar spectrum have wave-lengths ranging between the narrow limits of .000014 and .000025 of an inch. Below these are dark heat rays of somewhat greater wave length, but Prof. S. P. Langley finds good reason for believing that the heat radiated by the soil has a wave-length twenty times as great as that of the lowest visible line in the solar spectrum, and that there are probably wave-lengths of something more than 1-2000th of an inch. These results are of much interest and importance, as showing that all heat is not of the same quality as that of the sun.

DR. R. HARVEY REED, of Mansfield, Ohio, after a study of the subject as it affects his own State, concludes that among the results of the destruction of the forests and the drainage of the land are more wind, more humidity, more rainfall, more dust, more sudden dashes of rain, more sudden changes from one extreme to the other of temperature and moisture, more rapid transmission of water from the periphery to the great basins, robbed of the natural regulators of distribution and diminution of the common supply of springs and wells. These changes have been followed by a decrease of all forms of malarial diseases, and an increase of typhoid fever, catarrh, deafness, and chronic pulmonary troubles, and the increase in wind and dust favors the spread of zymotic and contagious diseases.

DR. TOMMASI-CRUDELL, in his article quoted in the London *Lancet*, asserts that malarious poisoning is not due to noxious gases emitted by decaying vegetation, but is caused by living micro-organisms which find conditions favorable to their reproduction in the malarious swamps and other centers of infection. He believes that three conditions are absolutely necessary to the fertility of the disease germs: A temperature not lower than eighty-six degrees Fahrenheit; a certain amount of moisture in the soil; and the action of the oxygen of the air upon the stratum of soil infected. He recommends drainage as the most reliable remedy, but thinks it may be sometimes supplemented by covering the marsh soil by a layer of dry dirt. The planting of forests as a protection he considers a mistake, as they lessen the drying effect of the sun's rays. He claims to be able to show that the health of certain districts has been decidedly bettered by the cutting down of these alleged protective forests.

Some Notable Manuscripts.

I had much to do with Mrs. Stowe's and Hawthorne's manuscripts in their later novels. Mrs. Stowe's was handsome, plain, and apparently dashed off with vigor; Hawthorne's carefully and closely written in every part, and altogether without interlineation. Mrs. Stowe was not careful, and though she did not interline a great deal, it was no uncommon thing to find inaccuracies in her writing. I worked hard to help her make her negro dialect consistent one place with another. Hawthorne was the most remarkable writer I ever knew in one respect. There is not an italicised word in his works from one end to the other. His style is so perfect that he seems never to have felt the need of any emphasizing except what itself furnished. Mr. James T. Fields carefully preserved the manuscript of all Hawthorne's novels. I regret to say that I had not presence of mind sufficient to hold on to that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which passed through my hands, but I have a portion of that of "Pred" preserved, which may be of interest by and by, though this was not one of Mrs. Stowe's successful stories—not half so successful as it should have been, in my opinion. —*Templeton, in Hartford Courant.*

IN NEW YORK 25,000 pupils are attending the night schools.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Twenty-five years ago the republican party came into power facing the question of slavery, which, with polygamy, they styled the "twin relics of barbarism." The slavery question was settled only by the loss of millions in treasure and the best blood of the continent, but the other "twin" they seemed loth to engage with in a death struggle. They have ever since been talking about it, and trying to scare it away by threats and promises, but it didn't scare. To-day the new democratic party has met it face to face in a struggle that will not end in a day or a month. The administration at Washington is committed to the eradication of polygamy, and the church government at Salt Lake City is collecting its hosts for a resistance to the bitter end. There has already been a conflict between the local and government authorities, resulting in bloodshed and loss of life, and the government is concentrating troops for the better enforcement of law. Our readers may look for some exciting news from that quarter in the near future.

FACING DEATH.

Terrible Experience of the Steam Barge Kingsford.

Most of our readers know that E. M. Clark, of this place, took passage on the steam barge Kingsford on her last trip to Milwaukee. The experiences of the voyage will not soon be forgotten. From the Milwaukee Sunday Sentinel we take the following details, as related by an officer of the boat:

"After loading wood at Charlevoix, we lay two days at the Manitou island on account of heavy weather, but got away at 4 o'clock Friday morning, with the schooner Odd Fellow in tow, for Milwaukee. The wind was east and light, with light snow, and we headed for Two River point in order to make the west shore. When in midlake, about noon, the wind backed around to northeast, and we were obliged to change our course direct to Milwaukee to get the sea after us. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon a tremendous sea was running, and a blinding snow storm had set in. The Odd Fellow was steering so badly that we were obliged to cast her adrift."

"Then you saw nothing more of her?"

"No, nor of any other vessel, but if there were any out, and have not been heard from, the worst may be feared. Why, at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon the wind was at least sixty miles an hour, and the weather had become bitterly cold. The seas broke continually over the vessel's stern, the water coming in through the top of her smoke stack, which is forty feet above the water line. Every sea swept clear over her hurricane deck, and there was not a door or window of her cabin that was not smashed in, the seas breaking completely through from floor to ceiling, and there was not a dry article aboard, all the bed clothing being thoroughly saturated. The small articles were floating around the cabin, and the ice chest on the lower deck was carried several feet out of place. The water rushing in through the doors and windows was sufficient to fill and sink her, had not half a dozen men remained in her fire hold bailing water with pails, which they would hand to others on deck to be emptied. This was after her pumps had become clogged up, and could not be made to work. The efforts of the men was not sufficient to keep her entirely free, as there was at all times two feet of water in the hold, and the fireman worked since early yesterday afternoon until we arrived here this morning, in water above his knees. He was a hero, if there ever was one, as he kept the steam on the boat, though with difficulty. As the boat rolled, and the water rushed to one side, he would grab a shovel of coal on the other and dash it into the furnace, but often the water rushing back would wash the coal from his shovel."

"Was the brave man not relieved at all?"

"For a few hours, but his partner gave out, and he had to return. But he was not the only one who had a siege. Every man was up for thirty hours, and for twenty-four hours Lawrence Kavanaugh, the engineer, stood at the throttle prepared for an emergency. His position was a most perilous one. He was directly in front of a door, which every few minutes would be dashed open under the weight of a heavy sea. The water would completely submerge him, and pass out through a window on the opposite side, while the water continually poured down on him through the floor of the cabin above, and day and night he remained at his post, nearly chilled by his thoroughly wet clothing. Many of the others were in as perilous positions, as it was almost impossible to stand on deck, the wind taking away a person's breath, while the seas broke over them and the snowstorm raged. Then, too, none of the men had eaten anything for twenty-four hours, as it was impossible to cook, but no one thought of this, as everyone knew it was a battle for life. At 2 o'clock this morning there seemed little hope for us. At that hour our rudder chain parted, when we were perhaps twenty-five miles off Sheboygan. We felt as though the last had come. Oh, it was a terrible hour. Men were rushing into each other, as each was endeavoring to do something to help out the dangerous situation. They could not see each other, as there had not been a light—not even a signal lamp—on the boat all night, as all had been extinguished by the wind and sea as soon as lit. Everything was done in darkness, and when it was thought possible to light a lamp, not a dry match was to be found. For twenty minutes after the rudder chain parted the boat rolled in the trough of the sea, but the engine was worked slowly to keep her moving, in the hope of saving her from foundering. To attempt to steer her, a crowbar was placed in her tiller and seven men in the hold attempted to control it, but with the first big sea they were thrown from their positions against the sides of the boat, and several other attempts were no more successful. Finally a line was placed from the tiller to the end of the broken chain, and the break was thus temporarily repaired. About this time the snowstorm subsided, but the sea seemed heavier than ever, and one mountainous sea which boarded her, swept away her deckload, even with the sail. She was kept before the sea, however, and came into harbor under a full head of steam, at 7 o'clock. There was not a dry piece of clothing aboard, and every man was wet to the skin, but was soon provided after reaching the dock."

The vice president's widow is left in comfortable circumstances. She has herself largely taken charge of the private business affairs of her husband and has managed them with signal success—"much better," the vice president used to say, "than I could have done myself." The residence where Mr. Hendricks died, in Indianapolis, is worth $10,000, and he had other property in the city, valued, all told, at about $60,000. His life was also insured in a considerable sum. Altogether it is estimated that he leaves $100,000, the bulk of which represents the earnings of his professional career.—Detroit Journal

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Don't look for magnanimity on the part of republican senators, and the election of a democratic president pro tem. The infamous crime of 1876 effectually removes the faintest hopes in that direction.—Big Rapids Herald.

With the possibility that John A. Logan may be elected president pro tem of the senate, no wonder the country feels alarmed about the life and health of President Cleveland.—Big Rapids Herald.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address. TRUE & Co., Agusta, Maine. 126y1

THE GREAT GRANT BOOK. Life and Personal Memoirs of Gen. Grant in one volume only $1.75. One agent sold 43 first day. 40,000 sold first week. A $4 engraving 22x28 inches of all "Our Presidents" FREE to each subscriber. Think of that! Some person should send 50 cts. for outfit and engraving and secure this territory. Book now ready—no waiting for commissions. Address P. W. ZIEGLER PUBLISHING CO., 364 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 128

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MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land being in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON, Mortgagee.

PAILTHORP & GEORGE, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Petoskey, Mich. 127

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petequom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows; The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER, Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

In the matter of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the third day of August, A. D. 1885, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the postoffice in the village of Clarion, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, known and described as the north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing eighty (80) acres more or less, and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing forty (40) acres more or less, both descriptions of land being in township number thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west.

Dated November 11th, A. D. 1885.

ALFRED P. HEASLEY, Administrator.

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A PRESENT.

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping, and names of two book agents, will receive *free* a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our Presidents including Cleveland, size 22x28, worth $4.00. Address *Elder Pub. Co.*, Chicago, Ill.

BUTTER AND EGGS wanted on subscription for the JOURNAL. Wood and produce of all kinds taken at market rates.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

E. M. Clark

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Silk Handkerchiefs,
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10 to 20 cts. Per lb. for For all kinds of nuts

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12 cents Per lb for Royal Mixed Candy | 12 cents Per pound for Best Stick Candy. | 15 cents Per pound for Better Mixed Candy

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES AT UPRIGHT & EMREY'S FOR THREE WEEKS.

UPRIGHT AND EMREY.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 10, 1885.

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The time to which each subscription is paid immediately follows the name in the address label, and keeps every person's account always before them. All in arrears are respectfully requested to pay up.

To those who may not understand the system, we will explain by using

31dec5

Which means that the subscription is paid to the 31st of December, 1885. From this explanation any other date or month may be readily understood.

☞All those whose label does not show a credit on the week following a payment should notify this office at once, that any mistake may be corrected before it is forgotten.

FOR CHRISTMAS:

A fine stock of Laces and Neckwear Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, Linen Tidies, etc., just received, especially for the Holiday trade. Don't fail to see them.

Mrs. Litney & Carr.

QUARTER OFF SALE.

Wishing to close out my entire stock, I will sell all goods at ¼ off the regular price, until Jan. 1st. *For cash only.* Miss L. Spaulding.

☞Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Bisque Dolls, Large Dolls, Small Dolls, all pretty Dolls, all cheap Dolls, at Dr. Crouter's.

☞Albums—Photograph, Autograph or any other graph. Photograph albums from 25 cents to $6.00. Autograph albums at cost at Dr. Crouter's.

☞For Buckwheat cakes, buy Honey and Maple Syrups of J. L. Hurd & Co.

☞Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Good sleighing now.

The Gazelle is laid up for the season.

T. E. Chamberlin was in town Tuesday.

The tug D. P. Hall, of Frankfort, is in port.

Merchants are busy receiving their holiday goods.

H. Lee Iddings returned home from Albion on Tuesday.

Fred See started for his new home in Acme yesterday.

Raw oysters are recommended as a cure for hoarseness.

The Nellie Booth is to be hauled out at Campbell's yard.

J. Milo Eaton returned home from Saginaw on Wednesday.

Don't fail to read the various holiday announcements in this paper.

The Boyne City school house has a new bell which weighs 250 pounds.

The improvements in the roads makes all mails and stages on time.

Cole, of South Arm, has started his stage between here and East Jordan.

The boys' cornet band will give a ball at the opera house on Christmas eve.

Charlevoix enjoyed a genuine northwest blizzard from Saturday to Monday.

The cold snap last Sunday nipped a number of fine house plants about town.

Mrs. Wm. Kanagy is canvassing for Cram's Atlas of the World, around Atwood.

G. A. R. election next Monday night—comrades will govern themselves accordingly.

The life-saving station on the north Manitou island closed their season's duties last Monday.

Upright & Emrey call attention to-day to a full stock of useful goods for the holiday trade.

J. V. Sine, of Clare, has moved his family from that place and is now living on Mason street.

Boyne City recently held an enthusiastic railroad meeting. They're goin' to have one, sure!

Harry Widdifield started yesterday for a visit with friends in Toronto till after the holidays.

Will Washburn recently at work on the Lelanau Enterprise, has gone to Manistee for the winter.

The Bridge Street house has passed into the possession of M. J. Stockman, and is now closed up.

A change in the day of publication of our Chicago print, duplicates some matters published last week.

A jag of 18 inch wood could be used to good advantage by us right off pretty soon. Who will yank it in to us.

Mrs. R. M. McKeel has returned to her home in Chicago, feeling much better from the treatment received from Dr. Lewis.

Perry Hannah has received the badge presented by the members of the Michigan State and Western Michigan Press Associations, a description of which has already been published in the Journal.

Burns & Scroggie will run a stage to East Jordan next week, to accommodate all who desire to attend the murder trial.

The schooner Fleetwing, grain laden for the Rifenburg flour mill, is over due, and fears for her safety are entertained.

Just four persons were brave enough to get out to the young people's meeting at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

E. F. Dame has returned home from Charlevoix where he has been at work on the new flouring mill.—Lelanan Enterprise.

At the republican senatorial caucus in Washington last Friday, Gen. Logan declined to be the party candidate for vice president.

The Cadillac Times changed hands, and this week its name will be changed to the Democrat. Mr. Woodruff has already given it signs of life and vigor.

The Knights of Labor have moved their lodge room to the hall over Jefferies' meat market, and the regular meeting on Dec. 15th will be held there

Rev. C. F. Van Auken is advertised to address the Congregational Conference at Gaylord to day on "The Influence of Congregationalism on Civil Liberty."

John J. Goss has just received, through Cruickshank & Grier, $150 judgment for an organ lost when the Petoskey dock was carried away Nov. 11th, 1883.

The Statesman says that Geo. Durance, formerly of Charlevoix, and Mary I. Cook, of Wilson township, were married by Rev. W. R. Norton, Sunday evening, Nov. 29th.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad has shipped from various points along its line, north of Grand Rapids, 600 car loads of potatos, this season. Many of them go to Minnesota, where the crops is short.

Perry Hannah, wife and daughter, start for Europe this week. He expects to be gone until about the middle of April, and with his family will visit England, Scotland, France, Italy and Germany.

The Catholics have purchased from Mrs. Wm. Kanagy two acres of ground on the state road, one half mile north of Flannagan's store, Atwood, on which they expect to build a church in the spring.

The engineer of the Champlain fell into the bay while that steamer was at the dock last Friday night. He struck on one of the sunken spiles and it was some little time before he could be taken out.—Elk Rapids Progress.

About fifty men and a number of teams turned out in a bee to-day to get out timber for a new barn for John Shapton, who lost his barn and grain by fire recently. Almost enough timber was got together to rebuild it,

It is said that Lake Michigan waves rolled higher last Sunday than ever before observed at this place,—considerably higher than on that ever-to-be-remembered Sunday, Nov. 11, 1883, when the Petoskey dock was carried away.

Owing to the severe storm, not more than twenty persons were out to the union temperance meeting Sunday evening, and Mr. Parmenter's address was postponed one month. A short song and prayer service was held, and the few brave attendants returned home.

The Cheboygan Tribune of Dec. 3d says: The Van Raalte arrived again yesterday with 19 cars of fresh fish and over 200 packages of salt fish from the Beaver Island Fish Co., and considerable other freight. The fish were shipped on the City of Alpena this afternoon.

A careful reading of the letter of Supervisor Harris in the last Sentinel confirms all that the Journal said concerning the recent session of the board, and indirectly admits more than the Journal intimated. In so much we are supported notwithstanding the ravings of the editor of that sheet.

John Vance, of South Arm, is building a portable saw mill at Smith's place, five miles from East Jordan, on the Boyne Falls road. J. J. Goss is superintending the construction. The main saw is now running, and he will put in the edger and other small saws this week. Mr. Vance proposes to make things lively there this winter.

As a matter of importance to grocery men who deliver goods at the houses of their patrons and take orders for goods, we wish to state that, according to the recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, they cannot take orders for tobacco in any form without being liable to prosecution for violation of the revenue laws.—Ex.

At the historical last Friday evening, Maggie Green opened the program with a piano solo. Dr. Preston followed with "My Wife's experience." Dr. Carlstein entertained the company with a vocal solo, and Mrs R. W. Kane and Miss Alice Cochran rendered a piano duet. W. A. Brown read the paper of the evening, taking for his subject "William of Orange," eliciting much favorable mention. Mrs. Dr. Carlstein gave a recitation, and the entertainment closed with a vocal medley by A. D. Bradbeer, Dr. Carlstein, Mrs. Kane, and Mrs. Draper which was heartily applauded. The next meeting is at the home of D. C. Loveday, at which time Rev. A. M. Parmenter will discuss "Alexander the Great."

Rifenburg & Co. started the feed stone in there new mill on Monday, and are now prepared to grind for all who come. Unbolted corn meal can now be had, and in a few days they will be prepared to furnish bolted corn meal and buckwheat flour. As soon as they can determine the needs of the community, they will set apart certain days for grist work, so that all may be supplied promptly.

The Charlevoix village council has passed a resolution offering $3 to the first team that will arrive at the engine house when an alarm is given and take the engine to a fire. This is much cheaper than feeding a span of horses and hiring a man to take care of them; besides it makes fun for private owners and profit for the winner. Great heads have those Charlevoix village papas.—Detroit Evening News.

To undertake to suppress a railroad item favorable to Charlevoix for fear East Jordan will thus learn the facts and attempt to head us off, and then because it is not surpressed to declare that it is not reliable, is not only a gross insult to the gentleman who gave the information, but betrays a weakness and a fear of East Jordan's capacity for heading off Charlevoix enterprises that is truly surprising.

The teachers and pupils of the public schools will give an entertainment at the opera hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16th, being the last week of the term. A fine program is being prepared and the patrons of the school, and citizens generally may be sure of a most enjoyable evening. The proceeds will be applied toward the purchase of an organ for the school, should the receipts warrant it.

Rev. H. H. Van Auken, now pastor of the Congregational church at Alpena, was a passenger on the propeller Arundell the other afternoon with his family and household goods. He reports that his trunk was broken open at Lansnig and a suit of clothes, with some silver plate, all of a value of $100, extracted. The thieves overlooked about $4,000 worth of notes and papers.—Gaylord Herald. The stolen property has since been found with other plunder in an out of the way place in Lansing.

At Manistique last week, they held a carnival at the rink, and the enterprising Sunday Sun gave a complete list of attendants and the costume worn. The following refers te a brother of W. H. Badour of this place: "J. P. Badour, 'our Joe,' appeared as a negro, without mask and with face blackened with burnt cork; his clothes were in tatters (he has had no salary for two weeks) and slung from his shoulder was a scarf bearing the words The Sunday Sun."

The Northern Michigan Asylum, Traverse City, will be ready for patients Dec. 10. They will be received only from the counties composing the northern district, as follows: Alger, Alcona, Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippeway, Clare, Crawford, Delta, Emmet, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Houghton, Iosco, Isabella, Kalkaska, Kewenaw, Lake, Lelanaw, Mackinac, Manistee, Manitou, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Midland, Missaukee, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Oceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Island, Roscommon, Schoolcraft and Wexford.—Ex.

DIED.

In Ironton, Dec. 6th, Mr. S. W. Steel, aged nearly 80 years.

Mr. Steel was born in Massachusetts, but has lived in Michigan nearly 50 years. He was a member of the Baptist church, and for 53 years strove to exemplify the Christian religion, doing good in every way possible. As a minister of Christ, and a dispenser of the words of life, he aimed at that simplicity of life and word which made him always a welcome guest wherever there were those in trouble or in need of counsel. In burying the dead or visiting the sick, he was not only a willing worker, but a most welcome one. In his death, the loss of the family is his eternal gain.

M. E. Church.

First quarterly meeting service next Sunday. Prayer meeting Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

Sermon at 10:30 o'clock, Sunday, followed by the Lord's Supper.

Sunday school at 12 o'clock.

Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock, the pastor will give a discourse; subject: "Phases of the temperance question."

Take Notice.

The fiat has gone forth that no railroad news, from whatever source obtained, can be considered reliable, except it be first published in the Charlevoix Sentinel.

J. L. HURD & CO.

OFFER

Mess Pork, Layton's New	$0.07	3-lb Can Pumpkin	$0.10
Clear Pork	8	3-lb Can Apples	8
Lard	8	Condensed Milk, per can	15
Granulated Sugar	8	6 lbs California Lima Beans	25
Extra C Sugar	7	7 lbs Hominy	25
3 lbs Best Starch	25	Decorated Toilet sets	$4.00 Worth $6.00
6 lbs Best Starch in Wood Boxes	50	Decorated Toilet Sets	6.00 Worth 8.00
3-lb Bar Soap	25	Brass Hanging Lamps	3.55 Worth 4.50
Best Crackers	8	Hanging Lamps	2.00 Worth 2.50
Pearl Biscuit, per can	12½	Decorated Tea Sets	4.50 Worth 6.50
4 lbs Best Soda	22	Decorated Tea Sets	5.00 Worth 7.00
6 lbs Arbuckles Coffee	1.00	New Era Baking Powder, with knife or fork	50
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	12½	Forest City baking powder with majolica ware	50
Combination Coffee, Best drinker out	25		
3-lb Can Yellow Peaches	18		
3-lb Can California Apricots	25		
3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10		
2-lb Can Sugar Corn	10		

Everything Proportionately Low.
Everything Best Quality.
Everything Warranted.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF DRY GOODS

Commencing Saturday, December 12.

Our entire stock offered at an immense reduction. We propose to make this our largest monthly business yet and to that end shall mark prices regardless of profit. Space is insufficient to enumerate, but among the bargains we mention our remaining stock of Cloaks at one quarter off. Cotton Flannels 10 cents, worth 13; Red Twilled Flannel 23 cents, worth 30. Gloves and Mittens 75, 80 and 90 cents, worth $1.50. 52 inch all wool Dress Flannels 75 cents. Men's Coats, heavy cashmere, $2.00 to $4.00, worth $5.00 to $8.00. Pants and Vests at half cost to close. Invest your money where it will do you the most good.

J. L. HURD & CO.

THE

Christmas Bazaar

AT

Hines & Co.'s Drug Store

Is where

A Present for Everybody

May be found at prices to suit the times. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully, F. G. HINES & CO.

Money to be Made.

It is said that dull times are not known by the agents for the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present, we understand, their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage—it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and an agent can devote all his time, or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions that they give. We have not space to explain here, but full particulars will be sent *free* to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

PERSONAL.

NOT much Miss H—— I am going to stay right there. G.

NOTICE.

I will remain in Charlevoix about four weeks longer, after which time my Photograph Gallery will be closed. If you wish me to do any photographic work for you, please come soon. I have some fine cabinet photo frames I will sell cheap, also 8x10 frames. Four tintypes for One Dollar.

A. D. BRADBEER,
Photographer.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5.00 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co., Portland, Maine. 12dy1

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JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

"Facts to be Remembered."

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Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

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If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 12dy1 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

LAID TO REST.

The Remains of Vice-President Hendricks Consigned to the Grave

Indianapolis Crowded with Distinguished People to Pay Respect to His Memory.

Impressive Services in the Church Where He Had Worshiped During His Lifetime.

Lying in State.

The remains of the late Vice President Hendricks lay in state at the City Hall in Indianapolis from Sunday forenoon to Monday afternoon, the 30th ult., and were viewed by over 50,000 people. So great were the crowds at times that the military and police were called into requisition to keep the mass moving and to prevent a blockade. When the doors of the building were closed a waiting crowd, numbering thousands, stood in line trying to take a last glance at the face of the dead statesman. At 4 o'clock p. m. Monday the doors were closed, and the casket was borne through the south entrance to the street, where it was placed in the hearse, and, escorted by the four Indianapolis military companies, was returned to the parlor of the homestead. All along the line of march the people flocked to see the sad spectacle.

Public Sorrow.

On Tuesday, the 1st of December, the mortal remains of Thomas Andrew Hendricks, the fifth Vice President to die during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb prepared for their reception. The clergy of Indianapolis, without respect to sect, joined in the obsequies, the bells of all the churches tolled a requiem, and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car, or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle, attested their fealty to his memory. The early morning trains on all the railways brought delegations from the national capital and all the leading cities of the Union, together with an influx of people from all the interior cities and hamlets of Central Indiana and Illinois. The train arrivals swelled the multitudes on the streets to an extent to impede the ordinary progress on all the chief thoroughfares. The emblems of mourning which began to appear on public and private buildings the day of the Vice President's death had grown in quality and design until the whole city was in funeral garb. Washington street presented an almost unbroken line of draped houses, while on every business street, and even along the residence streets, the people were lavish in their display of the signs of public sorrow. Portraits of the deceased, all shrouded in black, were profusely hung in windows. The general effect told in mute eloquence of the high respect with which the people of Indianapolis regarded their fellow-townsman.

At the Modest Home.

One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice President, a plain, two-story brick structure. On the front door of the house was a black rosette, from which was pendent a strip of black crape, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning.

The scene presented in the interior of the house, however, carried with it all the evidence of death. Emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. The oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax.

The most notable representation of the designs in flowers was that of the log cabin in which Mr. Hendricks was born in Ohio. It stood at the head of his coffined remains, and was the work of ladies of Shelbyville, where Mr. Hendricks had formerly lived. It was six feet in length, and four in height, its sides being composed of calla lilies, hyacinths, carnations, and roses. The roof was of English ivy and smilax, and the chimney of red and white carnations. On one side of the miniature structure, in purple immortelles, was the inscription: "The Home of My Boyhood;" and beneath, "Shelbyville."

On the end of the cabin was suspended a black satin banner bearing, in letters of gold: "God's fingers touched him and he slept;" and the second inscription underneath: "Shelbyville mourns her distinguished and gifted son."

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave-taking, accompanied only by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly prostrated, clinging to the last to the clay so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the placid and life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last scene, and so, late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket.

Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived. The draped hearse and the carriages for the family and friends were marshaled before the door, and preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leave-taking.

At the Church.

The police and military kept the curious but always respectful mass of people out of the way, and the little cavalcade moved quietly with its military escort through the densely lined streets to the Cathedral of St. Paul. The casket was borne into the church at 11:40 o'clock, the vast congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number—Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Indianapolis Diocese; the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., the first rector of St. Paul's, and under whose ministrations Mr. Hendricks joined the church; the Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, a former rector of St. Paul's; and the Rev. Dr. Jenckes, the present rector—in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance of the cathedral on Illinois street. The body was borne up the central aisle, the clergymen and members of the vestry going in advance. Bishop Knickerbocker voiced the opening sentence of the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by the Rev. Drs. Stringfellow and Fulton in their recitation of the other verses used for the dead, until the casket had been carried and placed outside the chancel.

The great audience stood while the impressive scene was enacted. After the bier came the widow, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. S. W. Morgan, followed by the other relatives, all in deep mourning.

When the casket had been placed in front of the chancel rail the choir sang the anthem "Lord, Let Me Know My End." The lesson for the dead was then read by the Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by the singing of the hymn "Lead, Heavenly Light," by the choir, the audience joining. The Rev. Dr. Jenckes, speaking from the lectern, delivered an eloquent and touching funeral oration.

"Mr. Hendricks' youth," said he, "has a prolific lesson for the youths of our land. In an adjoining county some fifty years ago his life began. The days so often spent by thoughtless boys in pointless diversions from hard study he, with energy and application, devoted to the acquisition of useful, permanent knowledge, laying, with painstaking earnestness, and perseverance, and zeal, the foundations of that sturdy, indomitable character which in later life carried him to the proud pinnacles of exalted success. The years of his early manhood were years of trial and comparative privation. With the sturdy men who were his co-laborers in the aggressive work he carved out in the wilderness a great, and prosperous, and happy commonwealth. He was an honest, brave, exemplary young man, who seemed to do a mean or unworthy action; who recognized the restraining influences of moral obligations, and by both precept and example inculcated probity and purity of life.

"Then in maturer years we have this sturdy, hearty man, with a strong mind and a warm heart in a sound body, observing an active, earnest, prominent part in the affairs of his State and country. As the second officer in the administration of this great nation he was everywhere and always the same able, conservative, consistent, and conscientious character.

"No one who appealed to him for sympathy, counsel, or assistance ever turned away empty. Though his right and his left hands were not in each other's confidence, still there is a record somewhere of his open-handed liberality in numberless cases of destitution and suffering. He experienced in his daily life the joy of faith and the patience of hope and the comfort of love. These were with him ever: faith, hope, and charity—these three, but the greatest of these was charity. And the admirably organized charities of our city have long felt the guiding impulses of his skillful hand and been cheered by the sympathetic throbbings of his generous heart.

"Dare we tread upon the verge of hallowed ground and touch upon the conjugal relations of Gov. Hendricks and describe how for forty years and two months he passed along with dignified, steady, and faithful pace beside the noble and devoted woman whom he had chosen for better or for worse; and how, through storm and sunshine, like Isaac and Rebecca, they lived faithfully together in perfect love and peace?

"Eminent citizen, faithful friend, Christian gentleman, honest man—farewell!"

When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doner, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages," the Bishop closing with prayers and benediction. The casket was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated.

To the Cemetery.

The bells of all the city churches began their tolling when the remains were taken from the house, and continued their pealing during the continuation of the church rites and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill Cemetery. The column moved in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Metropolitan police, mounted and on foot.
Band.
Chief Marshal Kneiller and staff.
Chief of Staff, Maj. C. L. Holstein.
Aids of Chief Marshal.

FIRST DIVISION.

Adjt. Gen. George W. Koontz, commanding.
Staff of Governor of Indiana.
All military organizations in positions assigned by Gen. Koontz.

SECOND DIVISION.

Edward Hawkins, United States Marshal, commanding.
Chief of Staff, Col. Charles E. Zollinger.
Aids of Marshal of Second Division.
Band.
Carriage containing officiating clergy.
Pall-bearers.
Committee of Arrangements.

Police. Hearse. Police.

Indianapolis Light Infantry, Capt. J. B. Ross Commanding, guard of honor and special escort.
Carriages containing family and friends.
Distinguished guests.
Governor of Indiana and State officers.
State judiciary.
United States military officers.
United States civil officers.
County judiciary.
County officers.
City officials.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Jas. L. Mitchell, commanding.

FOURTH DIVISION.

William E. Christian, commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Webster, commanding.

The carriages were driven three abreast. The movement was slow, the progress at times being almost imperceptible, until the column emerged upon Meridian street, a broad and very handsome avenue leading to the entrance to the beautiful Crown Hill Cemetery. The cortage moved on by the handsome homes of the wealthy, whose windows and sidewalks were filled with great throngs. The broad thoroughfare stretched out into the country beyond the limits of the city, and when the head of the column came within sight of the cemetery, a mile distant, the Indianapolis Light Artillery began to fire minute guns, which was continued until the hearse approached the grave.

At the Tomb.

Winding through a thick growth of Beach and maple trees, the military division came upon a large open view, and, approaching the open grave on the Hendricks family lot, which occupies the most commanding view in the grounds, turned to the left and then again to the right, finally completely encircling the tract of which the Hendricks plat forms a part.

The most careful attention had been given to the matter of decoration at the cemetery. The monument of the deceased statesman—a massive and beautiful shaft of about thirty feet in height, and built entirely of polished gray granite—stands on probably the most attractive as well as commanding ground in the inclosure. Immediately opposite is the exquisite chapel of the Cemetery Association, while a little to the northwest is the burying-ground of the Indiana soldiery. In the midst of this a tall flag-staff bore a superb garrison flag at half-mast, and another of the same character was trained about the monument. The latter was covered to a suitable extent with smilax and choice flowers, and about the two sides of the base, on the interior, were ferns and potted plants in great profusion. The grave was closely walled up with mosses, smilax and cut flowers, and the casket was seemingly deposited in a chamber of floral beauty. A heavy marble vault, of size proportioned to that of the casket, was first placed in position, and, on the deposit of the latter, received its cap slab of like material, and this in turn was laden with flowers. The last glimpse of the sorrowing widow and mourners thus suggested nothing of the unpleasant features of the ordinary interment. About the grave wide mats had been placed to protect the immediate participants from the dampness of the turf, and they also extended down the inclining sward to the carriage-way.

The grave of little Morgan, the idolized son and only child of the Vice President and his widow, lies immediately to the left of the resting place of his illustrious father, and on the west side of the monument. The singular affection entertained for the little one by his honored parents is known as a household word in the community where they lived. The utmost care had been taken by those in charge of the matter to decorate the little one's grave and its surroundings.

When the hearse had halted near the lot, the casket was borne to the grave. The venerable Bishop Knickerbocker preceded it and read a few verses for the dead, and after the lowering of the casket the Rev. Dr. Jenckes read the committal services, the Bishop closing with prayer and benediction.

Only the widow and her supporters approached the grave, the remaining multitude standing off, silent spectators.

Honors for the Dead.

At Washington the Supreme Court met on Monday, the 30th ult. On the opening of the court, Attorney General Garland made formal announcement of the death of the Vice President, and, after paying a tender tribute to his memory, moved that the court adjourn out of respect to the deceased. Chief Justice Waite responded, expressing regret at the sad event, and adjourned the court until Thursday, the 3d inst.

The Indiana Bar Association met at Indianapolis, Judge Gresham presiding. A lengthy memorial was adopted and brief eulogistic addresses delivered by distinguished members of the association. At South Bend, Ind., memorial services were held in a large rink, which was completely packed. Business was generally suspended, and the services were participated in by all classes, Republicans and Democrats alike. The New York Stock Exchange and Boards of Trade in nearly all the cities, the departments at Washington, the departments in the various State capitals, and all the post-offices were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Incidents of the Day.

Bells were tolled during the afternoon in many of the cities of Virginia.

President Cleveland sent an autograph letter of condolence to Mrs. Hendricks.

At Pittsburg and Allegheny the day was generally observed. The arsenal guard fired the three regulation salutes.

The Galveston bar adopted resolutions of respect. All public places were closed and business was suspended generally.

New York and Brooklyn were dotted with half-masted flags, and the public offices and exchanges were closed most of the day.

All the offices of the General Government at Washington were closed. It was like Sunday at the White House. The building was never so well draped.

Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom, of the House of Representatives, had an attack of vertigo and sustained painful injuries by falling on the church steps at Indianapolis.

Public business was suspended at noon in Baltimore. The city bells were tolled. Memorial services were held at the Grand Opera House. Judge Fisher was the orator.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of Commissioner Colman.

Commissioner Colman, of the Agricultural Bureau, in his annual report, says the year which opened in gloom, threatening the destruction of winter crops by the severity of the temperature, is closing with bright prospects of abundance for man and beast, produced at a cost which is not a burden to the producer and to be sold at a price which is not a barrier to the poor consumer. For many years, he says, it has become more and more apparent that one great need of the agricultural interests of the United States is a better understanding and a more intimate relation between the several agricultural and experiment stations, and a more practical co-operation between these institutions and the Department of Agriculture. These colleges were endowed by Congress. They are now separately carrying on experiments at an expense of time and means, and yet without any central head through which to report and compare results with each other. He submits that the department should have full authority and ample means to avail itself of the peculiar advantages offered by those endowed institutions in order to test, in a manner and on a scale sufficient to determine all questionable points, the adaptability of new and rare seeds to the various sections of our country.

Of the Bureau of Animal Industry he says:

"The law establishing the bureau does not authorize the slaughter of animals affected with contagious diseases, and it is impossible for the department to maintain under it an effectual quarantine. The characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia make it a difficult disease to extirpate except by the slaughter of all affected animals and the slaughter or quarantine of all that have been exposed."

He describes the serious effect upon our foreign trade in live stock resulting from the existence of contagious diseases among cattle, sheep and swine, and says that the restrictions upon our interstate commerce from the same cause have been a very great burden, and that the restriction in value of cattle in the affected States has been enormous.

Of the work of the Division of Chemistry he says:

"The investigation of the influence of climate and soil in the composition of cereals has progressed far enough to scientifically determine what parts of the country produce the best cereals."

The experiments are described which were undertaken with a purpose to check the present enormous waste of sugar, fully one-half, in the milling process, and with highly gratifying results. The division has also begun an important series of investigations upon food adulteration. The work has so far been chiefly with butter and honey, but it is proposed to extend it until uniform methods of examination and standards of comparison are established.

In the Entomological Division the work has greatly increased during the year, and Prof. Riley considers that under conditions the most favorable to grasshopper increase the injury can never be as widespread as it has been in the past, owing to the advance and increase in settlement in the Northwest.

The annual report of Mr. Dodge, the statistician of the department, for the present year, contains, the Commissioner says, a review of the course of agricultural production during fifteen years, which shows an estimated increase in corn of 37,000,000 acres, or 80 per cent.; in oats, of 13,000,000 acres, or 142 per cent.; in all cereals taken together, 67,000,000 acres, or 97 per cent. The enlargement of the wheat area was extraordinary during the period of partial failure of the crops of Western Europe; the extension of the breadth in maize was aided by the reserve of the foreign trade in beeves and fresh meats and by the sudden enlargement of exports of pork products induced by the cheapness of corn, and the cultivation of oats has received special impetus from the seeding of rust-proof varieties in the South and from the necessity of less heating feed for horses than a too exclusive maize ration. The increase from 69,000,000 acres of cereals in 1870—a breadth nearly equal to the superficial area of Missouri and Ohio—to 136,000,000 acres, an increase of 67,000,000 acres since 1870, means the seeding and harvesting of an additional area equal to the entire surface of Iowa and North Carolina.

The average estimated product of the principal food crops of the last five years is compared with the average of the ten years preceding, from 1870 to 1879, inclusive, showing an enormous annual increase in the aggregate as well as per acre.

The average yield of corn per acre has been 23.9 bushels, against 27.1 for the preceding period; the average value has therefore been higher, 44.7 cents per bushel, instead of 42.6, and the average value of an acre $10.67 instead of $11.54.

The average yields of wheat in the two periods are nearly identical, 12.3 and 12.4 bushels, respectively, but the price has averaged 90.1 cents instead of 104.9, the demand not being equal to the supply.

There is perhaps, no subject in which the department can be used to greater benefit than in its attention to forestry interests; and, considering the vast importance to the nation of a proper investigation of the subject, no branch has been more poorly endowed by Congress. Efforts should be made at once to arouse and enlighten the people to the dangers which threaten through the destruction of the forests.

The Commissioner concludes his report with reference to the usefulness and growing importance of the department.

OUR LIFE-SAVERS.

Statistics of the Life-Saving Service.

The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service shows that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 203 stations, 157 being on the Atlantic, thirty-eight on the lakes, seven on the Pacific, and one at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of station operations during the year was 256. There were on board these vessels 2,206 persons, of whom 2,196 were saved. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was $3,519,550, and that of their cargoes $1,084,965, making the total value of the property imperiled $4,604,455. Of this amount $3,352,760 was saved. The number of vessels totally lost was forty-six.

The total loss of life within the scope of the service is the smallest ever reached since its general extension, except in the year 1880, when but nine lives were lost. Since that time, however, the field of operations has been greatly enlarged by the addition of twenty-four stations in localities especially selected on account of their dangerous character.

PENSIONS.

Commissioner Black's Report—Soldiers of 1812 and 1861 on the List—Total Payments.

The annual report of Gen. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, for the year ending June 30, 1885, shows that there were at the close of the year 345,125 pensioners. During the year there were added 35,767 new names and 1,835 reinstatements. During the same period the names of 15,233 pensioners were dropped from the roll for various causes, leaving a net increase of 22,369. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is shown to be $110.33, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions is $38,090,985—an increase over like value for the previous year of $3,634,881. The amount paid for pensions during the year is $54,978,435, an increase in amount over the previous year of $8,069,838. The amount paid to 37,839 new pensioners during the year upon first payments was $27,115,912, and there remained in the hands of the several pension agents 83,677 of this class unpaid, on which there was due $2,243,567.

The acts of 1871 and 1878 provided for a pension on account of service during the war of 1812. Since 1871, 78,500 claims of this class have been filed—34,673 by the surviving soldiers and sailors and 43,823 by the widows of those who served in the war. Of this number (war of 1812) 59,868 have been allowed—25,676 to the survivors and 34,192 to the widows. In the aggregate, since 1861, 968,840 claims have been filed, and 580,897 have been allowed. The amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $744,040,541. Out of all army invalid claims filed prior to July 1, 1880, a little more than 66 per cent. have been allowed, and at the close of the present year there remained pending of this class 73,415 claims.

The Commissioner suggests that an increased pension should be given in cases of total deafness and in those cases which in lesser degrees approximate total deafness, and recommends a rating of $30 for total deafness and proportionate ratings for lesser degrees of this trouble. He also suggests that the benefits of the act of March 3, 1885, be extended to soldiers and sailors who, while in the line of duty, lost an arm above the elbow joint or a leg above the knee joint, and who in consequence thereof have been substantially disabled to the same degree as though amputation had been performed at the shoulder or hip joint. Gen. Black calls attention to the widespread feeling that the limitation imposed by section 2 of the act of March 30, 1879, is unjust in its operations. If a soldier was entitled to a pension at any time prior to the first day of July, 1880, no good reason is known to exist why he should not now be allowed to make proof thereof. Regarding fraudulent and illegal claims, the Commissioner says extended inquiries are being prosecuted with a view to purging the pension rolls of the various agencies of the names of those fraudulently and illegally borne thereon, and great success is attending the work. At the same time the greatest care is exercised not to disturb the rights of any worthy pensioner.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Report on the Foreign Commerce of the Country for the Year 1885.

Col. W. F. Switzler, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his annual report on foreign commerce, gives an analysis of our foreign trade, and, among other things, shows the magnitude of our commerce as compared with the commerce of all other countries; the growth of our exports of products of agriculture, of manufactures, of mining, etc.; the condition of the imports and the carrying trade of the country, and other facts of interest. The report says the total value of our foreign commerce in merchandise, including the in-transit trade, during the year 1885 was $1,388,588,165, of which the value of the exports was $742,000,000, of the imports $577,060,000, and of the in-transit and transshipment trade, $68,000,000. The imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the same period amounted to $85,232,000, of which the value of the exports was $42,000,000, and of the imports $43,000,000. The value of our foreign commerce in merchandise, including the in-transit trade, during the preceding fiscal year was $1,481,840,086, showing a falling off in our foreign trade during the last fiscal year of $93,251,921. It appears that in the value of foreign commerce the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland stands first, Germany second, France third, and the United States fourth. The total value of the foreign trade in merchandise of the nations during the year 1883 was as follows: Of the United Kingdom, $3,563,877,370; Germany, $2,450,428,745; France, $2,033,885,514; the United States, $1,547,020,316. The most notable features of our foreign trade during the last fiscal year, as compared with the trade of 1884, was a decrease in the imports of merchandise of $90,000,000, and a falling off in the exports of gold of $32,000,000. The report shows in detail the countries and the articles in which the decline in imports of merchandise occurred. The decrease occurred mainly in the values of imports of sugar and molasses, silks, wool, and manufactures of silk and wool, and iron and steel, and manufacturers of iron and steel. Among the exports of our manufactured products which show the most rapid developments since 1866 are agricultural implements, clocks and watches, manufactures of cotton, manufactures of iron and steel, including locomotives, sewing-machines, tools and hardware. Great Britain not only takes about 40 per cent. of our agricultural and unmanufactured products, but also a larger share, amounting to twenty-seven per cent., of our manufactures than do Central America, the West Indies, and South America combined. Colonel Switzler says there has been, since 1860, a very marked decline in the percentage of imports of manufactured articles, and a corresponding increase in the percentage of imports of crude or partially manufactured articles. This is a significant fact, showing a steady growth in the demand for crude articles to be manufactured at home.

MEN OF NOTE.

Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, One of the Civil-Service Commissioners.

Alfred P. Edgerton, of Indiana, who has been made Chairman of the Civil-Service Commission, is a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., and is now seventy-seven years of age. He was in early life a clerk in a mercantile house in New York City, but while yet a young man went to Northern Ohio as the agent of the Northern Land Company. He established a law office at Hicksville, Defiance County, at which 140,000 acres of land were sold. In 1852, Mr. Edgerton

found himself the owner of 40,000 acres in Northern Ohio, which he sold to actual settlers on the most liberal terms as regarded payments. He reserved for himself a country-seat near Hicksville, which he still holds, and where he resides part of each year. In 1845 he was elected to the State Senate of Ohio. Here he opposed Alfred Kelley, leader of the Whigs in that body, and brought himself into wide repute thereby. In his official action he evinced such knowledge of the finances of the State that he was strongly urged for Governor by leading Democrats. In 1848 he was a delegate-at-large to the Baltimore Convention. In 1850—after the close of his term in the State Senate—he was elected a member of Congress from the Toledo District, and re-elected in 1852, and was the Chairman of the Committee on Claims of that body. In 1853 he was elected by the Board of Fund Commissioners the Financial Agent of the State of Ohio to reside at New York City. In 1856 Mr. Edgerton was Chairman of the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati. In 1859 he was very appropriately appointed by the Ohio Legislature one of the committee to investigate frauds upon the State Treasury, and made an elaborate report, exposing the frauds and their authors. In 1857 he removed to Fort Wayne, but retained his citizenship in Ohio until 1862. Two years later he was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention. In 1859, in connection with the late Pliny Hoagland and Hugh McCulloch (late Secretary of the Treasury), he became lessee of the Indiana canals, and then general manager. In 1868 he was nominated on the ticket with Hon. T. A. Hendricks for Lieutenant-governor of Indiana, and was defeated by less than 1,000 votes. He declined the nomination of the O'Conor Democrats for Governor in 1872. By appointment of ex-Governor Porter, Mr. Egerton is now a Director of Purdue University. He has been engaged in many successful business enterprises, is in easy circumstances, and is a practical student of public affairs. He is a man of such high integrity that he paid over $500,000 to the creditors of his brother-in-law some years years ago, although his legal obligation was, at the outside, $200,000. He was for many an intimate friend and associate of Chief Justice Waite, who, with Senator Henry B. Payne, Governor Gray of Indiana, Vice President Hendricks, and many leading citizens of Ohio and Indiana, warmly indorsed him as possessing qualities peculiarly fitting him for the work of the Civil-Service Commission. He is in fullest sympathy with the reform.

ELECTION ECHOES.

The Official Figures in New York.

The complete official vote of the State of New York for the State officers voted for at the election held Nov. 3 has been published. The vote of Davenport, Republican, for Governor, was 489,727; for Hill, Democrat, 501,418; for Jones, Greenbacker, 2,127; for Bascom, Prohibitionist, 30,866.

In 1881 Blaine's vote in New York was 562,001, Cleveland's 563,018, Butler's 16,955, St. John's 24,999. In a total vote of 1,171,263 Cleveland had a plurality of 1,017. The total vote at the last election was 1,024,138, or only 147,125 below the very heavy vote of 1884. There was a falling off in the Republican vote of 72,274, and a falling off in the Democratic vote of 61,630. There was a falling off in the Greenback vote of 14,828, and an increase in the Prohibition vote of nearly 6,000.

Official Count in Dakota.

The official canvass of the vote cast in Dakota at the election held Nov. 3 shows the following results:

For the Constitution	25,138
Against the Constitution	6,527
For Prohibition	15,572
Against Prohibition	15,218

Following is the vote on the location of the State capital: Huron 12,695; Pierre, 10,571; Chamberlain, 3,170; Sioux Falls, 3,338; Alexandria, 1,374; scattering, 192; total vote, 31,815; Huron's plurality, 2,121.

Following is the vote on the State ticket, there being no opposition:

Governor—A. C. Mellette, 28,994; scattering, 226.

Lieutenant Governor—A. E. Frank, 28,726; scattering, 200.

Secretary of State—H. S. Murphy, 28,417; scattering 156.

Auditor—Frank Alexander, 27,323; scattering, 47.

Treasurer—A. W. Diggs, 29,170; scattering, 47.

Attorney General—Robert Dollard, 29,067; scattering 152.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. S. Jones, 28,406; scattering, 161.

Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands—W. H. H. Beadle, 28,311; scattering, 127.

THE American Copyright League has elected James Russell Lowell its President.

A Help to Good Digestion.

In the *British Medical Journal* Dr. W. Roberts, of England, discusses the effect of liquors, tea, coffee, and cocoa on digestion. All of them retard the chemical processes, but most of them stimulate the glandular activity and muscular contractions. Distilled spirits retard the salivary or peptic digestion but slightly when sparingly used.

Wines were found to be highly injurious to salivary digestion. On peptic digestion all wines exert a retarding influence. They stimulate the glandular and muscular activity of the stomach. Effervescent wines exert the greatest amount of good with the least harm to digestion. When one's digestion is out of order everything goes awry, unless, as in the case of T. T. Seals, of Bellaire, Ohio, who had bad dyspepsia for seven years, the digestive apparatus is kept in apple-pie eating order by Warner's Tippecanoe, the best appetite producer and regulator in the world.

Tea, even in minute quantities, completely paralyzes the action of the saliva. The tannin in strong tea is injurious. Weak tea should be used, if at all. Strong coffee and cocoa are also injurious if used in excess.—*The Cosmopolitan.*

The Deadly Cigarette.

Cigarette smoking has the same effect on boys and young men as opium has on grown people. The tobacco which the cigarettes are made of is so mild in taste that the smoke from them can be drawn on the lungs or inhaled, which, in time, will have an injurious effect upon the smoker. The inveterate cigarette smoker will reject a fine imported cigar for a cigarette, preferring the latter, which, in bundles, cost only half a cent apiece. The price of the article ought in itself to be a sufficient proof that cigarettes are made out of common material, and cheap things are always bad. Some people imagine that gum opium is used in cigarettes, but this is a mistake, as that drug costs $6 a pound, which would be too expensive to the cigarette manipulator. The white paper is bleached by an arsenical preparation, and that is poisonous enough, heaven knows. Cigarettes ought to be stamped out of existence, for they are sapping the life out of our young men.—*Tobacco dealer, in Brooklyn Union.*

Facts for Families.

In order to cook your hare you must always first catch it.

It is much easier to catch a cold than to catch a hare.

To get rid of a cold always use Red Star Cough Cure.

To get Red Star Cough Cure only requires twenty-five cents.

Peril of the Theological Student.

One of the religious papers, the Chicago *Interior*, thinks that the girls play the mischief with the theological students. "The young brother, as soon as 'Rev.' is duly fastened on before his given name, makes a bee line for his girl, and she meets him half-way down the lane, and they kiss each other a few times and walk lovingly together to some old preacher who ought to know better, and he puts his hands on their heads and tells them to be good—and so spoils a missionary."

A Decided Difference.

At the last meeting of the Conundrum Club the following was propounded:

"What is the difference between woman's sphere and woman's fear?"

After a long and severe struggle the conundrum was given up, and the perpetrator said:

"One is a house, the other a mouse."—*New York Morning Journal.*

Force of Habit.

A well-known Texas gambler was converted and became a minister. One Sunday, just before the service began, he was absorbed in thought, when he was approached by the organist, who, referring to the opening hymn, said: "What shall I play?"

"What kind of a hand have you?" responded the absent-minded minister.—*Aleck Sweet.*

THE curiosities are not all under canvas. A Kansas man has a wife who has worn one bonnet twenty-two years.

Feeble Frames, Shaky Nerves

And dyspeptic stomachs are usually found in conjunction. Vitality is lacking in all three. How can this be created? Simply by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters with regularity, abstaining from habits inconsonant with health, and by the use of a digestible diet. As an initial step toward the reinforcement of a depleted system, a resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is most desirable, since it corrects acidity consequent upon a vitiation of the gastric juices and the presence of bile in the stomach, and having regulated and, as it were, lubricated the digestive mechanism, sets it to and keeps it at work. An immediate gain in vigor is the result. The food is converted into blood, upon which the system draws for nutrition, the nerves as they acquire vigor become tranquil, the muscular fiber gains substance and hardness, and appetite and sleep improve. Constipation, fever and ague, rheumatism and renal ailments yield to the Bitters.

Gently does DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS relieve the constipated bowels; at the same time thoroughly toning their inner membrane and restoring their mechanical action. Yet the result is solely due to nature, re-embraced and sustained by the best vegetable alterative and tonic that ever passed the lips of the sick and suffering.

"WHERE are the friends of our youth?" All in the poor house.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

"I have found Athlophoros to be all that is claimed for it," is the straightforward testimony of Dr. H. H. Joy, 251 State street, corner Harrison street, Chicago, Ill., to the virtues of this great remedy in all cases of rheumatism and neuralgia.

THE best and cheapest Car-Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

Five dollars can be saved every year in boots and shoes by using Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; cost only 25c.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of **Piso's Cure for Consumption.**

THE HAPPINESS OF ELYSIUM.

Elysium was the name given by the ancient Greeks to the resting place of the righteous dead, where they should enjoy eternal peace and happiness. None but the pure in heart, the truthful and generous could tread the asphodel meadows of the Elysian fields, and it was a land of everlasting delight. When, therefore, Mrs. Kate Sherman, of Streator, Ill., said recently that she had been in Elysium, though of course she spoke figuratively, it argued that some great good fortune and joy had come to her. And such, indeed, was the truth. Mrs. Sherman tells how it was in this way:

"I have suffered from inflammatory rheumatism for more than thirty years. Heretofore the pain would succumb to the application of hot wet flannel, but at my last attack circumstances had conspired to aggravate the disease, and I became helpless. My hands and feet were swollen enormously, and I suffered almost mortal agony. My physician bought me a bottle of Athlophoros. After taking the third dose I was in Elysium, and was free from pain. By the time I had taken a bottle and a half I felt so wonderfully improved that I discontinued the medicine. I have an ungovernable dislike to all medicine, but I will say that Athlophoros probably saved my life, as I was running down rapidly, and could not have endured the pain much longer. It afforded me the only relief I ever experienced except from hot water, and that had failed me."

The Rev. Samuel Porter, of Crete, Ill., says of the effect of Athlophoros upon his wife:

"Mrs. Porter was very much benefited by the first bottle. Before she commenced taking it she could not walk, she was so badly afflicted with rheumatism, but she was soon able to walk. She sleeps well. Mr. John Hews, our neighbor, was very badly off with the rheumatism last winter, and was not able to work or even to get out of his room. One bottle of Athlophoros cured him, but he has to keep it by him to take when he feels his old difficulties."

Another clergyman, the Rev. C. Hartley, of Huntley, Ill., gives this as his experience with the remedy:

"For six months I suffered severely from an attack of rheumatism. A friend sent me a notice of several reliable cures effected by Athlophoros. I procured the medicine, and less than one bottle completely cured me, and I have not had the least indication of a return of the painful disease. I have recommended it to others, and results similar to those in my own case have followed. I regard Athlophoros as invaluable."

A. M. Blakney, who lives at the corner of Union and Green streets, Decatur, Ill., only confirms the general testimony to the value of Athlophoros when he says:

"During the past winter I was stricken with a very severe attack of rheumatism—a disease with which I had been afflicted for several years—and was rendered almost helpless, and confined to my bed. I tried various medicines, and was prescribed for by physicians with no avail. Finally I was induced by my druggist to try Athlophoros. I was relieved and cured so quickly that words could not tell my surprise. I do not hesitate in recommending it to any one suffering with that most painful complaint, rheumatism."

If you can not get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

Witchcraft.

There were, no doubt, many designing and lazy old women in former times, who pretended to be witches in order to get an easy living. They helped to spread the superstition concerning witchcraft, and brought many harmless people to death through their impostures. The charms by which so-called witches worked were short rhymes at the different stages. In the fifteenth century an old dame was tried for using witchcraft in curing diseases, when the judges promised to liberate her if she would divulge her charm. This she readily did, and informed the court that the charm consisted in repeating the following words, after the stipulated pay, which was a loaf of bread and a penny:

My loaf in my lap,
My penny in my purse,
Thou art never the better,
And I am never the worse.

IT is claimed that nothing can move without making a noise. The man who gets away in the night to avoid paying rent gives silence a close shave.

How to Get Strong.

Dumb-bells and horizontal bars, Indian clubs and the trapeze are valuable under certain conditions, but they are detrimental rather than beneficial if the blood is poor and thin and poisoned with bile. Use of the muscles necessitates waste as well as induces growth. If the blood does not carry sufficient nutriment material to repair the waste, loss of strength necessarily follows, and growth is out of the question. Purify and enrich your blood with Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and then exercise will develop and not consume your physique.

A MAN is often called a bartender when in reality he is a bar tough.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Peck of Peas (P's).

Here are a Peck of Peas, sweet Peas, if you will. Perseverance, Patience, Promptness, Proficiency, Push and Politeness. Add to these Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and you will get well through the world without much trouble. The Pellets prevent constipation and surplus of bile which lead to many different complaints. Inclosed in glass, always fresh, entirely vegetable, prompt, and perfectly harmless. Any druggist.

A MAN doesn't know the true import of wearing a tile until he gets a brick in his hat.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Lost Faith in Physicians.

There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, or Blood and Liver Syrup, for all diseases of the blood, when the patient had been given up by physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care, as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions. Take SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is endorsed by all leading professional men.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy surpasses all.

MAN wants but little here bill owe, but wants that little paid.—*Whitehall Times.*

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

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For the cure of Chronic Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, White Swelling, Tumors, Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Consumption. For the cure of

SKIN DISEASES,
Eruptions of the Face and Body, Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Ulcers,
Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent exceeds all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

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Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and all cases where there are brick-dust deposits or the water is thick, cloudy or mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or there is a morbid, dark colored appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the Great Pain Remedy.
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
Cure Dyspepsia and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Be sure to get Radway's.
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Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.
Vinegar Bitters always feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.
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Cure pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.
From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.
Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment by trying it. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, the eyes restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.
Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.
If you order treatment, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds.,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and P.O. Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

RISING'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Marion.

Mr. Steve Smith has just completed a dwelling for himself where he intends to reside this winter. It stands a little north of his old house.

The "Farmers Club" which meets every other Tuesday have excellent times at their meetings which are held in the Black school house. Singing, reading, recitations and remarks go to make up some of their fine programs.

Mr. John Ward has two men engaged in cutting shipping wood for him.

The people of this vicinity have arranged for a Christmas tree and entertainment to be had in the Black school house. Little folks anxiously await the time.

A Boom in Boyne City.

BOYNE CITY, Dec. 7.—There is to be built and in operation before the close of navigation next year a railroad from Traverse City via Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Ironton, terminating at Boyne City, which will open up a grand country around Pine Lake. Every house is crowded in this place, newcomers with families arriving every day. Plenty of work for everybody. It is estimated that there will be 8,000,000 feet of hardwood logs got out here this season, making it a prosperous season for everybody.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

THE GREATEST PAIN KILLER

Yet found for cramps, colic, stitch in side or back, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c., is HAMILTON'S JAMACIA GINGER TONIC AND PAIN CURE. Bound on with hot wet cloths it never fials to cure. For dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, flatulence, diarrhœa, dysentery, heartburn, sour stomach, &c., it is unequalled. Warranted to cure. Try it. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

MILLIONS OF PERSONS

Die annually, who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., are easily cured by using HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM which removes the tickling in the throat and tightness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in croup bronchitis, whooping cough, &c., and even in chronic cases and last stage of consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ENRICH THE BLOOD.

HAMILTON'S GERMAN BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. Especially indigestion, dyspepsia, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, &c. They enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, remove all dyspeptic symptoms, and whenever the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, these Bitters are just what you need Only 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ARE YOUR CHILDREN PEEVISH

And sad eyed? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food constantly? Beware of worms. Very few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is a sure remedy. It is called PARMELEE'S SANTONINE WORM CANDIES. They are perfectly harmless but will quickly dissolve the worms pass them off through the bowels. Buy no other. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

☞Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

☞The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy Known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Link, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv.	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar.	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv.	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar.	.....	9 30	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv.	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros.	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City....	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids.....	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar....	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv....	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar.....	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 20	10 30
Kalkaska, lv.....	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Mancelona.....	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls.....	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar.....	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City.	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City..	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls.....	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska.....	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar.....	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar...	.....	1 50	7 20	7 20
Reed City, lv...	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids.....	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City.....	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar...	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar....	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 55pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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DEALER IN

Real Estate

OF ALL KINDS.

Houses and Lots for sale in the most desirable parts of Charlevoix. Wild Lands and Improved Farms for sale in all parts of the county. Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice.

OFFICE ON BRIDGE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

YARNS, a Large Stock on Hand,

IN THE FOLLOWING COLORS:

Sheep's Gray.	White.	Seal Brown.
Navy Blue.	Wine.	Scarlet Random.
Blue Mixed.	Scarlet.	Blue Random.
Medium Blue.	Cardinal.	

ALL IN TWO, THREE, AND FOUR PLY.

GERMANTOWN YARNS in Navy, Slate, Yellow, Scarlet, Drab, Green, Chinch, Salmon, Maroon, Wine, Wood Brown.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Santa Claus' Headquarters!

AT

DR. G. W. CROUTER'S.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

And we want everybody who intends purchasing CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to comprehend the fact that we are now all ready to show you THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER EXHIBITED IN CHARLEVOIX. Our new stock of Holiday Goods is complete and comprises an elegant line of

Plush Toilet Cases, Fancy Perfume Cases, a Fine Line of Plush and Leather Albums, a Large and Beautiful line of Christmas Cards.

A choice line of CONFECTIONERY "SOMETHING NEW." All kind of GAMES. All kind of DOLLS. All kind of Toys from the cheapest to the best.

Books for the million.

All of John B. Alden's publications, the cheapest and best line of books ever offered to the people of Charlevoix. Just the thing for a handsome present.

COME AND SEE ME; COME TO-DAY.

NOW is the time to make your purchases; you certainly will suffer by delay. Don't wait until everything is picked over and the choicest novelties are gone. Make your selections early and you will be saved many days of anxious and weary searching. Trusting you will favor us with an early visit, and wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we are

Respectfully, G. W. CROUTER.

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Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

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G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall,

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

FREE.—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.
Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.
Every convenience for the traveling public.

New Grocery!
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.
A. J. MUDGE
Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.
BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED
At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Hanger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

New Goods!
I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only,
Dress-Making Done to Order.
MISS L. SPAULDING.

McCABE'S
Livery and Hack Line
DRAYING TO ORDER.
Passengers, Baggage, etc., delivered to all Boats, Hotels, or any part of the City.
AT
McCabe's Livery Barn,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH. 43

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

Farm for Sale or Exchange.
One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office 1041

The Murder Trial.

The circuit court is in session at East Jordan this week, for the trial of Barry, Durga, Moore and Graham, for the murder of Geo. Optegezhic, Indian, last summer. The trial of Barry began yesterday at 10 o'clock, with the following jury: Elisha Shepard, Joseph Cook, Charles Todd, Henry Dickenson, John Newville, Albert Towsley, Wm. Claspill, Jasper Cater, Joseph McConnell, George Howe, David H. Gillett, Wm. Adams.

The prosecution is expected to close to-day, and the entire case to be finished this week. The following abstract of testimony taken up to 3 o'clock yesterday was received last night:

D. M. Colby, the first witness for the people, testified in substance as follows: I reside two miles southwest from Charlevoix on the Petoskey road; heard unusual loud hallowing on the night of Aug. 2d. Got up three times during the night, once finding some boys in the yard with my boy. In the latter part of the night an Indian came to my house and told me another Indian was dead at the foot of the hill, whereupon I went to the hill and remained there until the inquest about noon. The body lay on its back about 2 or 3 rods from the junction of the McSaba road and the Petoskey and Charlevoix state road.

Cross examination.—Resided on that place two years; got up three times during the night of Aug. 2d; unusual loud hallowing. Did not know the Indian's name who came after me, and could not make out what he said exactly, but inferred that an Indian was nearly killed at the foot of the hill. McSaba's road runs at right angles from the Petoskey and Charlevoix state road. The body lay on the ground with feet on some brush. The body had not been removed. Did not examine the body nor marks of violence. Some of the Indians wanted we to examine the body, but would not, and told them that life was extinct, and that they must not touch him.

LATER.

The prosecution closed their case at 11:20 to-day, and the defense will begin this afternoon. Next week we hope to continue with a full abstract of the testimony.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

When an organization has moved steadily along a given course for a dozen years, it begins to have a character, rather than a notoriety or reputation, and that of the W. C. T. U. seems pretty well established. Some things which enter into the character are just now of more than usual interest. The personnel of the society has always been of a marked quality and type. Of all the bodies of women, and there are many in these days, none seem so widely and evenly developed, intellectually, as this. It is not a few brilliant women leading the many to certain conclusions and lines of action, but every woman seems to have reached her own conclusions by a path of logic and experience, that to her, is demonstration, and all this she is able to express clearly, strongly, and eloquently. The debates are never diffusive exhibitions of rhetoric, but statement, sentiment, and argument, and seek at once the center, and finds it, too, in much less time than is usual. The fact that three minutes was the limit for each speaker, on the one moving question at Philadelphia, shows what is expected in way of terse and compact expression. Another thing is true concerning the intelligence of this body. These temperance women are obliged to know more than one thing. So many-sided is the work for delivering the nation from the curse of rum, that the ground of the learned professions has been well traversed for the truth relating to it. Medicine, law, theology, political economy and social science, are not taken on hearsay, or second hand, but hundreds of these women are at home in their vocabulary, and familiar with their principles, while to these devout students, they all mean the science of coming to the best possible for human nature.

As to age, most of the white ribbon women begin in the thirties and run up to the snowy hairs of the sixties, and even seventies. Lately the young woman's C. T. U.'s are sprinkling the conventions with faces young and fair. Fashionable women are notably absent. Now and then somebody "cries for them," but they are still away; not because they do not need the union, but because the union has no use for this lady of the genus butterfly, until she is regenerated. They need to come with the earnest throng who stand for pure bodies, pure homes and pure legislation for the sake of club tempted husbands and spineless sons, whose oyster-like organizations are no match for this real world of work of sin; but the fashionable woman does not come yet. The morning after adjournment at Philadelphia, one of these, sitting at breakfast in a hotel, which had been quite headquarters for delegates during the convention, said: "Well, those white ribbon people are gone at last, and I am glad of it; was it not dreadful to have the creatures around?" We do not mean by this that the W. C. T. U. is not in good society. To be sure it is, you have only to visit the homes of ease, culture, health, and refinement in every state, presided over by "these creatures." We are not talking of good, but fashionable society women, when we said they were absent. It takes conviction, courage, perseverance, thought, study, and self sacrifice to be useful in the W. C. T. U.; therefore the godly women who know and love Christ, make up the ranks of this noble organization.

No compromise with the evil against which they war, and no alliance offensive or defensive, with those who sustain it, is another striking element of this growing character. Some women in that fearless majority of eight to one, who re-affirmed the St. Louis resolutions are the wives and mothers in homes where husbands and sons object to a prohibition paper in the house, and even forbid it, while the white flag of truce, of a tireless patience, stands between them and their best beloved. Political intolerance has reached the hearthstone since November, 1884. But with dauntless courage they again cry in the ears of all men, that to these principles, this army of women 200,000 strong and more to follow, are unalterably committed. This business of nation poisoning, in the interest of a few thousand of the worst villains in the country, is going down. No compromise, however, does not mean no toleration of those who differ. We donbt if the world has ever seen a finer illustration of the Christly spirit than has been repeatedly shown by the leader of the national union and her followers. The protest of the minority at Philadelphia, was received with respectful attention in an hour of intense excitement and the secular papers made note of the fact that the business went on with no break in the harmony of good feeling. Once only, the convention broke into a many-toned burst of disapproval, at some words of severe and what seemed un just criticism, uttered by Mrs. Foster against the Union Signal and its management; but it was over in a moment, and no bitter words were spoken in return.

Our organization has been rebuked sometimes for its display of mutual admiration and extravagant laudation of individuals, but these words of high commendation are not for one, or for a few, but for the aggregate of worth which has given a most remarkable character to the organization known as the Women's Christian TemperanceUnion. Such are the friends of total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition for the state, and such the unswerving, though ballotless allies of the party which stands for a nation united against the liquor traffic.—Mary T. Lathrap.

M. E. Church.

Prayer service Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Sermon Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; subject: "The light in every cloud." Job 36:21.

Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock.

Sermon at 7 o'clock; Subject; "Salvation to the willing." Rev. 22:17.

Preaching at Black's school house next Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.

Rev. G. W. Howe will preach at Barnard every two weeks.

Preaching at the Johnson school house at 7 o'clock on Friday night of this week.

Future notice will be given of preaching at Ironton.

The Sunday school will have a Christmas supper with literary exercises by the school.

Almost a Blaze.

Last Thursday night Alfred Van Deusen awoke with a feeling of suffocation by smoke, and a hurried investigation showed the cause to be a fire under one of the stoves, which had burned the carpet about two by six feet, and charred the floor,—in one place burning nearly through to the cellar. A few minutes more time, or a sudden gust of wind from any direction would have started a blaze that would probably not have ended until the house was entirely destroyed. It is supposed to have caught from a spark falling on to the carpet.

The Fleet wing was safe in Milwaukee on Monday.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's First Communication to Congress.

He Urges a Suspension of the Coinage of Silver.

Recommends a Reduction of the Tariff on the Necessaries of Life.

Favors the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Across the Isthmus.

A Plea for the Education and Civilization of the Indians.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers in a Satisfactory Condition.

Polygamy Denounced and Civil-Service Reform Commended.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. HENDRICKS.

To the Congress of the United States: Your assembly is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues, will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and, at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amidst general sorrow and benediction.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY.

The Constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws. Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the Government under the Constitution will disclose the partition of power between our respective departments, and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each, in that spirit of comity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrage; and, therefore, in the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all of our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good-will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign Government.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessors caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction, by and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid before the Senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from resubmission to the Senate.

Maintaining as I do the policy of the Presidents from Washington's day, which proscribe enlarging entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the concomitant of our active civilization, day by day, is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation, and communication to which steam and electricity have given birth. But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American Hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments. Therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or rights outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie.

SHIP RAILWAY.

While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of opinion that any scheme to that end, to be considered with favor, shall be free from the features alluded to. The Tehuantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists to afford an entirely practical transit for vessels and cargoes by means of a ship railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others more remote from the axial lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world, must be for the world's benefit—a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation of hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and operation of such a work by this Government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign states whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond this scope of our national policy or present means. The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier administrations, which, long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic traffic across the commercial isthmus and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declaration and through the formal obligation of trade. Toward such realization the efforts of my administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who, while Secretary of State in 1858, announced that "what the United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of the people, is the security and neutrality of the inter-oceanic routes which may be laid through it."

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

The construction of three transcontinental lines of railway, all in successful operation, wholly within our territory, and uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, has been accomplished by results of a most interesting and impressive nature, and has created new conditions, not in the routes of commerce only, but in political geography, which powerfully affect our relations toward, and necessarily increase our interests in, any transisthmian route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or in other contingencies, for uses inimical to both.

Transportation is a factor in the cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our existence already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendencies of monopoly, which is inherent in the consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any inter-oceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the route open to all nations and subject to the ambitions and warlike necessities of none.

The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route, made by Chief Engineer Menocal, will be communicated for your information.

CHILI, PERU AND BOLIVIA.

The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chili in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a Claims Convention with Chili, providing for their submission to arbitration.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination.

The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unoffending Chinamen, undisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are still fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent to similar lawless demonstration. All the power of this Government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this Government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States engaged in competition with Chinese laborers.

Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we try to maintain with China. The admitted rights of a Government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail, is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

THE CONGO STATE.

The Independent state of the Congo has been organized as a government under the sovereignty of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, who assumes its chief magistracy in his personal character only, without making the new state a dependency on Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted region, owning all it has of quickening civilization to the beneficence of the philanthropic spirit of this monarch, should have the advantages and security of his benevolent supervision.

The action taken by this Government last year in being the first to recognize the flag of the International Association of the Congo has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter to discuss methods whereby the Congo basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States on the understanding that its part should be merely deliberative, or without imparting to the result any binding character, so far as the United State were concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of this Government to share in any disposal by the International Congress of jurisdictional questions in remote foreign territories. The results of the conference were embodied in a formal act of the nature of an international convention, which laid down certain obligations purporting to be binding on the signatories, subject to ratification within one year. Notwithstanding the reservation under which the delegates of the United States attended, their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those of the plenipotentiaries of other governments, thus making the United States appear, without reserve or qualification, as signatories to a joint international engagement imposing on the signers the conservation of the territorial integrity of distant regions, where we have no established interests or control. This government does not, however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in the premises as at all impaired, and holding that no engagement to those in the obligation of enforcing neutrality in the remote valley of the Congo would be an alliance whose responsibilities we are not in a position to assume, I abstain from asking the sanction of the Senate to that general act. The correspondence will be laid before you, and the instructive and interesting report of the agent sent by this government to the Congo country, and his recommendations for the establishment of commercial agencies on the African coast, are also submitted for your consideration.

THE COMMERCIAL COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by my predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries and report on the methods of enlarging the commercial relations of the United States therewith, has submitted reports which will be laid before you.

AMERICAN PORK ABROAD.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France continue, notwithstanding the abundant demonstrations of safety from danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that, with a better understanding of the matter, this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with regard to Germany, Austria and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of reasonable change.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND NATUALIZED AMERICANS.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the Imperial Government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this Government with regard to these questions, will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS DISPUTE.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to the domination of the Caroline Islands has attracted the attention of this Government, by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers to both of which the United States are friendly, this Government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce on their domicile, and has so informed the Governments of Spain and Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The termination of the fishing clauses of the Treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1884, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British-American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding reached with her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season.

In the interest of good neighborhood and the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities,

A COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

The question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensive arrangements above described were negotiated, I recommend that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement upon a just, equitable, and honorable basis of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two Governments and their respective citizens on the coast of the United States and British North America.

The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, consideration thereof in all their equities might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted.

THE ALERT.

The Arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by Her Majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of that humane purpose, returned to Great Britain in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1885.

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The inadequacy of the existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The fourth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes, no less inimical to the social welfare, should be embraced, and the procedure of extradition brought in harmony with present international practices.

Negotiations with Her Majesty's Government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained.

CHOLERA AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

An International Conference to consider the means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases, was held at Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet again on further notice. An expert delegate in behalf of the United States has attended, and will submit a report.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and intimacy exist as the natural and growing consequence of the similarity of our institutions and geographical propinquity. The relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico eastward of the Rio Grande, under the convention of July 29, 1882, has been unavoidably delayed, but I see no difficulty in securing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment. The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February last, and since ratified on both sides. As this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty-making branch, I express the hope that legislation to make it effective may not be long delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister Republic. Lines of railway, penetrating to the heart and capital of the country, are bringing the two people into mutually beneficial intercourse, and enlarged facilities of transit add to profitable commerce, create new markets, and furnish avenues to otherwise isolated communities. I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of the Territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.

AMERICAN CITIZENS MUST BE RESPECTED.

The United States must hold, in their intercourse with every power, that the status of their citizens is to be respected and equal privileges accorded to them without regard to creed, and affected by no considerations save those growing out of domiciliary return to the land of their original allegiance or of unfulfilled personal obligations which may survive under municipal laws after such voluntary return.

THE VENEZUELAN AWARDS.

The negotiation with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the Mixed Commission, constituted under the treaty of 1866, was resumed in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuelan Envoy in the principal point advanced by this Government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, has been agreed upon, and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

UNITED STATES TRUST FUNDS.

Under section 3653 of the Revised Statutes, all funds held in trust by the United States, and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States, bearing a rate of interest not less than 5 per centum per annum. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest, the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid.

The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretions. It being contrary to the general rule of this Government to allow interest on claims, I recommend the repeal of the provision in question.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating improved acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be canceled.

The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with intent of escaping duties with their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of the new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations.

I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors, that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States, now invested with that power.

The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibility of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purview of Federal and international laws. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

OUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORS.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffic near our shores, suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and us.

Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of reciprocal exemption from custom duties, other similar treaties were initiated by my predecessor.

Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Port Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interest in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain those ends by a treaty of commerce. A similar treaty was afterward signed by the Dominican Republic. Subsequently overtures were made by her Britannic Majesty's Government for a like mutual extension of commercial intercourse with the British West Indian and South American dependencies, but without result.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

On taking office I withdrew for re-examination the treaties signed with Spain and Santo Domingo, then pending before the Senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation, such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen under the favored nation clauses of treaties with other nations. As a further objection, it is evident that tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and welfare of any Government. An emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the Government.

TONNAGE DUES.

By the fourteenth section of the shipping act, approved June 26, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage dues were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America, The West India Islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama; the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway, have asserted under the favored-nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect to vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. This Government, however, holds that the privilege granted by the act is purely geographical, inuring to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the defined zone, and no warrant exists under the most-favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desirable.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances, and of the several branches of the Government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was $55,993,215.45, and there has been paid since that date and up to Nov. 1, 1885, the sum of $336,548, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date $1,514,475,840.47. There was, however, at that time in the Treasury applicable to the general purposes of the Government the sum of $66,818,292.38.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are $315,000,000.

The expenditures, ascertained and estimated for the same time, are $245,000,000, leaving a surplus at the close of the year estimated at $70,000,000.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise	$726,682,946
Foreign merchandise	13,556,802
Gold	8,177,892
Silver	33,753,633
Total	$784,121,280

Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as follows:

	Value.	Per centage.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$213,760,049	29.12
Manufactures	170,370,820	22.97
Breadstuffs—provisions	107,332,456	14.77
Oils—mineral, vegetable, and animal	51,325,202	7.48
Tobacco and its manufactures	24,767,305	3.41
Wood and its manufactures	21,461,322	2.95

OUR IMPORTS.

Our imports during the year are as follows:

Merchandise	$579,584,653.87
Gold	29,391,895.00
Silver	16,550,627.00
Total	$622,822,376.80

The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year, with their values and with the percentage they bear to the importations:

	Value.	Per-centage.
Sugar and molasses	$76,738,713	13.24
Coffee	46,723,318	8.01
Wool and its manufactures	41,056,382	7.74
Silk and its manufactures	40,333,002	6.93
Chemicals, dyeings and medicines	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel, and other manufactures	31,563,689	5.08
Flax, hemp, jute, and their manufacture	32,851,874	5.69
Cotton and its manufactures	28,152,001	4.88
Hides and skins other than fur skins	20,686,141	3.56

THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount expected from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection. And it is never better administered and its truer spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditures and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties.

The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of the present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interest which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

We should deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows: Where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens?

I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the public in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

During the year ended Nov. 1, 1885, 115 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $10,930,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $4,271,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727.

The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our national banks compared with the amount the law permits them to issue, upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Since February, 1878, the Government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than 2,000,000 of dollars every month. By this process up to the present date 215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined.

A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the General Government would limit its exercise, without express restrictive words, to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare.

Upon this theory the authority "to coin money" given Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase by the Government of bullion for coinage in any event, does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than one hundred and sixty-five millions in possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about 93,000,000 of dollars. Every month $2,000,000 of gold in the public Treasury are paid out for $2,000,000 or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the receipts of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined, having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, at times during the past six months fifty per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been twenty per cent. The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company.

Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. Banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in coin heavily depreciated, and fluctuating, and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation. The words uttered in 1840, by Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, are true today: "The very men of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism, discussing our silver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending, the silver-net dollars," and those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people, and if the laboring man should receive four silver dollars where he now receives but two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life. Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country, intended as its result, will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence, when the better will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken place indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So, if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it.

It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the Government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth 80 cents side by side with gold dollars worth 100 cents, even with the limit that legislation does not run contrary to laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will.

Special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand, and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty. What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature, unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question, but it is perfectly apparent that a line of action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade, and travel. An acknowledgement of this is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that: "The President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the uses of bimetallic money and securing fixety of relative value between these metals.

This conference absolutely failed, and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the Silver Coinage Act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and without an ally or friend we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of Congress on this subject, I have made careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last Congress.

To this end I delegated a gentleman well instructed in fiscal science to proceed to the financial centers of Europe, and in conjunction with our Ministers to England, France, and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of these governments respecting the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own. By my direction our Consul General at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the Congress of the Latin Union in order to indicate our interest in its objects and report its action.

It may be said in brief as the result of these efforts that the attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the Monetary Conference of 1881; nor is it to be questioned that the views of these Governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have, therefore, only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin based upon our peculiar ratio to such an extent, and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations, as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries comprising the Latin Union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency, have just completed an agreement among themselves that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments, and that such as has been already coined and in circulation shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The resort to this expedient by these countries may well

arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury in the attempt to circulate, upon its merits, all the silver we may coin under the provisions of the silver-coinage act. The condition in which our Treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his Government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us, in a prudent management of our affairs, to discontinue the calling in and payment of interest bearing obligations which we have the right now to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon.

The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt, and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars; nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money-lender alone that must submit to such a readjustment, enforced by the Government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and the orphan, and the incomes of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds, would be disastrously reduced. The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the new order of things, would, in their distress, painfully realize the delusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition. We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people, and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation, and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent, their coinage may be renewed.

That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management, and unusual expedients by a combination of fortunate conditions, and by a confident expectation that the commerce of the Government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by an action of Congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question.

Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chances of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence, labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow-citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed.

I recommend the suspension of comynlsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War is herewith submitted. The attention of Congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department and his recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service.

The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,151 officers, and 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses of the departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including $13,164,331.60 for public works and river and harbor improvements, were $45,850,903.54.

Besides the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent last July to the Indian Territory to prevent an outbreak which seemed imminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservation who seemed to have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the Executive proclamation warning them to remove was complied with without interference.

Troops were also sent to Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, after the massacre of Chinese there, to prevent further disturbances, and afterward to Seattle, in Washington Territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence there. In both cases, the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect.

SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

The Board on Fortifications or Other Defenses, appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report, and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our seacoasts.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS.

There should be a general law of Congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems that under existing statutes the Government cannot intervene to prevent such a construction when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked and granted upon condition, the authority to insist upon such condition is clear. Thus it is represented that, while the officers of the Government are, with great care, guarding against the obstruction of navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Paul, a large pier for a bridge has been built just below this place, directly in the navigable channel of the river. If such things are to be permitted, a strong argument is presented against the appropriation of large sums of money to improve the navigation of this and other important highways of commerce.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a history of the operations of his department and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the Government in respect of certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat Dolphin, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department.

No one can fail to see, from the recital contained in this report, that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the department of the contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the Dolphin, with entire justness to the contractor, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the Government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price in case a full performance is adjudged. The contractor by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the Government in their unfinished state, under a clause in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the Navy Department.

Congress in its last session authorized the construction of two additional new cruisers and two gunboats, at a cost not exceeding in the aggregate $2,295,000. The appropriation for this purpose having become available on the 1st day of July last, steps were at once taken for the procurement of such plans for the construction of these vessels as would be likely to ensure their usefulness when completed. These are of the utmost importance, considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful consideration and selection. All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea coast to protect. Yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that can not resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in a condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

Inspired as I am by the hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not far distant when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy in which the humiliating features of the present organization of this department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and the waste of its present methods are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us, with the certainty of mathematical demonstration, that before we proceed further in the restoration of a navy, we need a thoroughly reorganized Navy Department.

The fact that within seventeen years more than $75,000,000 has been spent in construction, repair, equipment, and armament of vessels, and the further fact that, instead of an effective and creditable fleet, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings, and expensive, aimless follies.

Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a navy department simply as an ornament to the Government, a constant watchfulness may prevent some of the scandal and abuse which have found their way into our present organization, and its incurable waste may be reduced to the minimum. But if we desire to build ships for present usefulness instead of naval reminders of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work, supplied with all the latest and best ingenuity our country affords and prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations, systematized so that all efforts shall unite and lend in one direction; and fully imbued with the conviction that war vessels now are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction. I earnestly commend the portion of the Secretary's report devoted to this subject to the action of Congress, in the hope that the suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the Postmaster General, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose rates of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883 outstripped the increasing expense of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage, which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the two fiscal years $2,740,000, in the proportion of $2,270,000 in 1884 to $520,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have, in the meantime, increased expenditure, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to the expenses of the department of $5,250,000 for the year 1884, and $8,533,333.33½ in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report, that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of $380,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The change in the rate of first-class matter which may be carried for a single rate of postage from a half-ounce to an ounce, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage, which, under recent legislation, begun with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected to such a degree that the scale of expense may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased deficiency to be shown at its close; yet after no long period of reawakened prosperity, by proper economy, it is confidently anticipated that even the present low rates, now as favorable as any country affords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

The operation of the Postoffice Department is for the convenience and benefit of the people, and the method by which they pay the charges of this useful arm of the public service, so that it be just and impartial, is of less importance to them than the economical expenditure of the means they provide for its maintenance, and the due improvement of its agencies, so that they may enjoy its highest usefulness. A proper attention has been directed to the prevention of waste or extravagance, and good results appear from the reports to have already been accomplished.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of 5 and less from 8 to 5 cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who, most of all, avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting.

THE FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM

has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and further enlargement of its facilities is due to other communities to which it is adapted. In the cities where it has been established, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintenance by nearly $1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now confined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify the extension which is proposed.

FOREIGN-MAIL SERVICE.

It was decided, with my approbation, after a sufficient examination, to be inexpedient for the Postoffice Department to contract for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last Congress. The amount limited was inadequate to pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of 50 cents per mile, and it would have been unjust and unwise to have given it some and denied it to others. Nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation without such practical reductions of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage which was proffered under another statute clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times the price necessary to secure transportation by other vessels upon any route, and much beyond the charges made to private persons for services not less burdensome.

Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the Postmaster General to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated, withdrew the services of their vessels, and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury. The mails have been dispatched by other means. Whatever may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to the administration of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the recipients of the subsidy or any discretion left to an executive officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the public, I cannot but think that the amount to be paid and the beneficiary might better be determined by Congress than in any other way.

THE POSTAL UNION.

The International Congress of delegates from the postal union countries convened at Lisbon, in Portugal, in February last, and after a session of some weeks the delegates signed a convention amendatory of the present Postal Union Convention in some particulars designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval, and will be laid before you with the departmental reports.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General that another assistant be provided for his department. I invite your consideration to the several other recommendations contained in his report.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney General contains a history of the conduct of the Department of Justice during the last year, and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I invite your careful attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays on determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the Attorney General. Its main features are the transfer of all the original jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts to the District Courts, and an increase of Judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of Judges to the Circuit Courts and constituting the exclusive courts of appeal and reasonably limiting appeals thereto; further restrictions of the right to remove causes from the State to Federal Courts, permitting appeals to the Supreme Court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from State Courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the Circuit Courts. I approve the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system.

The present mode of compensating United States Marshals and District Attorneys should, in my opinion, be changed. They are allowed to charge against the Government certain fees for service, their incomes being measured by the amount of such fees within a fixed limit to their annual aggregate. This is a direct inducement for them to make their fees in criminal cases as large as possible in an effort to reach the maximum sum permitted. As an entirely natural consequence unscrupulous Marshals are found encouraging frivolous prosecutions, arresting people on petty charges of crime and transporting them to distant places for examination and trial, for the purpose of earning mileage and other fees, and District Attorneys uselessly attend criminal examinations far from their places of residence for the express purpose of swelling their accounts against the Government. The actual expenses incurred in these transactions are always charged against the Government. Thus the rights and freedom of our citizens are outraged, and public expenditures increased for the purpose of furnishing public officers pretexts for increasing the measure of their compensation. I think Marshals and District Attorneys should be paid salaries adjusted by a rule which will make them commensurate with services fairly rendered.

PUNISHING MISDEMEANORS.

In connection with the subject, I desire to suggest the advisability, if it be found not obnoxious to constitutional objection, of investing United States Commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend upon the option of the accused. The multiplication of small and technical offenses, especially under the provisions of our Internal Revenue law, renders some change in our present system very desirable, in the interests of humanity as well as economy. The District Courts are now crowded with petty prosecutions, involving a punishment, in case of conviction, of only a slight fine, while the parties accused are harassed by an enforced attendance upon the courts held hundreds of miles from their homes. If poor and friendless, they are obliged to remain in jail, and months, perhaps, elapse before a session of the court is held, and are finally brought to trial surrounded by strangers, and with but little opportunity for defense. In the meantime frequently the Marshal has charged against the Government his fees for an arrest, the transportation of the accused and the expense of the same; and for summoning witnesses before a Commissioner, a Grand Jury and in court, the witnesses have been paid from the public funds large fees and traveling expenses, and the Commissioner and District Attorney have also made their charges against the Government. This abuse in the administration of our criminal law should be remedied, and if the plan above suggested is not practicable, some other should be devised.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operation of this important department and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of

THE INDIANS.

I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition as a result of a prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control; but it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose of policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is useless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their own atrocious manner, therefore they should be exterminated.

They are within the care of our Government, and their rights are, or should be protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. They are properly enough called the wards of the Government, and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship involves on our part efforts for the improvement of their condition and the enforcement of their rights.

There seems to be general concurrence in the proposition that the ultimate object of their treatment should be their civilization and citizenship. Fitted by these to keep pace in the march of progress with the advanced civilization about them, they will readily assimilate with the mass of our population, assuming the responsibilities and receiving the protection incident to this condition. The difficulty appears to be in the selection of the means to be at present employed toward the attainment of this result.

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. These lands are included in boundaries of seventeen reservations of different dimensions, scattered in twenty-one States and Territories, presenting great variations in climate and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among Indians upon these several reservations there exists the most marked differences in natural traits and disposition, and in their progress toward civilization. While some are lazy, vicious, and stupid, others are industrious, peaceful and intelligent. While a portion of them are self-supporting and independent and have so far advanced in civilization that they make their own laws, administered though officers of their own choice, and educate their children in schools of their own establishment and maintenance, others still remain in squalor and dependance almost in the savagery of their natural state. In dealing with this question the desires manifested by the Indians should not be ignored. Here again we find a great diversity. With some the tribal relation is cherished with the utmost tenacity, while its hold upon others is considerably relaxed. The love of home is strong with all, and yet there are those whose attachment to a particular locality is by no means unerring. The ownership of these lands in severalty is much desired by some, while by others land sometimes again the most civilized, such a distribution would be bitterly opposed.

The variation of their wants growing out of and connected with the character of their several locations should be regarded. Some are upon reservations most fit for grazing, but without flocks or herds, and some on arable land have no agricultural implements, while some of the reservations are double the size necessary to maintain the number of Indians now upon them. In a few cases, perhaps, they should be enlarged. Add to all this the difference in the administration of the agencies, while the same duties are devolved upon all, the disposition of the agents and the manner of their contact with the Indians have much to do with their condition and welfare.

The agent who perfunctionarily performs his duty and slothfully neglects all opportunity to advance their moral and physical improvement, and fails to inspire them with a desire for better things, will accomplish nothing in the direction of their civilization, while he who feels the burden of an important trust and has an interest in his work will, by consistent examples, firm, yet considerate treatment, and well-directed aid and encouragement, constantly lead those under his charge toward the light of their enfranchisement. The history of all the progress which has been made in civilization of the Indian, I think, will disclose the fact that the beginning has been religious teaching, followed by or accompanying secular education, while the self-sacrificing and pious men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endeavors have for their reward the beneficent result of their labor and consciousness of Christian duty well performed. Their valuable services should be fully acknowledged by all who, under the law, are charged with the control and management of our Indian wards.

What has been said indicates that in the present condition of the Indians, no attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding law of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances. The Indian Bureau, burdened as it is with this general oversight, and with the details of the establishment, can hardly possess itself of the minute particulars of cases needing treatment, and thus the propriety of creating an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians, suggests itself. I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization. That they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part, not needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the Government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations, with a view of their concentration, and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties, and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of the Commissioners in regard to these subjects should be clearly defined, though they should, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, be given all the authority to deal definitely with the questions presented, if deemed safe and consistent.

SURVEYING INDIAN LANDS.

The expense of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year was more than $6,500,000. I believe much of this expenditure may be saved under the plan proposed; that its economical effects would be increased with its continuance; that the safety of our frontier settlers would be subserved under its operation, and that the nation would be saved through its results from the imputation of inhumanity, injustice, and mismanagement. In order to carry out the policy of allotment of Indian lands in severalty, when deemed expedient, it will be necessary to have surveys completed of the reservations, and I hope that provision will be made for the prosecution of this work.

They should also be charged with the duty of ascertaining the number of Indians who might properly be furnished with implements of agriculture, and of what kind; in what cases the support of the Government should be withdrawn; where the present plan of distributing Indian supplies should be changed; where schools may be established, and where discontinued; the conduct, method and fitness of agents in charge of reservations; the extent to which such reservations are occupied or intruded upon by unauthorized persons, and generally all matters relating to the welfare and improvement of the Indian. They should advise with the Secretary of the Interior concerning these matters of detail in management, and he should be given power to deal with them fully, if he is not now invested with such power. This plan contemplates the selection of such persons for commissioners who are interested in the Indian question, and who have practical ideas on the subject of their treatment.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

In May of the present year a small portion of the Chiricahua Apaches on the White Mountain Reservation in Arizona left the reservation and committed a number of murders upon settlers in that neighborhood. Though prompt and energetic action was taken by the military, the renegades eluded capture and escaped into Mexico. The formation of the country through which these Indians passed, their thorough acquaintance with the same, the speed of their escape and the manner in which they scattered and concealed themselves in the mountains near the scene of their outrages, put our soldiers at a great disadvantage in their efforts to capture them, although the expectation is still entertained that they will ultimately be taken and punished for their crimes.

PAPAGO RESERVATIONS PROTECTED.

The threatening and disorderly conduct of the Cheyennes, of the Indian Territory, early last summer, caused considerable alarm and uneasiness. Investigation proved that their threatening attitude was due, in a great measure, to the occupation of the land of their reservation by immense herds of cattle, which their owners claimed were rightfully there under certain leases made by the Indians. Such occupation appearing, upon examination, to be unlawful, notwithstanding these leases, the intruders were ordered to remove with their cattle from the land of the Indians by the Executive proclamation. The enforcement of this proclamation had the effect of peace and order among the Indians, and they are now quiet and well behaved.

By an Executive order issued on February 27, 1885, by my predecessor, a portion of the tract of country in the territory known as the Old Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations was directed to be restored to the public domain and opened to settlement, under the land laws of the United States, and a large number of persons entered upon those lands.

This action alarmed the Sioux Indians, who claimed the territory as belonging to their reservation under the treaty of 1868. This claim was determined, after careful investigation, to be well founded, and consequently the Executive order referred to was, by proclamation of April 17, 1885, declared to be inoperative and of no effect, and all persons upon the land were warned to leave. This warning has been substantially complied with.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

The public domain had its origin in cessions of land by the States to the General Government. The first cession was made by the State of New York, and the largest, which in area exceeded all the others, by the State of Virginia. The territory, the proprietorship of which became thus vested in the General Government, extended from the western line of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River. These patriotic donations of the States were incumbered by no condition, except that they should be held and used "for the common benefit of the United States." By purchase with the common fund of all the people additions were made to this domain until it extended to the northern line of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean, and the Polar Sea. The original trust "for the common benefit of the United States" attached to all. In the execution of that trust the policy of "many homes rather than large estates" was adopted by the Government. That those might be easily obtained and be the abode of security and contentment, the laws for their acquisition were few, easily understood, and general in their character.

But the pressure of local interests, combined with a speculative spirit, has in many instances procured the passage of laws which marred the harmony of the general plan and encumbered the system with a multitude of general and special enactments which render the land laws complicated, subject the titles to uncertainty and the purchasers often to oppression and wrong. Laws which were intended for the "common benefit" have been perverted so that large quantities of land are vested in single ownership. From the multitude and character of the laws this consequence seems incapable of correction by mere administration.

It is not for the common benefit of the United States that a large area of the public lands should be vested, directly or through fraud, in the hands of a single individual. The nation's strength is in the people. The nation's prosperity is in their prosperity. The nation's glory is in the equality of her justice. The nation's perpetuity is in the patriotism of all her people. Hence, as far as practicable, the plan adopted in the disposal of the public lands should have in view the original policy, which encouraged many purchases of these lands for homes and discouraged the massing of large areas. Exclusive of Alaska, about three-fifths of the national domain has been sold or subjected to contract or grant. Of the remaining two-fifths a considerable portion is either mountain or desert. A rapidly increasing population creates a growing demand for homes, and accumulation of wealth inspires an eager competition to obtain the public land for speculative purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more marked than in the past, and the execution of the nation's trust in behalf of our settlers will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your attention the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of our land laws.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The operations of the patent office demonstrate the activity of the inventive genius of the country. For the year ended June 30, 1885, the applications for patents, including reissues, and for the registration of trade-marks and labels numbered 35,088. During the same period there were 22,926 patents granted and reissued, and 1,421 trade-marks and labels registered. The number of patents issued in the year 1875 was 14,337. The receipts during the last fiscal year were $1,074,974.35, and the total expenditures, not including contingent expenses, $934,123.11.

There was 9,788 applications for patents pending on the first day of July, 1881, and 5,786 on the same date in the year 1885. There has been considerable improvement made in the prompt determination of applications and a consequent relief to expectant inventors. A number of suggestions and recommendations are contained in the report of the Commissioner of Patents which are well entitled to the consideration of Congress.

POLYGAMY.

In the Territory of Utah the law of the United States passed for the suppression of polygamy has been energetically and faithfully executed during the past year with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and slight punishment imposed upon promise by the accused that they would not again offend against the law, nor advise, counsel, aid, or abet in any way its violation by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place in the Territory during the last year. They further report that, while there cannot be found upon the registration lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet, at the last election in the Territory, all the officers elected except in one county were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribed to the doctrine of polygamous marriages as a divine revelation and a law unto all, higher and more binding upon the conscience than any human law, local or national. This is the strong spectacle presented by a community protected by a republican form of government to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority, and sanctified by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land who rule the nation as they would the characters, and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinance, and each, pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed, and unwomanly mothers of polygamy.

The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the Republic; wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to country. The man who, indelibly with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for their defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice or the system which sanctions it which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are reenforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

ANIMAL DISEASES.

The prohibition of the importation into several countries of certain of our animals and their products, based upon the suspicion that health is endangered in their use and consumption, suggests the importance of such precautions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease as will disarm suspicion of danger and cause the removal of such an injurious prohibition. If the laws now in operation are insufficient to accomplish this protection, I recommend their amendment to meet the necessities of the situation, and I commend to the consideration of Congress the suggestions contained in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture calculated to increase the value and efficiency of this department.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The report of the Civil-Service Commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the Civil-Service law has been executed during the last year and much valuable information on this important subject. I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principles upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies tests of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we never shall again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service.

Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which, upon every change of administration, inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the canon for office-holding, growing from its indulgence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the nation's welfare, would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil-service reform, enforced by law, cannot too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

Parties seem to be necessary, and will continue to exist. Nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages not disconnected with office holding which follow party supremacy. While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials, in charge of important trusts, responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in subordinate position who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be restrained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform, represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work.

The civil-service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker. Thus in both the phases is seen benefit to the public service. And the people, who desire good government, having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protest, nor are they unmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge, and this they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate with their important duties.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President, is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no remedy has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice President and the vacancy at the same time in all other offices, the incumbent of which might immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs and the welfare of the American Nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interest. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us a place among those who have added, in their day and generation, to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1885.

ENGLAND has 22,500 trading vessels.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

SANTA CLAUS.

Where his Headquarters May be Found This Year.

The best indication to us of a stock of holiday goods is its representation in our advertising columns, and our readers will do well to read them thoroughly before making purchases.

G. W. CROUTER

Will fit you out this year with everything you want in the way of toys, cards, albums, books, toilet and perfume cases, etc. Through the center at the entire length of his store are extra tables with shelves to show his large stock of toys and books, which range in price from one cent up. There is no need of any child, no matter how poor the parents, going over the holiday season without something for a present. In the show cases on either side may be found articles of beauty and value to meet the requirements of those with well filled purses. And the attention of this class must be directed to the elegant line of albums, toilet cases, mirrors, etc.

UPRIGHT & EMREY

Seek to gratify the demand for something nice by combining utility and beauty in glass and china ware as well as in various articles of wearing apparel. To a young couple just beginning housekeeping no finer present could be made than an outfit of decorated china, or one of those handsome lamps. The little folks, too, are not forgotten, as will be seen by the generous piles of candy to be found there.

GEO. W. MILLER.

Cannot supply everybody with toys or pictures, but he can sell you some of the finest silk handkerchiefs you ever saw. There is not a boy or man in town who would not be pleased with some of the many articles of clothing to be found in George's large stock.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Enumerate a large list of goods desirable for holiday presents which they are offering at prices greatly reduced from former quotations. Ladies, especially, will find something that will not only please some friend, but be of practical value as well. They announce a special holiday sale of dry goods, and a reference to the list of articles will inform our readers where their money will do the most good.

E. M. CLARK

Does not make a special announcement of holiday goods' but in his stock of dry goods, clothing, etc., will be found many articles that will make most excellent presents.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & OO.

In addition to a complete stock of hardware, standard goods, these gentlemen carry a line of rubber and tin toys, and a class of goods which go far toward making a complete assortment of presents.

PERRY WEED

Devotes a portion of his space to an exhibit of dolls, christmas cards, toilet and perfume cases, albums, etc., which will not fail to attract the attention of buyers. His prices will will meet the requirements of people of moderate means, for everything is marked to close margins.

F. G. HINES & CO.

Show up a large stock of most desirable new goods, rich as well as cheap. In the line of toys and dolls none can fail to find something to suit, and his albums in leather and plush cannot be beaten anywhere. In Christmas cards and goods of that class, the buyer has a large and unusually fine assortment to select from.

If you have not already visited the the photo studio of

A. D. BRADBEER

You should do so at once and secure one of the best pictures to be made in northern Michigan. No album is complete without one of Dave's photos.

H. C. COOPER

Would be pleased to sell you anything in his line from an entire outfit of furniture down to a bundle of toys. Your wife will be glad to receive one of those elegant bureaus, or a well made couch.

C. R. BELLINGER

Has a good assortment of silverware, jewelry, clocks, etc., which will help out in making selections. These articles are durable, and if you want to make a present that will "keep" and give pleasure through all the coming years, a piece of silverware from Bellinger's will be the proper article.

FOX & MILLER.

Do not make a specialty of socalled christmas goods, but they will sell a pair of boots or shoes, which will be a most acceptable present to hundreds of boys and girls throughout the country.

And after you get the children well fitted for shoes, go and see

MISS L. SPAULDING,

And buy the girls a new winter hat, or, if you can't afford that, get the old one made over, with a bright new flower or a feather, or a bright bit of ribbon,—all of which will be duly appreciated. And then, too, there is an assortment of lace tidies, collars, and handkerchiefs, and linen splashes and tray covers which will suit the mind of some of your young lady friends. As Miss Spaulding is selling everything at one-quarter off for the holidays you will find a bargain in her goods.

MRS. LITNEY & CARR

Exhibit in their windows a fine line of hats, feathers, laces, silks, etc., which attract purchasers of those goods, and will no doubt find their way into many Charlevoix homes.

Notes and News.

The President's message will be found in full on our inside.

Four more car-loads of inmates from the Kalamazoo asylum were transferred to Traverse City last week.

The Frankfort Express says that the C. & W. M. R. R. expect to extend their line to Traverse City next year.

The Cadillac Democrat has enlarged its home space, and has improved its mechanical appearance so that it now takes rank with the best in the state.

Rotation in office is the basis of democratic institutions. It necessitates vigilance and industry and they in turn insure efficiency and fidelity. —Andrew Jackson.

The Farwell Register comes right to the point in the following: "If you can't say a good word for Farwell keep your mouth shut. If you are not glad to live here, you know where you came from."

The Grand Rapids Tradesman of last week contained sixteen pages, well filled with advertising and well written matter, and is said to be the largest and best paper of its class ever issued in Michigan.

That Rutlege Publishing company fraud, of Easton, Pa., is trying to swindle the publishers of Michigan again. Such frauds should be compelled to break stone on the public street in company with the chain gang.

I really think it would be better if a change in the party at the head of government could be followed by an entire change of office holders, so that the dominant party could be made to to assume all the responsibility of government and be amenable to the people for the proper discharge of public duty.—Andrew Jackson.

A press dispatch on the 12th says that fees on international money orders, on and after January 1, 1886, will be as follows: For sums not exceeding $10, 10c; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 20c; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 30c; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 40c; over $40 and not exceeding $50. 50c. This is a reduction of one-third of the present rates paid by remitters for such orders.

Traverse City Journal: The Journal is happy to announce that there is but little doubt but the Traverse City branch of the G. R. I. railroad will be extended from Traverse City through Elk Rapids to Charlevoix, returning to Ironton, striking Boyne City and connecting again with the main line at Boyne Falls. If this plan is carried out it will give this northern country the help it has so long needed.

Elk Rapids Progress: The clipping from the Charlevoix Journal last week had the most genuine railroad ring in it of any railroad news we have read in our local exchanges in the past ten years. If our hopes in regard to a railroad are cut down and blasted again, our office and wood will are for sale. We cannot stand these blasted hopes much longer.

Ben Davis, we are sorry for you. The Sentinel has blasted your hopes once more. We thought we were "dead sure" of that road this time. 'Twas a crushing blow, the Sentinel dealt, and we are now forever squelched. Won't East Jordan jump and kick her heels together when she hears of it? But what will poor Boyne City do, who has believed in us so far as to hold enthusiastic railroad meetings to help the thing along?

President Cleveland reminds the railroads which have received "princely grants and subsidies" that public indignation has been aroused and suspicion engendered only because it has been charged that these donations from people have been diverted to private gain and corrupt uses. He reminds the corporations that the nation "does not begrudge its generosity, but abhors peculation and fraud," and that the only way to revive the favorable regard of the people for these great corporations is by honest, upright and liberal action on the latter. This is true. It is a popular fallacy to suppose that the people are opposed to railroads. They are the most useful and necessary enterprises in existence. Without them the country could not exist as a great and powerful nation. The people are eager to encourage their growth and prosperity. But abuse, mismanagement and fraud strip the people of the greater part of the benefits the railroad ought to confer on the country, and against these public indigation is aroused.—World.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the interest on the money secured by a mortgage, dated the second day of August, 1881, executed by Lucius H. Meade and Sarah Meade his wife, of Charlevoix County, Mich., to George W. Egleston, of New York City, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Charlevoix, in Liber 5, of Mortgages, on page 305, on the sixth day of August, 1881, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider the whole amount of principal and interest due.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of One Hundred Eighty (180) Dollars, of principal and interest, and the further sum of Twenty-five Dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door, or outer entrance to Loveday's Hall (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in Charlevoix County), in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, Mich., on the twenty-second day of December, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that parcel of land lieing in the township of Melrose, County of Charlevoix, Michigan, and described as all of the north-west quarter (¼) of section number thirty-six (36), in township thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Sept. 24, 1885.

GEORGE W. EGLESTON,
Mortgagee.

PALETHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich. 127

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petequom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 336, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows; The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 31day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

In the matter of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the third day of August, A. D. 1885, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the postoffice in the village of Clarion, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, known and described as the north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing eighty (80) acres more or less, and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing forty (40) acres more or less, both descriptions of land being in township number thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west.

Dated November 11th, A. D. 1885.

ALFRED P. HEASLEY,
Administrator.

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HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5.00 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRICES TO ASTONISH THE NATIVES, SEE UPRIGHT & EMREY.

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES AT UPRIGHT & EMREY'S FOR THREE WEEKS.

Penny Goods Of every Description.

10 to 20 cts. Per lb. for For all kinds of nuts

One to Five Cents For Fancy Toys.

Schools And Christmas Trees Supplied BUSHEL

15 cents Per pound for Better Mixed Candy

12 cents Per pound for Best Stick Candy.

12 cents Per lb for Royal Mixed Candy

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

New and Elegant Hanging Lamps,

Fancy Tea Cups and Saucers

MOUSTACHE CUPS,

Coffee, Tea, and Chamber Sets.

Fur and Scotch Caps.

Silk Handkerchiefs,
Cuffbuttons,
Pocket Knives,
Pocket Combs,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

UPRIGHT AND EMREY.

Hoods And Shawls

Mittens. Leggings & Hosiery.

Extra Heavy ALL WOOL BLANKETS.

Teamsters' Coats & Mackinaw's.

Lumbermen's Felts And Rubbers

Fishermen's COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

KEEP YOUR ON THE Right Place

For Bargains in Hardware,

Iron, Cutlery, Tin ware, Stoves, Implements, Fixtures, Pumps, Grindstones, Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Refrigerators, Doors, Sash, PAINTS Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Fence wire, Farm bells, Carpenter's tools, Notions, Fishing tackle, Revolvers, Guns, Ammunition, Spoons, Forks, LAMPS, Baskets, Measures, Tubs, Wooden ware, Rope, Fishermen's Supplies, and Ship chandlery, Job and Tin work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS

All the Latest and Best.

Call and See Before Purchasing Elsewhere

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 17, 1885.

Watch Your Address Label.

The figure to which each subscription is paid immediately follows the name in the address label, and keeps every person's account always before them. All in arrears are respectfully requested to pay up.

To those who may not understand the system, we will explain by using

31dec5

Which means that the subscription is paid to the 31st of December, 1885. From this explanation any other date or month may be readily understood.

☞All those whose label does not show a credit on the week following a payment should notify this office at once, that any mistake may be corrected before it is forgotten.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. C. S. Vrooman, formerly of Adrian, Mich., will visit Charlevoix the first of each month, remaining from three to six days, offering greater inducements than ever before known in northern Michigan. Painless combination. Continuous gum sets. No black joints. No breaking of plates in center. New system of fitting teeth. Filling and preserving natural teeth. Correcting children's crooked and crowded teeth. Painless extraction of teeth. All dental operations guaranteed. Rooms at Ferguson's house, Charlevoix, Mich.

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRS.

All kinds of sewing machines promptly repaired and cleaned. Four good machines (almost new) for sale at $10 each. Those in the country can be attended to by sending a postal card to

D. S. Way, Charlevoix.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

A fine stock of Laces and Neckwear Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, Linen Ties, etc., just received, especially for the Holiday trade. Don't fail to see them.

Mrs. Litney & Camp.

QUARTER OFF SALE.

Wishing to close out my entire stock, I will sell all goods at ¼ off the regular price, until Jan. 1st. *For cash only.* Miss L. Spaulding.

☞Wax Dolls, China Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Bisque Dolls, Large Dolls, Small Dolls, all pretty Dolls, all cheap Dolls, at Dr. Crouter's.

☞Albums—Photograph, Autograph or any other graph. Photograph albums from 25 cents to $6.00. Autograph albums at cost at

Dr. Crouter's.

LOST—A package of photographs, will the finder please leave them at the post office, and oblige the owner.

☞For a good square or swell box cutter, cheap, go to L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

☞Next week Miss L. Spaulding will receive a full line of fancy yarns.

☞More of those boots, shoes, etc., astonishingly low at O. S. Washburn's house.

☞Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

The tug Minnie Warren arrived last night.

Ned Bacon returned home from South Haven Monday.

Capt. Tip Miller came home from Beaver Island last week.

The Sea Gem arrived yesterday morning, with hay, pork, etc.

A. E. Hosmer, has been appointed deputy postmaster at Boyne City.

E. F. Parmelee and wife have gone to Reading to spend the holiday season.

F. G. Hines & Co. have fitted glass doors in front of their drug store shelves.

Preaching at Ironton M. E. church next Sunday at 2:30. Sunday school organized at 3:30.

F. W. Crane, of Cadillac, spent Sunday and Monday in Charlevoix visiting friends.

Arba Howard and wife start for Saline to-day to spend the holidays with relatives and friends.

The firm of Cooper Bros., grocers, is dissolved, O. A. retiring, and R. J. continuing the business alone.

A. D. Bradbeer expects to close his gallery next Wednesday, and start for his southern field of labor.

Rev. C. F. Van Anken will give an address to the young ladies next Sunday evening. All are welcome.

L. D. Bartholomew and family will start south about the first of January and spend the winter in Florida.

It is said that the Pine Lake Lumber Co. will do a greater lumbering business this winter than in any previous winter.

Max Genett and family expect to spend the holidays with friends in Clinton county, N. Y., whom they have not seen in 16 years. They have resided in Norwood continuously for twenty years.

In making your calculations for Christmas, do not forget the dance at the opera house, to be given by the boys' band.

How East Jordan people will rejoice when they learn from the Sentinel that Charlevoix is not going to get a railroad after all.

Mrs. John Shrier and children, and Mr. Daniel Durance, have gone to Middlesex, Ont., to spend the winter with relatives and friends.

The East Jordan Enterprise was enlarged last week to seven columns to the page. It is well filled with advertising, and seems to be prospering.

Mrs. M. DePue starts to day for Ionia, where she will spend the winter. She will be accompanied by Mrs. J. A. Hawkins, who goes to Hastings to visit friends.

The Fleetwing arrived last night with a cargo of 1,700 bushels of grain for the Rifenburg mill, and a quantity of hay, pork, oil, coal, etc., for various parties about town.

We learn that the house of Thomas Sheppard, living between Boyne Falls and East Jordan, was entered by burglars recently and $90 with some other valuable articles taken.

No. 5 of the Michigan Manufacturer is at hand, and shows a most gratifying increase of advertising patronage. It is evidently appreciated by those for whom it is published.

From the opening of navigation up to Saturday, Dec. 5th, the steamer Gazelle did not miss a single trip from accident to her machinery or otherwise, and several different times made three trips from here to East Jordan and return the same day.

Upright & Emrey's camp starts up this week. We understand that more than ten times the amount of posts, ties, telegraph poles, and shingle timber, will be gotten out this winter than in any previous one.—East Jordan Enterprise.

We understand that Sheriff Berdan has issued orders that Miss Hostler, the victim of the Trimble assault, must be found and produced. We shall look to Sheriff Berdan and his deputies for her production, an event which will cause general relief.—East Jordan Enterprise.

The Mockingbird came in Sunday morning from her sixteenth trip. Her last trip preceding this was with the fleet of which the three which cleared Sunday were a part, and she loaded and made a trip while they were waiting for fair winds. She will now be stripped and laid up.

On Sunday morning, the tug D. P. Hall, started from here with the schooners Dan Mabee, Eagle Wing, and Melvina in tow. The first named was to be taken to Frankfort, where a steam barge is loading for the same firm in Milwaukee, and she will take her from there. The two last named vessels were to be dropped off the Manitous if the wind was fair.

If a newspaper could be printed to be circulated and read only in the vile and corrupt places, perhaps language could be used that would satisfy the chief manipulator of the sheet across the street, but it can never be done in a paper that tries to be respectable and gain a circulation in homes and families where children and young people have daily access to its pages.

The Sentinel having gone to the railroad company and produced a contradiction of our item of Nov. 26th we shall only say that our source of information we then considered reliable, and the item was given as a matter of news without any desire for sensation, and without the appearance that we might have given it by putting over it a double head, as the Sentinel does over its contradiction. We are not at liberty to use the name of our informant without his consent, and he is at present out of town. He was told by a gentleman claiming to be just coming from the meeting, and who said that a contract had been drawn and signed by the officers of the railroad company and the representatives of three of the leading manufacturing establishments in the Traverse region, guaranteeing that in consideration of certain freights the company would build and operate the line of road mentioned; and that it was *definitely agreed* to complete the line before the close of navigation next year. The Journal has no desire to circulate falsehoods, or raise false hopes, and gave the news on information that we then thought (and still believe) to be reliable, just as every other live newspaper does every week. The denial of president Hughart raises a question of veracity between himself and the gentleman who first gave the information, but does not, as the Sentinel would have us believe, convict the Journal of publishing a falsehood simply for the sake of a sensation. We shall continue to give all the news obtainable at the earliest possible moment, and while doing it strive to keep our columns free from all disgusting blackguardism.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Believe your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

The School Entertainment.

The most successful and satisfactory entertainment of the year was given by the pupils of the Charlevoix schools at the opera house last night, under the general supervision of Prof. Enos, assisted by his able corps of teachers. The preparation for this entertainment has been done so quietly that few fully realized what was going on until posters announcing the program were circulated, and yet the work was done so thoroughly that not one of the little folks made a mistake visible to the audience. The program consisted of class reading, recitations, songs, etc., and every part was well performed.

Between the 2d and 3d parts of the program, Mr. Geo. Sherwood, of the high school, appeared and announced an act not down on the bills, and requested the teachers to step upon the stage. This request being complied with, a deputation from each department presented its teacher with a handsome present. Mr. Geo. Sherwood handed Prof. Enos a superb silk plush album containing the names of about thirty of his pupils as donors, and also a pretty souvenir picture. Miss Cooper's pupils presented a handsome velvet stationery case and stationery. Miss Nelson's gave a beautiful bible, and Miss Cochran's, not to be outdone for their age, gave to her a fine glass pyramid paper holder. Prof. Enos expressed himself surprised at the mischief which his pupils had been concocting, but thought best to forgive them since there seemed to be nothing vicious in their motives and returned thanks in behalf of his assistants who were too much embarrassed to speak.

We should like to print the entire program, but time and space will not permit, and to undertake to make special mention where all did so well, would be very unsatisfactory. Altogether some 80 or 90 children, little and big, took part, and in almost every exercise there was visible a good moral lesson, which could not help but have a good effect on the school.

The price of admision was put down to 20 cents, and the house was packed. The proceeds will be applied toward the purchase of an organ for the schools, and we may confidently expect other entertainments in the future.

K. O. T. M. Election.

The following were elected officers of Resort Tent No. 138.

Past Com.—A. R. Upright.
Com.—J. Milo Eaton.
Lieut. Com.—Dr. Preston.
R. K.—Will Covert.
F. K.—F. E. Wood.
Prelate—Alex Rosenthal.
Physician—Dr. Carlstein.
Sergeant—R. Emrey.
1st M. of Guard—John O'Neil.
2d M. of Guard—Charles Kelly.
Sentinel—E. E. Bedford.
Picket—D. Sherwood.
Master of Arms—J. Price.

G. A. R. Election.

On Monday night Baxter Post elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

C.—E. H. Green.
S. V. C.—W. A. Atchison.
J. V. C.—L. Whitmoyer.
O. D.—Dr. J. A. Carlstein.
Surg.—Dr. D. C. Chamberlin.
Chap.—Rev. A. M. Parmenter.
Q. M.—S. M. See.
O. G.—H. Berdan.
Adjt.—C. B. Glass.
S. M.—Wm. Kanagy.
Q. M. S.—A. Brown.
G.—John Litzau.
Representative—E. Carpenter.

F. & A. M. Election.

On Tuesday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. M.—O. S. Washburn.
S. W.—W. C. Newman.
J. W.—A. F. Myers.
Treas.—R. Cooper.
Sec'y.—Oscar Upright.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

CASH CLUB RATES.

Those of our readers who want a city paper for the coming year can be accommodated by the Journal's club list. To get the benefit of these reduced rates, all arrears must be paid to date of subscription, and one year in advance in cash.

Price.	With the Journal.
$1 00 Detroit Weekly Free Press	$2 00
1 00 New York Weekly World	2 00
75 Detroit Echo, weekly	1 75
1 00 Chicago Weekly Herald	2 00
1 50 The College Hearth (monthly)	2 25

Sample Copies furnished on application.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free, Hallett Book Co., Portland, Maine. 126y1.

J. L. HURD & CO.

OFFER

Mess Pork, Layton's New	$0.07	3-lb Can Pumpkin	$0.10
Clear Pork	8	3-lb Can Apples	8
Lard	8	Condensed Milk, per can	15
Granulated Sugar	8	6 lbs California Lima Beans	25
Extra C Sugar	7	7 lbs Hominy	25
3 lbs Best Starch	25	Decorated Toilet sets	$4.00 Worth $6.00
6 lbs Best Starch in Wood Boxes	50	Decorated Toilet Sets	6.00 Worth 8.00
3-lb Bar Soap	25	Brass Hanging Lamps	3.55 Worth 1.50
Best Crackers	8	Hanging Lamps	2.00 Worth 3.50
Pearl Biscuit, per can	12½	Decorated Tea Sets	1.50 Worth 6.50
4 lbs Best Soda	23	Decorated Tea Sets	5.00 Worth 7.00
6 lbs Arbuckles Coffee	1.00	New Era Baking Powder, with knife or fork	50
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	12½	Forest City baking powder with majolica ware	50
Combination Coffee, Best drinker out	25		
3-lb Can Yellow Peaches	18	Everything Proportionately Low.	
3-lb Can California Apricots	25	Everything Best Quality.	
3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10	Everything Warranted.	
2-lb Can Sugar Corn	10		

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF DRY GOODS

Commencing Saturday, December 12.

Our entire stock offered at an immense reduction. We propose to make this our largest monthly business yet and to that end shall mark prices regardless of profit. Space is insufficient to enumerate, but among the bargains we mention our remaining stock of Cloaks at one quarter off. Cotton Flannels 10 cents, worth 13; Red Twilled Flannel 23 cents, worth 30. Gloves and Mittens 75, 80 and 90 cents, worth $1.50. 52 inch all wool Dress Flannels 75 cents. Men's Coats, heavy cashmere, $2.00 to $4.00, worth $5.00 to $8.00. Pants and Vests at half cost to close. Invest your money where it will do you the most good.

J. L. HURD & CO.

THE

Christmas Bazaar

AT

Hines & Co.'s Drug Store

Is where

A Present for Everybody

May be found at prices to suit the times. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully, F. G. HINES & CO.

NOTICE.

I shall close my gallery next Wednesday, sure. No Negatives made after Saturday of this week.

A. D. BRADBEER,
Photographer.

For Hard Times.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL

—AND—

DEMOREST'S

ILLUSTRATED · MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

With Twelve Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size.

BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR,

$3.10 (THREE TEN).

DEMOREST'S * THE · BEST

Of all the Magazines.

CONTAINING Stories, Poems and other Literary attractions, combining Artistic, Scientific and Household matters.

Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

☞Each Magazine contains a COUPON ORDER, entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in that number, and in ANY SIZE.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1886 will be the Twenty-second year of its publication; it is continually improved and re extensively as to place it in the front rank of Family Periodicals, and equal to any magazine. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, 8 x 11½ inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York,

AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH THE

Charlevoix Journal at $3.10 Per Year.

502

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 126y1

ANOTHER INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

The Grand Rapids

Daily Democrat,

The Leading Newspaper of Western Michigan.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

Sent by mail at 50 cents per month.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of great value, that will start you in work that will bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. Don't delay. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Caucusing.

Senate Republicans.—Upon the meeting of the Republican Senatorial caucus on Saturday, Dec. 5, a motion was made that the caucus proceed to ballot for President of the Senate. Upon the ballot being taken Mr. Sherman received all the votes but four, and upon a motion of Mr. Edmunds the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Sherman, rising, said:

"SENATORS: I return my hearty thanks for the high honor you propose to confer upon me. Your choice, no doubt has been influenced by the fact that I have long been a member of the Senate. Still my duties hitherto have not given me the practical experience necessary to make a good presiding officer. I can only say that I will do all I can fairly and impartially to observe and enforce the rules of the Senate, and shall rely greatly upon your forbearance and courtesy."

The Republican Senators also resolved to pass at the earliest practicable moment what is known as the Hoar Presidential Succession bill, which was passed by the last Senate, and a bill also reported in the last Congress by Mr. Hoar, best known in former Congresses as the Edmunds bill, to regulate the counting of the electoral vote. The Senate Republicans continued the Caucus Committee which was appointed during the last executive session to determine upon the party policy with respect to Cleveland's nominations. The committee includes Edmunds, Chairman; Allison, Hale, and Spooner. Edmunds is said to be the most determined of this committee to make general opposition to Cleveland's appointments.

House Republicans.—The House Republicans made Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, their candidate for the honorary nomination for Speaker against Mr. Hiscock, of New York, by a vote of 63 to 17. Ryan, of Kansas, was given 3 votes. Mr. Hiscock moved to make Mr. Reed's nomination unanimous. This was done. The following were nominated for the minor offices of the House: For Clerk, Colonel W. O. Crosby, of Iowa; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Albert G. Marsh, Indiana; for Doorkeeper, Colonel Joseph R. Selden, of Connecticut; for Postmaster, A. W. Adams, of Maryland; for Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. F. T. Britt, of Nebraska. Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that immediate action be taken by the Forty-ninth Congress for the passage of the Presidential-Succession bill. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was also adopted, declaring the caucus favorable to the passage of a properly guarded Mexican Pension Bill, with provision for pensioning Union soldiers of the late war, their widows and orphans, similar to the bill passed by the Senate during the Forty-eighth Congress, and declared itself in favor of the unconditional repeal of all limitations on the Arrears-of-Pensions Act.

Senate Democrats.—All the Democratic Senators except four met in conference Saturday, Dec. 5. Senator Voorhees was instructed to put in nomination for President pro tempore Senator Harris of Tennessee. Senator Harris accepted the nomination, and in a short speech thanked the conference for the honor conferred upon him.

House Democrats.—The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus, and nominated Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky for Speaker. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Randall of Pennsylvania, Hewitt of New York, and Wilkins of Kentucky, was appointed to notify Mr. Carlisle of his nomination. When this gentleman appeared on the floor he was greeted with applause, in response to which he delivered a neat little speech thanking his fellow-members for the honor conferred upon him. The old officers were renominated, with the exception of the Chaplain. The vacancy in the Doorkeeper's office caused by the death of Mr. Winterstaith was filled by the election of Gen. Donelson of Tennessee. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, was nominated for Chaplain.

Regular Proceedings.

Both houses of the Forty-ninth Congress met at noon on Monday, the 7th day of December, and promptly organized for business. When the Senate was called to order, John Sherman was elected President pro tem. by a vote of 34 to 29—the latter number being cast for Isham G. Harris. On being escorted to the chair, Senator Sherman made a short speech of thanks. Messrs. Logan, of Illinois, and Blair, of New Hampshire, were sworn in. Mr. Voorhees announced the death of Vice President Hendricks, and offered resolutions of respect to his memory, when an adjournment was ordered. In the House of Representatives 320 members answered the roll-call. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, was presented with a floral design representing a boat on the Hennepin Canal bearing bags of grain. Representative Frank Lawler, of the Second Illinois District, was also the recipient of several handsome floral tributes, the largest being a rocking chair made of roses. The ballot for Speaker resulted in 177 votes for John G. Carlisle and 138 for Thomas B. Reed. After Mr. Carlisle had voiced his thanks, John B. Clark, of Missouri, was chosen Clerk; John R. Lynch, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Donham, of Tennessee, Doorkeeper; and Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster. Before drawing for seats, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was allowed his choice. The death of the Vice President having been announced by Mr. Holman, the House adjourned.

After the reading of the President's Message, Mr. Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 8th inst., to provide for the discharge of Presidential duties in case of the removal or inability of the President and Vice President; also to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Mr. Edmunds presented a measure to fix the day for the meeting of Presidential Electors. Bills were also introduced for the admission of Idaho and Washington Territories as States, to authorize the payment of certain duties in greenbacks, to remove the limitation in the payment of arrears pensions, to allot lands in severalty to the Indian tribes, for construction of the Michigan and Mississippi Canal, for two military posts on the southwestern frontier of Kansas, for two railway rights of way through Indian Territory, to pension veterans of the Mexican war, for the repeal of the timber culture, pre-emption, and desert-land acts, to prevent the acquisition of real estate by aliens, to aid in the establishment of common schools, for the encouragement of American merchant marine, to retire the trade dollar, for four bridges over the Mississippi and one across the Missouri, for a navy-yard at Algiers, La., for the erection of thirteen public buildings, and for the cancellation of one and two dollar greenbacks. Mr. Cameron offered a resolution that it is inexpedient to pass any legislation for the reduction of tariff duties. The House of Representatives listened to reading of the message, and immediately adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Reuben Ellwood, of Illinois.

EASTERN.

Seven men robbed Bentel & Co.'s bank at Freedom, Pennsylvania, blowing open the safe, and securing $12,000 in cash and securities. The fire following the explosion destroyed several thousand dollars. The burglars kept the citizens at bay with revolvers, which they fired several times.

Through the failure of a grip on a cable train at the East river bride two cars slipped back down the curve at the Brooklyn end, crashing into another train. Five persons received serious injuries, among them being Conductor F. E. Meyers. The bridge officials report that the cable road has carried 38,500,000 passengers without losing a life.

The crossbar of a shaft in the new Croton aqueduct, near Merritt's Corners, N. Y., fell on a descending bucket containing five men, four of whom were instantly killed, the fifth receiving mortal injuries.

WESTERN.

Frank Mulkowski, of Chicago, convicted of having murdered Agnes Kledzick, has been sentenced to be hanged January 15, 1886.

Battery D, Fifth Artillery—four guns and seventy men—reached Salt Lake City on the 7th inst. and was escorted to Fort Douglas by five companies from that fort, General McCook riding at the head of the column. Great crowds of Mormons sullenly watched the soldiers march past.

Fire broke out in the Daisy flouring mill at Milwaukee, and when the fire department turned on a stream an explosion followed that blew the roof from the structure and sent the flames high in the air. The Empire Mill, adjoining, then caught fire, both structures being entirely destroyed, with a loss in excess of $200,000. One fireman was fatally, and several others seriously, injured. The insurance amounts to $80,000.

SOUTHERN.

At Gatesville, N. C., Edward Saunders, Isaiah Richardson, and John Swanner, all colored men, were executed for the crime of burglary.

POLITICAL.

Samuel J. Tilden has forwarded to Speaker Carlisle a letter suggesting the necessity of providing for the defense of twelve seaport cities before any reduction in the revenues takes place.

In the Virginia Democratic caucus, at Richmond, Hon. John W. Daniel was nominated for United States Senator by a vote of 65 to 34 for Hon. John S. Barbour.

The President has made the following appointments:

John A. Sullivan to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York; Lafayette Dawson, of Missouri, to be United States Judge for the District of Alaska; William G. Langford, of Walla Walla, W. T., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington; Charles R. Pollard, of Delphi, Ind., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; J. Homar Harris, of Mississippi, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi; William W. Anderson, of Kentucky, to be agent for the Indians of the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency in Dakota; Nathaniel Newburgh to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of Cincinnati; Thomas J. Hamilton, of Washington Territory, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Washington; James W. Porch, of Missouri, to be United States Consul General at the City of Mexico; William J. Timin, to be Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco; James E. Tucker, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at San Francisco; Van V. Richardson, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina; John E. McComb as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. Receivers of Public Moneys—John Montgomery, of Idaho, at Oxford, Idaho; Tyree H. Bell, of Idaho, at Visalia, Cal. Registers of Land Office—Frank W. Benne, of Utah, at Salt Lake City, Utah; Henry Lockhart, of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, N. M. Timothy P. Murphy, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa; William L. Daly, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Eighth District, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Postmasters—John Fotherigill, at Perth Amboy, N. J., vice J. F. Ten Broeck, commission expired; Byron Bradley, at Reed City, Mich., vice James N. Crocker, commission expired; Samuel D. Garth, at Clinton, Mo., vice I. N. Jones, resigned; Thomas Chalfant, at Danville, Penn., vice C. W. Eckman resigned; Henry N. Wales, at Willimantic, Conn., vice James Walden, resigned; W. H. Brister, at Water Valley, Miss., vice B. G. Boothe, suspended; M. M. Gauze, at Xenia, O., vice P. G. Brown suspended; A. Everhart, at Ripon, Wis., vice C. H. Upham, suspended; William Huber, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., vice Thomas J. Lucas, suspended; Edward M. Kingman, at Jacksonville, Ill., vice John Gordon, suspended; Jacob H. Slade, at McKeesport, Pa., vice S. E. Carothers, commission expired; Harry C. Evans, at Bloomfield, Iowa, vice A. H. Fortune, resigned; N. A. Wade, at Butler, Mo., vice O. D. Austin, commission expired.

WASHINGTON.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in his annual report, says there are now in course of construction eighty buildings, calling for a total expenditure of $8,511,400. The expenditures for the year on this account aggregated nearly $2,500,000.

Land Commissioner Sparks issued an order informing those interested that all conveyances and agreements to sell or transfer pre-emption, commuted homestead, or other conditional claims before patents are issued for the same, are in fraud. If enforced, this order will create a panic among Northwestern banks and wherever lands are being pre-empted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mexican Government has undertaken the suppression of the rebellion against the local authorities in the State of Nuevo Leon.

The exportation of corn during the present year will be double that of the preceding twelve months. Wheat exportation, however, has decreased considerably.

Miss Susan Morse, daughter of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, recently threw herself from a steamer en route for Havana and was drowned.

The loss by fire in the United States and Canada during November is placed at $7,500,000, and for the eleven months, to Dec. 1, the loss foots up $85,000,000.

FOREIGN.

The situation in the East is again considered grave. Bulgaria proposed new terms for peace, the principal condition of which is a Servia-Bulgarian alliance against Turkey. The Bulgarian Government rejected the terms. The Servians will overthrow King Milan if he accepts dishonorable peace, and Alexander will offer no other.

A cable dispatch says: "The Bulgarians have attacked a Servian division near Knjevatz. The Emperor of Austria has forwarded his decision on the peace proposals submitted to him by the combatants. He is said to favor the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and to oppose the payment of war indemnity by Servia. Turkey has recalled her commissioners and countermanded her orders for the occupation of the Balkans."

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Forepaugh's large Nubian lion, Prince, attacked and lacerated his keeper and escaped from his cage, at the winter quarters in Philadelphia. The lion then pursued its way through the ring barn and entered the open door of the elephant house. What followed is thus narrated by a special from Philadelphia:

Right in his path was Bolivar, the gigantic elephant. Prince hesitated here a moment, and then laid back on his haunches. He crept slowly forward until he was in reach of the elephant. Then he raised his paw and struck at the supine trunk. The tough skin was somewhat torn and the elephant instantly became fully awake. Raising his trunk he made a blow at the lion, but the latter escaped by springing backward. Vainly did Bolivar endeavor to break away from his fastenings. All his strength was insufficient to tear up the stake, and it was too short to break. He bellowed with rage, and his shrill shrieks were taken up by twenty of his fellows. Prince again crouched and sprang, and landed on the elephant's head, but Bolivar easily shook him off and tossed him away. Both elephant and lion were now very much enraged, Bolivar trumpeted and Prince roared, while every animal in the great collection added to the pandemonium. The contest was quickly decided. The lion prepared for another spring. He laid back on his haunches, and, with ears flattened on his head, eyes gleaming like balls of fire, crept forward steadily, cautiously measuring the distance. With a roar the lithe form shot through the air. The elephant's trunk was then turned over his back and his little black eyes were snapping viciously. With a motion so quick as to be almost imperceptible the proboscis was lowered and elevated twice and then came down with terrible force, striking the lion as he was in mid-air, and he fell to the ground somewhat stunned. Before he could recover the elephant dealt him a terrible blow on the side and, reaching forward the full length of his chain, drew the lion toward him, and lifting his free foot placed his whole weight on his fallen foe. The effect was to crush in the ribs of the conquered monarch of the forest. In this manner he trampled all over the lion until life was gone. Even then he did not cease, but continued to trample the body until it was crushed almost to a jelly. Then he raised it with his trunk and tossed it to the other end of the stable. In half an hour all the elephants had become pacific. Bolivar sustained no serious injury, except a slight contusion on the head and on the trunk.

A Chicago company has closed a contract to supply the French army with 2,200,000 pounds of canned beef. It involves the slaughter of 25,000 cattle.

Seven men were buried by the caving of a sewer at Akron, Ohio. Four of them were dead when taken out, and two others can hardly survive.

General Logan will be given his old place as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Senator Sewell, the present Chairman, taking charge of the Joint Library Committee.

The war preparations of Bulgaria continue unabated. Over one hundred thousand Servians are encamped at Nissa. Turkey sent a note to Italy protesting against the seizure of Massowah, and in return received assurance that the occupation does not affect the sovereignty of the Sultan. Many citizens of Crete have petitioned the powers to be linked to Greece, should Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia be united.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 7th inst., to secure cheaper telegraphic correspondence. It is the same as the postal telegraph bill of the last Congress. A bill was introduced by Senator Van Wyck, providing for the taxation of unpatented lands owned by railroad companies. It requires such companies to pay the cost of surveying and locating land within sixty days after the passage of the act, or that in default thereof the lands shall be subject to entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws and liable to taxation. Bills were also introduced to prevent the diffusion of contagious diseases, to cede the abandoned marine hospital grounds at New Orleans to Tulane University, and for the relief of sufferers by the destruction of the works in Kanawha by Gen. Buell. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Postmaster General for the names of all postmasters in Maine appointed on the recommendation of S. S. Brown, Chairman of the Maine Democratic State Committee, who is charged with extorting money from such appointees. Mr. Blair introduced resolutions for temperance and woman-suffrage amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Brown presented the petition of Alexander B. Lawton, of Georgia, for relief from political disabilities. Resolutions were adopted calling on the President to furnish details regarding international coinage and the rejection of Minister Keiley by the Austrian Government. In the House of Representatives Messrs. Morrison and Springer presented two propositions for amending the rules, which, after discussion, were referred to the Committee on Rules, composed of the Speaker, Randall, Morrison, Hiscock, and Reed. The House adjourned till the 12th in order to give the committee time to consider the proposed changes in the rules.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97	@ .98
No. 2 Red	.95	@ .96
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .53
OATS—White	.37	@ .42
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.25
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.10
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.88	@ .88½
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
RYE—No. 2	.60	@ .62
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23	@ .26
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.21	@ .22
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.55	@ .60
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.87	@ .87½
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
RYE—No. 1	.60	@ .62
PORK—New Mess	8.75	@ 9.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.95	@ .95½
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.94½	@ .95½
CORN—Mixed	.34	@ .36
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	@ .97
CORN—No. 3	.34	@ .35½
OATS—Mixed	.30	@ .32
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
LIVE HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.25	@ 3.75
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .92
CORN—New	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.00	@ 1.02
CORN	.42	@ .43
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.00

OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

The Annual Report of Mr. Vilas on the Condition of His Department.

The Effect of the Reduction of Postage on the Annual Revenues, Etc., Etc.

The annual report of the Postmaster General shows that the total revenue of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year was $42,560,813, and the total expenditures $49,602,188, leaving a cash deficiency of $7,041,345, or, with the amount credited Pacific Railroads, a total deficiency of $8,381,571. This difference is due, first, to the decrease of the revenues, which amounts in total only to $2,947,848; and, secondly, to an increase of the expenditures to the extent of $5,466,955, of which $6,042,439 have been in the cash disbursements and $424,516 in the cost of transportation upon the Pacific Railroads. Chiefly the decrease of revenue has resulted from the diminishment in the rate of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents upon the half-ounce, which was the unit of weight during the period, while the increase of expenditures has arisen principally from the natural increase of mails to be carried and the natural extension of the service, although other cases have contributed something to both effects. It is thought that a return of business prosperity will secure a surplus during the ensuing year.

The principal results of the increase of the unit of weight of first-class matter, from a half-ounce to an ounce, are a general increase in the use of the mails, some decrease of the proportion of letters weighing less than a half-ounce, a striking increase of those weighing more than a half-ounce, and some tendency to mail more than formerly, sealed parcels instead of unsealed. The loss of revenue for the year from this cause is estimated at $800,000. The reduction of the rate from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound on second-class matter strikes off one-half the revenue from this source, and, so far, there is no indication of any marked increase in the quantity of such matter to compensate the loss.

The special delivery system has met with public favor, and the Postmaster General says, probably should be extended to all offices and to all kinds of mail matter. It is suggested that postmasters and their clerks at small offices be authorized to deliver such letters.

The breach between the department and the American steamship lines is taken up. After citing the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, which authorize the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for the transportation of foreign mails, after legal advertisement, with the lowest responsible bidder, at a rate not exceeding 50 cents a nautical mile on the trip each way actually traveled between the terminal points, provided that the mails so contracted should be carried on American steamships, and that the aggregate of such contracts should not exceed one-half the sum of $800,000 appropriated, the report shows that only the routes between New York and Havana and between San Francisco and Japan and China are navigated by more than one American company; and, therefore, it was idle to advertise for a competition which could not be had. The report shows the difficulty of adopting the many plans suggested for securing legitimate competition for the carrying of the mails. The Postmaster General did not consider the adoption of the mileage contract plan compulsory, and declined to make such contracts during the recess of Congress. It was thought best to send the mails by the swiftest ships covering the desired routes—using sometimes the vessels of one line and sometimes of another, as they were available. It was held by the department, after thorough investigation, that the rate of sea postage, 4½ cents per pound for papers and 4½ cents per pound for letters, was a proper remuneration for the service of carrying the mails, but the desirability of showing the friendliness of the Government to American lines was deemed sufficient warrant for extending to them the full inland and sea rate. The Postmaster General says that, in declining to make yearly contracts, he does not render a decision as to the policy of subsidizing American steamship companies. He says:

Much has been said about employing the postal appropriation to aid American commerce. When Congress shall desire to invest the Postoffice Department with care for that object it can not be doubted it will easily choose language which will plainly convey the purpose and impose the duty. Until then, that department can not rightfully employ the moneys appropriated for the postal service to secure objects not intrusted to its care, however meritorious in themselves.

It may be properly further observed of this that during many years the practice of granting pecuniary aid to American lines was pursued at so great a cost and to so little advantage that it was long since wholly abandoned; that, when followed, Congress had directed it, and if that body desired its renewal, presumably it would again have declared the purpose.

The steamship companies running to the south and to Asia rejected the offer of sea and inland postage, and after Aug. 1 refused to carry mails except to foreign countries with which they had contracts. This caused much annoyance to the department, but very little inconvenience to the public.

Between New York and Havana the service is stated now to be three times a week instead of two, as formerly, and within a short time it is expected to be lessened in time to about seventy-four hours, a gain of a day and a half over the time of steamers.

The Australian mail has not been specially interrupted, and a new company has undertaken the service under contract with New Zealand for three years.

Some delays and inconveniences have arisen between New York and Colon, San Francisco and Japan and China, and to the west coast of Mexico, by the refusal of the Pacific Mail Company, and some between New York and Venezuela by the like action of the Red D Company. Except these, all the foreign mails are transported either in the same manner or a better than during the last year.

Early action by Congress is very desirable to grant such means as it shall deem appropriate to relieve the inconvenience sustained on the routes indicated. The department recognizes its obligation to the business men of the country, who have forborne complaint, with but few exceptions, rather than manifest a willingness to see the Government compelled to a course which, upon careful consideration, had been decided inexpedient and unwise to be pursued. They are entitled to the earliest practicable relief which can be given.

The revenue for the next fiscal year is estimated at $47,500,000, and the expenditures are estimated at $55,000,000.

Of the 178 cities where the carrier system is in operation, only seventeen realized more local postage than the expense of the service. The surplus at New York was $1,131,500, at Chicago $154,000, at Philadelphia $292,000.

MECHANICAL.

To REMOVE ruling ink stains from fingers, wash the chloride of lime and then rinse hands in a spoonful of alcohol. The operation should be done quickly, as the lime, of course, eats into the flesh. The alcohol renders the hands smooth again and takes away the disagreeable odor.

THE standard of lubricating oil perfectly safe from spontaneous combustion is as follows: A mineral or so-called "paraffin oil," bearing fire test 300 degrees or more; an evaporation of 5 per cent. or less in twelve hours, and a constant heat of 140 degrees; the greatest degree of fluidity consistent with keeping the oil upon the bearing.

DR. F. H. BOWMAN calls attention to the neglected fact that the prolonged action of boiling water upon wool is injurious. He mentions that wool which looked quite bright after washing in lukewarm water was decidedly duller when kept for some time in water at 160 degrees F., and after treatment in boiling water it became quite dull and lusterless.

THE French tight-closing corks are obtained by soaking good corks for several hours in a warm solution of glue or gelatine, in a mixture of twenty-four parts of glycerine and 500 parts of water. These corks may be still more proof against acids by dipping them, after being completely dried for about ten or fifteen minutes, in a warm mixture of four parts of paraffine and one of petrolatum.

SOME of the best bolt fitting is being done with tapering holes instead of straight holes. The holes are drilled straight, but are reamed with a reamer that is slightly tapering. The bolts are turned by fixed gauge to fit. The taper is really more than .01 of an inch—or on three inches .03 of an inch—but it is just sufficient to make a perfect fit when the bolt is home, and is enough to allow a slight tap of a hammer to start it back. Better fits can be made in this way than by straight holes, and work can be put together and taken apart much more rapidly.

SINCE steel rails were introduced the railroad companies have continued increasing the size and weight of their rolling stock, and the speed of trains has also been materially accelerated, till the rails which carried trains safely ten years ago are not sufficient to endure without danger the blows from the cars and locomotives now in use at the speed the blow is struck. Although trains in Britain maintain a higher average speed than those run on American roads, accidents from broken rails are almost unknown there, the cause of this exemption from breakage being due to the great weight of rail employed. While our leading railroads are using rails weighing from fifty to sixty pounds to the yard, British roads doing similar work have rails weighing from sixty-five to eighty-five pounds to the yard. American engineers assumed that steel rails could not be overloaded by ordinary railroad locomotives or cars; and they introduced rails that were too light in the first place, and the breakages due to inherent weakness are now manifesting the mistakes made. There are many thousands of miles of railroad track laid with steel under sixty pounds weight to the yard. Every train that rolls over this track takes part of the steel away, so that the rails are getting smaller and weaker every year. As this weakness grows, the increase of accidents from breakage will go on. The interests of safety already demand that steel rails on many roads should be renewed with heavier patterns, or that the weight on locomotive drivers and cars should be reduced.

Ventilation and Appetite.

Some curious experiments have been recently made in England in the matter of ventilation and its influence upon appetite.

In a weaving mill near Manchester (according to an English exchange) where the ventilation was bad, the proprietor caused a fan to be mounted. The consequence soon became apparent in a curious manner. The operatives, little remarkable for olfactory refinement, instead of thanking their employer for his kind attention to their comfort and health, made a formal complaint that the ventilator had increased their appetites, and therefore entitled them to a corresponding increase of wages. By stopping the fan a part of the day, the ventilation and vorneity of the establishment were brought to a medium standard, and the complaint ceased.

The operatives' wages would but just support them; any additional demands by their stomachs could only be answered by drafts upon their banks, which were by no means in a condition to answer them. The same paper says that in Edinburgh a club was provided with a dinner in a well-ventilated apartment, the air being perfumed as it entered, imitating in succession the fragrance of the lavender and the orange flower. During the dinner the members enjoyed themselves as usual, but were not a little surprised at the announcement of the provider that they had drunk three times as much wine as he had usually provided. Elderly gentlemen of sober, quiet habits, who usually confined themselves to a couple of glasses, were not satisfied with less than half a bottle; others who took half a bottle now extended their potations to a bottle and a half. In fact, the hotel keeper's supply was drank dry. That gentlemen who indulged in this manner were not aware of it at the time is not wonderful; but that they felt no unpleasant sensations the following morning—which they did not—is certainly curious.

Is Everybody Drunk?

Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge —— overtook me with his wagon, and invited me to a seat.

We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I, "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much."

Putting his head out of the window, the Judge shouted: "Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!"

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the firs' rightful s'cision your Honor's giv'n 'n twel'-mont!"

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the street who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apoplectic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the "drunkenness in the blood."—*The American Rural Home.*

Wedded Happiness.

It is undoubtedly a fact that many of the young people who get married nowadays want to begin wedded life where their parents leave off, that is, they desire to put on the same style, so to speak, that their fathers and mothers do, who have been perhaps years in obtaining a certain financial and social position. The consequence is that they almost invariably begin with a grand flourish of trumpets, furnish a house extravagantly, give expensive entertainments, and in the end come to grief. They have not, of course, the money to pay for these luxuries, and they rely on their parents in a great measure for assistance. When this fails their household goods are probably sold under the hammer, or the firm from whom they have obtained them on the installment plan steps in and takes them for non-payment. Then there is likely a separation; the young man goes one way and the young woman another, and if they are ever reunited it is because they have come to the conclusion that this is a practical world, and that people cannot live beyond their incomes without being overtaken with monetary disaster. In a word, if they dance they must pay the piper.

Would it not, then, be better for young couples to begin in a moderate manner, and live strictly within their means? A well-matched couple can be very happy even in one room, if they choose. The old song says very truly, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," and fine furniture and a large house do not always bring happiness. That must be in the heart, and if it is there it will glorify even the most unpretentious abode.

The thought that a young couple are earning everything they have will give a zest to existence that can never be obtained even in a state of partial dependence, and our advice to all young married people is to preserve their self-respect by never spending a dollar that has not been obtained by them through hard work and self-denial. Let them not be under obligations to their own parents, and they will find, if they are frugal and temperate that the years will bring them all the wealth and enjoyment that are worth having.—*Exchange.*

A Noted Ladies' Seminary.

In no institution of learning in the country is a more complete education given than in the celebrated Notre Dame, near Baltimore, Md. The Sisters in charge say they find that Red Star Cough Cure successfully removes all colds and throat troubles among their pupils. It is absolutely free from poison, and costs but twenty-five cents.

A Chance for an Argument.

"Tobacco as well as whisky, my dear friend, is an evil," remarked a temperance advocate to a lover of the weed. "Do you imagine that providence, in its bountiful goodness, supplies the warm earth, the gentle rain, and the bright sun to propagate this pernicious and wicked plant?"

"I imagine it does," replied the tobacco adherent, "or we wouldn't have such enormous crops of it."—*New York Sun.*

Will Be Valuable.

In the office of a popular magazine.

Sub-Editor (to editor)—This story, written by that Western fellow, is good.

Editor—He is making a reputation, isn't he?

Sub-Editor—Yes.

Editor—How old is he?

Sub-Editor—About thirty.

Editor—Well, put the story away and keep it until the author dies of old age. Then it will be valuable.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Inaction Fraught with Danger.

Inaction of the kidneys and bladder is fraught with danger. Renal diseases of the most stubborn and fatal character have this initial symptom. To disregard it is to invite them. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the special quality of stimulating urinary secretions and discharge to a degree consonant with health, and no further. It is not an excitant of the organs, like the unmedicated *stimuli* of commerce. It simply arouses them when their activity and vitality are impaired. This stimulating and tonic action the Bitters likewise exerts upon the bowels, the liver, and the stomach. It averts renal disease, cures dyspepsia, prevents and remedies fever and ague, and removes biliousness and constipation. No finer tonic exists, and to persons with a tendency to gout it strongly recommends itself, as it is a fine depurent of the blood.

Wild Game in Michigan.

Two Michigan hunters mistook a woman in a cranberry bog for a bear and shot and killed her. This is rough on the Michigan woman, and if she really looks like that, she should stay in the house during bear season.—*Bob Burdette.*

A THREE-YEAR-OLD boy at Louisville has iron-gray hair. It is a shame to make a child so young take care of the baby.

A SLIDE DOWN THE BANISTERS.

Sliding down the banisters, though a swift and delightful way of getting down stairs, is not a popular method of descent except among boys of the hobbledehoy age. When, therefore, Mr. Dolph Hotchkiss, a solid citizen of Peoria, Ill., adopted that style of coming down from his room recently it augured that something out of the usual line had happened to him. Such was indeed the case. Mr. Hotchkiss explains as follows why he preferred the railing to the stairs:

"It was last winter, during the month of December. One evening after getting home from the store I was taken with a severe pain in my ankle. It felt at first as if I had sprained it. I was up stairs when the trouble first came on and I wanted to go down. The pain, however, had increased so that I found that it was impossible to walk down the steps, and so I slid down the railing. From that night I began to grow worse, the pain became more severe, and my ankle gradually swelled up until it seemed as if the flesh would burst. It was almost impossible for me to lie in bed, and the least noise or attempt to move me would cause me the greatest agony.

"After being in bed a month I could not stay there any longer. I felt that I must have some kind of a change, and so I was moved into an easy chair, where I lay for two months, suffering more than words can express. My trouble was rheumatism. The doctors could do nothing for me. I used about every medicine I had ever heard of for rheumatism, and many different remedies recommended by my friends and neighbors, but nothing afforded me any relief. A lady friend living in Chicago, hearing of my affliction, wrote me, saying: 'Try Athlophoros. It cured me.'

"I was very glad to try anything. I had tried many different sorts of medicines, but this was new to me. I sent at once and bought a bottle and began using it. I had a terrible buzzing in my head at first, but as it was said in the directions I would have this if the medicine took hold of the disease, I stuck to it. The buzzing was nothing with my sufferings. I think it was on a Monday evening I first began with the Athlophoros. By the following Saturday the pain was nearly all gone, the swelling was very much reduced, and with the aid of a pair of crutches I went out for the first time in three months.

"I continued taking the Athlophoros until I had used four bottles. My pain and swelling had then all gone, and I had no further use for crutches. I have not felt any rheumatism since. Athlophoros is a very valuable medicine. I recommend it whenever I have a chance, and never want to be without some Athlophoros in the house in case I should ever again be so afflicted."

Mr. Hotchkiss' residence in Peoria is at No. 610 Hancock street. Greatly as he regrets the loss of three months' valuable time, not to speak of all the suffering and mental anguish he endured, he feels that there is some slight compensation in the fact that he was made acquainted with a medicine which can cure rheumatism and rob that disease of all its terrors. Mr. Hotchkiss, it is almost needless to state, has never had occasion to repeat his ride on the railing.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

Why Brick Walls Grow White.

"I will give any man $100,000 who will produce anything that will prevent a wall of pressed brick from turning white," said a prominent Chicago architect. The remark was called forth by the appearance of the walls of one of the finest office buildings in the city, recently completed at a cost of $500,000. A glance at the huge pile of pressed brick discovered numerous streaks and blotches of white covering the greater portion of the surface of the four upper stories of the grand structure. "That white appearance," said he, "which is unpleasant to the eye, is not injurious to the wall, but it is decidedly objectionable. It is sulphate of magnesia—although generally called saltpeter, and is brought out of the bricks by the moisture in the atmosphere. In a very dry season it does not show itself so much, but in a wet season, it forms an incrustation that makes a brick wall appear at a disadvantage. Many experiments have been tried to prevent its appearance, but without effect. Many walls of pressed brick are oiled as soon as they are completed. This prevents the appearance of the magnesia for awhile, but it comes out in time. The painting of walls is resorted to as a preventive, but it will even come through heavy coats of paint."

* * * * Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility or other delicate diseases, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A FAVORITE dessert with lawyers is sue it pudding.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Texas, writes: "I have been handling DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds, and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another gross."

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

I WAS relieved and cured by Athlophoros so quickly that words could not tell my surprise. I do not hesitate in recommending it to any one suffering with that most painful complaint, rheumatism. A. M. Blakney, Decatur, Illinois.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

"The light that lies
In woman's eyes"
is a ray of heaven's own brightness; but it is, alas! often dimmed or quenched by some wearing disease, perhaps silently borne, but taking all comfort and enjoyment out of life. That light of the household can be rekindled and made to glow with its natural brightness, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a potent specific for most of the chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

PARIS generally leads in the fashions, but Niagara cannot be equaled for fall style.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

THE best hunting dogs are like the best jokes—they are pointers.—*Stockton Maverick.*

Try Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters for liver and kidney complaint, scrofula, rheumatism, worms, fever, skin eruptions, headaches, and all disorders arising from bad blood; That remarkable vegetable preparation has never failed to effect a speedy cure in any instance. Many thousands of persons testify to its wonderful effects.

THE guinea hen never lays a golden egg.—*Boston Bulletin.*

I have been a sufferer two years from catarrh or cold in the head, having distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs, my left ear was almost deaf, my voice was failing me. I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and within five days my hearing was restored, the pain ceased over my eyes, and I am now enjoying good health. I recommended it to some of my friends, one of them sent for a bottle. He told me that half of it cured him. My advice is to those suffering with catarrh or cold in the head not to delay, but try Ely's Cream Balm, as it is a positive cure.—John H. Vansant, Sandy Hook, Elliott Co., Ky.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

The Proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the Head, and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. It gives relief at once. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents.—Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

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Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
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AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
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CATARRH
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES OF VAN VOORHEES, or VOORHEES, or VOORHIS, or VORIS.

The undersigned having spent many years in the collection of family records of the above families for the compilation of a genealogy, or family history, of the Van Voorhees family, of which all the above named branches are members, would be happy to receive from members of the above families with whom he has not yet corresponded any records of births, deaths and marriages, as far back as obtainable, that would enable him to give their branches a proper representation in his forthcoming work. He will send on application, to any member of the family, free of expense, a Chart of the three first generations of the family in this country, with a circular concerning the forthcoming work. E. W. VAN VOORHIS, 129 East 86th St., N. Y. City.

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Contains No Opium in Any Form.
ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM
The BEST and CHEAPEST
COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!
IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES.
Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.
The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.
Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1.00 bottles.
Directions accompany each bottle.
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LOW PRICES TO DEALERS.

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for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.
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They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.
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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though pronounced incurable.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York

FOR SICK HEADACHE TAKE HOPS & MALT FOR SOUR STOMACH
BITTERS,
If you wish to be relieved of those terrible Sick Headaches and that miserable Sour Stomach. It will, when taken according to directions, cure any case of Sick Headache or Sour Stomach. It cleans the lining of stomach and bowels, promotes healthy action and sweet secretions. It makes pure blood and gives it free flow, thus sending nutriment to every part. It is the safest, speediest and surest Vegetable Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the stomach and liver.
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Do not get Hops and Malt Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. For sale by all druggists.
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EVERY CHILD
In every land is subject to
Coughs, Croup & Whooping Cough.

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THEIR PARENTS TO
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TAKE IN TIME
Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
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Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has published A NEW AND ELABORATE
BOOK
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which will be mailed FREE to all who want it. If you are, or know of any one who is, afflicted with, or liable to any of these diseases, send name and address (plainly written) to
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.
"Judging from its effects in my case, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is 'Excelsior.'"—H. D. KNOWLTON, Hotland, New York.

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CATARRH
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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Burgess.

A good time to skid logs.

Mr. Wilkes of Charlevoix, was visiting at Frank Kane's over Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Baker is going to Norwood with his team to haul logs this winter.

Mr. Austin lost a valuable horse lately, and a subscription to replace it would be in order.

Another alien in town. George Banks is the happy man, weight—yes, waiting for a smoke.

Mrs. Samuel Long and Mrs. Rell Long of Evangeline were visiting at Moses Cooper's on Monday.

Mr. Hale and family are going across Pine Lake to work for Mr. Stripp this winter, to the regret of their neighbors.

When Dr. Lewis is called to visit a patient in this town especially in the evening, it would be well for him to carry a lantern.

Mr. Brown who has been expecting a visit from a brother was made happy by the visit of a little stranger who came to stay until he is 21.

The Hop Yard school house and the one near the state road at Burgess are nearly completed, and the schools will commence about Jan. 1st 1886.

Marion.

Nice sleighing.

Farmers are getting out logs or drawing wood to town making busy times for themselves.

At a special meeting of the voters a few days ago, it was decided to insure the Black school house.

A road has been opened from the county road, near Mr. Smith's house, to the Johnson school house. This will prove a big accommodation to many.

Married, on Wednesday Dec. 9, Mr. Will Withers to Miss Bell Black. The happy couple settle down to housekeeping immediately. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

THE GREATEST PAIN KILLER

Yet found for cramps, colic, stitch in side or back, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c., is HAMILTON'S JAMACIA GINGER TONIC AND PAIN CURE. Bound on with hot wet cloths it never fials to cure. For dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, flatulence, diarrhœa, dysentery, heartburn, sour stomach, &c., it is unequalled. Warranted to cure. Try it. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

MILLIONS OF PERSONS

Die annually, who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., are easily cured by using HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM which removes the tickling in the throat and tightness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in croup bronchitis, whooping cough, &c., and even in chronic cases and last stage of consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ENRICH THE BLOOD.

HAMILTON'S GERMAN BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. Especially indigestion, dyspepsia, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, &c. They enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, remove all dyspeptic symptoms, and whenever the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, these Bitters are just what you need. Only 50 cents per bottle.

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ARE YOUR CHILDREN PEEVISH

And sad eyed? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food constantly? Beware of worms. Very few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is a sure remedy. It is called PARMELEE'S SANTONINE WORM CANDIES. They are perfectly harmless but will quickly dissolve the worms pass them off through the bowels. Buy no other. Price 25 cents per box.

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Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

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The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

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For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar..	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros.	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City....	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar ...	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv....	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar.....	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv....	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Mancelona.....	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar....	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City.	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	6 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls.....	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska.....	.....	10 37	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar.....	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar...	.....	1 50	7 20	7 20
Reed City, lv...	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids.....	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City....	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar...	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 56pm

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Respectfully, G. W. CROUTER.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

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K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
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If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
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It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
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J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
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A SPECIALTY. 118

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

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Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
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Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
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OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

New Goods!
I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of
MILLINERY
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Fancy Goods.
Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
Dress-Making Done to Order.
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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
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FREE—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

City and Country.

When the manufacturing industry took its wonderful start in this country, the work people in the factories were taken from the farm-houses. The farmer's daughters of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in the neighborhood, flocked to Lowell, and then worked in the mills long enough to earn a good outfit as matrons of families, but they did not expect to make factory work the business of their lives. Manufactures caused a hegira from the country to the cities and villages of young men as well as of young women, and the agricultural newspapers and Farmers' Almanac groaned over the change, and the perverted tastes and instincts of the children of the farm; nor have they recovered from the habit yet, although the labor troubles affect the manufacturing, and not the rural populations. It showed that people could change their employment when greater profit is offered by the new than by the old. The manufacturing interest has grown, and the work people have become a class which forms unions and denounces all class distinctions but their own; and when it is pointed out to them that there is a remedy for the evils under which they suffer, and of which they complain, in the abundance of land, and the certainty of at least a living in farming, the reply is made that they have not been brought up to that pursuit, and to lose their work in the factory is to lose all. But the change is no greater than that for the farm boys and girls when the factories first opened, and many of the operatives have had some experience in agricultural labor. There are at least enough of such to relieve the pressure in all manufacturing industries. There is one peculiarity about farming as a business which distinguishes it from all others. That is, that it gives one a living even if he is unskilled and improvident and incompetent. The shiftless farmer does not starve to death, since the product of a very small plot of land ill tilled saves him from that extremity. The knowledge and skill and energy which would make a business successful in the city or village would make a most prosperous farmer, while a majority of the farmers pursue their calling as their fathers did before them, and put no more brains into it than is convenient, and yet they live in comfort, and have some luxuries which only the rich can enjoy in town. There is no need even of going out West for the country life. The farms have been abandoned for the manufacturing villages, and the pressure of population, and that upon the means of subsistence, will insure that these will be reoccupied again and made more profitable than they were formerly. To a majority of people, however, the town life is so attractive that they prefer want and the prospect of pauperism with plentiful society, and the excitements and variety of collected humanity, to the monotony of the country, with its freer air, greater abundance of all the real necessaries of life, and the nearness to the soil which is the natural refuge of mankind.

Queer things happen at masquerade balls sometimes. One of them happened at Wutch Hill the other night. Says a correspondent: "One young lady and her father were horrified to find that they had been making violent love to each other for half an hour, and mutually agreed to keep the little episode a secret."—*Boston Globe.*

MANSLAUGHTER.

Barry Convicted and Sentenced to Three Years at Ionia.

We failed to get a complete abstract of the evidence in the murder trial, as we hoped last week. The prosecution examined D. M. Colby, Thomas An-na wis-ky, Dr. J. A. Carlstein, A. J. McLeod, Geo. Burns, Sam Thatcher, Arthur Wilson, Willis Colby, Mathias Sin-ne-wa, John Ba-shaw-ba, Wm. Ba-shaw-ba, Harrison Berdan, and Jane Optegezic. The circumstances proven were substantially as published at the time of the affray, and to the minds of the jury the case was complete. Prosecutor Corbett was assisted by Norton & Keat.

The witnesses examined for the defense were J. R. Dixon, Dr. L. Lewis, Geo. W. Cook, Geo. Pappin, Angeline McSaba, Mrs. Henry Cunningham, Curtis Colby, Wm. Naugezic, Frank Durga, Jas. Graham and Cornelius Barry. Colby and Naugezic testified that Optegezic and two other Indians were seen by them on the hillside in a drunken sleep, after the boys had returned to town; that they had been fighting among themselves more or less all the afternoon and evening, and that when they saw Optegezic they had good reason to believe he was not dead. This occurred some forty rods from where Optegezic was afterwards found dead. It was shown that the Indians had revolvers, and did more or less throwing of stones, and that there was not only a possibility but a strong probability that Optegezic was killed by the other Indians in one of their drunken fights. The defense was conducted by Cruickshank & Grier, F. W. Mayne, and H. A. Jersey.

The jury were out about an hour and returned a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Ramsdell sentenced Barry to three years hard labor at the Ionia reformatory.

Durga, Graham, and Moore were admitted to bail in the sum of $300 to appear for trial at the next term of court, which was at once procured, and the boys are at liberty.

Barry was taken to Ionia by Sheriff Berdan on Tuesday.

Free Reading Rooms.

The board of school inspectors have established free reading rooms in the village hall, in the rooms now occupied by the township library. The rooms are to be well lighted and heated, and will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., under the management of Miss Effie Berdan, librarian. This will make a pleasant and profitable place to spend stormy days and long winter evenings, and we have no doubt many of our young people will take advantage of the opportunity. This arrangement will go into effect the first Monday in January.

The following new books were added to the township library last week:

439—The Hoosier Schoolmaster.
440—Bay Path.
441—Seven Spanish Cities.
442—Roxy.
443—Alfrada.
444—The Three Guardsmen.
445, 446, 447, and 448—Rollin's Ancient History.
449—Gunnar.
450—Within the Shadow.
451—One Commonplace Day.
452—Miss Gilbert's Career.
453—A Family Flight Through Mexico.
454—The Silver City.

Obituary.

Deacon M. F. Norton died at the residence of his son-in-law, A. J. Stroud, of Horton's Bay, on Friday, Dec. 18th, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Norton has lived at Horton's Bay for a number of years, and was well known all over the Pine Lake region. He was a consistent hard-working member of the Baptist church, and was loved by all who knew him. His funeral was held on Sunday, and was attended by a large number of friends,—among them four ministers: Revs. C. F. VanAuken, and A. M. Parmenter of Charlevoix, Mr. Crane of Horton's Bay, and W. R. Norton, of Boyne City. He leaves a daughter—Mrs. Stroud—to mourn his death.

Perry Hannah to the Press.

Perry Hannah has addressed the following letter of acknowledgment to the Western Michigan Press Association who presented him the badge recently mentioned in these columns:

GENTLEMEN: I have your very kind communication on behalf of the Mich. State Press and Western Mich. Press Associations, transmitting to me by express a most beautiful emblem of their friendship in commemoration of their pleasant visit to Traverse City in July last. Allow me to say, gentlemen, that I receive this valuable present, on behalf of our citizens and myself, as one of the most pleasant events in our history; and I desire to thank you sincerely and assure you that we shall ever cherish it in remembrance as of one of the sunny days that come to all seldom in our busy lives and are so much needed to mould and elevate men to the position of dignity for them by "Him who doeth all things well". If we were instrumental in making your visit at Traverse City enjoyable, we are more than well repaid. I am proud to say that whatever success I have attained in life is very largely owing to the Michigan Press; and in my opinion there is no class who give more of honest labor, or, as much "value received" for services rendered than as your profession. I believe that next to the common schools the journals of our country are the best educators, and are most necessary to the safety of republican forms of government. Whenever you again feel that recreation in the cool air of our north country would be pleasant, you have only to intimate the thought, for our latch strings will ever be out to you.

Very respectfully yours,
PERRY HANNAH.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

The oldest white ribbon woman in the world, now in her 98th year, is Auntie Jones, of Smyrna, Delaware.

Our beloved Frances Willard said: "I doubt if there are a score of women in our work who know the origin of the term white ribbon. I am really almost ashamed to confess my own ignorance on that important question, until, at the Massachusetts convention, I met the delegation from Waltham who informed me that Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, the red ribbon reformer, about the year 1876 when working in their town, called the ladies together, as his custom has always been, to organize a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It seemed to occur to him then that a badge was desirable for the ladies, and as his men wore the red ribbon, and the Murphy movement had adopted the blue ribbon, he suggested the remaining national color, white, for the ladies, calling attention to its significance of purity and peace. This Union claims the honor of being the first to adopt the color, and if we can but remember when we see our ribbons, which I earnestly wish we might wear at all times, that at Waltham, that famous watch making town, to watch out more carefully for twelve o'clock, our noontide time of prayer. The following autumn, under the inspiration of a memorable speech by Margaret Winslow, of Brooklyn, at the fourht national convention, at Chicago, the white ribbon became our national badge. Let us here covenant together that we will wear it constantly and induce all good women everywhere who belong to us to do the same, as far as is possible, remembering as our dear Sister Barney, of Rhode Island, tells us 'The white ribbon stands for purity, consecration, helpfulness, and loyalty to each other and to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—the wearing of a badge that emblems God's white light of truth.' Happy is that brave and patient pioneer, who, on her lonely pilgrimage, unwinds the pure white ribbon that is to belt the globe! Women are born idealists, and respond to nothing so warmly as to an appeal for one who adventures on a noble mission into a territory not yet explored. Mary Clement Leavitt, our round-the-world embassador, is as dear to us as Othello to Desdemona, though in one trait only can they be likened. As Shakespeare says: 'She loved him for the danger he had dared.' Mrs. Leavitt is now in Sydney, Australia, and will remain there until next spring, sailing thence for Asia and slowly moving across the continent. We cannot tell when she may return, probably not for two or three years more, and she has already been two years from home. Sisters, what we can do to cheer her lonely pilgrimage, for such it is and must be in spite of all amelioration, and to assure her lonely daughters at home of our affectionate interest and and regard, will be done promptly and heartily I know. Your ready response with contributions to the 'Leavitt Fund,' the profound interest manifested by our members alike in city and village, in crowded mart and distant farm, the resolutions of loving remembrance adopted by conventions, the fervent prayers in which she is so tenderly remembered, all attest the hold her mission has on us already. I wish the sketch might be read aloud in every local Union that will soon be issued as a leaflet from the Union Signal office, written by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. A noble tribute it is to Mrs. Leavitt, and will be kept on sale with her photograph at the Signal office, and all money thus gathered will be added to the 'Leavitt Fund.' Our work has proved to us not only that nothing succeeds like success, but that nothing works unity like united working."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate on the 10th inst. for a postal telegraph, to relieve commercial travelers from license taxes, for an international tribunal of arbitration, to open to homestead settlement certain portions of Indian Territory, to transfer the barracks at Baton Rouge to Louisiana University, to prevent gambling in the army, and to repeal the law for the settlement of claims of officers and soldiers for the loss of private property. A joint resolution was presented from the Legislature of New Jersey for an inquiry into the fitness of Alaska for a penal colony. The President sent in to the Senate a very large number of nominations, including those of Ministers Lothrop, Curry, Denby, Stallo, Troy, Jacob, Winchester, Winston, Thompson, Zay, Hopkins, and Fearn, Postmasters Judd, of Chicago; Larkin, of Pittsburgh, Paul, of Milwaukee; and Speer, of Denver, and many Consuls, Secretaries of Legation, officials of the Interior Department, officials of the navy, and Postmasters whose appointments have already been published. The House was not in session.

THE Speaker laid before the House, at its session on the 12th inst., a large number of Executive communications, including the annual reports of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency, and they were laid on the table for the present. Mr. Reed of Maine offered a resolution for the printing of the compilation of the revision of the rules of the House in the Thirty-sixth and Forty-sixth Congresses, stating that they would be of use in the discussion of the proposed change in the rules. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Buck of Connecticut presented a resolution from the Connecticut Legislature, asking that a by-law be passed for the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote. Laid on the table. There was no session of the Senate.

BILLS to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar, to make the postal rate on second-class mail 1 cent per pound, and for the erection of public buildings at Lafayette, Indiana, and Newport, Kentucky, were introduced in the Senate on the 13th inst. The chair presented a memorial from the Constitutional Convention of Dakota, with a draft of a constitution under which admission to the Union is asked. Mr. Harrison announced that he would at an early date introduce a bill to confer statehood on the territory. A message was received from the President transmitting the correspondence between the State Department and the Italian Government in regard to the appointment of A. M. Keiley as Minister to the latter country, and also the Austrian protests against receiving the would-be diplomat at Vienna. The correspondence with the Italian Government was brief. Objection was made to receiving Mr. Keiley as Minister to Rome on the ground of his utterances in condemnation of the Italian Government fourteen years previous. Mr. Bayard declined to recognize the force of these objections, and the Government refused to cancel Mr. Keiley's appointment, but the controversy was cut short by his resignation and the appointment of another Minister. He was then appointed Minister to Austria, whereupon Count Kalnoky protested on the ground that "the position of a foreign envoy wedded to a Jewess would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna." Secretary Bayard replied in a vigorous note, in which he declared that this Government could not investigate the religious faith of any citizen, or consider his creed, much less that of his wife, as having any bearing upon his fitness for official station. Count Kalnoky then shifted his position and declined to receive Mr. Keiley on the ground that Italy had objected to him. Secretary Bayard then wrote our Secretary of Legation at the Austrian Court as follows: "From the correspondence two facts appear: First, that the alleged race and religious faith of the wedded wife of an envoy of the United States is held a cause of his rejection; and, further, that objections by a third party—'a friendly power'—are necessary to be removed in order to allow a proper reception to be extended. These conditions are simply intolerable, and are, in the case of the United States, not only inhibited by the plain letter and underlying spirit of our constitution of government, but are inconsistent with that decent self-respect which forbids a nation of 60,000,000 of freemen to accept the position of a diplomatic dependency of 'the friendly power,' whose behests appear to have been acquiesced in and carried out by Austro-Hungary in the present instance."——The session of the House, on the 14th inst., lasted only thirty minutes. The Committee on Rules reported the Morrison code, with some amendments. Mr. Randall presented a minority report, which was in the nature of a protest against the action of the majority.

BILLS for the admission of a portion of the Territory of Dakota as a State, for a public building at Stillwater, Minnesota, for Government aid to the Atlantic and Pacific ship railway, a pension bill for the Mexican war, for the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in Kansas, for a commission to report on a method of inoculation to prevent yellow fever, giving to Mrs. U. S. Grant a pension of $5,000 per annum and the franking privilege, and relieving from political disabilities Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, were introduced in the Senate on the 15th inst. Mr. Cockrell introduced an amendment to the joint code of rules, providing that no liquor be sold in the Capitol, and dismissing any officer or employe who violates or connives at such sale, and making any Senator or member of the House liable to expulsion for the violation of the rule, or for the connivance at it. In the debate that ensued some interesting facts as to the whisky-drinking capacity of the Senators were developed. The amendment was finally defeated by a vote of 38 nays to 28 yeas. The time of the House of Representatives was taken up in debating the revision of the rules of that body, speeches being made by Messrs. Morrison, Randall, Hammond, and others. The President transmitted to the House a report from the Secretary of the Interior upon the condition of the Northern Cheyenne Indians upon the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, in Montana, the inadequacy of the appropriation made for their support, and requesting legislative authority for the use of certain funds indicated for their relief.

EASTERN.

The will of W. H. Vanderbilt gives to his widow the homestead and an annuity of $200,000. The eight children are to equally divide the sum of $40,000,000 in securities at par. Each daughter receives the house in which she resides, and, in addition to these bequests, the son George receives $2,000,000. The charitable bequests amount to nearly one million dollars, and the balance of the estate is bequeathed to the sons, Cornelius and William K. Estimating the residuary estate at $90,000,000, and computing the market value of the securities specified in the will, the eight children share the money and securities about as follows, the youngest daughter, Mrs. Webb, to receive her principal, $5,650,000, when she shall be thirty years old:

Name.	Absolutely.	For Life.	Total.
Cornelius	$2,650,000	$6,150,000	$8,800,000
William K.	50,650,000	6,150,000	56,800,000
Frederick W.	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
George W.	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Shepard	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Sloane	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Twombly	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
Mrs. Webb	5,650,000	6,150,000	11,800,000
			$182,400,000

An explosion of gas in the Mill Creek mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., injured twenty persons. One of the victims died after being taken out, and three others cannot survive. A driver boy had one of his eyes torn from its socket.

A movement has begun in England which, says a cable dispatch, "involves probably the most astounding scheme of political revenge and proscription in the history of this generation. The movement grew out of a meeting at the National Club of those Liberal members-elect whose majorities have been reduced by the casting of the Irish vote for the Tories and of those Liberal candidates for Parliamentary seats who had been defeated by the same tactics. The result of the meeting was the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of a resolution pledging each gentleman present not to employ Irish labor in the future, and to gradually, but as speedily as possible, discharge all Irish workmen now employed by them."

Fire at South Danville, Vermont, destroyed $75,000 worth of property.

A man named Onderdonk was fined at Paterson, New Jersey, for selling adulterated food. He had sold "fresh country eggs" at an unusually low figure, but it was discovered that they were a manufactured article, the shell being of a transparent composition, while the white portion was composed of albumen, and the yelk of ground carrots and saffron.

WESTERN.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, died at his home near St. Louis, of heart disease. He was born in 1826 at Frankfort, Kentucky, and in 1856 became editor of the *Missouri Democrat*. He was wounded in a duel with Thomas C. Reynolds before the war. He was Senator in 1863, Governor in 1870, and a candidate for Vice President with Horace Greeley. He leaves nine unmarried children.

A fire at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, destroyed property to the value of $15,000.

Daniel Foley, an old resident of Sibley County, Minn., was murdered near Bella Plain.

Fire in Cincinnati destroyed property valued at $85,000, the principal sufferers being Ross, Robbins & George, paper manufacturers, and Jones Brothers, dealers in electrical supplies. The insurance is placed at $60,000.

The Farmers' Bank at Orrville, Ohio, holding the deposits of several adjacent townships, closed its doors.

A count of the grain elevators in the Northwest has been made by a St. Paul paper. The result is a total of 1,513 houses, with a total capacity of 54,000,000 bushels. Excluding those in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, which are counted in the statement of visible supply, the aggregate capacity is about 33,000,000 bushels. The country elevators are believed to contain not more than ten to twelve million bushels, but the number of the houses is much larger than had been supposed by parties in the trade.

In the Gunnison country in Colorado the snow is six feet deep, and at Silverton its depth is two feet.

Mueller's large saw-mill, at Davenport, Iowa, was burned, entailing a loss of $30,000.

The defalcation of J. B. Mannix as assignee of Archbishop Purcell's estate, at Cincinnati, has caused such a flurry that business men generally refuse to become bondsmen in any case. Judge Goebel says that unless confidence is restored the business of his court will come to a standstill.

SOUTHERN.

Gen. W. C. Wickham has succeeded Senator Mahone in the executive management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Mayor Reed, of Louisville, Ky., pleaded guilty to fighting in the street over an election bet, and was fined twenty dollars, which he paid.

Proceedings have been commenced to contest the recent elections at Atlanta, where the Prohibitionists carried the day. The saloon-keepers take the ground that the act adopted is unconstitutional in that it allows the sale of Georgia wine, and prohibits wine from other States; then, again, it is held to be unconstitutional because it allows elections in "wet" counties but not in "dry" counties, thus failing to be uniform throughout the State. Several days will be consumed in the arguments.

While attempting to ford the Chattanooga River, near Tallulah, Ga., Ernest Atwood and his bride, Miss Stella Wadsworth, were drowned.

Robert Toombs, whose prominence of late years has grown chiefly out of his refusal to recognize and acquiesce in the results of the war, died last week at his home in Washington, Ga., aged 76.

The Arlington Cotton Mills at Wilmington, Del., were destroyed by fire. The loss is between $75,000 and $100,000.

A Georgia Pacific Railway train, freight and passenger, stopped on a trestle fifteen miles from Atlanta, to obtain water. An East Tennessee train, going at the rate of thirty miles per hour, dashed into the standing train, telescoping the sleeper. The escaping steam and boiling water soon flooded the car, scalding to death ten persons. Six others were fatally scalded, portions of their bodies being literally boiled. About a dozen others were maimed or burned in a painful manner.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary of the Interior Lamar has requested the President to ask Congress for an appropriation of $12,500, out of which to aid Cheyenne Indians in Montana who are reported starving.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has given an opinion that pensioners living in the United States can not give to other persons the powers of attorney to receipt for their allowances, but agents must draw and forward checks to each pensioner.

The War Department refused to interfere with the Illinois Central Railroad Company building a pier in Lake Michigan, on the ground that it would do no damage to the harbor, and on the further ground that it was a matter properly within the jurisdiction of the State.

In the case of Angus Cannon, of Utah, indicted under the Edmunds act for unlawful cohabitation, the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory has been affirmed by the Federal Supreme Bench.

Dr. C. V. Riley, Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, and Honorary Curator of Insects in the National Museum, has donated to the National Museum his extensive private collection of North American insects, representing the fruits of his labors in collecting and study for over twenty-five years. His collection contains over 20,000 species, represented by over 115,000 pinned specimens, and much additional material preserved in alcohol or by other methods. It is estimated by those familiar with the collection to have a money value of at least $25,000. Professor Baird expresses his warmest appreciation for this generous gift, and his assurance that, both now and in the future, it will afford a valuable means of study for entomologists.

POLITICAL.

The resolution offered by Eugene Hale in the Senate, calling for a list of Postmasters removed and appointed in the State of Maine at the instance of National Committeeman Brown, is regarded as the preliminary attack which the Republicans propose making on the President's confirmations.

Senator Hale is said to favor confirming President Cleveland's good appointments and rejecting the bad ones. This, it is stated, expresses the attitude of many Republican Senators.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

John A. Barry, at Oswego, N. Y.; John G. Randall, at Doylestown, Pa.; George Shortall, at Norristown, Pa.; M. S. Longaker, at Pottstown Pa.; John Haviland, at Phœnixville, Pa.; W. B. Colston, at Martinsburg, W. Va.; Daniel J. Sherman, at Ashtabula, Ohio; Thomas Hubbard, at BeHefontaine, Ohio; Ringgold W. Meiley, at Lima, Ohio; R. B. Gordon, jr., at St. Marys, Ohio; James W. Talbot, at Middleport, Ohio; W. C. Clark, at Paducah, Ky.; Erastus P. McKinney at Lacon, Ill.; Henry E. Wadsworth, at Laporte, Ind.; Joseph Brelsford, at Onarga, Ill.; A. J. Weber, at Albia, Iowa; John H. Smith at Hedford, Iowa; A. C. Hutchinson at Burlington, Iowa; Clara W. Snyder at Racine, Wis.; Ransom Nutting at Decatur, Mich.; Angelo Tower at Ionia, Mich.; Charles R. Vaunn at St. Helena, Cal.

Hugh O'Brien was re-elected Mayor of Boston by a majority of 8,597 over J. M. Clark, Republican.

Gideon C. Moody and Alonzo J. Edgerton have been elected United States Senators from the proposed new State of Dakota.

Friends of George H. Pendleton send out from Cincinnati a denial of the rumor that he intends to resign the mission to Germany and return to the United States.

Mr. Peel will be retained as Speaker of the new House of Commons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The forces of the Acting Governor of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, fired on General Reyes and party at Monterey, killing an officer and three privates, and wounding six men. General Reyes ordered out the Federal forces, and summoned 200 men from Lampazos by special train. General Reyes has been appointed by President Diaz Military Governor of the State.

The total number of failures reported in the United States for the week was 221, as against 247 the previous week. In the corresponding week of 1884 the failures amounted to 361; in 1883, 249; in 1882, 220; and in 1881, 169.

The funeral of Louis Riel took place at St. Boniface, Manitoba, with seven hundred half-breeds in attendance, six of whom bare the remains six miles on their shoulders. His mother trudged along in the procession until exhausted.

Colonel Gainda and 200 Mexican revolutionists had a battle with the municipal authorities of Linares, Mexico. On being repulsed, the former retired to the mountains to reorganize.

The American steel-rail companies have extended the maximum limit of production for 1886 to a million tons. Ninety per cent. of the syndicate coke-ovens in the Connellsville region of Pennsylvania are now in blast.

The New York Produce Exchange estimates the visible supply of grain as follows: Wheat, 58,149,517 bushels; corn, 5,955,728 bushels.

FOREIGN.

King Thebaw has been sent into exile at Arcot, near Madras.

The funeral of Herr Strassman, President of the Municipal Council of Berlin, a leading Hebrew, was made the occasion to rebuke Jew-baiters. The Emperor sent handsome wreaths of flowers to the funeral, and the car was followed by thirty thousand persons.

M. de Lesseps is said to be very indignant at the severe criticisms of various American papers of his Panama Canal, and reiterates that he expects to live to sail through the canal himself.

A bloody engagement took place between the Servians and Bulgarians, near the town of Veleki-Isoor, which was wrested from the Bulgarians. The Servians claim a brilliant victory. Great uneasiness is occasioned at Philippopolis by rumors concerning the menacing attitude of the Turkish troops on the frontier.

There is high authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury is willing to grant to Ireland a very broad measure of local self-government. Mr. Gladstone remarked to a friend that Parnell's malevolent election tactics had rendered it impossible for the Liberals to make any overtures to him; the aid he desires must be solicited.

Alfred Deutcher, Vice President of Switzerland, has been elected President for the year 1886.

The College of the Propaganda announce that up to Nov. 1, in Cochin China, 24,000 Christians were massacred, ten convents destroyed, and 225 churches burned.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

Mr. Gladstone and his principal colleagues have arrived at an understanding on the Irish question. Says a cable dispatch: "The Liberal leaders pledge themselves to grant a local Parliament to Ireland and to use every effort to unite the party on the question. The party will oppose any bill introduced by the Tory Ministry dealing with Irish affairs falling short of an Irish local Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, in the event of the Ministry refusing to grant an Irish Parliament, will ask leave of the House to bring in a separate Liberal measure. The extreme Whig wing declines to commit itself, and will probably coalesce with the Ministerialists to defeat Mr. Gladstone's proposals. Mr. Gladstone is assured of the hearty support of the Irish Nationalists if the concession promised is conceived in the generous spirit confidently looked for."

A party of eleven Europeans employed in Burmah by the Bombay Trading Company learned of the outbreak of hostilities and attempted to escape the country, but were murdered by troops from a Burmese steamer.

At the Royalist Club in Madrid a stormy discussion ended in a free fight, and the adherents of Canovas del Castillo were forced to leave.

The war preparations of Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumelia continue unceasingly. The inhabitants of numerous towns and villages in Servia have petitioned King Milan to prosecute the war until Sophia is captured.

Commissioner of Pensions Black announces that hereafter no application for a pension is to be bricfed up, not over two letters are to be written in connection with any one case, and the credibility of a witness shall not be inquired into through postmasters. Heretofore it has been the custom to have all the testimony of each case digested by competent clerks in brief, and the credibility of the various applicants looked up and reported on by postmasters living in the same towns.

As a result of his successful guerrilla warfare, Caceres has been tendered the Presidency of Peru.

Several hundred cigarmakers will soon leave New York for San Francisco. An endeavor will be made to substitute white for Chinese labor in this line of industry.

The fund being raised in New York for a monument to General Grant amounts to $111,000. An influential journal of that city urges the committee to proceed at once in search of a suitable design.

Negroes from South Carolina to the number of one hundred, discouraged by poor crops and high rents, are making their way to Arkansas, via Nashville.

A negro living near Cartersville, Ga., was caught by a train on the high bridge spanning the Etowah River. To save his life, he jumped ninety feet to the ice covered water below, and escaped injury.

A. N. Hirschfeld, wholesale jeweler at Kansas City, failed, with liabilities between $50,000 and $100,000. His property is mortgaged for about $30,000.

An express train on the Utah and Northern Railroad was thrown from the track near Market Lake, Idaho, and one man was killed and several others badly injured.

At Dubuque, Iowa, John B. Mueller drove one chisel cangely through his head, and imbedded another in his forehead to the depth of one and one-half inches. He is still alive.

MR. TELLER introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 16th inst., to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar. Mr. Sawyer presented a measure for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay Canal. Mr. Butler offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to report by what authority a Legislature has been organized in the Territory of Dakota. A message from the President was received, asking authority to use certain funds for the relief of the Cheyenne Indians. When Mr. Hoar's Presidential succession bill came up, Messrs. Maxey, Beck, Edmunds, and Morgan voiced their views. The House passed the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, and devoted the remainder of the day to discussion of the proposed rules.

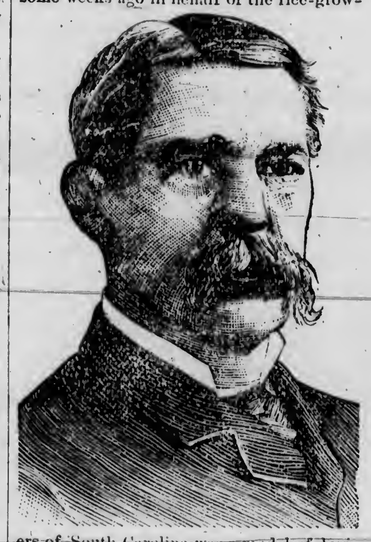
THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.01	@ 6.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.96	@ .97
No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.50	@ .52
OATS—White	.37	@ .43
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.75
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.25
Common	3.25	@ 4.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.81	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.30	@ .31
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.60	@ .61
BARLEY—No. 2	.61	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.30	@ .35
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.03½	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.22	@ .23
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.30	@ .31
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.60	@ .61
PORK—New Mess	9.50	@ 10.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.30	@ .30½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .34
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	9.50	@ 10.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94½
CORN—No. 3	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.51
LIVE HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	2.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP	2.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—New	.31	@ .31
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair	4.50	@ 4.75
Common	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.99	@ 1.01
CORN	.42	@ .44
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.00

MEN OF NOTE.

William L. Trenholm, Civil-Service Commissioner.

Col. William L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., is about 50 years of age, an active business man, and was recommended for the appointment by leading friends of the Civil-Service Reform movement North and South. He is the son of the late Secretary Trenholm of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, and has been brought into prominence lately by his address before numerous bankers' conventions on the silver question, and his writings on the same subject, which have attracted wide attention. An argument which he presented to the Secretary of the Treasury some weeks ago in behalf of the rice-growers of South Carolina was a model of logical statement. It was while he was in Washington to present the views of the rice-growers on the rice-duty question that the President sent for him and had a chat with him, one afternoon, when no one could interrupt them. The President was favorably impressed by his visitor, and subsequently offered him the Civil-Service Commissionership, which was accepted. Col. Trenholm, like Mr. Edgerton, is a pronounced civil-service reformer—a civil-service reformer on principle—and there is no doubt that he will do all in his power to carry out the views of the President on that question.



THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

The Course to Be Pursued in the Event of the Death of Both the President and Vice President.

A few quotations from legal lore will be of interest on this subject at this time. The Constitution of the United States, Article II. Section 1, says:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both as to the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

Sections 146 to 150, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes say:

Sec. 146. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected.

Sec. 147. Whenever the office of President and Vice President both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State.

Sec. 148. The notification shall specify that electors of a President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, as follows:

First. If there shall be the space of two months yet to ensue between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, such notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding such first Wednesday in December.

Second. If there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and such first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the next year ensuing. But if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the notification shall not specify that electors are to be appointed or chosen.

Sec. 149. Electors appointed or chosen upon the notification prescribed by the preceding sections shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December specified in the notification.

Sec. 150. The provisions of this title relating to the quadrennial election of President and Vice President shall apply with respect to any election to fill vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President held upon a notification given when both offices become vacant.

The electors for President and Vice President to fill vacancy shall be appointed or chosen as in regular elections as the Legislatures of the States may direct.

Article I. sec. 3, of the Constitution provides that the Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate and shall act as President of the United States in case of the death or removal of the incumbent. A President pro tem. shall be elected by the Senate to act as presiding officer of that body in case of the absence or promotion of the Vice President.

UNCLE SAM'S SERVANTS.

Reports of the Heads of Government Departments and Bureaus.

Secretary Lamar on the Indian Problem—Points from the Report of Secretary Manning.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S REPORT.

Another View of the Vexed Indian Question and Another Plan for Its Settlement.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior reviews at great length the relations of the Indian tribes to the Government and the settlers residing near their reservations. The Indian outbreaks of the year and the causes of them are considered. The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the less guilty of the rebellious Chiricahuas should be transported to an island in the Pacific Ocean, as a penal colony, to earn their own living by fishing, stock-raising, etc., or sent to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, is indorsed. It is recommended that the Southern Utes be located in Indian territory, and that the Pintes of Oregon, be settled on homesteads and given farm implements and other assistance. The subject of the leasing of land by Indians to cattle companies is taken up, and, after showing the passive consent of the late Secretary to such leases, and the evil that has resulted from the practice, the Secretary says:

"From all the facts developed on the subject I am convinced that the assistance rendered by the respective Indian Agents, in the making of these alleged leases, was directed more for the interest of the cattlemen than that of the Indians placed under their care and supervision. While many of the Indians favor the leasing of their lands for grazing purposes, others opposed and protested against such use and occupation of their reservations, and refused to participate in the making of the alleged leases, or to accept any share of the money received thereunder. Sufficient influence, however, seems to have been brought to bear upon a majority of the respective tribes to induce them to enter into the arrangement made. In my judgment, not the least among such influences were the encouragements and persuasion of the respective Indian agents, or some of them at least; and in many instances I fear they have shared in the profits of these speculative transactions."

After speaking of the encroachments of railroads on Indian rights, the Secretary unfolds a plan for the civilization of the Indian which is, in effect, the severalty plan on a small scale, only a small portion of each tribe being placed on homesteads at first, and the number gradually increased. The Secretary thinks it impossible to break up the tribal and reservation systems in any other way.

The Secretary recommends the appointment of a commission of not more than six men of integrity, intelligence, and experience, and of such ability as to be able to comprehend the course of treatment and methods of management best adapted to insure the speediest progress of the respective tribes and bands, to visit each of the reservations, and investigate and report the condition, peculiar circumstances, and needs of the Indians residing thereon. The Secretary recommends, in order to de troy the evil influence of "squaw men," the passage of a law providing that whenever an Indian woman shall marry a citizen of the United States she shall be deemed a citizen, and that all children born of such marriage shall be deemed citizens. Under the provisions of this law no Indian woman would marry such a man with the certainty of losing her membership in the tribe and her right to remain on the reservation.

The condition of the Indian schools, the report says, is gratifying. The Winnebago and Crow-Creek Reservation trouble is reviewed, and it is announced that the President's order withdrawing those lands from settlement has been almost universally obeyed. The exceptions, if any exist, are cases in which a removal would cause suffering. The story of the Oklahoma invasion is retold, and it is stated that these unlawful movements have rendered it unwise at present to open negotiations with the Indians owning the title of these lands for the purpose of opening them to settlement.

Three million nine hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and fifty acres of public land have been sold for cash; 16,201,213 acres have been absorbed by public entry, and 881,840 acres of Indian lands have been disposed of, making a grand total of 20,925,513. The total receipts from these lands were $8,619,598. The total area of surveyed lands up to the 30th of June, 1885, is 369,469,347.50 acres. That unsurveyed is estimated at 815,360,320.50 acres.

In speaking of the Yellowstone National Park, the Secretary recommends the establishment of a court within the park, with exclusive jurisdiction over all misdemeanors, and with power to examine and to hold to bail in all cases of felonies, to be tried in the nearest court having criminal jurisdiction. The Assistant Superintendents should be authorized to serve any process of such court, and to arrest without process any person taken in the act of violating the law or any regulations. The wholesale slaughter of game in the park has been stopped, and game is increasing. Appropriations are recommended for five Assistant Superintendents to aid in the protection of game and the suppression of vandalism; for a new building for the Superintendent for stables, and for the construction of new roads. The estimated expenses for the next year are $150,000. The reports of the Governors of the various Territories, most of which have already been published, are reviewed.

THE NAVY.

Secretary Whitney's First Report Thereon—He Thinks the Whole System Should Be Reorganized.

Secretary of the Navy Whitney, in his first annual report to the President, says the property of the navy yards, valued at about fifty million dollars, is reported as falling rapidly into a condition of extreme decay, and it is recommended that improvements be made at once unless it be the desire of Congress to abandon the property to waste and ruin. The Secretary reports that excellent progress is being made in the manufacture of steel guns for the new ships, and says that five six-inch and two five-inch breech-loading high-power steel guns have been completed and satisfactorily tested. He also says that the forgings for the eight-inch guns have arrived from England after a year's delay. These are the guns for the Chicago and Boston.

The estimates for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, amount to $35,101,695, in which sum are embraced estimates for new objects, not those ordinarily for the service, amounting to $16,063,955, leaving for the customary purposes of the service $19,034,744. They embrace for increase of the navy $10,5 3,770; for the completion and armament of the double-turreted monitors $4,292,656; and for public works and improvements at the yards and stations $4,288,337.

Mr. Whitney says it is the desire of the department to avoid the long delays which have occurred in the construction of the ships now in progress, arising from the making of changes in the plans after the letting of the work, and continues:

"Upon my accession to office the department had in process of construction, under contract with Mr. John Roach three modern steel cruisers and one dispatch-boat. They constituted the first attempt of the Navy Department for many years to construct a war vessel up to the modern requirements. They should be looked upon and judged as such. As such they will, I trust, be found in the main creditable to those who have been engaged in their creation. They will certainly, if they have been well built, be no improvement upon the previous work of the department, but it is not profitable to consider them as standards of excellence for future work, nor was it to be expected that they would be. It is to be regretted if think all will now accede to this suggestion that greater deliberation was not had over the preparation of the plans. The Dolphin, as she now is, should be regarded as a pleasure-boat rather than as a dispatch-boat. At the present time it is quite profitless to discuss her characteristics."

The Secretary then goes over in detail the circumstances connected with the trial of the Dolphin and the trouble had with her, with which circumstances the public is familiar. The case is still unsettled. He also refers to the Roach trouble.

Mr. Whitney refrains from any discussion of the subject of future appropriations for war material, as Congress has made a most intelligent effort within the last three years to gather information, etc. He says it is important that the navy should be supplied with torpedo-boats. It has none while other nations have many.

He says it must be evident that there is something radically wrong with the department; that the universal dissatisfaction proves this. He thinks the present bureau systems are vicious, and says "at the present moment it must be conceded that we have nothing which deserves to be called a navy." He thinks the United States should pattern after other powerful nations in the matter of naval education and naval improvements—that it is folly to waste time and money patching up wooden hulks. It is his opinion that, as in the English service, and notably in the French and German, the Secretary should be provided with a board or boards for consultation, consisting of naval officers and experts, most of them comparatively free from executive duties, whose duty it should be to assist him in solving the technical problems of the department.

THE ARMY.

Secretary Endicott's First Annual Report of the War Department.

The Secretary of War in his annual report to the President says the expenditures or appropriations by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, were $45,850,999.51, of which $13,164,394.60 were for public works, including river and harbor improvements. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, is $31,762,413.40, of which $2,247,892.31 is for public works. This large reduction as compared with the appropriations of previous years is caused by the failure of Congress to pass the river and harbor bill. The increase of expenditures for 1885 over those of 1884 was mainly for river and harbor improvements. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as received by the Secretary, amounted to $81,782,123.97, which he has reduced to $48,201,184.18, of which sum $15,365,630.18 is recommended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

The Lieutenant General commanding reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consists of 2,151 officers and 21,705 enlisted men.

Desertions in the army during the past year have greatly diminished, but it is difficult to adjudge an adequate punishment where a man has deserted several times. In a case occurring recently the recruit had previously deserted six times, and the Lieutenant General remarks that, while there were more flagrant cases, this matter ought to be brought to the attention of Congress, in order that a proper punishment might be provided.

With regard to the Signal Service the Secretary says:

"I am unable to concur in the recommendations of the chief signal officer for legislation to provide for the permanent detail of fifty enlisted men from the line of the army for duty on the military telegraph lines; for including the appropriations for the Signal Service in the appropriations for the army; and for the reorganization of the Signal Service corps of officers by appointing a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and eight Captains, and the promotion of Second Lieutenants.

"The duties in which the corps is now engaged are civil, and not military. It performs no military service; its only exercise that is military in its character is the art of military signaling, which, owing to the pressure of meteorological duties, has been neglected in the past, though it is proposed to press the study more vigorously in the future. Nor is this study as pursued in the corps important to the army, which receives, through its own officers, all the necessary instruction. It is evident that the studies and labors of the signal service in the scientific field upon which it has entered will more and more absorb and engross its energies, and it must ultimately become a purely civil organization. It would, therefore, be unwise, with this prospect before us, to provide for its permanent attachment to the army, and to give to it the unbending organization and discipline of a military body. It must depend upon the efforts of men who are engaged in technical study, and any officer who takes part in its work must be valuable for his studious and scientific labor, rather than for his military ability and his soldierly qualities."

THE RED MAN.

Commissioner Atkins Discusses the Indian Problem in His Annual Report.

Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, prefaces his report with the statement that "it requires no seer to foretell or foresee the civilization of the Indian race as a result naturally deducible from a knowledge and practice upon their part of the art of agriculture, for the history of agriculture among all people and in all countries intimately connects it with the highest intellectual and moral development of man." He continues: "The increased interest in agriculture manifested since the opening of last spring and the preparation on several reservations for a still increased acreage in farming, are among the hopeful signs of Indian progress and development. This brings me directly to the consideration of the practical policy which, I believe, should be adopted by Congress and the Government in the management of the Indians. It should be industriously and gravely impressed upon them that they must abandon their tribal relations and take lands in severalty as the corner-stone of their complete success in agriculture, which means self-support, personal independence, and material thrift. The Government should, however, in order to protect them, retain the right to their land, in trust, for twenty-five years or longer, but issue trust patents at once to such Indians as have taken individual holdings.

"When the Indians have taken their lands in severalty in sufficient quantities (and the number of acres in each holding may and should vary in different localities, according to fertility, productiveness, climatic and other advantages), then having due regard to the immediate and future early needs of the Indians, the remaining lands of their reservations should be purchased by the Government and opened to homestead entry at 50 or 75 cents per acre. The money paid by the Government for their lands should be held in trust in 5 per cent. bonds, to be invested, as Congress may provide, for the education, civilization, and material development and advance of the red race, reserving for each tribe its own money. There are in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, 250,000 Indian souls; of that number there are in the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory 64,000. There are in New York, 4,970; in North Carolina, 3,100; and there are some in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and a few in California and the Northwest who are civilized, and still others who can lay claim to civilization. Many others on the reservations have cast off the blanket and are adopting the fashions and dress of white people, but among all these, except among the Indians of New York and North Carolina, a few in the Northwestern States, and a part of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, there is a very large number who do not till the soil. Nearly all who are called 'The Blanket Indians' have never tilled the soil to any extent, and fully half of the Indians of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as yet have declined to commit themselves to the life of the farmer. Exclusive of the lands cultivated by the five civilized tribes, the number of acres in cultivation by Indians during the year number 248,241, an increase of 18,473 since last year's figures."

SECRETARY MANNING'S REPORT.

He Urges a Cessation of Silver Coinage—Other Recommendations.

The report of Secretary of the Treasury Manning is a pamphlet of more than a hundred pages. Its statistical features are well summarized in the President's Message. The Secretary treats at great length of the silver question, and concludes that the disorders of the currency may be perfectly remedied without shock to business interests by the repeal of the clause requiring the treasury purchases of silver bullion, and the repeal of the act making compulsory treasury issues and reissues of the legal-tender notes. A cessation of the coinage of the silver dollar is strongly urged. The recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to an amendment to the bonded whisky law which shall postpone the collection of the tax, under certain conditions, until withdrawn for consumption; as to the abolition of the office of Inspector of Tobacco; as to the exportation of tobacco under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, and as to the taxation of fractional parts of the gallon of distilled spirits, are approved.

It is recommended that the immigration law be so amended that all commissions or officers, to be charged with the care of immigrants at the several ports, be appointed directly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A special report is made on the evils arising out of tariff duties, such as false invoices, extortionate consular fees, and bribes given and received at the port of entry, in closing which the Secretary says: "The law which denounces those acts as crimes or offenses to be punished ought not to be a dead letter, as it is now. But the real difficulty is, I fear, in the fact that so large a portion of the people of the country disapprove of the present tariff rates, and would condemn any adequate punitive and deterrent legislation, like that of 1799 and 1863, intended to uphold those tariff rates, or would only support such legislation because obedience to all law is, among right-minded people, a general obligation. But yet, if the existing rates of duty are to stand, and if those compound rates wherein even specific rates depend on foreign values are hereafter to be inflicted, there will be need, I think, of new deterrent legislation which will more surely and swiftly imperil the property in which foreign manufacturers and shippers seek to evade payment of duty which they know the law imposes, and which duties those who present truthful invoices must pay, since the collectors cannot levy ad valorem rates on less than the invoice or entered value."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Annual Report of Mr. Sparks, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The annual report of Hon. William A. J. Sparks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, states that during the last fiscal year the sales, entries and selections of public land under various acts of Congress relating thereto embrace 24,113,663.37 acres, and of Indian lands 881,840.21 acres, making a total of 20,995,513.58 acres, being an increase, as compared with the year 1884, of 8,535,556.11 acres, and an increase over the year 1883 of 1,562,484.78 acres. The receipts from the disposals of public lands are $7,686,114.80; from sales of Indian lands, $933,483.52; a total of $8,619,598.32, being a decrease, as compared with the year 1884, of $4,151,532.01, and with 1883 of $3,086,167.33, to which is to be added $8,821.86 for certified copies of records furnished by the General Land Office, making the total receipts for the year from all sources $8,628,420.18.

Surveys have been extended during the last five years far beyond the needs of legitimate occupation of the soil. Nearly the whole of the Territory of Wyoming and large portions of Montana have been surveyed under the deposit system, and the lands on the streams fraudulently taken up under the desert-land act, to the exclusion of future settlers desiring homes in these Territories. Nearly all of Colorado, the choicest cattle-raising portions of New Mexico, the accessible timber lands of California, largely the forests of Washington Territory, and the principal part of the pine lands of Minnesota are already surveyed, and in all the Western land States and Territories the surveys have anticipated actual populations for years to come. To enable the pressing tide of Western immigration to secure homes upon the public domain it is necessary, not that further surveys should be hastened, but that the hundreds of millions of acres of public lands now unlawfully appropriated should be wrested from illegal control.

The Commissioner reports that ninety-eight land claims, founded on Spanish and Mexican grants, are pending, covering 8,500,000 acres, which are based upon the reports of Surveyor Generals, and not scrutinized in the land office. He recommends that no such claims should be confirmed without examination by the office, and in the field, and that as thirty years have elapsed since the passage of the act under which the claims are presented, an act should be passed limiting the time for such prosecution to one year.

Grants have been made to aid in the construction of 10,129 miles of road, of which 7,098 miles have not yet been completed. Of the lands granted 11,923,491 acres have been patented, leaving 100,000,000 acres of unpatented lands included in all the grants subject to forfeiture, an area equal to that of the combined States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The right of the Government thereto being a legal one, the default of the companies being voluntary, the power of Congress to declare a forfeiture should be exercised.

The Commissioner, referring to alleged fraudulent land entries in regions dominated by the cattle companies, says that he has suspended the issue of patents thereon until a full examination of the bona fide character of the applications can be made. He suggests the repeal of the pre-emption system, of commuted homesteads, of the timber-culture law, of the desert-land act, and of all general provisions of law authorizing sales of land for cash, and restricting the sale to the actual settler, because they offer covers for fraudulent transactions. The Commissioner recommends the abolition of the fee system in the registry offices, and that measures be taken to preserve the forests on the public domain.

LAND-GRANT ROADS.

Points from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Railroads.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads shows that the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, held by the Treasurer of the United States under the act of May 7, 1878, amounted to $8,560,807. On June 30, 1885, the Union Pacific had to its credit $5,523,343, and the Central Pacific $3,038,163. The premiums paid on account of investments for the Union Pacific amounted to $850,731, while the interest on its sinking-fund investments amounted to $210,558. In the seven years since 1878 only the sum of $8,560,847 has been paid into the sinking fund, which has produced in interest but $137,524. This proves, in the Commissioner's opinion, that the law of 1878 can not accomplish the object intended, that of furnishing a sum sufficient to pay debts due from the Pacific Railroad Companies to the United States. It is therefore suggested that it might be alike advantageous to the Government and to the companies to substitute for the present law one fixing an annual or semi-annual payment by the companies concerned, which should extinguish their debts to the Government in a reasonable time as proposed by the two bills introduced in the Senate last year by Senator Hoar.

The total debt of the railroad companies on Jan. 30, 1885, was $131,600,426, made up as follows:

Union Pacific (including Kansas Pacific):	
Principal	$33,539,512
Accrued interest	35,111,924
Total debt	$68,651,436
Central Pacific (including Western Pacific):	
Principal	$27,855,680
Accrued interest	28,463,485
Total debt	$56,319,165
Sioux City and Pacific—	
Principal	1,628,320
Accrued interest	1,659,625
Total	$3,288,005
Central branch, Union Pacific—	
Principal	1,661,000
Accrued interest	1,741,806
Total	$3,341,818

The total credits were $28,273,001, made up as follows:

Union Pacific	$8,830,288
Sioux City and Pacific	178,659
Central branch, Union Pacific	2,366,673

The balance in favor of the United States, but not due until maturity of the principal, is $102,627,425, made up as follows:

Due from Union Pacific	$48,914,056
From Central Pacific	44,488,877
From Sioux City and Pacific	43,109,356
From Central branch, Union Pacific	3,115,134

The excess of interest paid by the United States after crediting the amounts reimbursed by the several companies was as follows: Paid on account of Union Pacific, $35,116,924; on account of Central Pacific, 28,463,485; on account of Sioux City and Pacific, $1,659,625; on account of Central Branch Union Pacific, $1,741,810; total, $86,976,912, which, after deducting credits, leaves the excess of interest paid by the United States, $34,605,911. The Commissioner criticises the mode of keeping the accounts of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, saying that they do not give any approximation to the actual net earnings of its "unaided" part, 5 per cent. of which is due to the Government, and that the Government has been receiving far less than its due.

The Commissioner points to the fact that more than $20,000,000 credited to the Pacific roads now lies idle in the Treasury, a judicious investment of which would be of great benefit to those concerned. He therefore recommends that the attention of Congress be called to the matter. He also suggests that the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and Central branches of the Union Pacific be included in the provisions of the law of May 7, 1878, creating sinking funds for the Pacific roads.

ANY young man who keeps philandering after the girls for months together, without coming to the point, ought to be summarily dealt with.

A MOST FIENDISH PLOT.

Discovery of a Scheme in San Francisco to Kill Off Many Leading Men.

Judges, Congressmen, Capitalists, and Public Officials to Be Dynamited to Death.

San Francisco dispatch.

One of the most sensational and startling plots for wholesale assassination of the most prominent men in this city came to light here to-night. Some time ago the police obtained information of the existence of an organization called "The Socialistic Revolutionary Association," which, it was asserted, was comprised of ultra-socialistic members. A close watch was kept on their movements, and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings, held Nov. 23.

From these facts it was discovered that it was the intention of the association to put out of the way about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, United States Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Gov. Stoneman, the principal police officials, and several others. These names were placed on the "prospective list" and placed in the hands of the Executive Committee to carry out the orders of the association.

The committee were to devise the best mode of accomplishing the ends of the base plot, and were thus engaged when their work was brought to a sudden termination to-night by the discovery of the association's headquarters at No. 900 Montgomery avenue, by the police, and the arrest of four men found therein, named Julius C. Kessler, Henry Weiseman, Charles Mittelstadt, and Oscar Eggers. In the room were also found complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison, when they boldly asserted they were dynamiters, and proposed to get rid of the citizens named, and then raze Chinatown. The prisoners also belong to the German branch of the Anti-Coolie League. No charge has yet been entered against the prisoners. Further developments are expected.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

A Sketch of the Recently Deceased Millionaire.

The late William H. Vanderbilt was born in New Brunswick, N. J., May 8, 1821. His father, at the time of his birth, was owner and in command of a steamboat running to New York. The family soon removed to New York City, where, and in Staten Island, William attended the public schools, finishing his education at the Columbia Grammar School. At 18 he entered as a clerk the house of Drew, Robinson & Co., a leading firm of bankers and stockbrokers. At the end of two years his business aptitude was so great that the firm offered him a junior partnership. Remaining until two years thereafter, his health failed him in consequence of close application. He then purchased seventy-five acres of land on Staten Island, which was soon increased to 350, and went to work farming. During the first years of this activity he was chosen receiver of the Staten Island Railroad, and after two years of hard work, having restored its finances to a sound condition, he was elected its President. His father was a large stockholder in this road, but, as is well understood, lent no adventitious aid to his elder son's career. After a few years of hard work on his farm and in the railroad office, Mr. Vanderbilt went to Europe, in consequence of the precarious condition of his brother George's health. He remained with him until his death, a period of several months, when he returned to Staten Island and his farm, not engaging any further in railroad administration until 1864, when he became, by his father's desire and the election of the corporation, Vice President of the New York and Harlem Railroad. He married in 1841 Miss Kissam, daughter of a well-known Brooklyn physician, by whom he had eight children, four boys and four girls. After assuming executive control of the Harlem he was, in 1865, elected Vice President of the New York and Hudson River Railroad. During the five years that followed his entrance into railroad affairs Mr. Vanderbilt was probably the hardest working executive in the country. He made himself familiar with every detail of administration, personally examining each mile of the great system under his charge and becoming acquainted with the nature of every man's duties, and work, and wages, and the relations they bore to all others employed by the corporations he controlled. Competent critics claim that he lifted the burdens of administration from his father's shoulders, and became by the date of the consolidation of the three New York lines under the Vanderbilt hand into one complete trunk line system between New York and Buffalo, which was brought about in 1869, one of the best informed and most capable railway executives in the land.

JOHN GURNEY, the Mayor elect of Norfolk, England, is blind.

IN some parts of Mexico the natives build pig-sties with rosewood logs.

THERE are nearly three thousand women voters on the lists in Toronto. They have full municipal suffrage.

A HORROR IN GEORGIA.

A Sleeping-Car Telescoped by a Locomotive and Twelve of the Inmates Scalded to Death.

Four Others Fatally and Ten Seriously Injured—Heart-Rending Scenes at the Wreck.

Atlanta (Ga.) telegram.

A frightful collision occurred on the Georgia Pacific Railroad, about fifteen miles from Atlanta. Thirteen lives were lost, and three persons were so badly injured that it is thought death will result.

The East Tennessee and Georgia Pacific Roads use the same track from Atlanta to Austell, where they diverge, one going west and the other north. They, however, leave the city from different depots and meet just at the city limits, and from there they both use the same track to Austell. Just one mile east of Austell, toward Atlanta, is a water-tank used by the Georgia Pacific. The night passenger train of the Georgia Pacific leaves here at 10 o'clock and the East Tennessee train leaves at 10:45 o'clock. Last night, however, the Georgia Pacific was somewhat delayed, and when it stopped at the water-tank it was on the East Tennessee time. The East Tennessee passenger train came flying around a curve near the water-tank, and, without a moment's warning, went crashing into the rear of the Georgia Pacific train. Engineer Owen and the fireman of the East Tennessee train saw the Georgia Pacific train, but too late to avoid a collision. The fireman jumped. The engineer remained at his post, reversing the engine and applying the brakes. He escaped without serious injury, while the fireman is supposed to be fatally hurt. The engine tore its way into the rear of the coach, and the rear coach telescoped the one in front of it, which was forced into the one ahead of that again. The rear coach was filled with passengers, many of whom were so pinned down by the wreck that they were unable to stir, and the escaping steam soon caused the death of five or six.

As soon as possible the East Tennessee train was backed from the wreck and the work of removing the dead and wounded began. The killed are: Bernard Peyton, attorney for the Georgia Pacific, of Birmingham, Ala.; Nathan Stanley, of Anniston, Ala.; E. Y. Hnie, of East Point, Ga.; J. W. Pierce, of Texas; Jake and Mary Banks, of Fairburn, Ga., and their baby, who died in its mother's arms; C. W. Belton, bound for El Paso, Texas; two little children, one a baby, belonging to Mr. Bright; Mrs. Jane Eliza Brown, Cleveland County, Ala.; B. Bright, of Fairburn, Ga.; Mrs. Carrie Bright, Fairburn, Ga.

The blame for the accident cannot be yet placed, and an investigation will be necessary. The East Tennessee conductor says that he was on his time and following the schedule and his directions. The Georgia Pacific conductor says that he had no official knowledge of the night passenger train of the East Tennessee, and ran out as he had always done. The Coroner's inquest has been going on all day. In the examination Dr. Roy, surgeon of the Georgia Pacific, said that when he arrived on the scene the engine had telescoped the sleeping coach, passing through the entire length of the car. Water and steam from the boiler gushed through and flooded the whole train. According to his examination not a single fatality occurred from external injuries, but all met their deaths from scalding or inhalation of steam.

ROBERT TOOMBS DEAD.

The Famous Georgian Passes Away at an Advanced Age, After a Long Illness.

A dispatch from Athens, Ga., announces the death, at the advanced age of 76 years, of Robert Toombs, the noted Southern statesman and irreconcilable. He had been ill for some time, and his demise was not unexpected. The deceased was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, July 2, 1810. His father died before he was 5 years old. He was educated by an old Scotchman until he was 15, and then, well prepared for college, he went to the University of Georgia, then Franklin College. He was a handsome, wealthy, rollicksome youth, and got into some trouble with the faculty, and left Athens for Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated at 18. He then went to the University of Virginia, studied law, and, returning to his home, was admitted to the bar when he was not 21 years old. Not long after he married and settled in the town of Washington. He was very successful in his profession, before he was 33 years of age having made $150,000 in fees and profits, his income being $20,000 per annum at least for several years. In the Creek Indian war of 1836 he was a captain of volunteers under Gen. Scott. When he was twenty-seven years of age—in 1837—he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. Then commenced a political career unequaled in Georgia for brilliancy. He served two terms in the Legislature, eight years in the lower house of Congress, and in 1853 was elected to the United States Senate. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1859, but resigned his seat in 1861, when Georgia seceded from the Union. Mr. Toombs was one of the most striking figures in national politics during the exciting period immediately preceding the civil war. Intellectually he was one of the strongest of the Southern leaders at that time—perhaps the strongest—and certainly none of them exerted more influence on the public sentiment of their section or did more to bring about the secession movement than he. Ardent and impetuous in his temperament, Mr. Toombs was inevitably the extreme partisan of every cause with which he identified himself. From early youth he was a firm believer in the State sovereignty and nullification doctrines expounded by John C. Calhoun, and he never shrank from following them to their logical conclusions. Slavery found in him one of its most courageous and eloquent defenders, and he hailed with enthusiasm its recognition as the corner-stone of the new confederacy. He took an active part in the war: resigning a position in Mr. Davis' cabinet at an early date to enter the army. After the war he fled to Europe to avoid a prosecution for treason, soon after returning to his native State, where he lived in retirement until his death. He never became reconciled to the new order of things, and refused to petition for a removal of his disabilities, or to have anything further to do with political matters.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Dec. 16, 1885.*

Special Correspondence.

The U. S. Museum has just been made the recipient of Dr. C. V. Riley's extensive private collection of North American insects. Dr. Riley is entomologist of the department of agriculture and honorary curator of insects in the National Museum. He has been twenty-five years in making the collection, which represents over 20,000 species. There are 115,000 pinned specimens and many others preserved in alcohol and by different methods. The collection is said to be worth $25,000 in cash. The doctor donates it to the museum.

Senator and Mrs. Conger are comfortably domiciled in their elegant residence at 1321 M street N. W. Mrs. C. will not keep open house until after the holidays, as she believes the thirty-days mourning over the death of vice president Hendricks should be observed by society as well as by public officials.

Under a democratic administration the clerks in the treasury department are finding a new order of things. They are required to be at their posts promptly on time in the morning and and to remain on duty until the department closes in the evening. Even a fraction of a minute's tardiness is not overlooked but meets with prompt attention and a sharp reprimand unless a valid excuse is offered.

Christmas clubs are the order of the day. The good people of the city are making an organized canvas to provide suitable observance of the day among the poorer classes. Presents for the children and a feast of eatables for old and young are to be the main features. The "C. C. C." (Children's Christmas Club) numbers several hundred members, from five to twelve years of age. They wear a badge and are among the most active workers in the good cause.

During the late Virginia campaign John Sherman and Gen. Logan, the great bloody-shirt orators of the republican party, had much to say about the "treason-stained saddle" used by Gen. Fitz Lee, democratic candidate for governor, charging that it was paraded with pride as a relic of the rebellion and everywhere greeted with cheers by the unrepentant confederates, having been during the war the property of the rebel general, Robert E. Lee. It now transpires that Gen. Fitz Lee used some fifty different saddles during the campaign, not one of which was ever seen by Gen. R. E. Lee. Thus another republican slander is prepared for burial.

A lively discussion is being indulged in by members of congress over the proposed new rules. No business of importance will be transacted in the house until this vexed question is settled. In fact, it is generally conceded that very little business will be accomplished in either house until after the holiday recess.

The National Guard association of the United States, an organization in the interest of the militin of the several states, closed an important session after the election of officers today. Steps were taken to present a request to congress for an annual appropriation of one million dollars, "for the purpose of providing ordnance and ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia." The delegates made a formal call (by appointment) upon the president to-day and were very cordially received. In fact it is understood that the president receives all callers very cordially—except office-seekers.

The government receipts for the lost three days are: Internal revenue, $1,087,788.63. Customs, $1,769,776.27. A total of $2,857,564.90.

A long list of appointments have been sent to the senate by President Cleveland, most of them having been made during the recess, and have been referred to the proper committees. It is understood that senators will not antagonize the president's actions on political grounds, but that all appointments sent in by him will be considered solely on their merits.

The name of E. C. Henderson, of Indiana is being pressed by his friends for the position of third assistant postmaster general. He has the support of the solid delegation from his state in addition to that of several influential eastern members. His prospects look very flattering.

JOHNSON.

Notes and News.

Commissioner of Patents M. V. Montgomery and wife returned to Lansing on Monday. They expect to remain in Michigan about three weeks. The trial of Henry Holcomb on the charge of perjury begins at Hillsdale next Monday and Mr. Montgomery will go there to conduct the defence. He is in remarkably good health, and says that he is well pleased with his official duties at the national capitol. The records of the patent office show that Mr. Montgomery has brought the working of the department up to a very flattering degree of efficiency, and he has won deserved credit in his high position as his friends knew he would. He speaks in the warmest terms of Mr. Cleveland's devotion to the public interests, and believes that he will go down in history as one of the wisest and most patriotic of American Presidents.

The Cadillac Democrat has it from competent authority that the proposed curtailment of the log cut will not go into effect, but if the weather holds as it is, the present will be the heaviest season for a long time. The upper Manistee and the branches of the Muskegon will see more logging than in years before. The shortage in the finished product among the railroad mills, which were idle last winter, will be made up by spring.

We give this week another excellent letter from Washington. After the holiday recess, these letters will be a regular feature of the JOURNAL, and will discuss important topics truthfully and with a vigor that can never be obtained from the republican associated press reports. We shall be glad to give the address of the writer to any of our brethren of the press who desire letters from the same source.

We regret to see a discussion on the part of Charlevoix county papers to indulge in acrimonious, uncivil and unchristian language toward each other. Don't, boys! Take pattern by the Emmet county press and conduct your controversies upon the high grounds of courtesy and christian charity.—Petoskey Record.

"The Smiths" is the name of a neatly printed periodical devoted to the doings and genealogical records of the numerous family of the Smiths. It is published at Richmond, Mich., and is a bright and well-edited publication. No person bearing the name of Smith can afford to keep house without it.

The prospectus of the Detroit Journal may be found in another column. In all respects except its politics the Journal is a good newspaper, but it is clean cut republican, notwithstanding its protestations of independence, and as such we endorse it to those wanting a Detroit afternoon republican paper.

A Tawas gentleman sent 25 cents in reply to an advetisement which promised him information how to make $50 a week at home on a capital of $1. He received a printed slip bearing these words: "Fish for fools as I do."

The work of frescoing the capitol building at Lansing has been commenced. The Governor's room will first come under the decorator's brush.

Mr. Carlisle is the eleventh speaker of the house whose home has been in Kentucky, and the blue grass state begins to feel proud over it.

The Manistee Advocate is out in eight page form, all home print, and is printed on a new Taylor cylinder press.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low. Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

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Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. tf.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

In the matter of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David N. Tillapaugh, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Charlevoix, on the third day of August, A. D. 1885, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the postoffice in the village of Clarion, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein), the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the township of Melrose, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, known and described as the north half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing eighty (80) acres more or less, and the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section number five (5), containing forty (40) acres more or less, both descriptions of land being in township number thirty-three (33) north of range five (5) west.

Dated November 11th, A. D. 1885.

ALFRED P. HEASLEY, Administrator.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petequom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows: The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER, Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER, Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

ANOTHER INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine.

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRICES TO ASTONISH THE NATIVES, SEE UPRIGHT & EMREY.

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES AT UPRIGHT & EMREY'S FOR THREE WEEKS.

12 cents Per lb for Royal Mixed Candy

12 cents Per pound for Best Stick Candy.

15 cents Per pound for Better Mixed Candy

10 to 20 cts. Per lb. for For all kinds of nuts

One to Five Cents For Fancy Toys.

Penny Goods Of every Description.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

New and Elegant Hanging Lamps,

Fancy Tea Cups and Saucers

MOUSTACHE CUPS,

Coffee, Tea, and Chamber Sets.

Fur and Scotch Caps.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Cuffbuttons, Pocket Knives, Pocket Combs, etc., etc., etc., etc.

Hoods And Shawls

Mittens. Leggings & Hosiery.

Extra Heavy ALL WOOL BLANKETS.

Teamsters' Coats & Mackinaw's.

Lumbermen's Felts And Rubbers

Fishermen's COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.

Sunday Schools And Christmas Trees Supplied BY THE BUSHEL

UPRIGHT AND EMREY.

HOLIDAY GOODS

All the Latest and Best.

Call and See Before Purchasing Elsewhere

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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BARGAINS

The Perfection Axe.

BEST SIX FOOT SAWS.

Cant Hooks and Steel Wedges.

STOVES, HARDWARE AND TINWARE, TIN AND JOB WORK.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 24, 1885.

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The time to which each subscription is paid immediately follows the name in the address label, and keeps every person's account always before them. All in arrears are respectfully requested to pay up.

To those who may not understand the system, we will explain by using

31dec5

Which means that the subscription is paid to the 31st of December, 1885. From this explanation any other date or month may be readily understood.

☞ All those whose label does not show a credit on the week following a payment should notify this office at once, that any mistake may be corrected before it is forgotten.

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All kinds of sewing machines promptly repaired and cleaned. Four good machines (almost new) for sale at $10 each. Those in the country can be attended to by sending a postal card to

D. S. Way, Charlevoix.

QUARTER OFF SALE.

Wishing to close out my entire stock, I will sell all goods at ¼ off the regular price, until Jan. 1st. *For cash only.* Miss L. Spaulding.

☞ Everybody that has looked at holiday goods in Charlevoix know that Dr. Crouter sells the most goods for the least money. Remember this while selecting New Year presents.

☞ Wish you a Happy New Year, as the feller said. Make them happy with a handsome present from Dr. Crouters.

☞ For a good square or swell box cutter, cheap, go to L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

☞ More of those boots, shoes, etc., astonishingly low at O. S. Washburn's house.

☞ Go to the gallery for tin types and photos, cheap, during the holidays.

☞ Holiday goods, New Year presents. Cheap for cash at Dr. Crouters.

☞ Go to the gallery for tin types and photos, cheap, during the holidays.

☞ Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

The snow is nearly gone.

Order your New Year cards early.

E. H. Green is on the sick list this week.

The pier light was discontinued on the 17th.

Logs are beginning to move toward the mill.

The tug Minnie Warren is laid up for the winter.

A. J. McLeod has a new sign for his justice office.

E. M. Clark returned home from Milwaukee last Friday.

G. C. Geiken expects to continue fishing through January.

Capt. A. G. Aldrich arrived home Saturday to remain the winter.

Several young persons were seriously hurt while coasting last week.

Some of our young folks are going to take in the dance at Boyne City tonight.

It is said that Boyne City's local talent will put another drama on the stage soon.

A brother editor says a newspaper is not noisy, yet it frequently creates a bustle.

We hope to hear from all our correspondents next week as early as possible.

The Blakeley band advertise a masquerade dance at the opera house on Feb. 22d.

The library will be open as usual on Friday, notwithstanding the Christmas holiday.

The advent of good sleighing together with the holidays makes business quite brisk at present.

Rifenburg & Co. have bought a large amount of wheat for cash to accommodate farmers trying to raise tax money.

After your taxes are paid take a squint at the address label on your Journal, and see if you owe the printer anything.

School closed Friday noon for a two-weeks' holiday vacation, and Prof. Enos went home to spend the time with his family in Cadillac.

The fish tugs, Wayne Isbell and George Fisher, of Beaver Island, are hauled out at Campbell's yard. They are to be thoroughly repaired this winter.

The merchants of this city are selling goods cheaper than they were ever offered before, and there appears to be healthy competition in all branches of trade.

Lansing Journal: Stephen Rogers an old rssident of North Lansing, and for many years a constable in the First ward has gone to Acme, Grand Traverse county, to engage in the hotel business.

Remember that the regular weekly visits of the Journal to your friends in other states is the very best Christmas present you can make them. Try it.

A needle was taken from the abdomen of a ten months old child of Mr. Cozens, of Ironton, last week, which had evidently been in the body several weeks.

H. P. Cook has circulated a paper soliciting subscriptions for support of a night watch this winter, and received sufficient encouragement to induce him to serve, and has already begun business.

This is the age when children hang up their stockings at the foot of the bed and wonder how in creation Santa Claus can get down the chimney to put the things in them.

At the meeting of the historical society last Friday evening Robert Miller read a paper on "John Watts." On Jan. 8th, H. Lee Iddings will present a paper on "Sir Walter Scott."

"We are of the opinion that croakers should take the back sent, and the live wide-awake people of Charlevoix get to the front in the interests of our village."—*Sentinel.* Now stick to your text.

Remember Christmas and New Years days and hallow, respect and perpetuate their time-honored customs and teachings, and if you cannot afford to bestow a $5 present give a penny whistle.

Will Covert received quite an injury at Upright & Emrey's camp last Saturday. One of the boys tried to stop a rolling log, but it it did'nt stop, the cant hook flying over striking Will on the head and cutting quite a gash.

The recent murder trial developed the fact that but two townships in the county have furnished this year full and complete lists of jurors, certified by supervisor and clerk as the law requires. These two townships are Evangeline and Marion.

The stores are gay with pretty Christmas things, the children's eyes grow bright with admiration and anticipation day by day; the woods are being robbed of their treasures for holiday decoration; there is a stir of pleasant life in the air, for "Christmas is coming!"

Mr. Myron Geer states that the road mentioned in the Marion correspondence last week as being opened "from the county road, near Mr. Smith's house, to the Johnson school house," is not opened except by the use of sixty rods of a private logging road on his land.

Lelanau Enterprise: Mr. and Mrs. J. Litney attended the funeral of Mrs. Litney's grandmother, Mrs. Keys, at Omena on Thursday of this week..... The many friends of Mrs. W. S. Johnson will be glad to hear of the rapid progress she is now making towards recovery from her long and serious illness.

The Traverse Eagle last week issued a double number, containing the president's message, and an unusual amount of holiday advertising, and the Herald gave its readers an eight page extra filled with special holiday matter. The latter was a specially fine number for northern Michigan.

There is truth in the following lines from the Battle Creek Moon: "There is considerable of a farce in the cry of hard times. Crops are abundant, goods are cheap, and if the people are not happy it is because they have acquired such a habit of feeling poor that they do not know when they are comfortably situated."

The steamer Cummings will lay up this week at Greillick's dock for the winter. It has been a fairly successful season for the Cummings and the boat and her captain have made many friends around the bay. Capt. Robertson will spend the winter at his home in Grand Haven, and be back here early in the spring ready for business.—Traverse Herald.

Traverse Herald: There is a good deal of railroad talk in the air this winter and it will probably remain in the air, but a newspaper is bound to give all it hears in this direction and so we quote from the Bellaire Breeze this: "A gentleman who was at Grand Rapids during the recent meeting of the stockholders and officers of the G. R. & I. assures us that it was decided to build a railroad from Traverse City to Charlevoix the coming season, and that the line traversed will be about as follows: From Traverse City to Williamsburg, thence to Spencer Creek, Bellaire, Central Lake, Charlevoix, thence to Ironton, Boyne City and connect with the main line at Boyne Falls. A spur will probably run from near Williamsburg to Elk Rapids."

Special Union Meetings.

Union services will be held by Rev. John D. Potter, of Westborough, Mass., at the Congregational church at 10:30 o'clock on Christmas day. Services will also be held by Rev. Mr. Potter at the same place, on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and at 7:00 p. m., and will be continued day and evening through the following week. Mr. Potter comes highly recommended by eminent statesmen and divines.

MISSING LINKS.

Edward Everett Hale is said to eat five meals a day.

Carl Schurz is at Elberon engaged on his "Life of Henry Clay."

Mr. Pendleton is said to study German in Berlin for four hours a day.

Nearly half in number and two-thirds in point of circulation of the newspapers of the world are printed in English.

The Czar of Russia, it is said, walks ten miles a day and limits himself to one meal in order to check a tendency to obesity.

Nebraska, within the thirty years of its settlement, has acquired 250,000 acres of forests, where 600,000,000 trees have been planted.

Scotch shepherd dogs are now employed at the Cape of Good Hope in herding ostriches, a work which they perform with great sagacity.

The school teachers of the United States draw wages to the amount of $60,000,000 yearly—an average of $400 each. They are worth the money.

Oscar Wilde has written a poem about his baby, beginning with these lines:

O baby boy! thine eyes are like mine own,
As blue as heaven, as tender as the dove.

According to Mr. Labouchere, all the plate at Windsor Castle, valued at $10,000,000, is crown property, and Queen Victoria would be obliged to replace even a missing spoon.

A New Hampshire farmer has in a corner of his barn a load of hay which was placed there thirty-four years ago. The hay is yellow from age, but its quality is said to be unimpaired.

Hairpins undoubtedly cause much of the neuralgic headache suffered by women, says the *Lancet.* The nerves of the scalp are irritated by the hair being drawn tightly back and put on the strain.

A daughter of the Confederate General Cheatham, Miss Kitty by name, has made her debut upon the dramatic stage. She is described as very graceful and pretty, with plenty of talent and ambition.

A small son of a Raleigh man, when asked if he was not very much frightened when the lightning struck his father's house, replied: "No, de Lord wasn't gwine to hurt me; it was daddy he was after."—*Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.*

Dr. Kleiber, of St. Petersburg, has calculated that 4,950 pounds of meteoric dust fall on the earth every hour, which amounts to more than 11,435 tons a year. This is equal to about two ounces to each square mile of the earth's surface.

The average number of eggs laid by an ordinary flock of hens is 8½ dozen to the fowl, yet instances are recorded where a hen has laid 250 eggs in one year. From sixteen to seventeen dozen is considered a remarkable yield by poultry raisers.

Philadelphia boasts of five great pie factories, besides innumerable smaller ones, and from these are turned out 20,000 pies daily. The cost of material required for the making of these amounts to about $800 for flour, $90 for shortening, $200 for fruit, and $275 for sugar, to say nothing of eggs and flavoring materials.

In the United States the national salute is one gun for each state. The President is saluted with 21 guns; Governors, Cabinet officers and Generals commanding, with 15; United States foreign Envoys, Ministers and Major Generals with 13; Brigadier Generals with 11, and foreign ships receive gun for gun for all they fire in salute.

It is Allegheny in Pennsylvania, Alleghany in Virginia, and Allegany in New York. Recently the Postoffice Department being in doubt as to how the name should be spelled in Maryland, applied to the Historical Society of that state, which recommended Allegany, because that spelling accorded with the statute creating Allegany County, Maryland.

The Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres has a capital of $33,000,000, and deposits amounting to $67,000,000. These figures are not equaled by any United States bank.

An Indian headstone, about the size of a large water pitcher, and similar in shape, except that the top is oval, was found in the Housatonic River lately by a resident of Brookfield, Conn. On the oval shape part are wrought two distinct hieroglyphics. On the sides of the stone are also curious carvings. Experts pronounce it one of the finest specimens of Indian headstones in the country.

A number of dogs were recently dosed with morphine until they became insensible, the object being to determine what drug would act most rapidly as an antidote. It was found that hypodermic injections of theine neutralized the narcotic almost instantly, although it was employed only after the heart had ceased to beat. Caffeine had a considerable anti-narcotic power, but was not equal to the principle derived from tea.

It will surprise many people to learn that the finest opera house in all America is one in Santiago, Chili. It is built on the European plan, with four balconies, three of which are divided off into boxes, and are upholstered in the most luxurious manner. The best opera companies of the world visit Santiago. A traveler recently attended a performance in this charming opera house, and found 3,000 people present. As the tickets sold at $5 apiece it will be seen that the performance was a paying one. The boxes were crowded with elegantly dressed ladies, many of them loaded with diamonds. The gentlemen all wore evening dress.

J. L. HURD & CO.

OFFER

Mess Pork, Layton's New	$0.07	3-lb Can Pumpkin	$0.10
Clear Pork	8	3-lb Can Apples	8
Lard	8	Condensed Milk, per can	15
Granulated Sugar	8	6 lbs California Lima Beans	25
Extra C Sugar	7	7 lbs Hominy	25
3 lbs Best Starch	25	Decorated Toilet Sets $4.00 Worth	$8.00
6 lbs Best Starch in Wood Boxes	50	Decorated Toilet Sets 6.00 Worth	8.00
3-lb Bar Soap	25	Brass Hanging Lamps 3.55 Worth	4.50
Best Crackers	8	Hanging Lamps 2.00 Worth	3.50
Pearl Biscuit, per can	12½	Decorated Tea Sets 4.50 Worth	6.50
4 lbs Best Soda	22	Decorated Tea Sets 5.00 Worth	7.00
6 lbs Arbuckles Coffee	1.00	New Era Baking Powder, with knife or fork	50
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	12½	Forest City baking powder with majolica ware	50
Combination Coffee, Best drinker out	25		
3-lb Can Yellow Peaches	18		
3-lb Can California Apricots	25		
3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10		
2-lb Can Sugar Corn	10		

Everything Proportionately Low.
Everything Best Quality.
Everything Warranted.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF DRY GOODS

Commencing Saturday, December 12.

Our entire stock offered at an immense reduction. We propose to make this our largest monthly business yet and to that end shall mark prices regardless of profit. Space is insufficient to enumerate, but among the bargains we mention our remaining stock of Cloaks at one quarter off. Cotton Flannels 10 cents, worth 13; Red Twilled Flannel 23 cents, worth 30. Gloves and Mittens 75, 80 and 90 cents, worth $1.50. 52 inch all wool Dress Flannels 75 cents. Men's Coats, heavy cashmere, $2.00 to $4.00, worth $5.00 to $8.00. Pants and Vests at half cost to close. Invest your money where it will do you the most good.

J. L. HURD & CO.

THE

Christmas Bazaar

AT

Hines & Co.'s Drug Store

Is where

A Present for Everybody

May be found at prices to suit the times. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully, F. G. HINES & CO.

☞ Demorest's Magazine for January, 1886, is unusually bright and entertaining. Julian Hawthorne's story is completed, and a serial entitled "That Other Person," by Mrs. Alfred Hart, is commenced. Other good articles are "Victor Hugo," "The City of Skulls," and an "Orange Grove." "A plea for the Jigsaw and the Jack-knife" will claim the attention of those who desire to beautify their homes inexpensively. The departments devoted to fashion, art, and household decoration are very full, and the pictorial illustrations are excellent. The frontispiece, "Naughty Boy," is a new method of photogravure; and the admirers of Raphael will be pleased to see an engraving of his fine painting, "St. John in the Desert," which adorns this number.

MILLIONS OF PERSONS

Die annually, who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., are easily cured by using Hamilton's Cough Balsam which removes the tickling in the throat and tightness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in croup bronchitis, whooping cough, &c., and even in chronic cases and last stage of consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

ARE YOUR CHILDREN PEEVISH

And sad eyed? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food constantly? Beware of worms. Very few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is a sure remedy. It is called Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies. They are perfectly harmless but will quickly dissolve the worms pass them off through the bowels. Buy no other. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs; combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 121y1 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 126y1

☞ Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the Journal for only $2.00 per year.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. Now's the time. Terms free. Hallett Book Co., Portland, Maine. 126y1

A Live Detroit Paper!

THE DETROIT EVENING JOURNAL

Has been Greatly Improved during the past six months and is now THE BEST EVENING PAPER published in this State.

IT IS THE ONLY AFTERNOON PAPER IN MICHIGAN THAT RECEIVES AND PUBLISHES THE FULL DAY

Associated Press DISPATCHES.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

Receives a greater number of TELEGRAMS FROM THE STATE than any other paper in Detroit.

THE EVENING JOURNAL'S

Reports of the Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and New York GRAIN AND STOCK MARKETS are more complete and cover up to a later hour than those of its contemporary.

(This is an important item for the Business Men and Farmers of Michigan to consider.)

THE EVENING JOURNAL'S

LOCAL NEWS is Bright and Accurate; its EDITORIALS are Independent, Comprehensive and Pointed.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

Is CLEAN and possesses features of SPECIAL INTEREST TO LADIES.

☞ THE EVENING JOURNAL is delivered by Carrier at 10 Cents per Week, or sent by Mail at the rate of $5.00 per Year, postage prepaid.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

SCIPIO'S OVER-ZEAL;

—OR,—

A Hitch in a Honeymoon.

BY NATHAN D. TURNER.

"Are you quite sure we shall not appear like a newly married couple, dear?" whispered Eudocia, drawing a little closer as I at last apprised her that the next station, thirty miles distant, was our destination.

"Certainly, my love," I replied. "Not only is Scipio sure to have performed his mission discreetly, but just cast your eyes around the car. I would wager that not one of our fellow passengers suspects our secret."

"True; but is Scipio to be trusted? I can not but recall the instances you have often laughingly recounted of his excessive and even mistaken zeal in carrying out your wishes."

"To be sure; but those were instances in which his instructions were of a complex nature. Now he is merely to apprise my housekeeper of our coming, get the house ready, throw out a number of hints that we have been married several years, instead of several weeks, and, our arrival in the gossipy little town need excite no more comment than that of any tinant couple after a foreign jaunt of a year or two."

"Then I shall be satisfied," murmured Eudocia, sinking back in her seat with the refined composure of manner that so well became her.

A few lines will suffice to explain the situation.

Soon after returning from our brief wedding-tour we had decided to locate our family altar in Tattleton, my native village, which I had deserted about three years before to carry out a varied programme of travel, which had at last, as unexpectedly as happily, landed me in the arms of the one fair creature of my dreams. We were agreeably harmonious on one point especially. We both felt that shrinking dislike of attracting attention to our changed condition which is, perhaps, the natural accompaniment of sensitive and æsthetic persons upon approximating to middle age; for, if I was no longer young, neither could it be veraciously averred (behind her back) that Eudocia was any longer a chicken, though still, in my eyes, the embodiment of mellowed loveliness and womanly worth. She heartily shared, at all events, in my dread of the village criticism upon our newly married state. Indeed it was half upon her suggestion that Scipio, my old and trusted body-servant, had been dispatched to Tattleton beforehand, in the manner and for the purpose alluded to.

"Now, above all, Scipio," had been my last words at parting with him, "be discreet, be circumspect! You have your instructions. If you carry them out properly, you may look for a new suit of clothes on your birthday."

"Fore de Lord, Marse Addersley, I'se got it down fine!" he had earnestly replied. "None of dem busybodies in de ole town shall eben 'spect us how you hab jist come from de honeymoon. Jist leabe it to de ole man."

So it had been "left to de ole man" accordingly.

Scipio had a carriage in waiting at the station, and, as we passed along the crowded platform, he gave me a significant nod and leer, as much as to say that all had been agreeably arranged.

Still my wife was not satisfied.

"Theophilus," she whispered, pressing my arm, "something is wrong. I am sure some of the men here are staring at us quite rudely."

"Nonsense! All your imagination, my dove!" I replied, reassuringly, though secretly remarking something of the kind myself.

We were just seated in the coach when Deacon Stickler, accompanied by his wife, drove up to the station. The Sticklers were of considerable consequence in the place, and I lost no time in presenting Eudocia.

To my surprise and mortification, the Deacon—who had known my father before me, and had always been very friendly—acknowledged the honor by the stiffest of bows, while his good lady fairly transfixed my bride through her spectacles, and barely offered her any recognition whatever.

"Ah, indeed!" hemmed and hawed the Deacon; "*Mrs.* Addersly, you say? Unexpected pleasure—quite honored, I am sure!" And away drove the Sticklers, leaving Eudocia and me indignant and mystified respectively, as we also took the road.

I was trying to muster sufficient courage to meet Eudocia's stare of resentful inquiry, when whom should we meet just beyond the bridge but the Misses Trumbletry, the rich old maids, whose ground adjoined my own, and I seized the opportunity to twist my head out of the window, and order a halt.

It then struck me that the worthy spinsters—usually the kindliest of women—submitted to the stoppage with ill-disguised reluctance. Indeed, I had no sooner presented Eudocia than they recoiled shiveringly, as though encountering an iceberg. Then, with a faintly murmured "Most delighted to know Mrs. Addersly!" they at once ignored her altogether, and began to overwhelm me with stereotyped questions about my travels.

I was feeling my way out of the dilemma as best I could, when Eudocia almost screamed out: "Scipio, tell the coachman to drive on! I'm tired of this sort of thing!"

The coachman whipped up at once, and I saw the fossils exchange significant glances as we left them on the road.

Eudocia was lying back in her seat, with her teeth on edge and a slumbering fire in her fine eyes.

"Well, Theophilus?"

"Don't mind them, my dear," I responded, a little huskily. "Wretched, inflated, stuck-up old maids! They're entirely beneath your notice!"

"Ah! but how about the Sticklers, then? I've heard you vaunt them as prominent persons in this lovely village of yours," said Eudocia, in an abruptly metallic voice that actually rang in my ears like a fire-bell.

"I don't know what to make of it all!" I exclaimed. "Really—by Jove! I think I shall call the Deacon to an account."

"Perhaps, you will call the whole town to an account, then!" she cried, with positive fierceness. "Look!"

As I followed the direction of her pointing finger, I perceived that we had entered the village main street, and the sight that presented itself well-nigh appalled me.

Every door and every window had a head in it, and every head a pair of eyes that fairly gorgonized us with the species of remorseless criticism which is usually elicited by a prisoners' van or a traveling menagerie. tavern-porch and shop-entrances were thronged with gazers. Urchins, rosy and round-eyed, stared at us from the gates and fence-tops. Nurse-girls halted their perambulators on the sidewalks to give us the benefit of their gaping attention. I doubt if a "barking cur" could have made our cheeks flame any more pronouncedly than they did at that moment, but I am quite certain that, if there had chanced to be any "fantastic gables" within gun-shot, they, too, would have, "crowding, stared."

Even a faint cheer—or something worse—was bestowed on us as we rolled by the hotel.

"Your paragon of a servant has probably advertised us as pardoned convicts," commented Eudocia, returning glare for glare in the most creditable manner, considering the odds against her, and then sinking back, her iron nerve broke down in a sort of piteous wail. "They not only know we are newly married," she sobbed, "but very likely suppose we have just eloped from somewhere."

I did not know what to do. I was almost beside myself. I could only sit helplessly by her side, confused, crushed, perplexed, and eaten up with rage, while my hand had such a convulsive itching to be on Scipio's throat that I felt like a murderer.

On reaching the house, I hurried Eudocia within, hastily threw her in old Mrs. Gimp's protection, and then rushed once more into the open air to seek an explanation of Scipio.

But he had caught the alarm and was nowhere to be found.

The coachman was taking off the trunks unaided.

"I dunno what got into Scip, sir," he replied to my rather vehement inquiries. "He sort o' growed uneasy ez soon ez we was focused by the big targetin' ez was awaiting fur us in the town, and the minute we stopped he broke fur the stables ez if shot out of a gun."

"Ah! Then have you any idea, Jake, of the occasion of the—the rather inordinate curiosity excited by our arrival here?"

"I rather fancy," he stammered, while scratching his head, "ez how it's all along o' the leddy, sir."

"So! But does my wife bear any resemblance to a wild animal, that she should thus be stared out of countenance?" I cried.

"Your wife?"

"Why, certainly! Whom else should she be?" I roared, thoroughly exasperated. "What in thunder do you mean?"

"I hain't said ez how I meant nothin' outen the common run," was the rather sullen rejoinder; and Jake remounted his box and drove away.

I ran to the stables, but Scipio was too firm an advocate of self-preservation to be found there.

Returning to the house, my wife was invisible, and I was met in the entry by my housekeeper.

Mrs. Gimp was a sort of ninety-second cousin or aunt of mine, and one of those piously resigned, devoutly miserable, good old souls who seem to be continually evoking a vast amount of secretly hoarded spiritual resource to sustain them against imaginary trials. Three years had passed since we had parted, but she met me with the old-time, watery-eyed, voiceless woe, as though I had said good-by but the day before.

However, I complimented her on her good looks, adding that I was overjoyed at being home once more, and then asked if my wife was up-stairs.

"Your wife!" she echoed, with a wild, startled expression.

"Why, my good woman, whom else, in heaven's name, should she be?" I cried. "Have you taken leave of your senses, Mrs. Gimp?"

Her only answer was to point mournfully up the staircase, and then sit down beside the hat-rack, throw her apron over her head, and indulge in a few sniffling little sobs.

Not knowing what to make of it, I ran up the stairs, and, entering the front chamber, found my wife.

She had taken off her hat and gloves, and was sitting at a window in statuesque despair. But her cheeks glowed, her eyes snapped, and her lips wore the sneer direct, as she slowly turned to meet my gaze.

"Well, Theophilus, what does it all mean!"

There was a sepulchral quietude in her voice, but her foot was beating the tattoo upon the carpet which I knew by experience to presage a storm.

"I'll swear I don't know!" I exclaimed, flinging myself in a chair, and doggedly thrusting my hands in my pocket. "Spare me your conundrums, Eudocia, or ask me something easy. I feel as mean as you possibly can yourself."

She had, doubtless, expected something palliatory, and braced herself accordingly, but my undisguised disconsolateness so far disarmed her that she burst into tears.

"Take me away!" she sobbed. "Let me fly from this horrible place! I see how it is; they think I am not good enough for you. I might have foreseen this result from your marrying a dowerless girl like me!" (Poor thing! the census-taker had notched her at thirty-eight, and she had a married grand-niece of twenty odd.) "If I had only my artless beauty and my innocent heart to offer you, was it my fault? Take me away, oh, take me away!"

"By Jupiter! I'll do nothing of the sort," I cried, taking her in my arms. "Not good enough, you say? Why, there's not one of 'em, man or woman, fit to button your gaiters! We will brave it out together, my precious. That villain, Scipio, has made some outrageous blunder!"

"No, no; they think me unworthy—that is it!" she persisted. "Even in your own house—even the old woman here——"

"Ha! What next?" I interrupted. "What has Mrs. Gimp been doing?"

"Doing? Why, she—she showed me to—to this apartment as my room, saying that yo-yo-yours would be ready for you by bed-time. Then, when I hinted that we were in the habit of sleeping—I mean, of occupying the same room, she gave a sort of scream, and I thought she was going to faint. But perhaps it is one of the customs of the country; perhaps married folks occupy separate houses, as well as separate rooms. Who knows?"

"Perhaps they do nothing of the kind!" I cried. "What the deuce! is the old woman gone moon-struck?"

We were here interrupted by a knock at the door, and the female hoodlum who had been engaged by us as a waitress and chambermaid noisily intruded herself, grinning from ear to ear, to inform us that Miss Pryer had called to pay her respects.

Eudocia at first refused to go down-stairs, but, upon my representing that our visitor was the chief milliner, as well as the most unconscionable gossip of the place, she finally consented, perhaps, more out of curiosity than anything else.

We received Miss Pryer with considerable ceremony. After mercilessly scrutinizing my wife, she all at once struck up a conversation upon topics which I had never known her to evince any interest in before. She grew scientific, socialistic and æsthetic all in a breath, and at last let us know that she had been deeply interested of late in the subject of philosophical marriages.

Wholly at a loss to understand her drift, I sat smiling vapidly, while Eudocia, evidently setting her visitor down as a garrulous sort of lunatic permitted to "go at large," merely listened to her with pitying forbearance.

At last the little milliner, in a sudden impulse of friendliness, caught her by the hand, saying, half-confidentially:

"Oh, you dear, brave creature! I feel so proud to meet a really true, lofty-minded woman like you, who can afford and dare—ay, dare!—to follow the example of Heloise, Sappho, Madame Recamier, George Sand, Marian Evans, and others of the great ones of the past, in living boldly and openly with the man you love, regardless of the straight-laced opinions of a puny-brained, narrow-hearted, bloodless and unsympathetic Social Despotism! Oh, you must be as brave as a lion—as grand and noble as Hypatia herself—or as Cleopatra, Zenobia, or any of the rest of 'em!"

"You must excuse me, madame," said my wife, coldly, "if I intimate that I don't know what you are talking about."

"Capital!" cried Miss Pryer, clapping her hands. "You view it from the sublimest standpoint! You refuse to accept pure, for simply following the dictates of your courageous, untrammeled heart!

"Not at all!" said Eudocia. "I do not see that I am following any specially illustrious examples, or necessarily bidding defiance to society, in living boldly and openly with the man I love, when that man happens to be my husband."

"Better and better! The true Platonic spirit! But don't despair in your valorous departure from the time-honored, miserable custom that has so degraded and enslaved our sex. You will have me for a friend—a secret friend, at least—in the death-grapple you have inaugurated."

My wife was so surprised as not to be able to frame a reply before our eccentric visitor bowed herself out of the room. But Miss Pryer came running back in a moment to say, in a loud whisper, that, besides her stock of the sweetest things constantly on hand, she could get up anything "strong-minded" to order, from a regular Bloomer costume or divided skirt to the latest thing in vogue in intellectual circles; after which she danced out again.

"What *can* she mean?" cried my wife.

I shook my head despondingly, while the murderous itching again crept into my hand as the ebon image of Scipio flitted across my mind.

"At all events, I trust we are not to have any more such visitors thrust upon us," said Eudocia.

"One more is sure to come," said I, dolefully. "Old Saurian, the savant, will hardly skip us."

My words were prophetic. At that instant there was a ring at the door-bell; and then Mr. Saurian himself was ushered in.

He was an odd old genius, who had been a particular friend of my father's, and had always taken an interest in myself.

He at once bowed very impressively to my wife, and then, taking me solemnly by the hand, said in his peculiarly funereal voice:

"My dear boy, so you have come into our ranks at last! So you, too, are about to enter upon a career of defiance against the orthodoxy of the age! Gad? I am glad of it. Let me congratulate you upon having obtained so fair a partner in the life-long struggle that looms up before you both." Another bow to Eudocia. "Courage, my children, and you shall not fail!"

"I am sure both my wife and I are most grateful for your good wishes, Mr. Saurian," said I. "I even trust that you will not deem our total inability to comprehend your language any bar to our appreciation of your goodness of heart."

"Ah, indeed! Perhaps, as you are now upon the battle field for liberal ideas, you are right in not wishing to have the philosophy of your mutual relations more openly discussed at present," said he, with an owlish smile of occult significance. "But I will dine with you to-morrow, if agreeable, and then we may be able to understand each other better."

I conceived a sudden idea, and acted upon it.

"We intend giving a dinner party to-morrow to all my old friends," said I, rubbing my hands, and investing my voice and manner with as much geniality as I could. "Of course, such a gathering would be incomplete without the presence of my father's old and learned friend, Mr. Voltaire Saurian. We shall expect you at six."

"Aha! to-morrow, you say? You are bold, my boy—bold is the word—in carrying it so defiantly at the start; but perhaps you are right. Stand like an anvil! and depend on me for all the moral support you require. Bye, bye!"

"And, pray, what lunatic asylum is *he* from?" was Eudocia's satiric inquiry when we were again alone.

"I fancy he still runs an individual one in his own house—he used to," I replied, not without a dreary sense of humor.

"And were you in earnest about the dinner party?"

"Of course. It was the inspiration of the moment, but isn't it better, after all, my dear, to force this mystery to a final issue at once? I shall write out the invitations to-night, have them distributed in the morning, early, and we shall see what comes of it."

Eudocia was a sensible as well as a spirited woman. She hesitated but a moment, and then so far fell in with the idea as to sweep across the room and imprint a kiss on my forehead; while I forthwith exerted myself to making her feel as much at home as possible by showing her over the house and grounds. We actually managed to delude ourselves into a pretty good humor by dinner-time, which I think was really creditable under the circumstances.

After dinner, the writing of the invitations, in which Eudocia materially assisted, occupied two or three hours, and bed-time found us in a much pleasanter frame of mind than we had experienced since our arrival.

The business of the day, however, was not to be wholly shelved without a fresh manifestation of my worthy housekeeper's incomprehensibility.

Eudocia had just gone into her room, and, after securing the lower part of the house, as had been my custom, I was about to follow her, when Mrs. Gimp confronted me at the head of the stairs, with compressed lips, stern eyes, and the generally set, grimly virtuous aspect of one who had made up her mind to encounter even martyrdom, if necessary, in the fearless assertion of a great principle.

"Mr. Addersly—Theophilus," she said, in a quivering voice, "your own room has been prepared for you at the other end of the passage. I have had your trunk carried into it."

"Thanks, Mrs. Gimp," said I. "But my wife and I are quite content to occupy the same apartment; so that to-morrow you must have my baggage transferred."

"Oh, Theophilus!" cried the provoking woman, setting down her candlestick, that she might the more eloquently, the more beseechingly, extend her clasped hands toward me; "do not, my son, my old master's son, do not, I implore you, set the conventionalities at naught in this home-place of your birth!"

"My good woman," I replied, a little warmly, "as long as you choose to speak in riddles, you must excuse me from attempting to divine your meaning. Good-night."

I entered the room, and closed the door behind me, leaving her in tears.

After breakfast on the following day, Scipio being still missing, I lost no time in procuring a messenger to distribute the invitations. I would then have taken Eudocia out shopping or driving, but she declared she would not again appear in public until our mystery was cleared up.

The acquaintances whom I met individually through the day were very shy, and seemed disposed to keep up what I now seriously began to consider a monstrous and ill-timed practical joke. They were willing enough to chat about my travels, and of home affairs that had taken place during my absence, but the moment I approached the subject of my altered domestic relations they at once grew taciturn, if not surly, and began to exchange odd glances in a manner puzzling and trying to my temper, to say the least.

I at last besought one of them—Jack Whitely, an old college chum and therefore deuced good fellow—to clear away the clouds, if there were any, or let me into the joke, if joke it was. My earnestness seemed to stagger him for a moment, but immediately thereafter he looked at me half-pityingly, half-angrily, and, muttering some excuse, strode away.

So, in much mental distress, I returned home to await the developments of the evening's venture, and to cheer up Eudocia as best I could.

At a little before six we were in the drawing-room awaiting our guests; with considerable meanness on my own part, I had to confess, though my wife—who was splendidly dressed—retained her composure admirably.

Everything was a success, so far as the arrangements went. The dinner was irreproachable. The boisterous chambermaid had been thrust out of sight below stairs, her place in attendance upon the door being supplied by a gigantic footman, who stepped about in his patent-leather pumps with surprising noiselessness. The waiters (experts from the hotel) were at their posts. There was evidently nothing wanting that good taste and style demanded save the guests.

The gentlemen, it is true, began to arrive punctually, but with apologies, one after the other, for the non-appearance of their respective ladies, in words of such surprising sameness as to forcibly suggest a preconcerted agreement upon the terms. When the dinner hour arrived not a single lady guest had appeared.

Eudocia began to grow very red, and I was also so mortified as hardly to know what course to take. But suddenly a mountain was lifted off my mind by Mrs. Gimp coming to the door, and whispering to me that Scipio was in the hall, very drunk, and insisting on ousting the big footman from his post of honor.

"Excuse me one moment, gentlemen," I exclaimed excitedly, turning to my guests; "and forgive me if I force a little scene upon you at such a time and place. But this misunderstanding has become insupportable, and it is about to be explained at last."

I think I may be pardoned for the all but delirious haste with which I rushed into the hall, swooped upon Scipio, and dragged him by the collar, panting and squirming, before the assembled guests.

"Tell me, you rascal! tell me!" I thundered, "what infernal report you have set on foot against my wife or myself that has caused us to be covered with contumely and insult! Out with it, or I will not be responsible for the harm I may do you!"

"Fore de Trone ob Grace, Marse Addersly, I'se done said nuffin but what you tole me to!" gasped the miserable fellow, frightened to semi-sobriety. "I didn't tink dey'd take it de way dey did, shuh's you're borned!"

"What have you told them? Speak!"

"Didn't you say fur to gib it out as how you warn't new-married?"

"Certainly."

"An' so I did, Marse Addersly. But I wanted to make a shuh ting, so I jist done gib it out as how you warn't married at all."

The mystery was at last out. I released the marplot and staggered back with a wild laugh, while Eudocia started from her chair, her face suffused with shame.

"Gentlemen," she faltered, "is it possible that—that——"

She could say no more, but hid her face.

"Here has been some awful mistake," said Jack Whitely, coming forward and grasping my hand, after a hurried consultation with several others. "I say, can you just put off the dinner for half an hour, while we run home and make certain explanations?"

Of course we could and of course we did.

Away they went, and in less than the allotted time they were back again, accompanied by wife, sister, or sweetheart, according to the original programme; and not only was the dinner-party an unqualified success, but the ladies made their genuine and heartfelt amends so charmingly as to make Eudocia almost forget the embarrassing complications that had arisen, and at once feel herself at home in the really delightful society of which Tattleton could boast.

Now that everything is happily rectified, I need not dwell upon the false impressions that had, perhaps but naturally, prevailed, either as entertained by the Sticklers, the Trumbletries, Miss Pryer, Mr. Saurian, old Mrs. Gimp, or any of the rest.

Suffice it to say that everything was agreeable thereafter. Eudocia did not disdain to have our marriage certificate duly framed and conspicuously displayed in the drawing-room, after the prevailing rustic custom. As for Scipio, he was forthwith relegated to less delicate service than that upon which his headlong over-zeal had so nearly encompassed our domestic ruin.

HUMOR.

"THIS is my golden wedding," remarked an impecunious man when he married a woman worth $100,000.—*Brooklyn Times.*

LADIES have again taken to wearing combs in their hair, and with a knowledge of this fact we venture to suggest that the sweetest thing in combs is honey.—*Boston Courier.*

FOREPAUGH says that elephants have a natural fondness for whisky. This may account for men going out to see the elephant.—*Texas Siftings.*

IT is stated of a Georgia woman, who died a short time since, that "whenever food was mentioned she grew pale and trembled." She probably resided at a boarding house.—*Texas Siftings.*

"THE inhabitants of Cochin China prefer rotten eggs to fresh ones." What a picnic an inhabitant of Cochin China would have at our boarding house.—*St. Paul Herald.*

THE AMBITIOUS ANT.

The ambitious ant would a-traveling go,
To see the pyramid's wonderful show.
He crossed a brook and a field of rye,
And came to the foot of a haystack high.
"Ah! wonderful pyramid!" then cried he;
"How glad I am that I crossed the sea!"

—*A. R. Wells, in St. Nicholas.*

THE distance of the sun from Chicago has been found, by Mr. Houzeau, to be 91,756,800 miles. We therefore feel that, for the present, the sun's morals are comparatively safe.—*Paris Morning News.*

"WHY is a poor catch called a muff in base-ball parlance?" asks a subscriber. If it isn't because it warms the hands we don't know.—*Yonkers Statesman.* Wrong. It is because it goes around the hands.—*Boston Post.*

MRS. DE TWIRLIGER—John, I see by the papers that these base-ball matches are very popular, and I think we had better get some. De T.—My dear, base-ball matches are not the kind you mean, although they very often do become fiery.—*Philadelphia Call.*

SENATOR DAWES' daughter has written a book in which she explains "How We Are Governed." When she gets a husband he may feel like adding a sequel entitled "We Are Governed Too Much." It sometimes happens that way, we've been told.—*Norristown Herald.*

BOYS, as a rule, are a nuisance, but there is always something about our own that makes them a little superior to others. They are of a finer quality of material, and the noise that they make is not the harsh, nerve-destroying kind that other boys make.—*Texas Siftings.*

WHEN a country editor who is struggling along, trying to build up a town and rear a large family on five hundred a year, discovers that a base-ball pitcher hauls in four thousand dollars for a season's play, it makes him sit down on a roller-box and think.—*Chicago Ledger.*

LESS than fifty years ago it cost for a single letter carried less than eighty miles ten cents. The lovers of fifty years ago who resided eighty miles apart, and kept up an epistolary correspondence for a year or so, might have saved a hundred dollars or less by deferring their communications until the present time; but we don't suppose they ever thought of that.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE MUSICAL YOUNG WOMAN.

She thinks that Bach is "oh! so grand,"
And Handel "so sublime,"
That Haydn is "so quaint, you know,"
Mozart, "behind the time,"
That Beethoven is "just a love,"
And Schubert "quite divine,"
And Schumann is "too awful nice,"
And Mendelssohn "so fine,"
That Raff's "too sweet for anything,"
And Berlioz "how he scores,"
She loves that "dear old, queer old Liszt,"
But Wagner she "adores,"
Six symphony performances
She went to in the fall;
A fact which shows beyond a doubt
Why now she knows it all.

—*Boston Saturday Gazette.*

THE WAITER.

O, waiter, in thine hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
Didst ever respond to aught save fees,
Thou waiter?

Does pity ne'er within thy breast
Give to thy conscience greater zest
And stir thee from thy wonted rest,
Thou waiter?

You're always looking at the wall,
Or nodding slowly down the hall,
And never present when I call,
"Here, waiter,"

There's naught, indeed, but filthy gold
Will keep your meats from getting cold.
It does no good to hate or scold
The waiter.

Fork out the cash, give him the fee,
And in a twinkling you will see
How quick he'll move. No more you'll be
The waiter.

—*Boston Globe.*

An Important Work.

A new map of the solar spectrum has been completed by Thollon, after four years of incessant labor at the Observatory of Nice. The chart comprises about one-third of the prismatic spectrum, is about forty feet long, and includes 33,200 lines, or double the number in the best previous work. Changes in these lines of the spectrum tell certainly of changes in the sun, and it has been the author's aim to make future changes apparent by providing an accurate record of the present state of the solar spectrum.

Settled Long Ago.

Young Englishman—Your country is so young, y'know, Miss Eagle. You have no pride of ancestry as yet. You——

American Girl—On the contrary, Mr. Lion, America is and has every reason to be proud of its ancestry. Much more so, in fact, than England.

Young Englishman—Indeed!

American Girl—Oh, my, yes! The superiority of our ancestors was settled over a hundred years ago.

RECOLLECT what disorder hasty or imperious words from parents or teachers have caused in our thoughts.

"If!"

"Stand back, gentlemen! Clear the track!" shouted the police, and, as the quickly gathering crowd surged back, steamer No. 4 came up the street, the magnificent black horses striking fire from the pavement.

But hold! A wheel comes off! the steamer is overturned, and the brave firemen are picked up bleeding and senseless!

An investigation revealed the fact that in oiling the steamer that morning the steward had neglected to put in the linch-pin. A little neglect on his part had caused a loss of a half million dollars. The busy marts of trade are full of men who are making the same fatal mistake. They neglect their kidneys, thinking they need no attention, whereas if they made occasional use of Warner's safe cure they would *never* say that they don't feel quite well; that a tired feeling bothers them; that they are plagued with indigestion; that their brain refuses to respond at call; that their nerves are all unstrung.—*Fire Journal.*

An Experience on the Train.

"Just to think of it," he growled, with disdain written on every line of his face. "I was coming out of St. Louis the other day, and, the car being crowded, I gave half my seat to a demure little widow."

"How do you know she was a widow?"

"She told me so. She said she was awfully afraid of being robbed, and knowing by my face that I was an honest man she wanted me to take charge of her portemonnaie until we reached Chicago."

"And you did?"

"Am I not a fool? Yes, I did, and as she passed it over, sweetly said:

"'There's exactly $90 in it.'

"We rode into Chicago without leaving our seats. As we ran in the city I handed her the purse. She opened it and counted the money.

"'Why, there isn't but $50 here!' she said, as she looked up at me.

"But I haven't taken any."

"'Well, I am $40 short, as you see. Perhaps you can explain to the police.'"

"And what did you do?"

"I gave her the $40, of course. Please kick me a few hundred times."—*New York Star.*

A Healthy Neighborhood.

Mr. Tip Harrison, who never told a bad story, is responsible for the circulation of the following, illustrating the healthfulness of a certain section of North Carolina.

A man was passing along the road one day and saw an old fellow over in a collard patch hoeing collards and "boo-hooing" like a baby, as his trembling form moved about among the vegetables.

"Say, there! what's the matter?" asked the stranger. "What're ye cryin' about?"

The old man wiped off his eye on his shirt sleeve and answered:

"My—pa—whooped—me-e."

The stranger proceeded to the house and found a still older man, of whom he asked the cause for the "whooped" man's tears.

"You want ter know what's the matter with that boy? I whooped him for sassin' his grandpa!"

The astonished stranger went into the house and there found the grandpa who had been "sassed," a frisky old man of 134 years.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Three Quotations.

When a man is hanging, cut him down, then go through his pockets.—*Texas Post.*

When a man is coughing give him Red Star Cough Cure.—*Baltimore News.*

When you want to conquer pain, use St. Jacobs Oil.—*Philadelphia News.*

The Confession of Napoleon's Wife.

Marie Louise was sitting one evening with Lady Burghersh, when the conversation turned upon Napoleon, to whom the former said she had certainly believed herself much attached, and was so, having been dazzled by his military glory and the greatness of his situation on the imperial throne, etc.

Lady Burghersh then asked if she had not kept up a correspondence with him during the time of his residence in Elba. She answered: "Yes; I certainly carried on such a correspondence to a much greater extent than was ever suspected." "Then why," said Lady Burghersh, "did you not join him during the hundred days?" The answer, "I could not," was made. On being further pressed as to the obstacles which prevented this, Marie Louise answered only "that it was impossible," but at last ended by stating that being with child by another man was the invincible reason that prevented it. That man the Empress married immediately on the death of Napoleon, having had two children by him previously and two subsequent to their marriage. Marie Louise was living with him when this conversation took place.

The Malignant Ingenuity of a Fiend

Could scarcely devise tortures more excruciating than those to which the victim of rheumatism, in the inflammatory stage, is subjected. It is also dangerous on account of its tendency toward the heart and stomach. Among the benign qualities of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is that of expelling from the circulation those acrial impurities to which the disease is a tributable. Analysis proves that, in cases of rheumatism, the kidneys fail to eliminate these impurities from the blood. The Bitters, by stimulating these organs to activity, enables them to perform this all-important function, and, therefore, averts the disease or remedies it at the outset. The functions of digestion, and secretion of bile by the liver, are also beneficially stimulated by the bitters, which conquers dyspepsia and liver complaint, and remedies fever and ague, bilious remittent, and other ailments of malarial birth. It is also the leading tonic of the age.

Rich and Rare.

A United States half dime of 1802 is worth $¼, because it is so rare. If it is only the scarcity of dimes that makes them valuable, any dime would be worth about $500 to some people.—*Bob Burdette.*

PRIDE that dines on vanity sups on contempt.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

AN OLD PREJUDICE DISAPPEARING.

Women doctors are so numerous now that the prejudice against them has long since died out. There are several in the United States, it is said, who enjoy an annual income of $20,000 and over, and a practice worth $5,000 a year is common. They have reached their present honorable position by hard and conscientious work, and all they receive is well earned. Medical colleges for women are now established in all the large cities, and the graduates from them number several hundred every year. Among the women doctors of Illinois is Miss Addie M. Barnes, of Danville, who recently moved to that city from Lafayette, Ind. She has recently had herself as a patient, and how she was successful in working a cure she tells as follows:

"I had a very stubborn case of sciatica and had been confined to my bed for three weeks. I had blistered the limb and used all kinds of liniments to no purpose. Rev. Dr. Buchtel told me of the wonderful remedy, Athlophoros. Our druggist sent for it and I bought two bottles of it. Before I had taken three doses I was able to get out of bed and sit up for two hours. In three days I went down the street. I believe that had I persevered with the remedy the cure would have been permanent. However, I have never been such a sufferer since. I keep Athlophoros in my office and often tell patients of the great relief it gave me, and recommend it."

E. K. Mercer, proprietor of the Princeton (Ill.) *Tribune*, says of Athlophoros:

"It is a good medicine and did me more good than did half a dozen doctors."

Mr. John H. Hutsel, proprietor of the West Side Pavilion, No. 678 West Indiana street, Chicago, who had been a victim of rheumatism, says:

"I never had a severe case of sickness before this rheumatism came on me, and I would just remark right here that I never want another such. When it first made its appearance I consulted a physician, but his medicine made me worse. I then went to St. Joseph's Hospital. After being there some time and getting no relief, I went back home. After being at home a few days, I heard about Athlophoros and decided to try it myself. I came from the hospital on the 3d of July. Two days after that I was unable to walk or sleep at night. I was in this condition when I commenced with the Athlophoros on the 7th inst., and by the 15th of the month I was well. You can see by my book, I have an exact record of the dates and the time I commenced using and when I was well."

"How long were you sick, Mr. Hutsel?"

"For five weeks I was confined to my bed, during which time I lost twenty-three pounds of flesh."

"How much did you use to effect this cure?"

"Two bottles did the work, and I have not felt any pain or return of the disease since."

"Have you known of any others that have used Athlophoros?"

"Yes; the lady that recommended it to me said she knew of an old chronic case of twenty years' standing that had been cured by the use of Athlophoros. I have had many persons that knew how I had been afflicted and suffered inquire what cured me. I am always glad to be able to say that Athlophoros is the sovereign remedy for rheumatism."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it of your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

Are You Going to New Orleans or Florida?

If so, you can go via the MONON ROUTE, via Louisville or Cincinnati, and see the Mammoth Cave, Nashville, Blount Springs, Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, and the Gulf coast for the same money that will take you through the dreary, uninhabited Mississippi swamps.

No one should think of going South without visiting the Mammoth Cave, the great natural wonder of this continent. So much has been written of this world-famous wonder that it is impossible to say anything new in regard to it—it cannot be described; its caverns must be explored, its darkness felt, its beauties seen, to be appreciated or realized. From Mobile to New Orleans (141 miles) the ride along the Gulf coast is alone worth the entire cost of the whole trip. In full sight of the Gulf all the way, past Ocean Springs, Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, and Beauvoir, the home of Jeff Davis.

When you decide to go South make up your mind to travel over the line that passes through the best country and gives you the best places to stop over. This is emphatically the MONON ROUTE, in connection with the Louisville and Nashville and the Cincinnati Southern Railways. Pullman Palace Sleepers, Palace Coaches; double daily trains. The best line to Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, or Florida. For full information, descriptive books, pamphlets, etc., address E. O. MCCORMICK, General Northern Passenger Agent Monon Route, 122 East Randolph street, Chicago, or WM. L. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent, 183 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Very Like a Tornado.

"Papa, what is a tornado?" asked a youthful seeker after information.

Glancing nervously around the room to see if the coast was clear, he said:

"You have often heard your mother blowing me up for bringing company home without previously notifying her?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that is as much like a tornado as anything I know of. But you needn't tell your mother that I said so, however."—*New York Journal.*

FEMALE car conductors are common objects in the towns of Chili. During the war with Peru, when most of the able-bodied men were drafted into the army, women were employed in this capacity, and proved themselves so successful that they have been continued in the employment. They are usually girls from 20 to 25, dressed in natty uniforms and jaunty Panama hats and white pinafores.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

"I Don't Know What Ails Me,"

says many a sufferer. "I have the 'blues' frightfully; I am troubled with headache and dizziness; I have lost my appetite; there is a bad taste in my mouth constantly. What is the matter with me?" We will tell you; you are "bilious." Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," use it faithfully, and you will soon be a new man again. All druggists have it.

It ain' allus de silent man dat's de smartes', De sheep doan make ez much fuss ez de dog, but he ain' got nigh ez much sense.—*Plantation Philosopher.*

HE:—"You made a fool of me when I married you, ma'am." She—"Lor! You always told me you was a self-made man!"—*London Punch.*

"Said Aaron to Moses,
Let's cut off our noses."

Aaron must have been a sufferer from catarrh. The desperation which catarrh produces is often sufficient to make people say and do many rash things, and many continue suffering just as if no such cure as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy existed. It cures every case, from the simplest to the most complicated, and all the consequences of catarrh. A person once cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will not be apt to take cold again, as it leaves the mucous membrane healthy and strong. By druggists.

"You may step down and out," said the hangman to the political murderer.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

The Bureau of Vital Statistics makes no return of the mortality caused by overdrugging the sick. Hundreds of patients are killed in this way, ninety-nine per cent. of whom might have been saved by the use of that simple vegetable antidote, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, rapid in its action, and without alcohol.

THE gathering darkness must come to a head at daybreak.—*The Judge.*

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Your medicine cured me of rheumatism. I was not able to walk when I began taking Athlophoros; I only used two bottles when my rheumatism disappeared, and I have been well since. John H. Hutsel, 678 West Indiana St., Chicago, Ill.

When you get your boots and shoes straightened use Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they will save you money, give you comfort, and keep them straight.

THE U. S. Government are using large numbers of The Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Nothing Like It.

No medicine has ever been known so effectual in the cure of all those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood as SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, or Blood and Liver Syrup, for the cure of Scrofula, White Swellings, Rheumatism, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Venereal Sores and Diseases, Consumption, Goitre, Boils, Cancers, and all kindred diseases. No better means of securing a beautiful complexion can be obtained than by using SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, which cleanses the blood and gives beauty to the skin.

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.
25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.
CURES THE WORST PAIN in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Is a Cure for All Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs.
It was the First and Is the Only
PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent
Has stood the test of nearly half a century as a remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, and Impurities of the Blood. It drives the poisons down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists, $1 a bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,
For the cure of Dyspepsia and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. Be sure to get Radway's.
DR. RADWAY & CO., New York.

50 Beautiful Satin Enameled Cards, 10 cts. Agents also wanted. Mack, 472 Monroe St., Brklyn N Y

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Cream Balm
CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores, and restores the senses of taste and smell.

NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents at druggists' or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y

TO INVENTORS! NO PATENT, NO PAY! E. H. BATES, Attorney, Box 60 Patents Free. Washington, D. C.

JUST this one chance to see this Notice (so save it) of Scrofulurbia and Catarrhdina, the only Absolute Eradicators of Blood Diseases and Catarrh. Not mere palliatives, but entirely removing basal Disease. Send for full pamphlet. SCROFULABIA Co., New York.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Make money grinding your Feed on the KAESTNER PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Over 6,500 in use. Warranted fully. CHAS. KAESTNER & CO., 201-312 S. Canal St., Chicago.

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DR. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington av., New York, invites letters of Consultation from sufferers everywhere; and in reply sends good advice and valuable books.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O., and express office at once. The National Co., 25 DEY ST., N. Y.

QUICK sales, big pay, steady work, no talk. $1 an hour for either sex. $11.50 samples free. Send stamp and secure a pleasant winter's business. G. B. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill.

SAW MILLS and ENGINES ALL SIZES. Hundreds in use. Portable and Stationary. Illustrated Price List Free. LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI, O.

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PREFERRED BY LEADING ARTISTS.
Highest Prize Centennial Exposition, 1876.
Highest Prize Montreal Exposition, 1881-82
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
STECER & SAUBER,
209 Wabash Av., - - CHICAGO, ILL.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

These Discs represent the opposite sides of
B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS'
Capsicum Cough Drops
for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.
(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)
They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.
Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EVERY CHILD
In every land is subject to
Coughs, Croup & Whooping Cough.

Mamy.
THEIR PARENTS TO
CONSUMPTION!
—TAKE IN TIME—
Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.
DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,
Specialists for Thirteen Years Past,
Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.
Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.
From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.
Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We have cases by the thousands coming in—cases that have been tapped a number of times and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and drained water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.
Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.
If you order trial, send $1 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds.,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Consumption Can Be Cured!
DR. WM. HALL'S
FOR THE
LUNGS. BALSAM
Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, in Less Time and Relieved by Less Use, and prove it the most perfect sweets and tastes across the sick at which accompanies it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though pronounced incurable.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
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Contains No Opium in Any Form.
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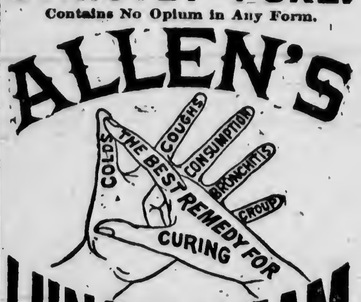

LUNG BALSAM
The BEST and CHEAPEST
COUGH AND CROUP
REMEDY.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!
IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES,
Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.
The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.
Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1.00 bottles.
Directions accompany each bottle.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited), Prop'rs,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen in City or County to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. We have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN MFG CO., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

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Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.*
At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over
1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.
Pronounced strongest glue known.
TWO GOLD MEDALS.
London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885.
If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can. FREE.
RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $5,500,000,
which includes about
70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Brood Mares
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Old enough for Service,
125 COLTS
Two years old and younger.
Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life."—L. L. WHIPPLE, Druggist, Kintner, Mich.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

"Will buy no other Cough Medicine as long as we can get Piso's Cure."—C. B. LARIMER, Kirkwood, Ill.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure cured me of Consumption."—WM. H. ROBERTSON, Brandywine, Md.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best medicine I ever used."—O. L. ROPER, Abilene, Kans.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure for Consumption is doing wonders for me." H. H. STANSELL, Newark, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

C. N. U. No. 51-85

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Eastport.

J. R. Child's house came very near burning last Friday evening. It caught from fire dropping from the stove on the carpet.

J. W. Pearl is preparing to put in a stock of goods. So we have been informed.

School has commenced in the Bay View school house recently built by Wm. Flanagin. Mrs. C. B. Zeran is teacher.

Railroad news is read very eagerly by our citizens, but the Sentinel dashed our hopes to the ground in the last issue; but we will entertain the idea if it be absurd until we get it, for we are certain of it some time. It may be this year or it may be next, but it will come. Bellaire is giving us a cold shoulder, but we have better reasons for believing it will come here than they have for believing it will go there and we can prove it. 1st. If a branch of the G. R. & I. R. R. comes here it will be built over the most feasible and direct route for its place of destination. 2d. It will get all of the railroad traffic if it is built on this line that it would if it were built 7 or 8 miles inland, which would be many miles off their direct route, through an undeveloped, hilly, and broken region, and by doing so would miss the best grain and fruit markets in Antrim county, which would be of as much interest for them to intersect as a newly settled country.

Burgess.

Another little Adventist in town. Wm. Grey is the happy man. Mother and boy are doing well.

Mr. Case is meeting with good success on his fishing ground at Ka-go-che-wing.

Squire Ross is taking his buckwheat to Cable mills to be made into pancake timber.

A dance at Arnold's Christmas night.

The woods are full of people cutting down Christmas trees.

A family reunion at Loren Hamlin's Christmas.

Henry Baker has his new residence nearly completed.

Hamlin boys have taken a contract to get out 300 cords of shipping wood this winter,

Frank Kane expects to entertain friends and relatives Christmas.

This soft weather is making long faces among those getting out logs, wood and ties.

Consting has been indulged in to quite an extent lately.

The Willing Workers.

A society of young ladies organized a few weeks ago to work for the Ironton Congregational church had their bazaar in Mrs. Adams' parlors, Saturday evening, the 19th. A most enjoyable time to all invited guests. The net proceeds of their efforts is thirty-five dollars, which certainly speaks well for the young ladies, six in number.

ENRICH THE BLOOD.

HAMILTON'S GERMAN BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. Especially indigestion, dyspepsia, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, &c. They enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, remove all dyspeptic symptoms, and whenever the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, these Bitters are just what you need Only 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

THE GREATEST PAIN KILLER Yet found for cramps, colic, stitch in side or back, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c., is HAMILTON'S JAMACIA GINGER TONIC AND PAIN CURE. Bound on with hot wet cloths it never fials to cure. For dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, flatulence, diarrhœa, dysentery, heartburn, sour stomach, &c., it is unequalled. Warranted to cure. Try it. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter. Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5.00 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

☞ When in want of any kind of stationery, call and inspect the new stock just opened at this office.

☞ The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction. Alcott & Link, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv.	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar.	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv.	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar.	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros.	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City.	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv.	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar.	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 27	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar.	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City.	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar.	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar.	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv.	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv.	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar.	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

YARNS, a Large Stock on Hand,

IN THE FOLLOWING COLORS:

Sheep's Gray.	White.	Seal Brown.
Navy Blue.	Wine.	Scarlet Random.
Blue Mixed.	Scarlet.	Blue Random.
Medium Blue.	Cardinal.	

ALL IN TWO, THREE, AND FOUR PLY.

GERMANTOWN YARNS in Navy, Slate, Yellow, Scarlet, Drab, Green, Chinch, Salmon, Maroon, Wine, Wood Brown.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Santa Claus' Headquarters!

—AT—

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING

And we want everybody who intends purchasing CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to comprehend the fact that we are now all ready to show you THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER EXHIBITED IN CHARLEVOIX. Our new stock of Holiday Goods is complete and comprises an elegant line of

Plush Toilet Cases, Fancy Perfume Cases, a Fine Line of Plush and Leather Albums, a Large and Beautiful line of Christmas Cards,

A choice line of CONFECTIONERY "SOMETHING NEW." All kind of GAMES. All kind of DOLLS. All kind of Toys from the cheapest to the best.

Books for the million.

All of John B. Alden's publications, the cheapest and best line of books ever offered to the people of Charlevoix. Just the thing for a handsome present.

COME AND SEE ME; COME TO-DAY.

NOW is the time to make your purchases; you certainly will suffer by delay. Don't wait until everything is picked over and the choicest novelties are gone. Make your selections early and you will be saved many days of anxious and weary searching. Trusting you will favor us with an early visit, and wishing you one and all a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we are

Respectfully, G. W. CROUTER.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 129. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1885. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall,

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

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With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

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Every convenience for the traveling public.

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If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

Price 40 Cents per Pound

Manufactured and Sold only by

Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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"TERRACE FARM,"

Charlevoix, Mich.

J. R. & J. S. DIXON,

DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.

Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins

A SPECIALTY. 118

The Charlevoix Improvement Association.

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

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Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholemew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

New Goods!

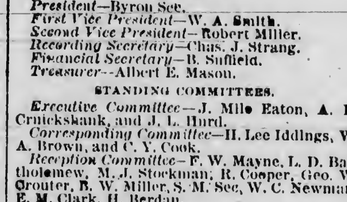
I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of

MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.

Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.

Dress-Making Done to Order.
MISS L. SPAULDING.

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.



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Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Dec. 25, 1885.*

Special Correspondence.

A decision of importance to many Michigan people has recently been made by assistant secretary Fairchild, affirming the action of the collector at Port Huron in assessing duty on on certain mares, which the importers claimed, were exempt from duty "as animals specially imported for breeding purposes." The mares in question were to be worked a season in the lumber region, and thereafter to be used for breeding purposes. It is therefore held that the special purpose declared in the invoice was not the special purpose for which they were imported.

On Monday evening occurred the annual celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock. The entertainment was one of unusual interest and at the close of an excellent banquet speeches were made by the president of the club and by Senator Hawley, Hon. B. M. Cutcheon (of Mich.), Gov. Long, and Hon. W. W. Grant. In the course of his remarks Mr. Cutcheon said:

"This day that we celebrate is a sort of paradox in the world's history. We celebrate usually victories, the rise and fall of empires; but we come here to night to celebrate—not, perhaps, a defeat; but the coming of a band of exiles, religious outcasts. They came for conscience sake, holding conscience above conduct. They came as a forlorn hope of a new civilization, of the storming parts of the immense hosts which were to follow. The rock which was first pressed by the feet of these brave men and brave women became the stepping stone to immortality, the portal of a nation which has grown to be great among the nations of the earth. They brought with them pure democracy, the government of the people, by the people, for the people; the town meeting and the Congregational church. The New Englander's character is an unique one—strong, and cast in a rugged mould; firm as the rock, strong as the mountains and enduring as the very hills."

During the holiday recess it might naturally be inferred that the senators and representatives would go to their homes; but it is not so in fact, as less than one hundred members have gone home to spend Christmas and New Years. And speaking of the members reminds us that there has been considerable quiet discussion of the civil service rules. To say that they are heartily endorsed by a majority of the members would be a very reckless expression. Many are of the opinion that the enforcement of the present rules as expounded by the commission can only result in building up an office-holding aristocracy directly antagonistic to the spirit of our free institutions. A New York writer seems to have expressed a sentiment that prevails to a considerable extent when he says, speaking of civil service examinations: "They are useful. They determine whether the applicant is qualified to do the work he asks for. There is no better way in which this can be proved. As for competitive examinations, they may be fine things in China, but they will not answer in a democratic and political country like this. Neither will non-partizan appointments." And this seems to echo the sentiments of a majority of those who venture to express an opinion upon the subject.

Christmas is celebrated here much as the Fourth of July is in Michigan minus the fire works and speeches. The guns, the music, the bells, the gongs, and the noise are all present. And the weather also contributes its share of the general enjoyment, as a finer, brighter day could not be asked for in even the golden months of September and October. All the departments are closed and Uncle Sam's employees are allowed to enjoy the day after their own tastes.

The re-assembling of congress is looked forward to with peculiar interest as a long and exciting controversy is anticipated in both houses over the silver question, Senator Beck's recent speech being considered but a prelude to the fierce contest that is to come. This speech, however, should not be looked upon as an attack upon the administration. It is rather a protest against the perpetuation of the financial policy established by the republican party, and a plea for democratic harmony on this important question.

X.

The Religion of Jesus Christ.

Below we give a synopsis of the sermon of Rev. C. F. Van Auken at the Congregational church, on Sunday, Dec. 15th. Text: Timothy, 1:15:

Bishop Butler said, "Christ coming into the world gives us a view of ourselves." Here we see in Christ a stupendous work. Look if you please at the work he did for us.

"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."

Let us see whether it is worthy of all acceptation. The religion of Jesus Christ is the theme of our contemplation this morning. There are many forms and isms of religion in the world, but none ever have been worthy of acceptation, when applied to the saving of sinners, save alone that introduced by Jesus Christ. It supplies all our spiritual wants, and brings needed help to soul and body, and therefore worthy of acceptation. Go back nineteen hundred years, see how it was rejected. But did it cease to grow? Verily no! The name of Jesus was the cause of great victories. The man at the beautiful gate was healed by the name of Jesus. The preaching of Christ is the power that touches and moves the stony heart. The gospel of Christ remains while other theories are lost sight of. You will also agree with me that all men should accept this religion. It is not sectarian, it is not selfish, it is not only offered to one particular caste, people or nation, but to every nation and tongue. "It is worthy of all acceptation," because it justifies all lawful, scriptural means and ways to be used for the moral elevation of mankind. Some seem to think there is no church like "ours." No one can be saved if they don't do just as we. They are very tenacious as to apostolic succession.

Christ has only one condition by which he saves sinners, to wit: Repentence toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The question is, have we the love of God in our heart. Are we doing his will, or doing our own wills, and running counter to his. All false religion must fall. The declaration of God has gone forth, "This is my beloved son; Him shall ye hear." His kingdom must succeed. "For in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed, but shall remain for ever and for ever." Dan. 2:44.

Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. "This is worthy of all acception." Anything outside of this can not satisfy. You will all agree with me that man has a religious nature. He possesses a soul that is capable of enjoyments, and that of a sublime nature, of a spiritual character. Neither wealth, honor or power can satisfy the achings of the soul. Let me ask in conclusion, why do you not accept Christ. Is their any other religion you prefer?

There are two great enemies in the world, antagonistic to each other, the one looks to the Lord as the true God in whom they trust, the other say Christ is a myth. Religion is the result of an excited imagination. But Paul says, "The preaching of Christ is to the Jews, foolishness, but to to those who believe, it is the power of God. To save sinners is the glory of Christ, the joy of heaven and earth, the sweet songs of angels and men.

ALPHA.

Christmas Doings.

The services gotten up for the Sunday school children at the churches on Christmas eve were in excellent taste considering all circumstances.

At the Congregational church no attempt was made at decoration, but tables were spread, loaded with a generous array of pop corn, candy, apples, cake, etc., enough for every child in the school. Musical and literary exercises were provided, which were very entertaining.

At the M. E. church the decorations were quite elaborate, especially in the design and arrangement of mottoes. A large Christmas tree was well filled with an excellent assortment of presents for all who chose to take part in the services of the evening. Most prominent among the presents was a handsome and valuable gold-headed ebony cane, presented to W. A. Smith by the church. Before the presents were distributed the audience listened to a choice selection of literary exercises.

Among the private entertainments reported, that at the home of W. A. Atchison is worthy of mention. The families of Geo. A. Leonard and W. A. Atchison gathered around an elaborate tree at the latter's place, and enjoyed themselves as well as their friends down at the churches. Over 100 presents of all kinds were distributed.

"Happy New Year."

New Year callers will be received by the following ladies at the places named:

Mrs. D. C. Loveday, Miss Maud Loveday, Miss Flora Nelson, Miss Sadie Miller, Miss Bertha Mills, and Miss Luna Washburn, at residence of D. C. Loveday.

Mrs. J. A. Carlstein, Mrs. L. E. Allen, Mrs. G. W. Crouter, Mrs. N. L. Cash, Mrs. E. M. Clark, Mrs. A. D. Cruickshank, Mrs. A. F. Draper, and Mrs. R. Lake, at residence of Dr. J. A. Carlstein.

Mrs. O. S. Washburn, Mrs. Levi Blanchard, Mrs. A. T. Washburn, Mrs. J. R. Dixon, Mrs. A. R. Upright, Mrs. C. J. Strang, Mrs. C. J. Grier, and Mrs. D. C. Nettleton, at residence of O. S. Washburn.

Mrs. O. D. Wood, Mrs. J. E. Wood, Mrs. J. M. Eaton, Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mrs. F. A. Smith, and Mrs. E. H. Green, at residence of O. D. Wood.

A Tribute to Mr. Potter.

A friend in Ironton sends the following concerning the labors of Rev. John D. Potter in that place last week:

The people living in and around Ironton have great reason for gratitude at the great blessing God has showed on many through the efforts and faithful instruction of Rev. Mr. Potter. We cannot say enough to show our appreciation of Mr. Potters labors here. All we are sorry for is that he could not be with us longer. We hope he may have a blessing wherever he goes.

Kind Tokens.

The numerous friends of Rev. and Mrs. Parmenter met for a "social" for their benefit, at the Hilton schoolhouse on Tuesday evening. Although the night was dark and stormy, people came from as far as five miles away. After enjoying a *very* pleasant hour they counted up the cash and produce to the handsome little sum of $32.66. Mr. Parmenter's friends, among whom he labored during a previous residence here, are very much attached to him and he appreciates their friendship. Mr. and Mrs. Parmenter extend their sincere thanks.

Late Navigation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The high rates of freights on coal have tempted the Lehigh Valley line to send two more cargoes here and the propellers H. E. Packer and Fred Mercur passed through the straits last night enroute for Chicago. But little ice was encountered, and the vessel will probably make this port without trouble. This is the first time in the history of lake navigation that a trip has been attempted so late in the season, and will give the Mercur the honor of being the first and last boat through the straits in 1885.

I. O. O. F. Election.

The following officers of Round Lake Lodge No. 293 were elected Wednesday evening:

N. G.—W. A. Brown.
V. G.—H. S. Harsha.
Sec.—Robert O'Neil.
Per. Sec.—John Burns.
Treas.—Melvin Thompson.
Trustee for 3 years—G. W. Crouter.
Rep. to Grand Lodge—G. W. Crouter.

Firemen's Meeting.

The Charlevoix fire company will meet next Wednesday night. Everybody come. By order of committee.

NOTE—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

MR. HOAR'S Presidential succession bill passed the Senate on the 17th after an able argument in its favor by Mr. Evarts. In a debate on the resolution regarding the unauthorized organization of a State government for Dakota, Mr. Butler declared that no question of politics was involved, and asked if Mr. Harrison would sustain similar action by the Territory of Utah. John Hipple Mitchell, of Oregon, was sworn in. Bills were introduced for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in Arkansas, to encourage the erection of monuments on Revolutionary battle fields; to locate a branch soldiers' home, costing $25,000, in the Northwest; to provide for the issue of silver certificates; for the warehousing of fruit brandy, and to bridge the Missouri at Pierre. The House of Representatives was principally occupied in the discussion of the revision of the rules. All amendments to the committee's report were voted down by a decided majority, but without taking final action the House adjourned.

A BILL making it unlawful for a Senator or Representative in Congress to recommend or solicit appointments to office, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hampton, of South Carolina, on the 18th inst. A bill was passed to pension Mrs. Grant at the rate of $5,000 per year. Mr. Beck offered a resolution specifying the use to be made of coin received for customs duties. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to pay royalties to the widow of Admiral Dahlgren for the use of artillery patents. Mr. Beck offered a resolution to allow the widow of Minister Phelps a year's salary for services in Peru. Mr. Ingalls introduced a measure to prevent the illegal inclosure of public lands. The House of Representatives amended the rules in substantial accordance with the report of the committee, thus distributing the appropriation bills among seven committees. The Senate bill to give Mrs. Grant a pension of $5,000 per annum was passed.

IN the House of Representatives, at its session on the 19th, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the creation of the following select committees: On the election of President and Vice President of the United States, on reform in the civil service, on ship building and ship owning interests, on alcoholic liquor traffic, and on ventilation and acoustics of the House. The resolution was adopted. Representative Lovering presented a petition by Col. David P. Hussey, Third Massachusetts Cavalry, and sixty others, survivors of the storming column known as the "Forlorn Hope," organized for assault upon Port Hudson, La., June 15, 1863, praying Congress to grant them medals, as promised in the general order of Gen. Banks. The Senate was not in session.

THE feature of the Senate proceedings on the 21st of December was the carefully prepared attack of Senator Beck upon the financial policy of the administration. Mr. Beck believes that the word "coin" used in section 3591 of the Revised Statutes means silver as well as gold coin, and he therefore introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the coin paid for customs duties under the section has been set apart for the payment of the interest on United States bonds and to the payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States made in each year as a sinking fund, and if this had not heretofore been done to report a bill for the enforcement of the law. The Kentucky Senator spoke for an hour upon this resolution, and in the course of his remarks charged that the Secretary of the Treasury had deliberately violated this provision; that he was administering the Treasury in the special interest of national banks, and that he was, also, in the same interest discriminating against silver. The Senator declared, with great earnestness of manner, that he would enforce fine and imprisonment upon any officer who would thus violate the law. Beck was so vehement in manner and so blunt in language that upon the conclusion of his remarks the Senators on both sides were too much surprised to make any response. Mr. Morrill said that the speech practically charged the Secretary of the Treasury with being a thief, and the President of the United States with being in collusion with him; and that, as no Democratic Senator seemed ready to defend the administration against the terrible arraignment, he moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which motion was adopted. In the House of Representatives, under a call of the States, a perfect flood of bills rained upon the Speaker's desk. More than 1,000 were introduced, and the call was suspended when Maine was reached. Included in the list are the following: For the relief of Fitz John Porter, to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar, to pay Government employes wages withheld in violation of the eight-hour law, to limit the disposal of the public lands, to establish a postal telegraph, for the unrestricted coinage of the silver dollar, for the construction of the Hennepin Canal, to establish a Sub-Treasury at Louisville, to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution, and to create the Territory of Oklahoma. Ten measures affecting railway land grants were also introduced. Both houses adjourned until Jan. 5.——The President sent the following new nominations of Postmasters to the Senate on the 21st: At Fairmount, W. Va., Newton S. Barnes; Jackson, Tenn., R. R. Bashiel; Peoria, Ill., John Worner; Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Fred A. Seddons; Evansville, Wis., James V. N. Sons; Nevada, Mo., Wm. R. Crockett; Oxford, Pa., Samuel H. Smith; Weatherford, Tex., N. B. Johnson; Wauseon, Ohio, George Hannesler; Canton, Ohio, William Archival; Delaware, Ohio, David A. Starke; Ottawa, Ill., William Osman; Batavia, Ill., Willis S. Grimes; Amboy, Ill., George E. Young; Mason City, Ill., William A. Mehan; Maywood, Ill., Samuel S. Kemp; Mount Carroll, Ill., William P. Baird; Mount Morris, Ill., Henry Sharer; Edinburgh, Ill., Charles Kelly; Macomb, Ill., Thomas Philpot; Hyde Park, Ill., Edwin S. Hawley; Vandalia, Ill., Sidney B. Stout; Shelbyville, Ky., Joseph N. Bell; Howell, Mich., Isaac W. Bush; Niles, Mich., William J. Edwards; Stanton, Mich., Patrick H. McGarry; Denison, Iowa, O. B. Keith; Oskaloosa, Iowa, William T. Smith; Hampton, Iowa, Oscar B. Hammon; Little Rock, Ark., Thomas W. Newton.

THE EAST.

WATER flowing from a pool on the surface flooded No. 1 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company's mine at Nanticoke, Pa., in which there were at the time nearly 1,000 men and boys. All made hurried escapes save a band of thirty men, working in the Ross seam, who were cut off by the water and an accumulation of rubbish. Their condition at this writing is unknown, but there is said to be no danger of the men being suffocated.... John Hannon, a new York schoolboy aged 12 years, was arraigned in court for the third time upon a charge of attempting to take his own life. His course has resulted from his dislike for school.... Hiland Hall, ex-Governor of Vermont, died very suddenly at Springfield, Mass. He was 90 years old, and was in his usual health up to the time of his death.

THE city of Elizabethport, N. J., levied on the effects of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and the works were closed. There is a quarrel between the city and the company, it appears, and the former is largely in debt to the latter and refused to credit the taxes due by the company on account.... Henry T. Coleman, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, has purchased the Bonaparte estate of two hundred acres at Bordentown, N. J., and will restore the dilapidated houses and preserve the historical features of the place.... In the Court of Common Pleas, at Philadelphia, the preliminary injunction restraining the American Association from expelling the Metropolitan Club of New York, was continued.

BECAUSE of the lockout of 3,000 employes of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabethport, N. J., the Knights of Labor suggest the boycotting of the firm until the shops are reopened.

THE WEST.

SINCE the opening of the winter packing season, the average daily receipts of hogs at Chicago have been 40,000 head.... C. D. Hess commenced in the Superior Court at Chicago a suit for $25,000 damages for slander against Lillian Russell and her husband, Edward Solomon.... Two murderers at Carrollton, Missouri, being dissatisfied with the sentence of imprisonment for life, secured a new trial. The jury convicted them of murder in the first degree, and Judge Davis fixed March 12 as the day of their execution.... The Hon. Wm. Pitt Lynde, a well-known lawyer and prominent citizen of Milwaukee died in that city last week, aged 68 years. Mr. Lynde was born in Homer, N. Y., graduated at Yale College in 1838, was admitted to the New York bar in 1841, and went to Wisconsin to reside in 1842. He was Attorney General of the State in 1844. In 1845 President Polk appointed him United States District Attorney for Wisconsin. In 1848, on the admission of Wisconsin as a State, he was elected to the Thirtieth Congress as a Democrat, being one of the three Representatives sent from the State at the time. In 1860 Mr. Lynde was elected Mayor of Milwaukee. He served as Assemblyman in 1866 and as State Senator in 1868 and 1869. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress over Harrison Ludington and to the Forty-fifth Congress over the late William E. Smith. He had held no public office for several years.

NEAR Miles City, Mont., an attempt was made by three masked men to rob the Spearfish stage, but the driver galloped the horses away. The Sheriff and three deputies had heard rumors of the plot, and were on hand in time to capture two of the robbers, one of whom they shot twice.... A company of the Eighth United States Cavalry, under Lieutenant Fortune, was ambushed near White House, N. M., by the hostiles. The troops lost five killed and two wounded. No Indians were reported killed.

CALIFORNIA banks held for collection forged drafts on the Camden Consolidated Oil Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., for over $67,000. One of these drafts, for $21,437.50, was discounted by the Bank of California.... A boy at Youngstown, Ohio, named Frank Burnett, possesses such electrical power as to cause chairs and tables to dance at his approach. He is to be examined by medical experts.... Natural gas has been found in several localities in Indiana, and there is considerable excitement on the subject.... Fire broke out in the four-story brick building at the corner of Michigan street and LaSalle avenue, Chicago, owned by Oberne, Hosick & Co., and occupied by them as a tallow, hide, and wool warehouse, and it was completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $316,000.

ARTICLES consolidating the Milwaukee and Dubuque and the Bureau and Northwestern Roads have been filed at Madison, Wis. The object is to construct a railway from Milwaukee to St. Louis, to be called the Milwaukee, Peoria and St. Louis Road, with a capital stock of $6,000,000.... A boiler explosion in Trebien's distillery at Dayton, Ohio, killed two workmen and seriously injured several others, one being blown several hundred feet into the river.

THE SOUTH.

FIRE at Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed many buildings and caused a loss of over $400,000.... The contested election case at Atlanta, Ga., growing out of the recent prohibition election there was decided in the United States Court against the liquor men on every point.... A dispatch from Laurel, Miss., reports that "a colored woman named Celia Perryman was murdered, together with her two children, a boy and girl aged respectively 8 and 11 years. It was developed at the inquest that Sam Wilson, colored, aged about 22 years, had during the absence of the mother and boy attempted to outrage the girl, and then killed her with an axe. He then enticed the boy into the house and slew him, after which he broke open the woman's trunk and took money and several valuable articles therefrom. The mother returned while Wilson was in the house, and he immediately attacked and killed her. He then set fire to the house and left the scene of the tragedy. The fire was, however, discovered in time to rescue the bodies. The villain was captured and did not live to see the sun go down upon his bloody work".... The Governor of Louisiana, after standing a siege by friends and a bombardment with petitions, has granted a respite of thirty days to Ford and Murphy, the murderers of a city official of New Orleans, who were to have been executed at Baton Rouge. It was even proposed to have the people vote on the question whether or not the men should be hanged.

THE Queen and Crescent Railway system has recorded in various parishes of Louisiana a mortgage on its roadbed and cars for $1,323,000, in favor of a New York trust company.... Milton Young, of Lexington, Ky., sold twenty-three thoroughbred horses for $56,200, every prominent stable in the country having a representative present. Bakrupt, for which $8,000 was refused last year, brought $6,700. Troubadour went at $7,050.

ON a charge of disorderly conduct in which Chief of Police Connelly was a participant, Col. E. C. Bluffy, assistant city editor of the *Constitution*, was fined at Atlanta, Ga., $10 and costs, Connelly being let off on paying costs. The editor had challenged the policeman to fight a duel, but the latter declined.

WASHINGTON.

SENATOR CULLOM'S bill to reimburse the States for interest paid on war loans has been reported favorably by the Committee on Claims. The bill directs the settlement of all claims for interest upon loans borrowed and expended for the use and benefit of the United States under the act of July 27, 1861, to indemnify the States for expenses incurred in defense of the United States. Interest to be computed at the rate paid by the State, not to exceed 6 per cent.

REPRESENTATIVE PAYSON, of Illinois, says that settlers out West are needlessly alarmed on account of the recent decision of the Supreme Court that technically the titles of the railroad lands which have been sold by railroad companies to settlers, but have not yet been patented, still rest in the United States.

THE issue of standard silver dollars during the week ended Dec. 19 was 629,211. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was 454,995.

GENERAL.

FAILURES in the United States for the week were 217, against 221 the preceding week, a decline of 4, and as compared with 305 in the corresponding week of 1884; 280 in 1883, 236 in 1882, and 165 in 1881. This continues the marked decline in the total number of failures weekly during the last quarter of the year, as against 1884. The grand total of failures in the United States from Jan. 1 to Dec. 18 was 10,771, against 11,088 in a like portion of 1884, a decline of 316. The totals for fifty weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively, were 9,591, 7,762 and 5,939. Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading business centers in portions of the West and Southwest report unseasonably mild weather, which resulted in bad roads, and, of necessity at various points, in a check to trade with interior merchants. In wholesale lines there was no special activity, but none was expected. Merchants generally feel confident that the new year will bring a better demand, which fact imparts a firm tone to most markets.

IRVING MILLER, having returned to Indianapolis from Brazil, states that only about fifty families remain of the Southerners who emigrated thither after the fall of the confederacy, and they have all lost their means in an attempt to raise cotton.... A destructive fire in St. Francis Xavier street, Montreal, destroyed the premises of the McDougall, Logie & Co., oil merchants, whose loss was $100,000. The total loss was over $150,000.... The lumber firm of W. C. Hyatt & Co., of Detroit, has suspended payment on paper estimated at $175,000. An assignment was made by R. Courteau & Co., cigar manufacturers at Montreal, with liabilities of $40,000.... The United States steamer Dolphin has left her anchorage in the Brooklyn navy yard for her trial trip. She will be out on her cruise about sixty days.

FIRE destroyed the link belt factory in Jefferson street, Chicago, causing a loss of $75,000. A conflagration at Tarentum, Penn., swept away buildings valued at $60,000. Damage to the amount of $10,000 was done to the Merrill Chemical Works, in Cincinnati. The dry-goods house of Brunet & Laurent, in Quebec, was destroyed. Twelve buildings were burned at Bartlett, Ohio.

FOREIGN.

A SERIOUS Cabinet crisis is said to be impending in Great Britain, says a London dispatch. "The landed and Democratic wings of the Conservative party are in apparently irreconcilable antagonism; the majority is solid against an Irish Parliament. Negotiations between the extreme Tories and the Whig wing of the Liberals have been renewed. The landed interests on both sides are jubilant over the prospect of defeating the Radicals and separationists. It is freely asserted in well-informed court circles that the Queen has taken means to make it known to the leaders of both political parties that the introduction of a measure creating a local Parliament for Ireland, with proper restrictions, would meet with the approval of the sovereign." The *Daily Express*, a Dublin paper which upholds the Loyalists, declares civil war in Ireland not unlikely if the demands of the Parnellites are granted. It says there will in such event be such a clashing of adverse interests that civil strife can scarcely be avoided.... The London police arrested a young man and his wife, named Magee, for uttering threats against the Prince of Wales unless he yielded to their demands for £750. They were given an examination and remanded for trial.... The Russian Governors of Southern Asia have been ordered to make preparations for the coronation of the Czar, which will take place in the spring.

THE evidence accumulates that the English Liberals are formulating a scheme for the creation of an Irish Parliament, by which the authority of the Crown and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament are to be secured.... The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.... Heavy snows are reported in the south of Italy.... By the recent cyclone at Aspinwall fifteen vessels sunk with their crews.

DISPATCHES from St. Petersburg announce a terrible dynamite explosion at the Pleijnchin Mine in Siberia. Several hundred persons are said to have been killed, but advices even as to the location of the mine are indefinite.... William Sheehan was convicted of the murder of his mother, brother, and sister in the County Cork, Ireland in 1877, and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 20.... Information from Koa Chung, in the province of Kwong Tung, China, states that a war has broken out between the neighboring villages of Ko and Ju, in which both villages have become almost exterminated, and nearly 400 people were burned alive in one of the sacred temples. Not a house in either village is left standing, and two-thirds of the inhabitants are dead.

THE leaders of the Salvation Army at London presented to the Home Secretary a petition a mile and a half long, bearing 200,000 signatures and weighing 560 pounds. This formidable document asks the release from prison of Editor Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and Mrs. Rebecca Jarrett, who are in jail for abducting Eliza Armstrong.... The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, at a meeting held in Dublin, issued a manifesto addressed to the Orangemen of Great Britain, protesting against complying with the demands of the Parnellites. The four children bitten by a mad-dog at Newark, N. J., recently, have arrived in Paris, and are under treatment by M. Pasteur, the hydrophobin specialist.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

MR. PARNELL has sent a letter to his colleagues with reference to the party's programme. He says that it would be unwise at present for the Nationalists to formulate their demands, and that they will therefore play a waiting game and watch the course of events.... Mr. James J. O'Kelly, Nationalist member of Parliament for Roscommon, said in an interview that there was now a good opportunity for settling the question of home rule, that Mr. Gladstone could confer an enormous benefit on England and Ireland, and that no one was more competent than Mr. Gladstone to solve the problem. The Irish party will hold a meeting in January to decide upon their policy in the coming Parliament.... Paris dispatch: "The four children from Newark, N. J., who were bitten by a mad dog and are now undergoing treatment at the hands of M. Pasteur are stopping at the Hotel Sorbonne, and will undergo a regular course of treatment. No opinion can yet be formed regarding the ultimate development of the virus."....A treaty of peace has been concluded between France and Madagascar. French troops are to occupy Tamatave until an indemnity of 10,000,000 francs is paid, and France will establish a protectorate over the whole country, with a resident at its capital to conduct its foreign affairs.... Counterfeit Bank of England notes of the denomination of £100, well executed, have been extensively circulated.

ADDITIONAL particulars have been received by way of El Paso, Texas, of the disastrous surprise of regular troops near Alena, N. M., by a band of Apache Indians. The detachment, comprising thirty-five men of the Eighth Cavalry, were quietly walking through a rocky defile in the mountains, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, without a note of warning, the report of a dozen murderous rifles from the rocks above echoed along the mountain. The attack was so sudden, so well directed and timed, that the troops were thrown into a state of great disorder. Their horses became unmanageable, and the little cavalcade got away from the spot as quickly as possible, leaving the dead behind. After riding a short distance, and caring for the wounded, the troops dismounted and cautiously approached the spot where the attack was made. Upon scaling the mountains not an Indian was to be found. Surgeon Lieutenant Thomas J. C. Maddox, one Sergeant, and four troopers were almost instantly killed, and fell from their horses. Second Lieutenant D. C. Cabell and one Sergeant are believed to be fatally wounded, and four troopers slightly wounded.

SEVERAL members of the Cabinet have hit upon a happy scheme to avoid the trouble imposed upon them by persistent autograph fiends. They have had stamps prepared having on their faces the name of their respective departments and a facsimile of their signatures. All autograph books are turned over to the private secretaries, who apply the stamp to the page selected, and after blotting the impression it has the appearance of having been written by the Cabinet officers. No thought of a stamp enters the autograph hunter's mind, and he leaves with his book in his pocket, happy in the belief that he has added the signature of one more great man to his list.

A WILKESBARRE (PA.) special says: "When it was decided to abandon the efforts to rescue the twenty-four entombed miners at Nanticoke the town was distracted. Such a scene of grief is rarely witnessed. Several of the bereaved people were seized with convulsions. Fannie Sarver, sister of the two Sarver brothers, was prostrated with violent fits and died. Mrs. Kiveler, the old mother of the three Kiveler brothers, is at death's door from the shock, and many other relatives and friends of the victims were completely prostrated. The officials in charge of the rescuing expedition were forced to abandon all work from the air-shaft. Investigations showed that sand, rock, and culm had fallen to such an extent that the mine in which the imprisoned miners were was filled to the roof, and that the men are dead and beyond all human help."

THE locked-out employes of the Singer sewing machine factory at Elizabeth, N. J., numbering 3,500, have been set to work again.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.00	@ 6.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.95	@ .97
No. 2 Red	.92½	@ .93½
CORN—No. 2	.50	@ .52
OATS—White	.38	@ .43
PORK—Mess	9.75	@ 10.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.75
Good Shipping	4.25	@ 5.00
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.50
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.81	@ .81½
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .28½
RYE—No. 2	.59	@ .61
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.30	@ .33
Fine Dairy	.20	@ .23
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09½	@ .10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.22	@ .23
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.59	@ .61
PORK—New Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .94
CORN—Mixed	.32	@ .33
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .28
PORK—New Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 3	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .32½
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
LIVE HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	2.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .33
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—New	.32	@ .33
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.50	@ 5.25
Fair	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	2.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.98	@ .99
CORN	.42	@ .43
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.00

PARNELL'S VICTORY.

Gladstone Ready to Give Ireland a Parliament with Sweeping Powers.

The British Kingdom Greatly Agitated Over the Sudden Turn of Affairs.

A Conflict of Opinion Among Political Leaders—The Editors Much Excited.

London dispatch.

Mr. Parnell has won. There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Gladstone will concede home rule of a sweeping kind. Of course the details of the eventual compromise are unknowable, but it is believed that, beyond stipulating for free trade and exacting guarantees of protection for the loyal minority in Ireland, everything will be yielded to Mr. Parnell. As the Gladstone programme is outlined, it contains a proviso that Ireland shall continue to send members to Westminster, but it is likely that he will give way on this point, as the Irish do not wish imperial representation. There will be a Dublin Parliament supreme over Irish affairs, over the police, taxation, courts, and all internal matters. This seems certain. But how it will be brought about is doubtful.

There is no question of Mr. Gladstone's ability to carry the great bulk of the Liberals for the measures, as the Liberal papers are rapidly vaulting to the home-rule side, but whether it will be done while the Liberals are in opposition or after their return to power is not seen. It must be remembered, too, that Lord Salisbury has it in his power to dissolve Parliament before the thing is done, and it is quite likely that he will do this, going to the country on a strenuous anti-Irish cry. There is immense excitement in London over the news. A dispatch from Dublin says the public here is intensely enthusiastic.

The following additional telegram was received from Mr. Gladstone at a late hour last night:

"My reply in regard to the *Standard's* statements applies also to those of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily News*. Although those statements were unauthorized, proposals may conveniently be canvassed.

"Only an Irish Parliament will meet the case. Local councils, etc., would be useless. The right to veto the acts of an Irish ministry would be an illusion. I propose instead the exercise of sovereign power on the part of a Minister responsible to the Imperial Parliament. The suggestion of an Irish privy council is unworthy of attention. The privy council survives only as a relic. The substitute is a cabinet. The questions of commerce and police are difficult ones, but with limitations I believe that home-rule may safely be granted, and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members."

The Press Association says that Mr. Gladstone, foreseeing the increase in strength of the Parnell party, drafted a scheme four months ago for the self-government of Ireland, according to which the power of veto by the Crown could be exercised only on the advice of a privy council convened especially to discuss the subject in question. The other points in the scheme were the same as already published. The project was submitted to a few political friends of Mr. Gladstone. Since the elections there have been no formal consultations on the subject, and it is not known whether or not the details of the scheme have since been modified. It is supposed that Mr. Goschen, who is almost certain to be Chancellor of the Exchequer in the next Gladstone Cabinet, will support the scheme.

The *Standard* deplores Mr. Gladstone's political profligacy.

The *Morning Post* predicts civil war.

The *Times* says: "The real danger is that, amid endless protestations against separation and illusory safeguards of imperial unity, the control of the Commons will be gone, and will never be recovered except by civil war. We trust Englishmen will see this before it is too late. It would be better to cut off connection absolutely and to prepare for dealing with Ireland as an open foe than to arm traitors by the farce of pretending to maintain unity without the power to enforce a single law disapproved at Dublin."

Sir Charles Dilke, in a speech at Chelsea last night, expressed anger at the action of the conservatives in rejecting proffered support. He said it was impossible for Lord Salisbury to expect the Liberals to give him a vote of confidence in addition to permitting him to remain in power. Sir Charles adhered to the views previously expressed by him on the Irish question.

Opinions of Various Leaders.

London special.

The opinions of various leaders have been sought on the subject of the Irish home-rule proposals, which have caused a great sensation in political circles. The *Pall Mall Gazette* having alleged that Earl Spencer had acquiesced in the scheme, Earl Spencer telegraphs: "No scheme of home rule has received my approval."

Mr. Chelders telegraphs that he has no knowledge whatever of Gladstone's alleged proposals.

Sir Charles Dilke says it is premature to discuss the subject.

Mr. Healy says he cannot express an opinion on the subject before his party meets.

Mr. O'Connor declares that Ireland will not be satisfied with less than Canada enjoys, and will not contribute to the British exchequer.

Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin says: "I cannot understand how any assembly can save what landlords call their interests. They will perish by the inexorable law of nature. The minorities creed of politics is as safe in Ireland as in England. Long home rule will be certain to work satisfactorily to both parties."

Queen Victoria Accepts the Inevitable.

London dispatch.

It is understood that the Queen has intimated her approval of the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a suitable measure with provisions securing imperial control of a Parliament or a council for Ireland.

A CLOTH company in Grandville, S. C., is working on orders from China.

CROSS-TIES are estimated to cost the railroads of this country $5,000,000.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE relatives of Farmer Dickson, of Georgia, who left an estate of $100,000 to his mulatto children, have failed to break the will. The only proof that the deceased was of unsound mind was the singular request that he be buried with a gold toothpick in his right hand and a penknife in his vest pocket.

A TRADITION prevails among the Indians of Alaska that on Summer Island, one of a group about 4,000 feet high, with almost perpendicular sides, an extensive lake exists with shores and bottom of "glass rock," probably crystallized quartz. The Indians say that a kind of fog overhangs the mountain about half way up, which, when reached, takes a luckless hunter in its embrace and carries him away, never to be seen again. Hence they carefully avoid even landing on the island for fear of being spirited away.

A CHICAGO special says: Dr. James M. Hutchinson, one of the surgeons at the Cook County Hospital, performed a peculiar surgical operation. He says: "A young man of thirty-five years was taken to his mother's home, on Laflin street, on Nov. 4, sick. On Nov. 6 I was called to see him. He had led the rapid life of a bachelor who seldom goes home, and he had a fat, pouchy stomach on him. I made an incision and drew off three quarts of a milky-white fluid. I could not account for it. I could find no light in medical literature. I kept tapping him, and in twenty-seven days drew off eighteen gallons of the strange fluid. He was dropsical, but why the fluid was milky white I could not tell. I decided upon an investigation, and on Tuesday made an incision in the abdomen. I drained him out and made an opening six inches in length, laying the intestines bare. They looked natural, but I reached in under his liver and found a malignant sore—cancerous, I should say. Then I went for his spleen, and found it adhering to the abdominal wall. But this did not account for the milky color of the secretions, and I traced up the lacteal duct, which empties into the left sub-clavical vein, and found a rupture. The fluid, instead of going to nourish the body, had been going to color the matter in the abdominal cavity. I was satisfied. I closed up the opening in the duct, washed the man out, carbonized him, stitched up the opening; but I left a vent tube, and the man will get well."

WM. H. VANDERBILT'S social position was not considered very high. Like Mr. Gould, he was almost ignored by many of what are termed the best families. He is said to have been practically ignored by such families, for example, as the Astors, Livingstons, and Rhinelanders, the Van Rensselaers, Beekmans, and Roosevelts. They still thought there was a little too much of the *nouveau riche* about him; too much of the horse-jockey, and too little of the cultivation usually supposed to be associated with families whose wealth dates back further than yesterday. Still, whenever Mr. Vanderbilt gave a ball or an entertainment of any sort his stately parlors were crowded. The Astors, it may be added, went there on such occasions, even if they afterward made "party calls;" and as to the rest, more persons were glad to respond to his invitations whenever he sent them. His children, and especially his grandchildren, will have a much better social position, just as the Astors, descendants of John Jacob Astor, now stand well in the most exclusive society, though their famous ancestor enjoyed little or no social distinction.

He had, it is said, expressed some regret that he built his house where he did on Fifth avenue; it was too noisy and crowded; there was a ceaseless roll of equipages over the Belgian pavement, and the street, as the tide of population moved up-town, attracted such throngs, especially Sundays, that there was little sense of seclusion.

THE heir, the crown prince of the Vanderbilt dynasty, is Cornelius. The future railroad monarch is now about thirty-five years old, says a New York correspondent. His personal appearance is decidedly prepossessing. He is very tall and has an erect, slender, and graceful figure. His hair and eyes are very dark, and his face, which is clean-shaved with the exception of small, closely cut side whiskers, shows strength and decision in every line. He began his commercial education as a clerk in a broker's office, in Broad street, and, after being thoroughly grounded in the principles of business, was transferred to one of the clerical departments of the New York Central Railroad in the Grand Central Depot. There his position was by no means a sinecure, and he was obliged to perform exactly the same duties as his fellow clerks whose futures were less brilliant. By steady application and natural business ability, without one particle of favor being shown him, he gradually rose step by step, passing by degrees from one department to another and mastering successfully every detail of railroad management, until he had thoroughly fitted himself for the exalted position he now holds. It is probable that no one in this country is more thoroughly conversant with railroad methods than he is. Although most of his time is devoted to the care of the vast interests in his charge, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt yet finds leisure to indulge his taste for art, of which he is an enthusiastic lover. His gallery of paintings in his splendid home on Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street is one of the finest in the city, and is constantly receiving additions.

THE launch of the Eureka at one of the Brooklyn yards, the other day, is one step in a notable experiment for doing away with steam in naval propulsion. The main idea in the new system is to drive the vessel forward or backward by the expulsion of gas from the submerged bow and stern against the water. The idea is not a new one among scientists, but it is claimed that in the Eureka it has been made practical for the first time. The vessel itself is of about seventy-five tons, being 100 feet by twelve, with a depth of seven feet. On each side, about eight feet forward of the stern-post, are two lid-covered ports, connected with chambers. There are also two forward ports of the same kind, and through these the discharges are made from a central point, those from the stern forcing the vessel forward, and vice versa, while a simultaneous discharge from a forward port and aft starboard chamber, and vice versa, will turn her sharply round in either direction. The engine only takes up six feet of room, and only enough power is required to compress air into a steel globe two feet in diameter, into which vaporized petroleum has been forced. The explosive material to be used has been kept a secret, but the New York *Sun* intimates it is a gas generated from oil and ignited by electricity. Should the experiment prove successful its application will be watched with great interest. It seems a daring move to try to dethrone King Steam, but invention grows bold in these days, and he would be rash who should say that people will not soon be exploded across the Atlantic.

DRS. DOUGLASS and Shrady, who used cocaine a great deal during General Grant's illness to relieve the pain, have been talking with a New York correspondent about its effects on their patient. Dr. Douglass said: "I never used it hypodermically or internally, and only in weak solutions. The effect on General Grant was most obnoxious. I used it on him first on Dec. 16, 1884. He came to my office and said he had not been able to swallow for several days, and a few moments after the application he was able to take a small drink of water. We did not feel justified in using it constantly, and for at least three months no applications were made. Later on we began again, and as the patient grew weaker and the pain became more intense we had to apply it frequently. The General was never allowed to treat himself, and a physician always watched him when it was administered. We never dared to administer more than a four per cent. solution of it, for the case was too grave to experiment with. I have General Grant's own opinion of cocaine as an anæsthetic, and some day I may publish it. It is not the use, but the abuse, of cocaine that the papers should decry." Dr. Shrady said that he thought the discovery a great blessing, but thought it would be confined to narrower fields of operation than people supposed. He said: "Dr. Leonard Corning has recently invented a process whereby by the construction of that part of the body to be anæsthetized the power of the drug can be concentrated to the field of operation, and a much weaker solution of the cocaine can be used. This prevents the drug coming in contact with the greater part of the blood, and there can be no deleterious effect. If this proves to be what is claimed for it, all will be well. Cocaine is going to prove a valuable aid in therapeutics, but, like all drugs, it can not be trifled with."

MEN OF NOTE.

Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender.

By the death of Alfonso XII. the claims of Don Carlos to the throne of Spain have been revived. Don Carlos, who insists that he is the rightful heir to the throne of Spain, would be heir to the throne if the Salic law, which formerly governed the succession in Spain and prohibited the succession of a female, had not been abolished by King Alfonso's grandfather, Ferdinand VII. in order to secure the crown to his daughter, Isabella II., Alfonso's mother.

Don Carlos claims that Ferdinand had no right to abolish the Salic law; that it is, therefore, still in force in Spain, and that he is King by right. The growth of public sentiment is, however, in favor of liberal government, and the possibility of Don Carlos, who represents ultramontane bigotry and intolerance, being called into power, is very remote. A republic might be a possibility if the Republicans were united among themselves, but they are not. Their leaders are divided; there is no cohesion in the Republican party. Besides, the Catholic Church and the property interests, two powerful factors in the politics of Spain, fear a republic and are opposed to it. Don Carlos was born March 30, 1848. His father, Don Juan, was the brother of Charles VI. of Spain. As Charles VI. died without issue his rights devolved upon his brother and subsequently to the present Don Carlos. The latter was educated in Austria, and was married in 1867 to Margaret de Bourbon, sister of the present Comte de Chambord (Henry VI.) of France. In 1872 the adherents of Don Carlos raised his standard in the north of Spain, and in July of that year he published a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, calling upon them to take up arms in his cause. Don Carlos made his entry into Spain in 1873, and the various governments from time to time in power at Madrid strove in vain to suppress the revolution. When Alfonso was called to the throne Don Carlos issued another proclamation calling upon his volunteers to continue in their efforts, exhorting them to remember their many brilliant achievements, and that they were fighting for the welfare of Spain. He also promised them to reform the government should he come to power. Alfonso's forces, however, made continued advances, forcing the Carlists, who fought with desperation, to Tolosa. In January, 1876, this, their last stronghold, fell. Their leaders sought refuge in France. July 18, 1881, Carlos was expelled from France on the ground of his having ostentatiously allied himself with the partisans of the Comte de Chambord. Don Carlos has five children—the Infanta Blanca, born in 1868; Infante Jaime, born in 1870; Infanta Elvira, born in 1871; Infanta Betrix, born in 1874, and Infanta Alix, born in 1876.

Don Carlos is a true scion of Bourbon, lilies and all. Since Henry V. of France refused the crown because the deputies would not permit him to change the tricolor for the fleur-de-lis, there has been no such royal antiquarian upon the European political stage as Don Carlos. Both preserve the traditions of the fifteenth century with a tenacity born and bred in centuries of communal institutions, and as difficult to separate as life itself. The Don will not sanction the marriage of his son and the infanta sired by Alfonso, because he considers the mesalliance would ruin his chances to the throne.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke's Comprehensive Measure to Open Up a Part of the Indian Nation.

Ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, has prepared a bill to be presented to Congress organizing the new Territory of Oklahoma. The boundaries include the country within the present limits of Indian Territory known as Oklahoma, and the public land strip north of the Pan-Handle of Texas. The bill provides for all the necessary machinery for the executive, legislative, and judicial functions of a complete Territorial Government. The Indian tribes who had absolute titles by patent from the United States are exempted from the operations of the bill. The unoccupied Oklahoma land and the public land strip are declared to be a part of the public domain and opened to settlement under the homestead law, embracing about 7,000,000 acres.

Another section of the bill disposes of the unoccupied portion of the Cherokee Strip west of 96 degrees of longitude to actual settlers only in tracts not to exceed 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre, the proceeds to be placed to the credit of the Cherokees, less the cost of sale and the appropriations already made for the payment of said land.

For the purpose of securing the assignment of homesteads in severalty to the Indians of the various tribes, their education and civilization, the reduction of the reservations, and the sale and settlement of the surplus lands, and the final adjustments of all questions relating to Indians, a commission is authorized to be appointed by the President, composed of three civilians and two military officers. Full authority is given to the commission, under the direction of the President, to enter into such negotiations with the Indians as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

FOOD FOR FLAMES.

A Detroit Family of Four Persons Perish in Their Burning House.

An Oregon Crazy Woman's Insane Act—Other Fatalities by Fire.

A DETROIT FAMILY CREMATED.

Frank Knoch, His Wife, and Two Children Perish in Their Burning Building.

Detroit special.

The house of Frank Knoch, a market gardener living in the suburbs of Detroit, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. In the flames perished Frank Knoch, aged 26; Susan Whitman Knoch, his wife, aged 22; George Knoch, their eldest child, aged 3 years; Frank Albert Knoch, a babe.

The origin of the fire, the hour of its beginning, or any of the circumstances attending its outbreak, or the efforts of the family to escape, are alike unknown. The fact of the sad fate of the entire family is apparent in the three charred and blackened bodies, out of which every semblance of humanity has disappeared. These are the bodies of the father, mother, and one of the children—which one it would be impossible to say, for the shriveled little form has nothing distinctive. A few bones of the back and a twisted limb are about all that remain. Nothing could be more horrible than the sight of these remains as they were laid together in a heap beside the smoldering ruins in which the search for the other child was being prosecuted.

It is learned that B. Joseph Knun, George Lamrin, and James Whipple were returning from their lodge meeting about 1:30 o'clock. The house of Knoch was burning and they raised the alarm, but it was too late. The entire structure was in flames, and by the time they reached it the roof had fallen in and the walls had begun to fall. There was nothing to be done in the way of suppressing the flames. The water supply was limited to the well, which was inclosed in a kitchen. The creek below was a full quarter of a mile distant and covered with ice, and the men were helpless. They gathered snow and ice and attempted to beat out the flames, but their efforts were futile. For a moment the floor of the house withstood the flames, and in that instant they saw the remains of the family, which almost immediately sank into the cellar. Willing hands cast aside the charred rafters and beams, and in a few minutes the bodies of Knoch and his wife, apparently clasped in each other's embrace, were exposed. The effort to lift them out was attended with difficulty, as they crumbled away on being touched. But by slipping beneath them some planks they were taken up and brought into the snow. Then it was seen that the body of a child was between them, but only one. Shortly after ten o'clock the searchers came to what they supposed to be the remains of the other child. There was scarcely anything left; certainly nothing by which it could be distinguished as being the younger or older one. What remained was taken out and placed with the rest. The Knoch family were sober, industrious German Lutheran people.

Frank Knoch was known to have money in the house, which he had been saving to make some payments. The searchers in the ruins found a revolver, and it is said Knoch never owned one. These two facts led to the suspicion that murder was committed for the sake of robbery, and the building then fired to cover up the crime. The position in which the ashes of the family were lying would seem to oppose this opinion. However, nothing is definitely known, everything about the house having been completely consumed. One body was not at first found, and it was thought the flames had entirely devoured it. Later the searchers found the crumbling ashes of what had once been the youngest child. The Coroner's jury met and adjourned till later in the week.

A CRAZY WOMAN'S DEED.

She Fires Her House and Cremates Herself and Four Children.

Olympia (Wash. Ter.) telegram.

At Long Prairie, about eight miles from this place, a deplorable event occurred. Mrs. Miner, a relative of Mr. David Chambers, had for some time manifested symptoms of insanity, and, according to report, she last evening saturated papers with coal oil and distributed them around the house, telling one of her children, on inquiry, that she was wetting them with water. Early this morning she made the remark that she was about to destroy the whole family, and her husband, fearing that she was about to attempt his life, proceeded to put her out of the room, but on opening the door discovered the house in flames. Reaching the front door with one of his children, he found it locked and the key removed; thereupon he ran to the back door and found it nailed up. Finally he and his little daughter succeeded in escaping through a window, but were both badly burned. The unfortunate woman, with her four other children, was burned to death.

LOCKED THE DOOR.

A Colored Father's Imprisoned Children Burned to Death.

Starkville (Miss.) dispatch.

A negro man, by the name of Bladen, living near Starkville, absented himself from his home several hours, locking his three little children in the house. When he returned the building was reduced to ashes, and all that was left of his children were a few bones and charred flesh.

DEADLY GASOLINE.

A Little Boy Burned to a Crisp at Cleveland.

Cleveland dispatch.

William White, a telegraph operator, living at No. 36 Ontario street, was engaged in cleaning his little son's dress with gasoline. The father had stepped from the room for an instant, and when he returned he found that the fluid had ignited, and that his child, aged three years, had been burned to a crisp. The mother was away from home at the time.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Croswell's new buildings of last summer cost $20,000.

—A lodge of colored Good Templars has been organized at Lansing.

—Four Ann Arbor saloon-keepers have been complained of for keeping open Sunday.

—Citizens in Loomis are boycotting the new Postmistress by running an opposition post.

—Canada parties have rented buildings at Owosso, and will manufacture inside blinds.

—A fine new passenger depot has just been completed at West Branch, costing about $2,000.

—The calendar of the present term of the Shiawassee County Court contains nine divorce cases.

—The Ann Arbor University Freshmen are to wear seal-brown "mortar boards," with golden tassels.

—Four boxes of giant powder exploded at the Wolverine Mine, blowing the dry-house into little bits.

—Frank Hospitaler and a 12-year-old boy named Ethier each broke a leg while wrestling at Calumet.

—Traverse City's new fire-alarm system will be in operation in a few days. The boxes at present are six in number.

—William Flannigan, recently pardoned out of the penitentiary by Gov. Alger, was imprisoned for over thirty-three years.

—Dr. N. D. Clark, a prominent physician of Michigan for the past twenty-five years, dropped dead at his home, Chesaning.

—Rev. W. H. Milham, fourteen years Presbyterian pastor at Livonia, N. Y., has been called to the pastorate of the same faith at Hillsdale.

—The privilege of appointing a cadet for the Maryland Military Academy, whose board will be free, has been given to Hon. F. L. Dodge, of Lansing.

—The big well at the Traverse City Asylum is finished. It is sixteen feet in diameter, fifty-six feet deep, and already has seventeen feet of water in it.

—S. S. Ellsworth, for several years chief engineer of the East Saginaw Fire Department, dropped dead of heart disease. He was 15 years old and leaves a family.

—Secretary Sterling, of the State Agricultural Society, reports $11,170.25 paid for premiums awarded at the fair of 1885, and $12,833.87 on business orders or for expenses.

—It is thought that the Postoffice at Republic, which was burned recently, was first robbed and set on fire to conceal the crime. Four years ago $700 was stolen from the office.

—J. H. Alger, an old resident of Birmingham, died at the age of seventy-six years. He was one of the pioneers of Oakland and Genesee Counties. He leaves a wife and four grown children.

—The Jackson Wagon Company has received an order for several wagons for the Russian Government, to be shipped to Odessa, Russia. The order came through the Russian Vice Consulate at Washington.

—A Detroit calendar prints a table headed: "Michigan legal weights and measures." The people are proud of their "legal weights"—like Cooley and Campbell, Lothrop, Pond, and Dickinson. Their names are frequently found on the "calendar," too.—*Free Press.*

—Work on the University Engineering Laboratory at Ann Arbor is progressing so favorably that it can probably be occupied before the beginning of the second semester, Feb. 17. The walls are finished and the roof is being put on.

—An undertaker in Detroit was closing the coffin of Cornelius Flynn, a steamboat fireman, when Coroner Lansing took possession of the remains and developed the fact that his death was caused by a murderous blow on the skull during an affray on a boat.

—Marquette Board of Supervisors have voted $500 to M. J. Griffin, of Ishpeming, who was shot at Iron River eighteen months ago by a drunken Dane whom he was trying to arrest. He has been in ill health ever since, and the ball can not be extracted.

—Representative Horr's successor in Congress, Mr. Timothy Tarsney, is said to be a teller of very funny stories, and there are hopes that he will swell into the proportions of a great American humorist. He says, however, that he doesn't think the floor of Congress is the proper place to be funny.

Arthur Hamilton, who was admitted to the hospital at Big Rapids a week ago with frozen hands, the result of a spree and lying out doors all night in Osceola County, has had the fingers on both hands amputated. He says he served three years in the war, collecting in company H at Kalamazoo, which company was afterward joined with Forty-Second Illinois Infantry.

As the orders of the superintendents only would not suffice very much [illegible] they [illegible] than for burglars and [illegible] themselves reasonably safe after dark together. If captured they would be [illegible] as well as if they had committed murder, while the murder made the capture much less probable.—*Free Press.*

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

It is to be regretted that in some portions of Michigan there are a few democrats who seek to annoy the administration by entering objections to certain of President Cleveland's appointments. For the most part the "other feller" is the most conspicuous in raising the fuss. This should not be. If a disreputable or incompetent person is named for a position, or underhanded methods are used to thrust a person into office contrary to the wishes of a community, then it is right and proper that the candidate should be defeated and the scheme frustrated. But when a choice is made of a good man from several perhaps equally as good, the situation should be at once accepted. There may be grounds for the objections now made to some of the Michigan appointments, but it is fair to presume that they are no more serious than when at first entered. If ever a president stood fair and square to the pledges of his party, and against pressure that would weaken nine hundred and ninety nine men out of one thousand, that man is President Cleveland. In offering obstacles in the way pointed out, democrats not only annoy the administration needlessly, but give the republicans material to work upon, and also jeopardize the interests of the democratic party.—Big Rapids Herald.

The Detroit Free Press is spending some of its surplus profits in the finest advertising matter we have ever seen. The latest received is a finely engraved card, representing the Free Press Christmas greeting extended around the world, and showing the mammoth building in which it is printed, with facsimiles of the the first page and statements of circulation of each edition, viz: Daily, Weekly, and London. The combined circulation of the Detroit and London editions of the Weekly amounts to over 200,000 copies per week.

We live in the nineteenth century. As a matter of fact, we are veterans of the nineteenth century, having lived in it long enough to bring us to the verge of the twentieth. Since the year 1800 was born the world has made great progress. The American republic has grown to be one of the greatest nations of the globe. Steam has carried the commerce of the earth over land and water. Electricity has brought the to-morrow of Europe into to-day of the United States. The human voice has gained its power to reach for miles through the telephone.

Last Thursday was a red-letter day in the office of the Clare News-Argus, which, on that day, enlarged from a six-column folio to a five column quarto, changed its name to the Clare Democrat, and printed its edition on a bright pink book paper. One by one the democratic press of the country takes a long step forward, showing unmistakable signs of substantial prosperity.

At Cadillac, matters are assuming such shape that it looks almost certain that the T., A. A. & N. M. R. R. will be extended to that city from St. Louis during the coming season, and will eventually seek a harbor on Lake Michigan. Frankfort and Traverse City are live candidates for the honors of the terminus.

An Anecdote of Leonard Bacon.

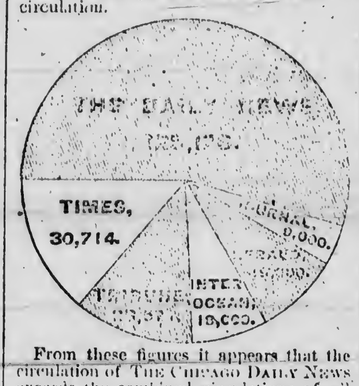
I am reminded of a characteristic anecdote of the venerated Leonard Bacon. New Haven's theological seminary had one particularly promising student in a class that graduated a few years before Dr. Bacon died. He had done wonderful things in a literary way; he was known of all the college for his originality, his depth, and his brilliancy. And when the time came for graduation this extraordinary young man, whose face was not set against parade, read his commencement thesis before a club whose members included not only many of Yale's upper classes, but representatives of the faculty and prominent congregational clergymen. Dr. Bacon was a member; likewise Dr. Beecher was sent on this particular evening, and with the rest he gave close attention to the reading, nor was he without evidence of interest as one by one conspicuous members of the club rose to discuss the paper, and complimented the brilliant student on the brain power that had given him such a mastery of metaphysics. Finally came his turn when everybody else had exhausted their adjectives. At first he had determined to say nothing, for people who write and chew Leonard Bacon understood how in the end he could not longer restrain himself. He didn't say much. This was all: "I liked this evening's paper, too.—I always did like it." I liked it forty years ago when I first read it. I like it now. As one of the things that will last. And I am delighted to discover such excellent taste in this young man who so judiciously copies it for us." If any of the rest of the club desire to make notes I will gladly loan the volume containing it." But that plagiarizing man wasn't criticised. He is now pastor of a rich church in Times.

The Chicago Daily News

Has the Largest Daily Circulation in America.

Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 130,000 papers a day.

The magnitude of this unequaled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 19,823 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American journalism.

It is a member of the *Associated Press*, and is the only 2 cent paper in the West that possesses this first essential to a complete news service. In addition, it has its own private wire (by lease from the Western Union Telegraph Co.) connecting its Chicago office with New York and Washington, at both of which points it has its own news bureaus. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS prints ALL the news.

It is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It seeks the patronage of intelligent, thoughtful, honest people, who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a "short and to the point" paper. It believes that newspaper reading is but an incident of the day, not its chief business. It accordingly serves to the "Gradgrind sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless information. It seeks to say all that the reader should care to read, and to say it in the shortest possible manner. It is a daily paper for busy people.

It is a clean paper, fit for the family circle. It is a cheap paper—2 cents per day, 12 cents per week, 50 cents per month, $6.00 per year. Sold by all news dealers throughout the Northwest. Mailed to any address, post paid, upon receipt of price.

Where the facilities of a daily mail are not enjoyed THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is recommended as "the next best." It is a large 8 page, 64 column paper, carefully made up to meet all the varying needs of the family circle. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. It is equal to the best.

A Live Detroit Paper!

THE DETROIT EVENING JOURNAL

Has been GREATLY improved during the past month, and is now the BEST EVENING PAPER published in this State.

IT IS THE ONLY AFTERNOON PAPER

IN DETROIT THAT GIVES THE FULL DAY

REPORTS OF THE

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

Is the organ of the Workingmen, Mechanics, Business Men and Farmers of DETROIT.

Its Columns are open to the Discussion of Both Sides of Public Questions.

THE EVENING JOURNAL is delivered by carriers in the City of Detroit, and sent by mail to subscribers at the rate of $3.00 per year, postage free.

WIN $1000 cash premium and gold watch by taking the most names for the best selling book out. Publishers interest guaranteed. Novel and liberal terms free. BALLIET BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 1281

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petegnoun, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 336, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 639; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows: The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER, Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER, Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Hemming Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Evelyn, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Hayes, in Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th day of October, A. D. 1885, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, the mare is about eight years old, with one horse coat, light scar under jaw, white spot in forehead, colt about six months old, strayed upon my inclosed land in said township of Hayes and now remains thereupon and that I reside in the said township of Hayes.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1885.

J. J. BENNETT.

The above notice was filed in township clerk's office November 4th, A. D. 1885, and copy sent to county clerk November 4th, A. D. 1885.

A. W. CHEW, Township Clerk. Hayes Township, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Director until Saturday, the 13th day of January, 1886, for the furnishing of sixty cords of body maple wood, four feet in length to be delivered at the school house in Charlevoix, on or before March 1st, 1886.

By order of the Board.

J. MILO EATON, Director.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and we will mail you free a costly box of goods which will put you in the way of making more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. Address at once, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1281

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 70 acres improved, cedar fence, frame dwelling, good buildings, 80 rods from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1281

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.

Have a full Assortment of

WOOLEN BLANKETS AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Six, Six and a Half, and Seven Foot Saws. Double and Single Bitted Axes, Steel Sledges and Wedges. Rubber Goods of all Kinds. Felt Boots, Mackinaw and German Socks, etc. etc. Women and Childrens Buckle Arctics, Olivetts, Snow Excluders, Imitation Sandals, and in short everything of use in the Camp or Household.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., Ironton, Mich.

HOLIDAY GOODS

All the Latest and Best.

Call and See Before Purchasing Elsewhere

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

BARGAINS.

The Perfection Axe.

BEST SIX FOOT SAWS.

Cant Hooks and Steel Wedges.

STOVES, HARDWARE AND TINWARE, TIN AND JOB WORK.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other chew in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO DAMP AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This can not be said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

ANOTHER INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Huellont Addition, Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 31, 1885.

Watch Your Address Label.

The time to which each subscription is paid immediately follows the name in the address label, and keeps every person's account always before them. All in arrears are respectfully requested to pay up.

To those who may not understand the system, we will explain by using

31dec5

Which means that the subscription is paid to the 31st of December, 1885. From this explanation any other date or month may be readily understood.

☞All those whose label does not show a credit on the week following a payment should notify this office at once, that any mistake may be corrected before it is forgotten.

QUARTER OFF SALE.

Wishing to close out my entire stock, I will sell all goods at ¼ off the regular price, until Jan. 1st. *For cash only.* Miss L. Spaulding.

☞We wish to call special attention to our combination snow excluder and lumbermen's rubber. A very excellent article. Upright & Emrey.

☞Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate, for 50 cents. Upright & Emrey.

☞A new line of underwear received to-day. Gents' caps, socks, mittens, etc. etc. Upright & Emrey.

☞Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Rain yesterday.

Now write 1886.

Another wedding this week.

George Weaver is visiting in Reed City.

The library will be open on Friday as usual.

Ben Weaver moved into his new house on Monday.

E. B. Beanvais returned from the north shore on Monday.

The present lack of snow is very demoralizing to business.

There were 103 skaters on the floor at the rink Christmas night.

The rink will now be open twice a week. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

M. J. Stockman arrived home from Mt. Clemens last Friday, slightly improved.

Preaching at Black's school house next Sunday at 2:30 p. m., by J. T. Iddings.

Members of the Masonic order enjoyed a festival at their lodge rooms Tuesday evening.

Mr. Chas. Shepard and wife, of Boyne, are visiting friends and relatives in town, during the holiday week.

L. D. Bartholomew and family, M. J. Stockman and wife, and E. Carpenter and family started for Florida yesterday.

Mr. Clement J. Strang, of Dowagiac, arrived to day to take a position in the editorial and business department of the JOURNAL.

A company of about twenty men turned out Tuesday morning, and chopped wood enough for Arza Campbell to last him the balance of the winter.

The dance given by the boys' band on Christmas eve. was quite a success financially. Everybody enjoyed themselves and the boys are happy.

Lulu Loveday is entertaining a number of her young friends with a birthday party at the family residence on south Bridge street this afternoon.

To Prof. J. B. Allen and Al. Washburn must be given a large share of the credit for the completeness of detail in the arrangement of decorations at the M. E. Church.

That was a fine Christmas present Will Badour received this year, one that he will keep and care for, and who will be a voter if he lives 21 years. Mother and child doing well.

A highly successful birthday surprise was given to Dr. Carlstein last Saturday evening. A party of about sixty of his friends gathered at his home on Main street, and made themselves merry-mut,' a late hour.

Lewis L. E. Smith and Sylvia Lamphear were married by Rev. C. F. Van Anken, at the residence of the bride's parents on Antrim street, on the 25th. May success attend them.

Traverse Herald: The telephone line is in working order between Traverse City and Suttons Bay, coming into the Traverse City exchange, and taking in Crielick Bros. at Norrisville, Larkins & Co's mills at Bingham and W. S. Johnson & Co's offices at Sutton's Bay.

The Evangelical Alliance has issued the annual invitation for a week of universal prayer, commencing on the first of the new year. The dates and subjects are as follows: Jan. 3, "Sermons;" Jan. 4, "Praise and Thanksgiving;" Jan. 5, "Humiliation and Confession;" Jan. 6, "Home and Foreign Missions;" Jan. 7, "The Church and the Family," Jan. 9, "The Christian Life;" Jan. 10, "Sermons."

The reading room will be open every day after next Monday from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., under the charge of Miss Effie Berdan, librarian. Papers and magazines will be supplied, and an effort made to make this one of the pleasant places in which to spend the winter days and long evenings. There is a desire on the part of some to have the room open on Sundays, but this, it seems to us, is imposing too much on the good nature of the librarian. With the liberty of drawing books, most people can supply themselves with sufficient reading matter to stay at home on Sunday.

Rev. John D. Potter is conducting an interesting series of union meetings at the Congregational church this week, which promise more than usual excellent results to the churches composing the union. He is a fluent speaker, and discusses his subjects in a calm, dignified manner, without the fire and excitement usual to evangelists, yet he never fails to strike deep into the hearts of his hearers. Another departure from ordinary revivals is the holding of meetings at 10:30 a. m. every day for the benefit of business men, who are urged to close their places of business and give the meetings their attention.

Ironton.

Married—At the residence of the bride's sister on Wednesday last, Mr. Del Sargeant to Miss Polena Krigger.

The revival closed last Christmas night with a good interest.

The snow has nearly disappeared.

Our prominent young druggist mourns the loss of his cat. We sympathise with him greatly that he has nothing of more importance to lavish his affections on. I wonder why he has'nt?

Walter Manney's house caught fire Monday night, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Frank Noyes and Hugh McGowan left for Mancelona yesterday to work in the furnace.

What is the use of going to Florida for a warm climate. Last week two young men started from Ironton going in opposite directions. The one going south went on skates, and the one going north went in a sail boat. Come up north if you want to get warm.

Dr. G. W. Crouter was in town on Monday of this week.

Burgess.

The social at the new school house in district No. 6 was a decided success both socially and financially.

Some of our townsmen have a decided ability for financial affairs. They ought to go to Wall street, and will if they don't fetch up inside of another kind of a wall.

There was a Chrishmas tree at the Hop Yard school house and it is was a very enjoyable affair.

A good time to saw and skid logs and a good many are improving it.

Miss Carrie Wilks and Mr. Daniel Durance are visiting at Frank Kane's this week.

Next Friday is the day to swear off—and keep so.

Communication.

There has not been a time in the last few years when the Christmas enjoyments at the M. E. church were so great, nor participated in by so many. The decorations were of a high order, and elicited many expressive compliments. In the midst of the enjoyment, Lieut. Gov. Buttars called a halt, and requested W. A. Smith to step forward, which by some effort he did. Mr. Buttars then said:—

"Mr. Smith:—I am requested by your friends in this church and congregation to convey to you their good wishes and sincere thanks for your long and eminent services as musical director in church and Sunday school, and to present you with this beautiful cane, upon which you may lean in the years to come, with the reflection of the appreciation of the donors."

The cane is of solid ebony, with a rich and beautifully chased gold head, appropriately engraved. The gift was a spontaneous testimony of the church and its friends of their appreciation of Mr. Smith's services.

J. T. I.

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And sad eyed? Do they have abnormal appetites and crave food constantly? Beware of worms. Very few children escape their ravages. No child can be happy or well while suffering with worms. They sap the very life by preventing the digestion and assimilation of food. There is a sure remedy. It is called Parmelee's Santonine Worm Candies. They are perfectly harmless but will quickly dissolve the worms pass them off through the bowels. Buy no other. Price 25 cents per box.

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☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

☞When in want of any kind of stationery, call and inspect the new stock just opened at this office.

MISSING LINKS.

King Leopold, of Belgium, delights in a Panama hat.

Queen Victoria's private fortune is estimated at $30,000,000.

The Czar eats only one meal a day and is afraid to eat that.

Richard Grant White's estate is found to be worth about $85,000.

When a Pinte Indian has acquired a fortune of $20 he joins the select circle.

Louise Michel, who is still in prison, is at work on a novel as well as a history.

Parnell is said to have improved very much in oratory during the last two years.

New York critics have discovered that Mary Anderson has an exceedingly ugly foot.

The weight of 1,000,000 dollar bills in greenbacks is within a fraction of 2,841 pounds.

Recent visitors to Balmoral Castle complain that the Queen fed them on oatmeal and mutton.

The Yuma Indians have held a grand council and resolved to adopt pantaloons as an article of dress.

A lot of coins, comprising English shillings, sixpences, and coppers were found in Jumbo's stomach.

Emperor William has a lion skin on the floor on one side of his bed and a buffalo robe on the other side.

Over $1,500,000 in drafts and cash were found in the 3,843,000 letters sent to the dead-letter office last year.

The popular supposition that an ostrich never lays but one egg, and drops that anywhere upon the sand, is nonsense.

Charles R. Chandler, of Concord, N. H., who is one hundred years old, says he feels as young as he did twenty years ago.

The Baltimore grand jury reports that the introduction of the whipping-post to punish wife beaters has had a salutary effect.

A colored woman at Adairsville, Ga., imagines herself bewitched, and thinks her mission is to find out who broke the law in Eden and took the first bite of apple.

Chicago may play better ball than New York, but Chicago is not a patch to New York in talking about building great monuments.—*Detroit Evening Journal.*

A prominent physician of Athens, Ga., who had many cases of sore throat, lately made an investigation, and found nearly every one of them was caused by cigarette smoking.

Mr. Alexander Vogelsang, of Philadelphia, threatens to startle the world with a flying machine of a new sort. Instead of using wings of enormous size, he says he can do it with fans of length of two feet.

The death of an eccentric citizen of Eastman, Ga., whose chief proclivities consisted in wearing his hair long, done up in a net, and walking through the swamps in his sleep, is recorded in the *Times* of that place.

"Mrs. George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, Pa.," as a current item says, "owns a portrait painted on a cobweb. The colors are beautifully laid on and simply perfect as to harmony. It is said to have cost $8,000."

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has a presentiment that he will die in four years. He says that none of his family was ever known to live beyond the age of 68 years. The general is 64 years old now, and he is in excellent health.

The modern beverage in cheap taverns in Normandy is cider that tastes like vinegar and water, and is sold at 2 cents a quart. A tourist says that a mouthful of good New England apple juice would delight and astound a native.

If any of our own esteemed contemporaries can show the farmers how to get out of debt and how to keep out, the whole question of political economy will be near solution. Some 95 per cent of mankind await that miracle.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

News has reached Mrs. Argles, the Irish woman who writes very sentimental novels as "The Duchess," of the American who has made a round of the watering places as a claimant of the authorship, and she publishes a card declaring that she has never been in this country.

The word "Selah," which often occurs in the Psalms, is one of doubtful meaning. It is supposed by some Bible scholars to signify silence, or a pause in the musical performance of the sacred song. Others again claim that it is intended to indicate special attention to the subject.

To measure the height of a tree, mark two lines on the ground three feet apart. Put a stick in the line nearest the sun exactly three feet above the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the furthest line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly its height.

"Business is business and hustling is hustling," said a State street merchant; "but of all the hustlers I think the life insurance men take the anition pie. One day last week, while at dinner in a Dearborn street restaurant, I happened to mention to a friend of mine that I believed I would take out a life insurance policy pretty soon. When I got back to the store I found thirteen insurance agents waiting for me. I made my escape by way of the elevator."—*Chicago Herald.*

It is estimated that there have been Turkish rugs sold in Boston recently in sufficient quantity to cover Boston common.

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Mess Pork, Layton's New	$0.07	3-lb Can Pumpkin	$0.10
Clear Pork	8	3-lb Can Apples	8
Lard	8	Condensed Milk, per can	15
Granulated Sugar	8	6 lbs California Lima Beans	25
Extra C Sugar	7	7 lbs Hominy	25
3 lbs Best Starch	25	Decorated Toilet sets $4.00 Worth	$8.00
8 lbs Best Starch in Wood Boxes	50	Decorated Toilet Sets 6.00 Worth	8.00
3-lb Bar Soap	25	Brass Hanging Lamps 3.55 Worth	4.50
Best Crackers	8	Hanging Lamps 2.00 Worth	3.50
Pearl Biscuit, per can	12½	Decorated Tea Sets 4.50 Worth	6.50
4 lbs Best Soda	25	Decorated Tea Sets 5.00 Worth	7.00
6 lbs Arbuckles Coffee	1.00	New Era Baking Powder, with knife or fork	50
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	12½	Forest City baking powder with majolica ware	50
Combination Coffee, Best drinker out	25		
3-lb Can Yellow Peaches	18		
3-lb Can California Apricots	25		
3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10		
2-lb Can Sugar Corn	10		

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Commencing Saturday, December 12.

Our entire stock offered at an immense reduction. We propose to make this our largest monthly business yet and to that end shall mark prices regardless of profit. Space is insufficient to enumerate, but among the bargains we mention our remaining stock of Cloaks at one quarter off. Cotton Flannels 10 cents, worth 13; Red Twilled Flannel 23 cents, worth 30. Gloves and Mittens 75, 80 and 90 cents, worth $1.50. 52 inch all wool Dress Flannels 75 cents. Men's Coats, heavy cashmere, $2.00 to $4.00, worth $5.00 to $8.00. Pants and Vests at half cost to close. Invest your money where it will do you the most good.

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May be found at prices to suit the times. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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Die annually, who might be saved if attention was given to the little ills of life. Coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., are easily cured by using Hamilton's Cough Balsam which removes the tickling in the throat and tightness across the chest, helps to throw off the poisonous matter and heals the inflamed membranes. Immediate relief will be found in croup bronchitis, whooping cough, &c., and even in chronic cases and last stage of consumption great relief is received. For incipient consumption it works like a charm. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

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Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has stocked a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

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John Nicholls,

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Manufacturer of and dealer in

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Dressed Lumber, Car Blade...

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

THE LAST PIPE.

When head is sick, and brain doth swim,
And heavy hangs each unstrung limb,
'Tis sweet, through smoke-puffs, wreathing slow,
To watch the firelight flush and glow,
As each soft cloud floats up on high,
Some worry takes its wings to fly;
And Fancy dances with the flame,
Who lay so labor-cramped and lame;
While the spent Will, the slack Desire,
Rekindle at the dying fire,
And burn to meet the morrow's sun
With all its day's work to be done.

The tedious tangle of the Law—
Your work ne'er done without some flaw;
Those ghastly streets that drive one mad,
With children joyless, elders sad,
Young men unmanly, girls going by
Bold-voiced, with eyes unmaidenly;
Christ died two thousand years agone,
And kingdom come still all unwon;
Your own slack self, that will not rise
Wide-hearted, for the great enterprise—
Well, all these dark thoughts of the day,
As thin smoke's shadow, drift away.

And see, those magic mists unclose,
And a girl's face amid them grows—
The very look she's wont to wear;
The wild-rose blossoms in her hair;
The wondrous depths of her pure eyes;
The maiden soul that 'neath them lies—
That fears to meet, yet will not fly
Your stranger spirit drawing nigh.
What if our times seem sliding down?
She lives, creation's flower and crown.
What if your way seems dull and long?
Each tiny triumph over wrong,
Each effort up through sloth and fear,
And she and you are brought more near.

So, rapping out those ashes light,
"My pipe, you've served me well to-night."

EDITH'S PUNISHMENT.

BY HELEN E. STANDIFORD.

Rodbrook Farm, extending over many hundred acres of rich prairie land, and embracing within its limits a forest of valuable timber, was indeed a property of which its possessor might be proud.

So thought Edith Norton, as she paused for a moment in her walk through the grove of magnificent oak trees, on whose edge the farm-house was located. No wonder that a smile of triumph overspread her face, and her eyes sparkled, as she thought how excellent were her prospects for becoming mistress of this vast estate. She was fairly amazed at her own success, for in two short months she had succeeded in fascinating young Albert Rodbrook, a shy country lad, who had nevertheless grown bold enough to declare his love for this bewitching, graceful girl, with her city manners and dainty clothes.

She was a visitor at the house of her aunt, whose sign in front of a very modest dwelling in the adjoining village read:

MRS. HARGRAVE,
DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER.

This lady and Miss Peeriam, housekeeper at the Farm, were cronies of many years standing. Thus it happened that not long after Edith's arrival she met young Rodbrook, not at a church sociable or other gathering, where his timidity would probably have prevented him from addressing her, but in this identical grove of oak trees, through which she was passing to deliver some message from her aunt.

A huge mastiff, usually chained in his kennel near the stable, had broken loose and sprang upon her as she neared the house. Her cries attracted the attention of Albert, at that moment coming from a rear door. Advancing to the rescue, like some knight of old, he silenced the animal, thereby earning a look of gratitude that set his heart to beating far more rapidly than was its wont.

He was dazzled from the first, and Edith, with her natural graces and superior knowledge of the world, took care that the spell should not be broken.

She had resumed her walk, and presently the old house came in sight. A careless observer could hardly have failed to be impressed with the charming surroundings and attractive appearance of the place, despite its evident age and old-fashioned adornments. True, the bricks had crumbled in some of the more exposed portions, and the roof of one of the wings was in evident need of repair, but most of the ravages of time were hidden by masses of ivy and Virginia creeper. The porch at the side of the house was fairly covered with the latter, while immense bushes of lilacs and snow-balls grew in close proximity to the front windows. The flower garden bore marks of having at some time received careful attention. Beds were artistically arranged, walks laid out, and numerous supports erected for the vines and larger plants. But it was further evident that, for the past year at least, the vegetation had been allowed to grow without human aid or interference.

Some of those flowers, self-sown in a previous season, which had the hardihood to confront a mass of weeds, showed glimpses of bright color here and there, but many of their associates, whose duty it was to bloom at this time of the year, were sickly, spindling stalks, bearing a few leaves and no blossoms whatever. The shrubbery needed trimming; the ornamental railing was broken down, and the whole was characterized by that air of neglect which frequently visits a garden when the owner dies or removes to foreign parts.

Jacob Rodbrook, grandfather of Albert, had been a famous horticulturist, and had taken an immense amount of pride and pleasure in the cultivation of these plots. Since his death the entire place had been left chiefly to the care of servants.

Of his two sons, the elder had married early, and died a few years afterward, leaving a widow and one child, the hero of our story. The other was a wanderer in strange lands. His love of adventure had led him from country to country, from one continent to another, until he was now believed to have visited nearly every part of the globe. Nor had his father disapproved of this mode of life. After spending a few hundreds in the purchase of a suitable outfit for his son, no further outlay on the old gentleman's part was required, Jane being able to maintain his independence in whatever part of the world he found himself.

Upon receiving the intelligence of his father's demise, he had written to inform his nephew that his return might be expected during the following winter.

Albert's mother had soon followed her husband to the grave, leaving their little boy to the care of his grandparent and Miss Peeriam.

As Edith gazed upon the varied beauties of the scene, bathed in a flood of morning sunshine, to her ambitious mind several improvements had already suggested themselves.

"I should have that wing torn down and a new porch built, running the whole length of the house," she was thinking, when Albert Rodbrook emerged from a side-path and stood before her.

His beaming face showed sufficiently the pleasure that the meeting afforded him, and her greeting was as affectionate as his own.

"I have some news to tell you," he said, as they stood for a few moments in the shade of a gigantic oak. "My Uncle James is coming home, and may be here this week."

"Your Uncle James?" she said, in some surprise.

Until this moment she had never even heard of the existence of this member of the Rodbrook family. His long absence had done much toward effacing his memory from the minds of Elmdale's residents, and it chanced that during Edith's short visit no one had mentioned his name to her.

"Yes," replied Albert. "Have I never told you about him? I was a child when he started on his travels, and scarcely remember how he looked. He wrote last winter that he might be at home next Christmas, but it seems he has altered his plans, and is coming sooner."

"Is he married?" asked Edith.

"No, he is an old bachelor."

During the remainder of the walk up to the house, in which Albert accompanied her, Edith was silent and thoughtful, so much so that Albert inquired if she were not feeling well.

"Perfectly," she answered. "I am only a little tired from the long walk I have taken."

"We will have Miss Peeriam give us a lunch, and, after you are rested, will you play one of those new pieces for me?"

Edith assented, and they went into the house. At the foot of the great staircase they met a young girl, perhaps a few years Edith's junior, who blushed deeply as she saw them. This was Agnes Draper, who had once been Albert's playmate, and, until Miss Norton's arrival, the only young woman with whom he was ever known to stop and converse. He now greeted her rather indifferently, while his companion beamed upon her with the utmost cordiality.

Her appearance formed a striking contrast to that of the city girl. She was plainly dressed in a dark print, with coarse shoes and a brown straw hat. Edith wore a dainty lawn, edged with lace and looped up with ribbon bows. Yet Mr. Draper was a wealthy farmer who could well afford to deck his daughter with "gew-gaws," as he called them, while Mr. Norton struggled hard to maintain a large family on his clerk's salary of five hundred a year.

Agnes had also come on some errand connected with Miss Peeriam's department, and remained but a few moments.

Albert and Edith were soon seated before the ancient pianoforte, where she was playfully instructing him in the first principles of music, a course of study which he occasionally varied by discussing his plans for the future.

They had already decided that their marriage should take place as soon as possible after he had attained his twenty-first birthday. For the present, the whole matter was to be kept a secret. His guardian, Lawyer Holden, had arranged for him to spend the next six months at a business college, there to supplement what knowledge he had acquired under the tuition of the schoolmaster.

"After that," he said to Edith, "I shall be my own master, and can manage affairs to suit myself."

"And the first use you will make of your freedom will be to leave home and see something of the world."

"Not unless you are with me," said Albert, putting his arm around her waist.

She smiled, a self-satisfied smile, and professed her intention of departing for the village. He accompanied her, and so busily were they engaged in conversation that they had neared her aunt's house and were observed by that lady herself before he turned to retrace his footsteps.

Edith was scarcely seated in the little room which served as shop and parlor when her aunt began. "Seems to me young Rodbrook is getting wonderfully attentive to you. What does it all mean?"

Edith considered a moment, then thought best to make a confidante of her aunt.

"He has asked me to marry him," she replied, somewhat proudly.

"Well, well," said her relative, evidently surprised, "you are both rather young to think of getting married, but he may be a rich man some day."

"May be!" repeated Edith, with heightened color. "Doesn't the farm, or part of it, belong to him?"

"Bless your heart, no. His grandfather made a will leaving it all to Albert's uncle, that's traveling in some heathenish country, and if he dies without any children, it goes to the grandson."

"How unjust," said Edith, "to cut his oldest son's child off in that way."

"I suppose he didn't want the farm divided, and it's pretty certain James will never marry. Besides, he always said that he believed in a young man's starting out for himself. Albert gets an allowance of three hundred every year until he's twenty-one. Then I hear he is going to study for a book-keeper or cashier."

Three hundred a year, and that to cease at the end of six months. How suddenly had all of Edith's air-castles fallen to the ground. Instead of owning this vast estate, her lover was a poor boy, hardly better off in this world's goods than herself.

She was too proud, however, to allow Mrs. Hargrave to witness her chagrin, and merely requesting the latter not to mention her engagement, she went to her room.

Then she thought over the matter long and earnestly. It had been a great disappointment to learn how Albert's pecuniary affairs stood; but, then, there was a possibility of his some day being a wealthy man, that is, if another plan which had half shaped itself in her mind, while she frequently glanced in the mirror opposite, did not succeed.

Her recent conquest had increased the vanity natural to her disposition, and she scarcely doubted her ability to charm any lord of creation she might encounter.

She wound up her meditations by resolving to treat Albert, for the present at least, as if these disagreeable tidings had never reached her ears.

There was only one more meeting of the youthful lovers before Albert was obliged to depart for a distant city. Then he informed Edith that his uncle had arrived, and so far had been very generous to him.

"I should like to have you see him," he whispered, as they stood on the little porch in front of Mrs. Hargrave's residence, bidding each other farewell; "but you leave for home so soon I suppose it will be impossible this summer. He has a great many legal matters to look after, and spends nearly every day in the city."

Edith thought differently, but she changed the subject, and inquired if he would not spend Christmas at Elmdale.

"I hardly think so. Mr. Holden is anxious for me to devote every minute to my studies, and I should lose nearly a week by coming home; but I will write often, and you know how eagerly I shall look for your letters."

There was much more said in a tender, confidential undertone, many vows of constancy exchanged, and then Albert went on his way, cheered by the thought that the girl he loved was interested in his welfare and cared for his success in the new path he was about to pursue.

Mrs. Hargrave was not a little surprised when Edith announced her intention of spending another fortnight in Elmdale; but the girl was lively and companionable, besides affording her considerable assistance in the dressmaking line; so she raised no objection.

One day, when the elder lady was employed elsewhere, Edith donned her freshest muslin, and slipping a roll of music under her arm, set out for the Rodbrook mansion. Miss Peeriam readily gave her permission to practice the songs she had brought, and presently Edith's fingers were wandering over the keys. She played on, apparently unconscious that there was a listener in the next room, though she had caught a glimpse of him as she passed the half-opened door. A tall, grave man of forty-five or thereabout, deeply engaged in the perusal of a volume before him, he did not observe her light footsteps in the hall.

Not until the sound of music fell upon his ears did he glance toward the parlor in some bewilderment. It was years since he had heard the old instrument, a gift of his mother, when she came a bride to the farmhouse, and he wondered now who could have the audacity to open it.

He arose and went into the hallway. Edith's back was toward him; but presently she turned to reach for some music, and he beheld, with a thrill of admiration, the delicate profile, surmounted by masses of rippling hair. She had finished the accompaniment to the song she was practicing, and commenced an old Scotch air, which he remembered having heard his mother play in years gone by.

He stood for a moment as if rooted to the spot, and before he could make up his mind to retreat she had left off playing and turned to encounter his gaze.

She started slightly, and James Rodbrook advanced into the room.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but your playing charmed me so that I came nearer to listen."

She smiled reassuringly. "It is I who ought to apologize for taking possession of the room, but Miss Peeriam said I might use the piano, and I thought we were the only persons in the house. Mr. Rodbrook, I presume."

He bowed and considered what next to say. For several years he had been unaccustomed to ladies' society, and at the outset it did not appear easy to continue a conversation with this fair girl.

"Have I the pleasure of addressing one of my neighbors?" he inquired at length.

"My aunt, Mrs. Hargrave, lives in Elmdale, but I am only a visitor at her house. My name is Norton."

"But she is not the Millie Norton who married Sam Hargrave?"

"Yes, that was my uncle's name."

"Poor Sam. I heard of his death when I was in South Africa. We were boys together, and often played truant from school to go hickory-nutting."

"He was always ready for any expedition of that kind," responded Edith. "His nephews and nieces generally had a good time when they came to visit Uncle Sam."

There was another pause, then Edith said:

"I wish I could find the words of that old song. There are only a few lines that I can remember."

"The one you were playing as I came in?" he asked.

"Yes, sir."

"I believe that I have them stored away in an old trunk upstairs. At least I packed up a great many of those Scotch pieces, and, if I remember rightly, that was among them. I will look for it this afternoon."

"I couldn't think for a moment of putting you to so much trouble."

"It will be a pleasure, and if I succeed in finding it, and you will allow me, I will take it around to your aunt's house this evening."

There was a little dash of triumph in Edith's eyes, but she cast them down modestly, and he did not perceive it.

"Auntie will be very glad to see you, I am sure," she said demurely.

Thus it was settled that he should call at Mrs. Hargrave's, and so pleasantly was he entertained that the visit was repeated several times during the ensuing fortnight.

Many and varied were the comments which this proceeding elicited from the village gossips. Some of them were of the opinion that his attentions were bestowed upon Mrs. Hargrave, who was his junior by several years, but it soon became apparent that her beautiful niece was the attraction.

So rapidly had their acquaintanceship progressed that when Edith left for her home he had obtained permission to call there on the occasion of his next trip to the city.

To her mother and sisters she gave a glowing account of his evident devotion, and they were not surprised when the brief courtship resulted in an engagement shortly after his arrival.

Mr. Norton, poor, hard-working man, was glad to know that one of his daughters would be well provided for, and received his future son-in-law with open arms.

It was decided that the marriage should take place on New Year's Eve, and preparations were forthwith commenced.

To Albert, working hard over books and bills in the distant metropolis, no tidings of the approaching nuptials were sent. It did not occur to James Rodbrook that there was any necessity of informing his nephew of the step he was about to take, and since the latter part of October Albert had not heard from Edith.

He attributed her silence to pique, caused by a correspondence he had been obliged to carry on with Agnes Draper, in regard to her brother, a student at the same college, who had fallen in with bad companions and narrowly escaped expulsion.

Albert wrote several times, endeavoring to explain the matter, and receiving no response, determined at Christmas time to go home himself.

What was his surprise, upon reaching Edith's residence, to be told that she was to be married a few days later and did not receive callers.

"But I must see her," he said, turning pale, and some desperate resolve to carry her off in spite of her relatives and betrothed husband flashing through his mind.

"What name shall I give?" asked the girl.

"Albert Rodbrook."

She ascended the stairway to an apartment on the upper floor, and presently returned to admit him to the family sitting-room, which chanced at that time to be vacant.

When Edith appeared, he burst into a storm of apology and entreaty, which could hardly have failed to move the heart of a less worldly minded person.

She had not previously heard of his letters to Agnes, but she was a quick-witted girl, and his words decided her as to how she should act in this emergency. She was cool and disdainful, refusing to accept his apology, and it was not until he had exhausted every species of pleading he could command that he asked the name of her intended.

Consternation was visible upon every feature when he received her reply.

"But my uncle James is twice your age," he exclaimed; "he cannot love you as I do?"

Then followed another impassioned proposal for her to fly with him, and become his wife at once, defying relatives on both sides.

There were real tears in Edith's eyes before he had finished. He was young and handsome, and she had bestowed the small amount of affection her nature was capable of displaying upon him. But she was firm in her refusal to accede to his request, and, seizing his hat abruptly, Albert left the house to return no more.

Two months afterward, when the honeymoon was nearly over, and Edith and her husband had settled at the farm, they heard that Albert had joined a party of surveyors in the far Western States.

She certainly had no reason to complain of her lot. The idolized wife of a man who anticipated her every wish, the aim of whose existence seemed to be to shower luxuries upon her, there were yet moments when she felt that she would have resigned them all for the companionship of that blue-eyed boy away on the Western prairies.

In the late spring there came a change. The strong man she had married was stricken down with a low fever. Medical aid proved unavailing, and one week after his first attack James Rodbrook was a corpse in the home of his fathers.

But, until a few hours before his death, he had been confident of recovery, not crediting the physician's statement that, unless great precautions were used, his iron constitution might succumb to a disease of this kind. Accordingly, he had died without making a will, and his widow found that part of his property allowed her by law to be very small.

The early summer days found her still at the old home, but knowing now that she had no claim to it nor to the surrounding acres.

Albert's return was expected in August, and this she awaited with a hopefulness that not all the remembrance of their last interview could destroy.

He came, but, instead of going at once to his home, stopped over night at Mr. Draper's, and walked up to the farmhouse on the following morning. He remembered, perhaps with a tinge of sadness, that it was on just such a day as this, the previous summer, he had first met the woman who had proved false to him.

She was waiting now to greet him, with dewy eyes and trembling lips. In response to his formal bow and proffer of his hand, she exclaimed:

"O, Albert, you have not forgotten the old times; you will let bygones be bygones?"

"Certainly," he said, evincing no warmth of manner whatever; "I quite agree with you that it is better to bury the past entirely. We will, if you please, proceed to the business that has brought me here this morning."

And then she knew that all was lost, that she could never hope to charm him again. On the following day she left Elmdale to take up her residence under her father's roof.

Six months later her humiliation was complete, when she learned that Mrs. Albert Rodbrook, *nee* Agnes Draper, had been installed as mistress of Rodbrook Farm.

Beleaguered Chattanooga.

All supplies for Rosecrans had to be brought from Nashville. The railroad between this base and the army was in possession of the Government up to Bridgeport, the point at which the road crosses to the south side of the Tennessee River; but Bragg, holding Lookout and Raccoon Mountains west of Chattanooga, commanded the railroad, the river, and the shortest and best wagon roads both south and north of the Tennessee between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. The distance between these two places is but twenty-six miles by rail; but owing to this position of Bragg all supplies for Rosecrans had to be hauled by a circuitous route north of the river and over a mountainous country, increasing the distance to over sixty miles. This country afforded but little food for his animals, near ten thousand of which had already starved, and none were left to draw a single piece of artillery or even the ambulances to convey the sick. The men had been on half rations of hard bread for a considerable time, with but few other supplies, except beef driven from Nashville across the country. The region along the road became so exhausted of food for the cattle that by the time they reached Chattanooga they were much in the condition of the few animals left alive there "on the lift." Indeed, the beef was so poor that the soldiers were in the habit of saying, with a faint facetiousness, that they were living on half rations of hard bread and "beef dried on the hoof." Nothing could be transported but food, and the troops were without sufficient shoes or other clothing suitable for the advancing season. What they had was well worn. The food within the Federal lines was exhausted, even to the stumps of trees. There were no teams to draw it from the opposite bank, where it was abundant. The only means for supplying food for some time before my arrival had been to cut trees from the north bank of the river, as a considerable distance up the stream, form rafts of it and float it down with the current, effecting a landing on the south side with no other lines by the use of paddles or poles. It would then be carried on the shoulders of the men to their camps.—*General U. S. Grant.*

When a high-minded man takes pains to atone for his injustice, his kindness of heart is shown in the best and purest light.

HUMOR.

A DUCK of a man generally makes a goose of a husband.

IT'S a cold day when a henpecked man is not in hot water.

BILLIARDS must be an easy game, for it's mostly done on cushions.—*Stockton Maverick.*

"WHAT is your idea of love, Mr. Sinnick?" "Three meals a day, and well cooked."—*Chicago Ledger.*

"HOW'S MR. TUFFANUFF this morning, doctor?" "Well, sir," replied the doctor, with a sigh; "terribly well, terribly well."

A BOSTON man whose wife has run away with a drummer has sworn a solemn oath to kill the scoundrel on sight—if he brings her back again.

THE young man who expectorates tobacco juice on the kitchen floor mustn't expect to rate first class in the estimation of the pretty cook.—*Maverick.*

A PIOUS citizen of Buffalo proposes to chain a Bible to each telephone in the country, so that while waiting for replies the telephoners will have something to read of a nature to repress profanity.

THOSE EXTRAVAGANT GIRLS.

The elephant they went to view,
And to paint with red the town,
And they talked of the pretty girls they knew
As they poured the whisky down;
And one said gravely to his chum:
"It gives me great distress
To think young ladies will chew gum
And spend so much for dress."
—*Boston Courier.*

"I AM surprised, sir!" thundered the President, as he caught the Cashier going through the safe one night. "So am I," said the Cashier. "I thought you were the burglar I hired to blow up the safe after I'd got through."—*Worcester Gazette.*

CHARLEY MANHATTAN—"I thought that Shakspeare wrote 'Charles the First.'" Miss Arlington—"But, you know, Shakspeare died so many years before Charles the First was born that ——" Mr. C. M.—"O, yes, but Shakspeare is full of anachronisms."—*Life.*

"I DON'T care if our dog did whip yours!" said an angry little girl to a pygmale. "Your dog is a sneaking little thing, anyhow!" "I don't care," sobbed the owner of the sneaking dog. "I guess your dog snooked first."—*Youth's Companion.*

"IS WASHINGTON'S birthday observed in Texas?" asked a New-Yorker who was visiting San Antonio. "Observed!" exclaimed the astonished native; "why, it's venerated. It takes four carloads of beer to fill the demand on that sacred day."—*Texas Siftings.*

ONE of a half column of "Valuable Hints" says that "insects that get into the ear may be dislodged by lying on the other side and pouring water into that ear." If that doesn't cause the insect to vacate, try boiling oil or molten lead. There are more ways than one to discourage an insect in the ear.—*Norristown Herald.*

"IT requires more true heroism for a young man to doff his frock-coat before a lot of maidens when there is a large patch in the rear of his pants than to face the cannon's mouth," says Writemup, whose long experience in the newspaper business and in the army is satisfactory evidence to us that he is good authority on the subject.—*Maverick.*

THE QUEEN OF SPADES.

A teacher, all goodness and smiles,
Asked who it was traveled for miles,
And feasted her eyes
On Solomon wise
And his wealth as it lay in great piles.

The teacher believed much in skiis
To help people up the steep grades;
So he said, "You can guess——
It begins with an 'S.'"
And a little boy said, "Queen of Spades!"
—*Columbus Dispatch.*

S ARE ME AGAIN.

I scared you so? I am sorry, but what
Was a fellow to do when you looked just so,
With your blue eyes tender, your sweet voice low?
Yes, 'tis true I forgot.

You tempted me. Don't deny it. How so?
You are laughing at me—oh, take care, take care.
You still lead on. You're a flirt, I swear!
Yes you are, as you know.

Well, I'm going. Angry? Oh, no! but then
I'm sorry you're scared by a kiss, lady,
And I beg your pardon. What's that you say—
"Please to scare you again!"
—*Florence M. King, in Boston Courier.*

MISS CLARA (to young Featherly)—"Mamma and I were discussing a certain rule of table etiquette just before you came in, Mr. Featherly. Mamma thinks it is perfectly proper to take the last piece of bread on the plate, while I contend that to do so is violating a rule almost as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. You must decide for us, Mr. Featherly." Mamma—"Yes, Mr. Featherly, please do." Mr. Featherly—"Well—er—really, ladies, you place me in a somewhat embarrassing position. You see, I am only slightly acquainted with the Meades, and I've never even met the Persians."—*New York Times.*

An Old Family.

There is a peculiar family of people living a few miles from Adairsville. It consists of three members, but they have everything to themselves. Each has a cow which is milked by its owner. The husband has his own milk in pans, the wife the same, and the son takes care of his own. They have separate gardens, sell everything individually, enjoy their own tobacco, and can be seen hauling their own wood to burn.—*Savannah News.*

An American Tenor.

Proud Mother—Do you know, dear, I believe our baby will be a singer, perhaps a great tenor like Braggadocio or Campanini?

Tired Father—He strikes high C mighty often, if that's what you mean.

P. M.—Yes the tones are so sweet and shrill. I hope we will be able to have his voice cultivated in Europe.

T. F.—By Jove! good idea. Send him now.—*Philadelphia Call.*

UNITED STATES TERRITORY.

The Array of Foreign Possessions Which Are Ours by Right of Discovery.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Thousands upon thousands of the square miles of territory dominated by the Lion and Bear are entirely uninhabitable, including as they do most of the north polar regions of both hemispheres and arid deserts and steppes in other climes. The United States is nearly the equal of either empire in the extent of habitable area over which the spangled banner floats. And she, too, has great, almost limitless, areas of ice-covered continents and islands which are never counted as part of her landed possessions, and yet which she may quite as justly be credited with as Russia or England, with certain of their uninhabitable possessions in frozen zones. Few geographies show on their maps these foreign possessions of the United States, and a brief reference to them is likely to surprise the citizen who has been unaccustomed to contemplate the possessions of the American Union as hedged in by the bounds of her States and Territories.

But she can really make quite an array of foreign possessions, which are hers by the divine right of discovery, which has given to most of the powers of the earth their foreign dependencies. The voyages of Kane and subsequent American explorers thus gave the United States the whole northwestern portion of Greenland as far as discovered, and Grinnell Land on the opposite shore of Smith Sound. The famous statisticians, Behm and Wagner, give the area of the Greenland stretch of ice and glacier, known as Lincoln and Grant Land (from 78 degrees to 83 degrees) as 192,700 kilometers, and of Grinnell Land at 5,650. Wrangel Land has 66,100 kilometers. There are no estimates even of the area of the various islands north of Siberia discovered by the Jeannette, and it is doubtful if they do not belong to the New Siberian group, classed for many years as belonging to Russia.

The great American exploring expedition of 1840 discovered most of the vast ice-hedged coast of the Antarctic Continent, which has been roughly estimated to extend over 2,000,000 square miles. Some of the lands discovered by Commodore Wilkes have thus been estimated, the figures being in kilometers: Graham's Land, 100,000; Alexandra, 30,000; Wilkes, 165,000; Enderby, 28,000.

The following islands and groups in Polynesia belong to the United States: Barber, Palmyra, Prospect, Fanning, Christmas, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Swan, Pitt, McKean, Hull, and Enderby. The United States also owns the Bay of Pago Pago in the Samoan islands.

There are no obtainable statistics of any of these "foreign possessions," and the ordinary American citizen is quite content to think of the Union as embracing only the sweep of land from ocean to ocean and lakes to gulf, not even counting in frozen Alaska, and the girdle of Aleutian islands that span the Pacific Ocean. If other countries were but granted by geographers their equally "important" possessions, popular knowledge of respective areas would be greatly increased.

A Much-Used but Little-Known Wood.

"Did you ever wonder what knife-handles are made of?" asked a dealer in fancy woods of a New York reporter, as he hauled out a shapeless block from his store of spoils from many tropical forests. "Outside of bone and tortoise-shell and pearl, so-called, which every one recognizes, the majority of knife handles are made out of a close, fine-grained wood, about the name and pedigree of which 9,999 out of every 10,000 persons are ignorant. It is known to the trade as cocobola wood, and it comes in large quantities, millions of pounds a year, from Panama. It is of special value for knife-handles because of its close texture, freedom from knots and flaws, and consequent disinclination to split. Many well-known kinds of wood require varnishing and polishing and filling up of crevices before they attain the beauty for which they are famous. Of course that sort of thing can't be done in the case of knife-handles, and something must be used which doesn't require fixing up. Cocobola is rarely used for cabinet-making, because being a gummy wood, it doesn't glue well. The same qualities that make it of use in the manufacture of knife-handles render it valuable for the making of wind instruments like the flute. It comes to us in chunks, not in strips and planks like other woods. Sometimes these pieces will weigh 500 and 1,000 pounds, but generally much less than that. It costs 2½ cents a pound now, but before freights went down and the Isthmus was opened up so thoroughly it used to cost double that price."

It Balanced.

"What are you doing down town at this time of night?" asked one pedestrian of another, in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock at night.

"Been working at my books down at the office."

"What ailed 'em?"

"My cash account wouldn't balance. Old Smith was looking over the books this afternoon, and he said he'd give me till to-morrow noon to see that cash balanced cash-on-hand account."

"Can you find the error?"

"Oh, I've found it, and made everything balance. I brought $39.65 down from the house, you know!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

New single leather belting weighs nearly sixty pounds to the cubic foot, while a strip one foot long and one inch wide weighs 0.068 pound.

Why Jews Live so Long.

The *New England Medical Monthly* comments very favorably on the proverbially long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Pickard holds that this superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they cannot do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney strengthener, unless it is temperately partaken of and only the very best meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly, and thus keep up good digestion, and then again they are a holiday-loving and Sabbath-observing class—*Housekeeper.*

Tears.

Crocodile tears are things of ancient history, and tears produced with the aid of onions are equally well known, but it has remained for modern science to find a way to produce onion tears without betraying the presence of the aggressive onion itself. In fact, the aggressive onion need not be present at all. An essential oil is extracted from it which has all the tear-compelling qualities of the solid vegetable itself. One drop of this oil on a handkerchief is good for one flood of tears, two drops produce a persistent fit of sobbing, and three drops an appearance of utter abandonment to consuming grief.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Maryland, My Maryland.

Maryland legislators, who are always alive to the public interests, have indorsed the new discovery, Red Star Cough Cure, because it contains neither morphia nor opium, and always cures. The price is only 25 cents.

An interesting comparison in the mechanical work of past and present times is presented in the claim made by James Watt, namely, that he had attained remarkable accuracy in boring a cylinder of a steam engine and fitting its piston so closely that "the thickness of a half-crown could not be introduced between them," and the fact that standard gauges are now made that show errors of but 1-100,000 of an inch, and work is positively exacted to 1-50,000 of an inch. Such accurate work is not, however, generally necessary, except in the construction of gauges, these standard gauges being the means provided for keeping or producing within proper, useful, and practical bounds thousands of pieces of the same size and shape, in which oftentimes a certain amount of variation is allowed, both plus and minus. A certain amount of looseness is to be allowed, for instance, in the fit of journals and bearings, the amount to be determined according to the length and size of the journal; but this variation is to be referred to some particular gauge as a standard, hence the value of accuracy in the latter.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1886 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1886 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Experiments with the Phelps method of telegraphing to and from trains in motion continue to be made with satisfactory success; but Mr. Edison has a method which dispenses with the insulated line between the rails. According to the report, Mr. Edison says: "By putting up this tinfoil-covered board lengthwise on the top of each car I can catch a message from the wire strung on poles thirty-five feet off, and can fling an answer back to the wires of any sort. The secret of it is in the machine for transmitting. When I was investigating what I called the 'etheric force' a few years ago, I accidentally discovered certain curious properties of static electricity. These I have now applied. The process is very inexpensive, as three men could equip a road 300 miles long for $1,000 in three or four days. It seems certain that its adoption will be general, so that every train will be run from headquarters, and every passenger will be accessible to his friends."

* * * Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate diseases. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Every cloud has a silver lining; but it is not so with solid silver water-pitchers. They are nickel-plated.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Reed's Piano Factory.

The upper floors of Reed's Temple of Music, on State street, Chicago, have been turned into a piano factory. Two pianos finished there last week, of extra size and original design, are pronounced the best-toned and best-finished pianos ever seen in our city. The Reed & Sons pianos are obtaining a splendid reputation also for durability.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This fire-framed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Best, easiest to use, and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 50c.

ARE HAIR PINS INJURIOUS?

The largest percentage of neuralgic headache seems to be among ladies, and most certainly they have a cause. Some have attributed it to the hair being tightly drawn over the head and held in place by hair-pins; in this way the nerves of the scalp are irritated and neuralgia caused. Relief is sometimes experienced by removing the hair-pins, but it is only temporary.

J. P. Mallette, of the Mallette & Raymond Manufacturing Company, No. 329 South Canal street, Chicago, tells as follows how his wife was completely cured of neuralgia:

"Yes, she was sick off and on for a long time, but a half bottle of Athlophoros cured her so that she has not suffered any since. When it was first recommended to her she would not get it, as she was always opposed to taking any kind of patent medicine. But as the treatment she was under gave her no relief, I insisted on her trying Athlophoros. After using half a bottle the neuralgia was gone, and has not returned since. I told a gentleman at the Walnut House, Greencastle, Ind., where I was stopping, to get a bottle, and if it did not cure the intense suffering that he was enduring he could have the cost of the medicine added to my hotel bill."

"Well, did it cure him?"

"Yes; it cured him at once. I have recommended it to at least fifty different persons, and in every case that I know about it has always given the same good results."

James D. Gibbin, room 33, No. 125 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., is enthusiastic in his praise of the medicine that has cured him of his rheumatism after he had tried in vain many different remedies as well as physicians.

"It was inflammatory rheumatism that had a firm hold on me," he says. "Many times it laid me aside from my business, confining me to the house and many times to my bed. Medicine did me no good. It looked as if I was doomed to suffer on without any relief."

"How did you come to use Athlophoros, Mr. Gibbin?"

"It was in this way. My occupation being that of a traveling man, I had the opportunity of coming in contact with many rheumatic sufferers, and consequently was recommended to use all the leading remedies on the market, many of which I used with no benefit whatever. During my trips to Beaver Dam, Wis., I became acquainted with a lady who was a confirmed invalid from rheumatism. She could not walk at the time I first met her, but was rolled around in an invalid chair. Whenever I went there we always compared notes on the rheumatic question. One day last winter I was astonished to find her walking around and well from the rheumatism. Upon inquiry as to how she got well she said Athlophoros had done the work. Knowing what a wonderful cure this was, as her case was a very severe one, I at once commenced using the medicine myself. The relief and cure was very quick."

"How much did you take in all?"

"Four bottles."

"Have you had any return of the complaint?"

"Not at all."

If you can not get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

"Voltagal" on Electricity.

The Passenger Department of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway announce the publication of a new and valuable work—whose scope and intent is best expressed on its title-page, which reads as follows: "Voltagal, Genius of Electricity; or, Ned Benson's Adventures and Talk with One of the Genii," by "A MAN" of the Rock Island Route—respectfully dedicated to the Boys and Girls of America, by the General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It is an appropriate sequel to Watt-Stephens on steam and its uses, which attained such a popularity a year ago. It is a carefully written pamphlet of 80 pages, elegantly printed, and will be sent to any applicant on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps. Address

E. St. John,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent C., R. I. & P. Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

A Hundred Years might be spent in search of a remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever, without finding the equal of Ely's Cream Balm. It is applied with the finger. Being pleasant and safe, it supersedes the use of all liquids and snuffs. Its effect is magical. It relieves at once and cures many cases which baffle physicians. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Catarrhal Headache.

I think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever saw. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt so well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headaches two or three times a week, but since using the Balm have only had one, and that, was very light compared with former ones.—J. A. Alcorn, Agent U. P. R. R. Co., Eaton, Colo.

I have been in the retail drug and prescription business here since 1851, and can positively say that no preparation for rheumatism and neuralgia has created as great a demand as Athlophoros. J. S. Powell, druggist, Hooperston, Ill.

Why go limping around with your boots run over when Lyon's Heel Stiffeners will keep them straight.

A Pitiful Sight.

What sadder sight can be imagined than that of a noble man, whom the world can ill afford to spare, stricken down in the prime of a useful life by consumption. Thousands are yearly filling consumptives' graves who might be saved by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a positive cure for consumption in its early stages. It is the best alterative and pectoral in the world. All druggists.

When a bachelor says he is single from choice it makes him mad to ask him why the girls made choice of some other fellow.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Man's inhumanity to woman makes countless thousands mourn, would be an applicable rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskilled physicians and quacks. Naturally modest, she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regarding some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarrassment can be avoided and a cure effected by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" of your druggist, and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

"This is my coat of alms," said a tramp, tapping the ragged garment the deacon of a church had just given him.—*Merchant Traveler.*

There is scarcely a disease of the human system, acute or chronic, which Vinegar Bitters will not retard and lessen, and ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will cure. In large doses the Bitters is cathartic and tonic; in moderate doses it is a tonic, a gentle purgative, invigorator, and corrector of the blood.

Why is the world like a piano? Because it is full of sharps and flats.

RED STAR COUGH CURE
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Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
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Vinegar Bitters, a purgative and tonic, purifies the blood, strengthens the liver and kidneys, and will restore health, however lost.

Vinegar Bitters is the best remedy discovered for promoting digestion, curing headache and increasing the vital powers.

Vinegar Bitters assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Vinegar Bitters is the great disease preventer, and stands at the head of all family remedies. No house should ever be without it.

Vinegar Bitters cures Malarial, Bilious and other fevers, diseases of the Heart, Liver and Kidneys, and a hundred other painful disorders.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be in the hands of every child and youth in the country.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R.H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., N. Y.

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AGENTS wanted in every city and town for Ladies' Favorite Crocheting Wheel. Will sell in every household. Two dozen ordered upon receipt of $1. *Sample* 10c. Novelty Wheel Co., 24 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
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STRICTLY PURE.
Contains No Opium in Any Form.
ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM
The BEST and CHEAPEST
COUGH AND CROUP
REMEDY.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!
IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES,
Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.
The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.
Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1.00 bottles.
Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
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Wagon, Buggy or Sleigh

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HOTCHKIN CARRIAGE WORKS
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The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.
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In every land is subject to
Coughs, Croup & Whooping Cough.

American (Indian),
THEIR PARENTS TO
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TAKE IN TIME
Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
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These Discs represent the opposite sides of
B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS'
Capsicum Cough Drops
for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.
(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)
They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.
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When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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All of John B. Alden's publications, the cheapest and best line of books ever offered to the people of Charlevoix. Just the thing for a handsome present.

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Respectfully, G. W. CROUTER.

CARLYLE ON SLAVERY.

Unpublished Letters Written to a Virginian Before the War.

The following very characteristic letters from Mr. Carlyle are now published for the first time, says *Harper's Magazine* for October. They were addressed to Judge Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, in response to letters and pamphlets received from him; and the second letter is the most complete, serious, and restrained expression of Carlyle's view of American slavery that we have seen. * * * The chief letter was written in 1850, when Carlyle was publishing the "Latter Day Pamphlets," his most direct and vigorous and biting onslaught upon "Sir Jabesh Windbag," and "government by-talk" in England—the sharp awakening cry of a strong man in "a blatant land" who felt that he was in a minority of one. It was the year of the passage of the fugitive slave law in this country, the darkest and ungriest hour of the tremendous anti-slavery agitation. The letter was written to a Virginian, a slaveholder, a man of high character, of ability and accomplishment, and of eminent official position, who had recently delivered a speech at the southern convention, which met at Nashville in 1850.

CHELSEA, London, 25th October, 1846.—SIR: The New York booksellers have duly forwarded to me a few days ago, your volumes of "Lectures," for which I beg to return you many thanks. The candid, ardent, and manful spirit which shines everywhere thro' these Discourses renders the Gift welcome in itself, and as a token of your kind feelings toward me still more so.

I have always said of America, in looking at its books, meliora latent; the best meaning of America has not yet come to words (or even to thought)—it is but still struggling to come! And surely, if it be true, as one sometimes prophesies, that huge changes lie not far ahead in your republic as elsewhere, whosoever has in his heart a clear word longing for utterance, ought to do his best to utter it. With many thanks and good wishes, yours very sincerely, T. CARLYLE.

To Prof. Tucker, etc.

CHELSEA, London, 21 October, 1850.—DEAR SIR: Your letter and pamphlets have duly reached me; for which accept my acknowledgments. The style, both of what you write and of what you have spoken, invites a considerate perusal, and such accordingly you have had from me. If it were in [illegible] to forward, in the way you [illegible] hat I find to be right and [illegible] nst in your endeavors, sure- [illegible] ot neglect it. But that, I [illegible] little likely, in the present [illegible] flairs, as of yours! Our [illegible] 5 street," as the present [illegible], is still at a great dis- [illegible] ark as we are in regard [illegible] you rather exaggerate [illegible] mporance as to your es- sential position in that big controversy. I find it a settled conviction among rational Englishmen, which they frequently express in a careless way, that the southern states must ultimately feel driven to separate themselves from the northern, in which result there is not felt here to be anything treasonous or otherwise horrible: our grand shortcoming is that we regard the matter as one in which we have no concern, or a much smaller one than the fact might indicate if we would look at it—that, in short, the rational class, on this, as on some other subjects, is at present a dull and lukewarm one, and that Exeter hall, having all the talk to itself, a windy, foolish, and otherwise inconsiderable minority (for such I really take it to be, even by a count of the heads, if you insisted on having any degree of sense in them) usurps the name and figure of England in treating of this matter. Perhaps now at last the dumb sense of the country does begin to stir and growl a kind of inarticulate contradiction to the platforms; but I foresee it will be a long time, such is the complicated depth of this emancipation question, and such the general numb bewilderment of men's minds before the wise result be insisted on with emphasis and get the majority in its favor.

For you and other men of sense and manfulness of spirit who stand in the very coil of negro complications and feel practically that you must retain command of your servants or else quit your place and task in the world, I find it natural that you should in silence resolve to front all extremities rather than yield to an extrinsic demand of that nature, however big-voiced and pretentious it became, in which quarrel, too, what can I say except 'God stand by the right,' which I clearly perceive you in part are!

But, alas, the question is deep as the foundations of society, and will not be settled this long while. For the cry about emancipation, so well pleased with itself on humanity platforms, is but the keynote of that huge anarchic roar now rising from all nations, for good reasons, too—which tends to abolish all mastership and obedience whatsoever in this world, and to render society impossible among the sons of Adam. And I doubt we have hardly got to the crisis of that yet—at least among speakers in England I find myself in a painful minority of one in regard to it—and after the crisis, when the minority shall have even become considerable, I feel too well what a task will lie ahead of them. It is truly time that each brave man consulted solemnly his own most religious oracles on the subject, and stood piously prepared to do whatever God's mandate he felt to be laid on him in regard to it.

Give me leave, in my dim light, but in my real sympathy with your affairs, to hint another thought I have. It is that this clamor from your "Exeter hall" and ours, which few persons can regard with less reverence than I, was nevertheless a thing necessary. My notion is that the relation of the white man to the black is not at present a just one according to the law of the eternal, and tho' "abolition" is by no means the way to remedy it, and would be a "remedy" equivalent to killing it (as I believe), yet, beyond all question, remedied it must be, and peace upon it is not possible till a remedy be found, and begins to be visibly applied. "A servant hired for life instead of by the day or month;" I have often wondered that wise and just men in your region (of whom I believe there are many) had not come upon a great many methods, or at least some methods better than those yet in use, of justly enunciating this relation, and relieving such asperities of it as become intolerable. Have you, for example, a law by which a negro, on producing a certain sum of money possible for the thrift and foresight of a superior negro, can demand his Freedom? I could conceive many other laws and practices not quite in use at present, but nm at the bottom of my paper and must end. I shall say only, the negro question will be left in peace when God Almighty's law about it is (with tolerable approximation) actually found out and practiced; and never till then. Might this also be a word to the wise! With many regards and true wishes, yours sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

To the Hon. Beverly Tucker, Williamsburg, Va., United States.

Killed by Mosquitoes.

Mr. Murray, in a letter from Denver to Professor Baird, describes what he saw under the shade of some willows skirting a shallow place in a creek. A small swarm of mosquitoes was circling over the water, where some fresh-hatched mountain trout were readily discernable. Every few minutes the baby trout would rise to the surface of the water and remain there an instant, with the tip of the head exposed. A mosquito would at once alight upon the shining spot and transfix the trout by inserting its proboscis, or bill, into the brain of the fish, which apparently was completely paralyzed and unable to escape. The persecutor would not relax his grip, but holding its victim as in a vise would extract all the vital juices from the trout's body. When this was done the dead trout would turn over on its back and float down the stream. The observer witnessed the murder of twenty trout under the willows in the course of half an hour by these Western mosquitoes, each victim being sucked dry in his lifeless shell.—*The American Angler.*

Hide dealers and tanners complain of barbed wire fences on the ground that they inflict the severest injuries upon hides—injuries not easily discoverable until it is too late.

ENRICH THE BLOOD.

HAMILTON'S GERMAN BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. Especially indigestion, dyspepsia, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, &c. They enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, and give new life to the nerves. They act like a charm in the digestive organs, remove all dyspeptic symptoms, and whenever the stomach is weak or there is a general loss of physical vigor, these Bitters are just what you need Only 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

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Yet found for cramps, colic, stitch in side or back, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c., is HAMILTON'S JAMACIA GINGER TONIC AND PAIN CURE. Bound on with hot wet cloths it never fials to cure. For dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, flatulence, diarrhœa, dysentery, heartburn, sour stomach, &c., it is unequalled. Warranted to cure. Try it. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

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Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35pm	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20	9 20	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cross	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 20
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 08	11 50	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 47	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 34	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 55pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 55	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 20
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 10	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 25
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cross	.....	4 15	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 20	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 20	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 10pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 10pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

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When you are caught, I will make you mine!
But till you are caught, I must follow;
And after your tiny, dancing feet,
And your gay, shy smile so sooney sweet,
Up hill and over hollow,
With a call and a cry, don't doubt but I
Shall fly,—like the swift-winged swallow!

Tiptoe, dainty fine!
Now you are caught, and you are mine!
My little lass—I've caught her!
She laughs and pouts and hides her face,
She springs away with an agile grace
The darning birds have taught her;
But I must not miss my lord-earned kiss!
Like this!—my bonnie daughter!

Oh, ay! Away, away!
What can the parting mother say?
Why,—now she is last, and I hold her!
I kiss her blue eyes and sunny hair,
Her dimpled arm and her cheek so fair;
To my loving heart I fold her!
And then I swing the captured thing,
With a 'swing!—swung!—swing!' to my shoulder!"
—C. L. D., in St. Nicholas for October.

THE IMMIGRANT'S STORY.

Police Court Scene.

BY SIGISMUND.

A voice calling the name of "Jane Le Croix" resounded through the dilapidated corridors of one of our police courts one morning last week. The variegated audience that graces the judge's entertainments were startled by the peculiar manner in which the calling of Jane Le Croix fell upon their ears. Where it came from, none could tell. The clerk looked as innocent as a sphinx, and as silent as a Gen. Grant. None dreamed that from behind the stern and placid mask that hides his mind from human eye came the voice that called the next unfortunate from the bull pen of the police court.

"Jane Le Croix," echoed the policeman, as he opened the door of the bull pen.

Out stepped a creature, in shape a woman, but her eye appeared so much like that of an enraged bull, just leaping into a Spanish bull ring, that one doubted in what grade to place her between human and demon. Her face was once beautiful; it was now temptingly bold; dark eyes, surrounded by bloodshot eyelids; eye lashes that would sway ordinary men from the right road; hair black as night between two flashes of lightning, like a mountain torrent flowed in waves over a neck that would serve for a model for Venus. As she stepped out of the bull pen she folded her arms and looked at his honor, then at the crowd with a peculiar defiance that can only come from desperate misfortune, a kind of bravado that human wrecks assume when no friends are present to witness their degradation.

"Step up to the bar of the court; guilty, or not guilty?" again came from the lips of the clerk.

"Guilty of what, you please?" says Jane, marching up before his honor.

The judge eyed her through his glasses for a moment, and was preparing to hurl a section of his peculiar wrath on her head, for the contemptuous manner in which she came before the judicial bench, when something in her brazen defiance appeared unnatural to his experienced eye. It was like hate on the face of a Madonna; in a moment the judge departed and the man leaned over the rail and said: "My child, you are playing a part that nature never intended you for; you are a stranger to this court and should be a stranger to the vocation that brings you here."

At the words "my child" the muscles of her face relaxed and the quivering lips indicated that the judge's words were carrying the mind of the culprit away from the bar of a police court; she looked at the judge, yet, far beyond him, as he continued, her lips trembled, her parched eyes were supplying the water that had been a stranger to them. Unfolding her arms she pressed her hands to her burning temples. The judge was becoming affected, but continued: "I have no doubt a vacant chair stands like a skeleton in the family circle that mourns your absence. The thoughts of that family no doubt are occasionally clinging to the hopes that your childhood gave birth to, but that vacant chair, like a dismantled parapet, plainly indicates the crumbling away of that family circle. The fond kiss of a mother——"

Here the unfortunate culprit groaned, as if in the most intense agony. At the word "Mother" she pressed her hands still more to her head, turned her face upwards, convulsively running her fingers through her flowing hair, she suddenly pulled the hair over and pressed it close to her face, as if to hide it from somebody, then bowed low her body and wept as though her heart would break.

"The impression of the fond kiss of a mother," continued the judge, "should never leave the lips of a daughter. The kind advice and virtuous teachings that evidently came from the mother that gave you birth must have received some terrible shock to permit you to wander into the fold of a class whose recompense here is death and whose reward hereafter is death! death!!"

The judge, the policeman, and even the clerk was affected at the intense grief that Jane Le Croix now writhed in.

The court paused. In a few moments Jane Le Croix drew a long breath, lifted her head and brushed back the hair that covered her face, which showed evidence of a complete revolution. Instead of the brazen, defiant look of the hopeless Magdalene, the face of a weary pilgrim overburdened with woe, looked up at the judge. In a sweet voice she said:

"You will excuse me from this unusual outburst of feeling, but the words 'my child' coming from your lips were the first home words I have heard for eight years; I thought my heart proof against kind words, particularly coming from man; but now they have tore open the crust of crime that encased my heart. When you pictured the vacant chair, the breach in the family circle, all! all! came up before me like a vision, and when the word 'mother' dropped from your lips I thought a fond but scrutinizing eye of a dear mother looked from that vision down into my guilty heart. Then it was that I hid my face, and like a balm to the lips of the wounded, a stirred up tempest burst its barriers, my heart opened. These tears have brought more ease to this aching head than it has known for many a year. To be changed from what I was to what I am has been so sudden that I scarce know myself.

"From the bottom of my heart I thank you for calling me to reason, and for the first moment approaching to happiness I have known in eight years. To convince you that those tears come from an almost broken heart, permit me, in a few words, to trace the dark and thorny path that brings me before your honor. You judge me right when you say I am playing a part that I never was intended for.

"I was born in one of the loveliest vales in Munster, Ireland. Young and educated well, I had some reason to be proud of the attention paid to me by the farmers' sons of my native village. I was the oldest of my brothers and sisters, but the silent but deep affection of a kind father and mother watched with pride the growing promises that my youth gave birth to. In an unlucky hour the landlord's son visited our village; I attracted his attention. Oh! what fervent maledictions could I pour out on the whole landlord race, root and spawn, for the curse they have been to my country and people. How many a white virgin soul they have started on the broad road to hell, God alone knows. Of course he used such means as best suited him to get me to return his lascivious love; my nature revolted. I made a confidant of my mother, who in turn told my father. His mind was made up at once, as he was in no condition to brook the displeasure of the landlord, being behind in his rent, and knowing well that a struggle with him would end in poverty for the entire family; fearing, under such circumstances that I would be in danger, he determined I should leave the country. In a week I was ready; in three weeks I was in Philadelphia. The world seemed so new to me that I knew not whether it was grief or joy that throbbed around my heart. I soon got in charge of the linen room of ——— hotel. For a few months I was happy; I had weekly letters from home. My father was preparing with the family to come to America. The proprietor of the hotel treated me with marked kindness. In my innocence I did not distinguish true kindness from attentions that were paid to me, for reasons that were hid behind the mask of this scorpion devil. I was invited to the parlor one night. I went; other women were there, God, what kind? I was offered wine, I refused, was pressed, and fearing I would be considered rude, I tasted—would that it was poison. From that moment until morning I knew not what happened; when I awoke I found the sun high in the heavens, and I in a strange bedroom. I lifted my aching head, and the proprietor of the hotel lifted the curtains to speak to me. In a moment everything flashed through my mind; at once I felt a singular sensation, my head reeled, and I could but see the surrounding objects in an indistinct manner. I pressed my hands on my painful eye balls and through the mist tried to bridge the void that lay between my family and me.

"It seemed as though some winged devil had dragged me from the abode of virtue and separated me by thousands of miles from those I heretofore knew. I wept and wept; I could not pray; I threw myself on my knees and cursed my betrayer; I begged that the weight of the outraged virtue might press on his conscience and be to him an eternal nightmare in this and the next world. For a while I was his toy; soon he tired of me. I had lost track of my family. Picking up the papers one day I saw that my father was in Philadelphia, and looking for me. That night I fled from the city, like one that was doomed. I wandered from city to city, avoiding the homes of virtue, and herding with the unclean.

Memory, that flowery path that carpets the thorny road of misfortune to the poor and virtuous was to me a curse. I drowned it in the bottle; reason and thought I tried to drown but they would not down. Oh, God! if I could but pour the feelings of my soul into the ears of the young and virtuous—few, very few, would be tempted by the tinseled and bedaubed surrounding that lure the innocent under the guise of pleasure, to have them really live in a burning hell. I tried to get out of the circle, but some invisible influence held me back. Self-destruction floated before my vision, but I dared not. I drank—drank, hoping to make a life that I hated oblivious. I was mad, and wallowed in all kinds of excesses, fearing a return of reason. In this manner I have lived for eight years. O, sir, have pity on me and save me from myself; punish me, send me to some place where the eye of a man will not see me. I wish you could hide me from God's!"

While she was speaking to the judge the crowd of spectators gathered around the judicial railing. So absorbed had his honor become in her story that it was only when she had finished that he noticed the situation. Immediately the man departed and the Judge rapped on his desk and in a very severe manner called upon the policeman to rid the court of such familiarity. Even the clerk soliloquized over the remarkable incident. After the crowd had relegated to their normal condition, the judge remanded Jane to the care of a policeman to be put in communication with the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

In an after conversation, she acknowledged that Jane Le Croix was an assumed name. She confided her true name to his honor, who entered into communication with her father, where the weary wanderer found rest on that bosom where the worst of crimes can be forgiven, on repentance, and a father gladdened by learning of the whereabouts of his long-lost daughter.

Poisonous Plants.

The progress of the series of lectures on botany and sylvaculture by Prof. Rothrock in Horticultural hall, Fairmount park, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is being marked with increased attendance, the lecture-room becoming quite crowded. The subject selected for yesterday's lecture was "Flowering Plants to Be Avoided."

"Plants may be poisonous by one's proximity to them, by touching them, or by being taken into the stomach," said the lecturer. "The manchiniel of the West Indies is nearly as poisonous as the fabled upas tree of Java. Plants containing acrid or poisonous properties come largely from the tropics. This is true of spices, also; while, on the other hand, the plants of the polar regions are deficient in these active qualities. One of our most popular groups of plants is the buttercup, but many of these are sufficiently acrid to produce blisters when applied to the skin. The poisonous sumac is probably the most dangerous of all our plants which poison by proximity."

The lecturer then described the two species of sumac as the climbing and the swamp sumac. "Avoid all sumac which has not red berries and you will be safe from poison. The common horse-chestnut is used in Europe as food for the horses and cattle; but the small horse-chestnut of the south, the "buckeye," is claimed to be poisonous. The laburnum or gold chain, which grows twelve feet high in our gardens, is exceedingly dangerous, as its roots, which taste like licorice, are apt to tempt children to chew it. On one occasion fifty-eight children were poisoned at the Forest Hill school in England by eating it." Among other plants named by Prof. Rothrock as containing in a greater or less degree poisonous qualities were the water hemlock, digitalis, aconite, and the common pokeweed.

"Dr. Darlington," continued the lecturer, "states that he has known pies to be made of the pokeberry and eaten without injurious results, while, on the other hand, a southern physician has known evil consequences from eating pokeberries."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

CALENDAR FOR 1886.

1886	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thurs.	Friday	Saturd.	1886	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thurs.	Friday	Saturd.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	July	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Sept.	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	...	...
Apr.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Nov.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Dec.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Joseph Wilkins, formerly agent of the Michigan Central Road at Buffalo, has been sentenced to five years in the Auburn penitentiary for embezzlement.

At Mount Vernon, N Y., a laborer named Thomas Donohue was so firmly grasped by a mad dog that the aid of two men was required to choke him into relaxing his hold.

For the last week the imports of merchandise at New York, exclusive of dry goods, were valued at nearly $6,500,000.

A fire at Georgetown, Mass., burned thirteen business places and a residence, the losses aggregating $80,000. Two men were killed by falling walls, and five others were injured.

Mahlon Hulrizer, who went to the war from a Jersey town twenty-one years ago, and has since been mourned as among the dead, returned to his parents on Christmas night. He owns large beds of nitrate in Peru.

At the gate of General Grant's tomb, on Christmas Day, the widow and her son Frederick placed a wreath of flowers. A white-haired veteran from Galena obtained permission to touch it with his lips, but a lady vainly offered the guard $10 for a single flower.

Work at the Nanticoke, Pa., colliery, where the recent accident occurred, burying nearly thirty men, has been abandoned. The company will recompense the relatives. The victims are doubtless buried deeply beneath sand, culm, and rock, and can never be found.

WESTERN.

The trouble resulting from the removal of a Polish Catholic priest in Detroit by the Bishop resulted in a tragedy. Sunday last the church was closed against the congregation, who, augmented in number by other Poles, made threatening demonstrations against houses of the Bishop's friends. Some shooting occurred, one man was instantly killed, and others were injured.

The Seney syndicate, represented by ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, intends to purchase at foreclosure sale the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road.

The real-estate transactions in Chicago for the year amounted to about $48,000,000 and the value of buildings erected was $20,000,000, the number of residences being 1,057.

Patrick F. Murphy, ex-Mayor of Omaha, died in that city after a brief illness from some mysterious malady which affected his whole family.

Mannix, the assignee of the Purcell estate of Cincinnati, is charged with a defalcation of $300,000. Gov. Hoadly is one of his bondsmen. A criminal prosecution is threatened.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, liquor-dealer was enjoined from selling liquor pending the hearing of the case against him under the nuisance provision of the prohibitory law, and his place was closed. The other dealers are packing up and preparing to leave the city.

The international billiard tournament in Chicago ended in the winning of the championship by Jacob Schaefer. He has been matched with Vignaux to play six nights in New York, within forty days, for $2,500.

In the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco a decision was rendered in the case of Sharon vs. Hill to the effect that the marriage of the parties was invalid on the ground that the signatures to the marriage contract had been forged.

A fresh outbreak occurred in the congregation of St. Albert's Polish Catholic Church, at Detroit, Mich. Col. Larned, a well-known lawyer, was almost killed by a stone, thrown by one of a mob of 3,000 enraged Poles. The crowd almost completely demolished a grocery, belonging to a man who was a member of a faction to which they were hostile.

Thomas King, a laborer residing in Cologne street, Chicago, went home to supper on Christmas eve and found his wife intoxicated. The neighbors heard a violent quarrel, and the next day found that King had killed and his wife had been beaten to death. The murderer was arrested and admitted that he struck the woman with a chair. He has served in the British army, and once kept a saloon in Washington.

An infernal machine was found on the doorstep of the $200,000 mansion of Judge Lambert Tree, at No. 94 Cass street, Chicago. A policeman took the tin can of nitro-glycerine to the Lake Front and exploded it, boring a hole in the earth two feet in diameter. The scheme bears evidence that its author was an ignorant crank.

Chicago elevators contain 14,459,855 bushels of wheat, 1,921,998 bushels of corn, 252,453 bushels of oats, 200,377 bushels of rye, and 223,220 bushels of barley; total, 17,156,903 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 15,419,736 bushels a year ago.

SOUTHERN.

A gentleman in Chattanooga desires to find the rightful owner of a cane cut by Andrew Jackson and presented by him to a friend named Mullenbrink. The relic was found on the battlefield of Lookout Mountain.

Fire at Artesia, Miss., destroyed every store in the place.

Mrs. Lucinda Helm, widow of the late Governor John Helm, of Kentucky, died at Elizabethtown, Ky., aged seventy-six years.

Miss Carrie Boyer, a local belle of Gainestown, Clarke County, Ala., was murdered within sight of her home by a negro named Aleck Reed, who attempted to outrage her. When the news was made public all the county hastened in pursuit of the murderer. He was discovered in hiding at Tompkinsville by a white man and two negroes, and carried back to Gainestown. He confessed the crime, and declared that he had been guilty of outrage in Mississippi also. After his confession was heard he was escorted to the spot where he had murdered Miss Boyer, which was a short distance from town and in a lonely and deserted wood. Here the murderer, screaming and shouting, was tied to a stake, and a fire built around him. He writhed and twisted in it but a few minutes, when death came to his rescue. A number of negroes witnessed his burning.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says a bill is to be introduced in Congress to lend the name of the Government to the International Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1892, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

A relief steamer will be sent by the Government in search of the whaler Amethyst, carrying a crew of forty men, supposed to have been cast away in Behrings Sea.

Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, in view of the almost universal comment as to his policy, has felt constrained to issue a new series of regulations for registers, receivers, and special agents of the Land Office, which have just been promulgated. They modify in many important particulars his recent sweeping orders. They provide that homestead or pre-emption claimants who have made bona fide settlements upon public lands, and who are living upon, cultivating, and improving the same in accordance with the law, with the intention of acquiring title thereto, shall be permitted to cut and remove from the portion to be cleared for cultivation so much timber as is actually necessary for that purpose, or for buildings, fences, or other improvements on the land entered. In clearing for cultivation, should there be a surplus of timber, the entry-men may dispose of such surplus; but it is not allowable to denude the land of its timber for the purpose of sale and speculation before the title has been conveyed by patent.

POLITICAL.

Washington telegram: "Mr. Evarts, in his New York interview, has not chosen to affirm or deny the report that upon the reassembling of the Senate he will make a speech upon the silver question which will much resemble that of Senator Beck. It is reported here that Senator Evarts is going to charge in his speech that but for the attitude of the Arthur administration the Silver Commission to Europe, of which he was a member, could have secured an international agreement which would have solved the silver question and given the United States all the advantages that such an arrangement can bring."

It is reported that Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, holds that under the tenure-of-office act the President cannot remove an official without the consent of the Senate, and in case the Senate refuses to confirm nominations made to succeed suspended officials the latter are restored to office until their successors are confirmed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor Brooks announces the discovery of a comet in the constellation of Aquila, which in the early evening is low in the southwest.

In reply to a dispatch from Secretary Bayard counseling efforts to prevent violence, in relation to the threatened expulsion of the Chinese, Governor Stoneman, of California, sent a dispatch saying that, as to the proper method of preserving good order in that State, he was capable of performing that duty "without gratuitous suggestions" from the Chinese Minister to the Secretary of State.

Amelia Sheehan, of New York, once noted as an oarswoman, has been rendered insane by the action of drugs used for the purpose of bleaching her hair.

FOREIGN.

The Greek Chamber has sanctioned the raising of loans for war purposes.

Efforts to adjust the difficulty between the Cork Steam-Packet Company and the Cattle-Dealers' Association have failed.

In a political riot at Limerick, Ireland, where both sexes used sticks, stones and guns, no less than twenty persons were dangerously wounded. The police failed to restore order until two hours had elapsed.

The prediction is made by the London *Economist* that the Americans will not permit much gold to be shipped until the silver question has been settled. A Berlin banker placed a Russian gold loan of 20,000,000 rubles, for which the subscriptions were ten times that amount. A Chinese railway loan of £35,000,000 is being negotiated by the discount company.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

Paris dispatch: The four Newark children, Austin Fitzgerald, Patsy Ryan, Willie Lane, and Patrick Reynolds, who have been under treatment by M. Pasteur, will leave for home Sunday next. They are all well. Kaufmann received his first inoculation at half-past 11 this morning. He continues confident and in good spirits.

The creditors of the King of Bavaria have petitioned for a distrain of his goods, but the General of the Army has forbidden bailiffs to take any such action.

The value of the crops in Ireland this year reached nearly £1,670,000. This is largely above the average for the last decade.

The Municipal Council of Cork will try the experiment of erecting seventy-four cottages for laborers, to be rented for half a crown per week.

Gen. Booth, of London, in asking for $30,000 for the expenses of the Salvation Army for 1886, states that he will not publish the accounts of past years.

The following is the visible supply of grain, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange: Wheat, 58,431,813 bushels; corn, 8,320,695 bushels.

Mobile (Ala.) dispatch: "By the explosion of the boilers of the Gulf City Oil Works, ten men were killed or injured. Morris Wallace, Willie Black, Daniel Jackson and Peter Chastein were burned to death. Israel Brassey was fatally scalded and has since died. Archer Hicks, fireman, and J. S. Staunton were fatally injured, and F. P. Jones was fatally scalded. Richard Hunter and William Borden were also seriously injured. The explosion is attributed to lack of water in the boiler. It occurred just after midnight. The whistle had just blown for lunch or the casualties might have been greater."

The Hon. E. A. Jones, a well-known Tennessee politician, died at Hot Springs, Ark.

James E. Bailey, who succeeded Andrew Johnson as Senator from Tennessee, died at Clarksville in that State.

Two organ-grinders in New Orleans, leaned against an electric-light pole in St. Charles street. One was killed instantly and the other had his head burned to a crisp.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* banqueted its correspondents, scribes to the number of 350 being present from different sections of the Union. The traveling and incidental expenses were furnished by the paper.

Secretary Manning has issued a call for $10,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, interest to cease Feb. 1.

In regard to the project to erect a monument to the memory of Vice President Hendricks President Cleveland has written to Senator Voorhees indorsing the plan and hoping that he may be permitted to aid in the undertaking.

About a month ago John T. Morton, of Arkansas, was appointed, through the Civil Service Commission, to a thousand-dollar position in the Postoffice Department. Nothing was known of him except that he was a school teacher, and the result of his examination had been entirely satisfactory, and when, the other day, a colored man presented himself everybody was surprised. He is the first colored man appointed to a clerkship in that office.

Engineer Loring, of the navy, will shortly make a proposition to the assignees of John Roach to give the Puritan a new dock trial. The vessel has had one dock trial, which was not in all respects satisfactory, and some changes in her machinery have since been made.

Pork tenderloin, imperfectly cooked, has caused trichinasis in the bodies of Frank M. Westerfield and wife, of Wilmette, Ill. Both are suffering terribly.

William C. Page, attired in the habiliments of a widow, was arrested upon his arrival at St. Louis. He was railway and express agent at Golden City, Mo., stole a money package containing $6,000, and, dressing himself in a suit of his wife's clothing, skipped.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$5.00	@	7.25
Hogs	3.75	@	4.25
Wheat—No. 1 White	.94	@	.95
No. 2 Red	.92½	@	.93½
Corn—No. 2	.49	@	.50
Oats—White	.37	@	.42
Pork—Mess	9.75	@	10.25
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@	5.60
Good Shipping	4.25	@	5.10
Common	3.25	@	4.00
Hogs	3.50	@	4.00
Flour—Extra Spring	4.75	@	5.50
Choice Winter	4.50	@	5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	.81	@	.81½
Corn—No. 2	.37	@	.37½
Oats—No. 2	.27	@	.28
Rye—No. 2	.59	@	.60
Barley—No. 2	.64	@	.66
Butter—Choice Creamery	.30	@	.33
Fine Dairy	.20	@	.24
Cheese—Full Cream, new	.09½	@	.10½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@	.07
Eggs—Fresh	.21	@	.22
Potatoes—Choice, per bu	.55	@	.58
Pork—Mess	9.00	@	9.25
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No. 2	.82	@	.84
Corn—No. 2	.37	@	.37½
Oats—No. 2	.27	@	.28
Rye—No. 1	.59	@	.60
Pork—New Mess	9.75	@	10.00
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2	.92	@	.93
Corn—No. 2	.37	@	.38
Oats—No. 2	.29	@	.31
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.92	@	.93
Corn—Mixed	.32	@	.33
Oats—Mixed	.26	@	.28
Pork—New Mess	9.75	@	10.00
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.91	@	.93
Corn—No. 2	.34½	@	.36
Oats—No. 2	.30	@	.32
Pork—Mess	9.75	@	10.25
Live Hogs	3.50	@	4.00
DETROIT.			
Beef Cattle	3.50	@	5.25
Hogs	3.00	@	3.75
Sheep	2.00	@	3.50
Wheat—No. 1 White	.89	@	.91
Corn—No. 2	.35	@	.37
Oats—No. 2	.29	@	.31
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.91	@	.92
Corn—New	.32	@	.33
Oats—No. 2	.28	@	.29
EAST LIBERTY.			
Cattle—Best	5.00	@	5.50
Fair	4.50	@	4.75
Common	4.00	@	4.25
Hogs	3.75	@	4.00
Sheep	2.50	@	3.50
BUFFALO.			
Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.98	@	1.00
Corn—Yellow	.42	@	.43
Cattle	5.00	@	6.00

CRIMINAL RECORD.

JANUARY.

Geo. Travis hanged at Wellsboro, Pa., for the murder of Martha Sylvis; Travis cremated the corpse to conceal the crime. Wright Leroy swung off at San Francisco for the murder of Nicholas Skerrett; and Wm. F. Henry served in like manner at Alton, Ill., for the murder of two colored friends. Thomas J. Chapman, a farm hand, hanged at Charleston, Ill., for the murder of Nicholas Hubbart, a farmer, in September, 1881. Chas. J. Rogers, penitentiary warden, hanged at Portland, Oregon, for the murder of another prison official. Lafayette Melton, who four years before was captain of a band of Ku Klux that murdered Franklin Hale for betraying their secrets, paid the penalty on the gallows at Corning, Ark.

FEBRUARY.

Elijah Weuse, aged 75, arrested in Hardy County, West Virginia, confessed that he murdered twelve persons prior to or during the war; he was the leader of a band of robbers who ravaged that section. John L. Jack and Carter B. Page fought a duel in a street at Portsmouth, Va.; nine shots exchanged, Page being mortally wounded and Jack escaping injury; meeting occasioned by alleged breach of social courtesy. Three men confined in the jail at Audubon, Iowa, charged with murdering an old man named Hiram Dellerson, were lynched by a mob; two of the men were shot in their cells, and the remaining one, who was a son of the murdered man, was hanged. Ben Hawkins, a colored murderer, taken from jail and riddled with bullets by a mob at Franklin, Texas. Wayne Powers and George Gibson, who killed William Gibson for $12 and a suit of clothes, hanged at Estillville, Va. A butcher at Gibraltar, Spain, believed to be insane, murders the Vicar General of the diocese in the cathedral. Thomas Morris, a negro, charged with assaulting a little girl of 13, was left dangling to a tree at Schulenburg, Tex. A Georgia negro attempted to poison an entire family, giving as an excuse that "dere was too many white folks in de world, and dat it was time to get shut of some of dem." Reinsdorf and Knechler, anarchists, who attempted the life of the German Emperor and other royal personages at the Niederwald celebration, beheaded at Hulle. Lige Parker and Rush Johnson, negroes, were hanged at Little Rock for the murder of John C. Wall, a white man. Richard Trenke at Philadelphia, for the murder of Augusta Zimm, his paramour. Dr. L. N. Beach hanged at Hollidaysburg, Pa.; uxoricide. James W. Murray suffered death at Portland, Ore., for the murder of Alfred Yonke. George Schneider, convicted of murder in the first degree at Hamilton, O., for killing and robbing his own mother. Sanford Jackson hanged at Selma, Ala., for the murder of Rufus Gill; both negroes. Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina, on being sentenced to the Boston House of Correction, argued that the petty nature of his crime showed his mind had given way under his troubles. Bob Johnson, a negro boy, assassinated a citizen at Princeton, W. Va., and was tied to a tree and riddled with bullets. Babe Ellison, colored, was hanged by a mob at Shellyville, Tenn., for assaulting a white lady. Mrs. Mack, who was once sentenced to the Wisconsin State Prison for life for murdering her husband in Rock County, in whose case the jury disagreed on a second trial, checkmated the prosecution by marrying its chief witness, and was released on her own bond. In the District Court, Chicago, after a trial lasting fifteen days, J. C. Mackin, W. J. Gallagher, and Arthur Gleason were convicted for perpetrating election frauds, and Henry Riehl was acquitted; motions for new trials were entered, and the first-named two were held in $20,000 each—Gleason in $10,000. Three unsuccessful attempts were made at Exeter, England, to hang John Lee, who killed a woman near Torquay because she refused to marry him; the machinery of the gallows was swollen from moisture, and the trap refused to work; the execution was postponed. The cases against Frank James, the Missouri bandit, were dismissed at Booneville, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney. Minnesota adopted a new penal code restoring the death penalty for murder in the first degree.

MARCH.

Dr. Albert G. F. Goerson, who poisoned his wife five years before, was hanged at Philadelphia. Lee Shutter (colored) was taken from jail at Monroe, N. C., by a mob and hanged. Fifty citizens of Fairfield, Neb., captured and hanged Mrs. Taylor and her brother to a bridge on suspicion of complicity in the murder of a farmer named Roberts. Wm. Neal, the third and last of the gang who murdered two girls and a boy and burned their bodies at Ashland, Ky., in 1881, was hanged at Grayson, Ky. George Rouse, a negro, outraged a farmer's wife near Vienna, Va., and then cut her throat; he was captured, mutilated by a mob, and hanged naked to a tree.

APRIL.

Nelson Edwards, a New York dentist, spent two days in killing himself with a razor; his throat and body were horribly gashed. Richard Fraser was hanged at Charleston, S. C., for the murder of Jack Gethers, and Columbus Crawford was swung off at Yorkville, in the same State, for taking the life of Ellison Sanders; all four were people of color. Geo. A. Mills, a wife murderer, expiated his crime in the jail-yard at Brooklyn, N. Y. An extremely sensational murder excited St. Louis; crowded into a trunk in the Southern Hotel was found the partially decomposed corpse of a man known as Arthur Preller, of London, Eng., with a note placed on the body reading: "So perish all traitors to the great cause;" on the breast of the dead man was a cross cut with a knife; Preller was believed to have been chloroformed and murdered by a companion named H. Jenox Maxwell, M. D.; both parties were disaffected Englishmen. The people of Union City, Tenn., took from the Sheriff and hanged a negro boy named Pierson, and Ward, a white man, members of a desperate band of robbers. At a farm-house in Holt County, Missouri, Wm. Clark shot Mrs. Harding and her son and daughter on account of a husbandly suit, and then killed himself. A party of lynchers from Blunt and Harrold, Dakota, forced the jail at Pierre, and hanged James H. Bell, the murderer of Forest G. Small, to the flag-staff of the Court House; Bell and Small were rival lawyers. Thos. Simon, who two years previously murdered Mrs. Ford, his landlady, and a man and a child, was hanged at Laconia, N. H. Near Lewiston, Idaho, the bodies of Peter Brazil and James Flynn, stock cauchers, were found near each other, with pistols and clubs by their sides. The Abbe Gaumidet was guillotined at Paris for the murder of Mgr. Bauhelch. A shocking tragedy was reported from Concordia, O., a German named Adolph Hess beheaded his child with an ax, beat his wife to death with the same weapon, and then hanged himself.

MAY.

George Mack, a colored murderer, was taken from officers near South Bend, Kan., and, with a rope about his neck, was dragged by a galloping horse into town, where he was suspended to an awning in front of a billiard saloon, the scene of the murder. A passenger train on the L., N. A. & C. R. R. stopped for water at Hardinsburg, Ind., where it was boarded by an unknown man, armed with a hickory club; he entered the baggage-car, fractured the skull of the express messenger, snatched a revolver from him, and then compelled the baggageman to open the safe, from which he took about $1,000; then he shot the baggageman in the head, and escaped from the train as it slacked up at Bloomington. W. H. L. Maxwell, the murderer of C. A. Preller at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, was arrested at Auckland, New Zealand, on landing at that port. At Benito, New Mexico, Martin Nelson, an insane man, killed Dr. Wm. H. Flynn and then shot dead M. S. Mayhurry, his wife and three children, and also a neighbor; a guard of citizens surrounded the house, but were surprised by Nelson, who shot one of the party, and was then himself dispatched. Six thousand people flocked to Morganfield, Ky., to witness the execution of Moses Caton, who had beaten his wife unmercifully and then hanged her; Caton's crime, for inhuman and diabolical cruelty, surpassed anything ever heard of in the criminal history of Kentucky. In a dispute over cards at Walthamville, Ga., five negroes were killed and four wounded; a flat-car standing on a side-track was the scene of the tragedy; the negroes were all in debt, and had just been paid off. Mrs. Pfatteicher left Erie, Pa., to go over to Gibson to spend a day, and after kissing them three times into her waiting arms seems brought help, and three of them were rescued, but the mother and two others were drowned. Andrew J. Johnson, a noted outlaw of Bell County, Kentucky, lay in wait behind a building in Pineville and killed Thomas Nolder and Joshua Hoskins and his daughter as they were returning to church. Charley Chambers was arrested at Bennington, Ind., and identified as the person who robbed the express car on the night of April 27, and shot Baggagemaster Webber and Express Agent Davis. Charles Henry Rigg, a negro, who murdered Mrs. Lydia Maybee and her daughter Annie at Oyster Bay, L. I., two years previously, was hanged at Hunter's Point. Goodwin Jackson (colored) suffered the death penalty at Clarendon, Ark., for the murder of Sandy Redmond with a fence-rail; Jackson protested that he was unlawfully executed, as he did not mean to kill Redmond.

JUNE.

A deadly feud in Knott County, Ky., between two rival families named Jones and Hall, resulted in the killing of nine persons within three weeks. Five negroes, one of them a woman, convicted for outraging and murdering a white woman, were hanged by a mob at Elkhart, Tex. Mrs. Lucille Ysenlt Dudley, who made an unsuccessful attempt to kill the dynamiter O'Donovan Rossa, was acquitted by a New York jury on the ground of insanity. Andred. Dumont (colored), at one time Naval Officer at New Orleans, suicided because of domestic troubles.

JULY.

Tramps stole the clothing of an unknown man who was bathing in the Missouri River at Omaha; he remained in the water all day, and when he came out at nightfall he was found to be insane, and died a few hours later. William Matthews eloped with the wife of James Secrist, of Comanche County, Texas, and when he afterward called upon Mr. Secrist for the lady's personal effects that gentleman shot him dead. Joseph Taylor was hanged at Philadelphia for the murder of a penitentiary keeper; Taylor began his criminal career at the age of 15 years by stabbing a companion, and during the ten years preceding his death had stabbed or shot forty-five persons. Thomas K. Brantly, of Bainbridge, Ga., arrested for brutally ill-treating his wife, was taken from jail by his neighbors and hanged to a tree. In Anderson County, Kentucky, three brothers named Hawkins were shot by Horace Mullins, whom they had called to account for alleged slander of their sister; two of the brothers were killed; one was badly hurt; Mullins escaped unhurt. Valentine Wagner was the first criminal hanged under the new law in Ohio, by which executions are to take place in the penitentiary before sunrise, in presence of but few witnesses; Wagner killed his brother-in-law two years previously.

AUGUST.

A triple execution occurred at Fayetteville, N. C., two white and one colored man being hanged. Maxwell, the alleged murderer of C. Arthur Preller, whose body was found in a trunk at a St. Louis hotel in April last, arrived at San Francisco from New Zealand in the custody of officers. Pedro Prestan, the leader of the revolutionists of Panama, who several months before fired and destroyed the city of Aspinwall, having been duly tried and convicted, was hanged Aug. 28. Al Lockie, who murdered eight persons and then attempted to commit suicide, was taken from jail at Blanco, Tex., and hanged by a mob; Lockie made a confession, saying that he would have killed more people had his ammunition not given out.

SEPTEMBER.

Chinese miners who had been imported by the Union Pacific Railway Company were driven from the pits at Rock Springs, Wyoming, by a force of armed white men, the Chinese fleeing to the hills for safety; fifteen of the fugitives were shot dead by the mob, and many wounded; thirty-four bodies were recovered, besides many more buried in the debris of burned houses. A mob visited the Pike County Jail at Murfreesboro, Ark., and made an attempt to shoot the two Polk boys, confined for murder, but not being able to get within range hauled a load of wood to the jail, piled it around the iron cell, saturated the wood with coal oil, and roasted both prisoners alive, nothing standing but the brick walls; the Polks murdered a peddler in 1881, and had several trials. Near Gainsville, Texas, detectives surprised and killed the two Lee brothers, who were regarded as the most daring roadmen that had ever infested Indian Territory, and for whose capture, dead or alive, a reward of $7,000 had been offered; perhaps no band of outlaws in the United States ever did such bloody work in so brief a period as the Lee gang; within two years from May 1, 1885, forty-two human lives were taken by this bloody band of cattle and horse thieves. Nicholas Snowden, colored, confined in jail at Ellicott City, Md., on a charge of assaulting a child, was taken out and hanged by men of his own race. A remarkable tragedy occurred at Hilltown, Pa.; Mrs. Thomas V. Thompson, indignant because her husband would not accede to her request to turn his aged parents into the street, murdered him and subsequently killed herself. It was estimated that over twenty-four thousand Christians were murdered in the outbreaks near Amam. Four negroes, one of them a woman, who were accused of several murders, were taken from jail and hanged by a mob in Chatham County, North Carolina.

OCTOBER.

After murdering his mistress, a retired British artillery man living at Tangier, Morocco, ran amuck in the streets, stabbing many persons, two of them fatally; he was finally captured and lodged in jail. During the execution of John W. Coffee, a double murderer, at Crawfordsville, Ind., the rope broke twice, but on the third endeavor the victim was "worked off" satisfactorily. Frederick Grenier was hanged at Columbus, O., for the murder of his sweetheart; he stepped on the scaffold with a smile; arrayed as if attending an evening party, and smoking a cigar. At Indianapolis the brother of a white girl, who had been criminally assaulted by a negro, shot the assailant in the court room. A mob at Murfreesboro, Ark., set fire to the wooden jail in which one Churchill, a murderer, was confined; he appeared at a grated window, and piteously begged the mob to shoot him, but the flames soon reduced the victim and the building to ashes. Near Starrucca, Pa., John Howell, a farmer, shot his four children, varying in age from three to eleven years, and then killed himself. A man named Brandi, at Waco, Neb., becoming irritated by a lad of 13, flung him into a thrashing machine, where his head was instantly torn from his body. George Miller was the first murderer legally hanged in Dakota; he was suspended at Grand Forks, and life was not pronounced extinct until after the expiration of 22½ minutes; he had killed the wife and son of Rev. C. H. Snell, on a farm near Inkster. Ferdinand Ward, the financial shark of the late firm of Grant & Ward, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to ten years in the State prison at hard labor.

NOVEMBER.

A colored lad at Bluffton, Ga., was tried by a lynch court for stealing a pair of boots; having been convicted he was given one hundred lashes, his step-father swing ng the whip. Cyrus W. Yandes, of St. Paul, Minn., committed suicide partly because he dreaded the responsibility of settling up an estate giving him half a million. A party of four girls and two boys went into the woods of Webster County, Kentucky, to gather nuts; they were assaulted by tramps; who nearly killed the lads and bore the young ladies to a thicket and murdered them all; citizens who turned out in search identified and killed two of the tramps. At Paducah, Clay County, Texas, a lad of thirteen years, named Valentine Sanford, killed his mother with a rifle; he confessed having intended to murder his father, sell the plantations and organize a band of stage robbers. In the Criminal Court at London a verdict of criminal assault upon Eliza Armstrong was rendered against Thomas Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In the Criminal Court at Ottawa, Ontario, a gang of five ruffians were sentenced to imprisonment for life for a brutal assault on Miss Trimm, a lady of good family, who was promenading with her lover when seized by the villains. Fred Townsend, aged 13, killed Willie McCallister, aged 5, at Troy, N. Y., by burying him up to the neck in a bank of soft white clay, where the child lingered twenty hours before death relieved him. Three Italians were hanged at Chicago for the murder of a fellow-countryman; the victim was getting a free shave at the room of one of the culprits, and while his face was covered with lather a rope was passed over his head; the guilty trio pulled the cord, while an accessory guarded the door; $130 was the incentive. Eight of the Indians who were concerned in Riel's Canadian rebellion were hanged at Battleford, Northwest Territory. The hangman at Norwich, England, severed the head from the body of Robert Goodale as though it had been done with a razor; many spectators sickened at the sight; the drop was six feet, and the weight used was fifteen stone.

DECEMBER.

William Stevens, of Detroit, confessed the murder of his affianced, Bertha Duckwitz, saying that he drew a razor across her throat only in a playful spirit. Joseph G. Rhodes, a noted Democratic politician of Boston, killed himself because of disappointment in regard to a deputy revenue collectorship. The College of the Propaganda at Rome announced that up to November 1, in Cochin China, 24,001 Christians were massacred, 10 convents destroyed, and 225 churches burned. Sam Wilson, a negro, murdered Celia Perryman and her two children at Laurel, Miss., and attempted to burn the bodies by firing the dwelling; he was speedily captured and lynched. A family named Knoch at Detroit, consisting of husband, wife, and two children, murdered and cremated.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE man who receives the most letters a day in Washington is not the President nor any member of his Cabinet, but a pension attorney, whose daily mail frequently numbers 500 letters.

THE physicians of Sanford, Fla., have signed an agreement not to visit any patients who will not pay their bills on the first of each month. Those failing will not be attended until the former bill is settled.

VANDERBILT probably had in mind the scriptural idea that who provideth not for his own hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. The man who leaves each of his children not less than $10,000,000 may be regarded as a kind if not indulgent father.

SENATOR EDMUNDS keeps four horses in his stable. He lives quietly but expensively. When he first entered the chamber it is said he was worth less than $50,000, but his wealth now is placed at $500,000. He has a fashion of leaving his seat in the Senate and going over to argue a case before the Supreme Court that pays him very well.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the Hoosier poet, is a man of 37 years, of slight build, not tall, with long, thin hands, a pale complexion, large and brilliant gray eyes, a prominent nose, thin lips and blonde hair. He is a fluent and interesting talker, and like queer people; was taught sign painting as a trade, but didn't encourage his parents by special proficiency therein.

CITIES sometimes possess as much individuality as men. In Boston they ask "How much does he know?" In Philadelphia, "Who are his family?" In Baltimore, "Can he get away with oysters and terrapin?" In Charlestown, "Where did he come from?" In Mobile, "Does he eat gumbo?" In New Orleans, "How much cotton is he worth?" And in New York, "What is his bank account?"

THE business of painting the huge signs upon fences and barns which assault the eye in all parts of the country is in the hands of a few contractors in in New York and Chicago. One firm in New York spends from $10,000 to $20,000 a year in this way, paying from 1½ to 2 cents a square foot for the work. The bigger the sign the better. Many can be found reaching three hundred feet in length, and the biggest of all (at Newark, Ohio) is more than eight hundred feet long and contains only one word.

ABOUT this time of year readers of daily newspapers may without fear of disappointment, scan the ir sheets over their breakfast sausage or bacon in search of appetizing bits of family history like this. "They ate raw pork and died." The same form of obituary, varying only with the names of the deceased, will appear with unusual regularity, until the populace becomes convinced that the flesh of the hog is a more toothsome as well as safer article of diet when well cooked.

TO THE day of Commodore Vanderbilt's death his word was law to William H. An illustation of this is furnished by a little scene on a European tour that the two made in 1853. They were on board the steam yacht Northern Star on their way to St. Petersburg. Witham, who was an habitual smoker, was puffing his favorite cigar. "Bill," said the Commodore, "I wish you'd give up that smoking habit of yours. I'll give you $10,000 if you will." "You needn't pay me anything," was the son's answer, as he flung the cigar overboard. "Your wish is sufficient." He never smoked afterward.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the following incident of the late Mr. Hendricks' boyhood: "A boy, the son of a poor widow, attended the seminary. One cold November morning the boy came to the school barefoot, as he had no shoes. During the forenoon there was a heavy snow storm. At noon the barefoot boy went to the front-door when school was dismissed, but turned back to re-enter the schoolroom as he could not go out into such a storm in his naked feet. Young Hendricks knew all about his poverty, and, following him into the school-room, insisted on taking off his shoes and lending them to the poor boy to wear home. 'You can send them back by sister Nannie, whom I will get to go home with you. The boy accepted the proffered kindness, and Hendricks sat in the school-room in his stocking-feet till his sister returned with his shoes."

WILLIAM J. SMYTHE, an old attache of the New York *Herald*, died recently. A few years ago, when Bennett contemplated starting a newspaper in London which should smash the British "Thunderer," he telegraphed Smythe to meet him in London at the Langham. Smythe started at once, but failed to find his employer there. After waiting a month he wrote to Bennett, who was roving around the Continent, asking him for orders and mildly suggesting at the close of the letter that staying at the Langham was expensive business. Bennett telegraphed back from Dresden: "Who in hell is paying for this? Wait." And Smythe waited. Bennett gave up his plan and Smythe returned to America.

A RECENT traveler in Spain tells how the children in Grenada played at bull fighting. One boy, holding a pair of wooden horns on his head, represented the bull. Other boys, mounted on each other's backs, were picadors, while others again, with their jackets in their hands were supposed to be matadors and chulos. The bull would stamp his feet and roar, then make a rush at one of the chulos, whose jacket was thrown up by the wooden horns, but whose body was never touched. Then the bull would charge one of the picadors, whereupon the boy playing horse would throw himself to the ground and allow himself to be properly gored.

A WASHINGTON letter tells this story of Hannibal Hamlin: "Some legislation was being considered in the halls of Congress in regard to one of the railroads. The bill came up in the Senate, and it needed but a vote or two to pass it. At this moment a brother Senator came to Hamlin's desk and said: 'Senator Hamlin, if this bill passes the Blank Blank railroad's bonds will be worth a hundred cents on the dollar. I can take you or let you send to a place where you can get any amount of these bonds at this moment for six cents on the dollar. What say you to the chance?' 'I say —— your chance and —— your bonds, sir,' was Hamlin's emphatic reply, and with that he turned his back square upon his brother Senator, and the story is that he never treated him decently afterward."

A NASHVILLE newspaper the other day published a statement which illustrates how the race problem at the South is working out its own solution. The grand jury impaneled at the recent term of the Criminal Court included one negro, and after their own work was completed, the white members of the body concluded to "make a public expression of their appreciation and admiration of the course pursued by this colored gentleman during the session." They accordingly asked a publication of the fact that this was the first instance in which most of them had ever been associated with a negro in a responsible position, and that the relation was thus inevitably strained, but that his firmness, justice and conscientiousness "eradicated every prejudice," while, to clap the climax, "his demeanor in every social aspect was everything that the most exacting Southern gentleman could require."

NEW YORK *Mail*: Recently Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey, widow of the deceased Chicago editor, was in the city. She is very stylish, and presents a fine appearance. She was attired in deep mourning, and wore magnificent diamonds in her ears and on her fingers, and a cinster of gems of matchless brilliancy on her corsage. These gems were hemmed around by crape, but they sparkled all the same like the star Sirius when it greets the Pleiades in the early evening. Mrs. Storey related the trouble that had come to her since her husband's death: "Many people that once were professed friends, in the great legal combat that is now going on to probate Mr. Storey's will arrayed themselves against me. Of course, I am aware of the influences that were brought to bear upon them by those who do not wish the will probated. One of the so-called friends was in the habit of dining at my home. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, and for that I owe thanks. Mr. Storey left two wills. Both are valid and made when he was in sound mind. It is only a question of a short time when I shall come into possession of the *Times* newspaper. I think that I will sell it, because I do not care to have such a great responsibility on my hands. I am not a journalist."

DISASTERS OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY.

Stock by the thousands reported dying of hunger in the ranges of Montana. Shocks of earthquake in Spain created intense panic, a number of towns and villages were completely destroyed, and the surviving inhabitants deserted them. Losses from fires in the United States and Canada during 1884 were placed at $112,000,000—over $15,000,000 in excess of the annual average for nine years; loss during December, 1884, $11,000,000. The bodies of fourteen men were found along a railroad grade between Valentine and Gordon City, Neb., who perished in a blizzard. Many lives, with a number of vessels, were lost in a great storm which swept the British coast. A cyclone whose roar could be heard for miles swept through Georgia and Alabama, carrying away buildings and fences. Twenty-eight men buried alive by an explosion of fire-damp in the great coal mine at Lievin au Pas de Calais, France; all killed. Burning of the infirmary for male patients of the lunatic asylum at Kankakee, Ill.; seventeen of the incurable inmates cremated. Twenty-eight lives lost by the sinking of the British packet Admiral Moorsom, which collided with the ship Santa Anna near Holyhead, Wales. Enormous snowslide in the Alpine foothills of Switzerland and Piedmont, crushing two villages, with a loss of over forty lives and the injury of nearly one hundred persons. The Bay State Sugar Refinery burned at Boston; loss, $1,000,000. Burning of the steamer St. John—a very large and fine vessel—at her pier in New York; she originally cost $500,000. An avalanche at Melvulles, in the French Alps, crushes a church and buries a congregation in the snow; twenty workmen in a marble quarry near by also buried. Some deaths, much suffering and many wrecks reported among the fishing fleets on the Newfoundland coast, caused by a cold gale. Loss of the American schooner Arcana in the Bay of Fundy, with Capt. Holmes and eight men. Forty passengers killed by the wreck of a train at a bridge near Sydney, N. S. W. Total loss by fire in the United States and Canada during January, $8,500,000—more than $1,000,000 above average January loss in nine years.

FEBRUARY.

Fire at Marquette, Mich., destroyed $250,000 worth of property. Loss of over $1,000,000 incurred by the burning of a marble building in Barclay street, New York. The village of Battle Lake, Minn., almost swept out of existence by a conflagration. Fire in Gold and Spruce sts., New York, destroyed property valued at $250,000. Steel works at Nashua, N. H., suffered a loss of $100,000 by the burning of plate and bar mills. By a collision of freight trains on a bridge at New Brunswick, N. J., an oil tank exploded, and the burning fluid spread to two manufactories, several dwellings, and a stable full of horses; four persons perished in the flames, and the money loss reached $1,000,000. Powder works near Canton, China, exploded, killing 250 employes. By the fall of a scaffold on the Susquehanna bridge at Havre-de-Grace, five workmen fell through the ice into the river, fifty feet below, and two drowned. Thirteen miners killed by a colliery explosion at New Glasgow, N. S. Twenty-eight insane inmates of the county almshouse in West Philadelphia cremated in the destruction of that institution. The town of Alta, Utah, swept by a heavy avalanche of snow, and three-fourths of the buildings destroyed; eighteen lives lost. Seventeen lives (nine of them civilians) lost and much damage done at Gibraltar, Spain, by the explosion of a powder magazine. Pottsville, Pa., had a $800,000 conflagration. The entire business portion of Phœnix, Arizona, was reduced to ashes; loss $700,000. Several manufactories at Lynn, Mass., were swept away, causing a loss of $100,000. Explosion of gas in a Wilkesbarre mine caused death of twelve men and serious burning of ten others. Of the Canadian voyagers who took Gen. Wolseley's boat up the Nile ten were drowned, two died from fever, and two were killed on the railway in Egypt. Fire destroyed the Grand's Block, Chicago, 23, which were three banks, a loss of $700,000 being incurred; four large business structures corner of State and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia—loss $250,000; dos. H. Brower's grocery loss at Fort Worth, Texas—loss $200,000; the Le Roy Pin Company at Troy, N. Y., loss $90,000. Five persons lost their lives in a collision on the Virginia Midland Railroad at Four Mile, Va.; the contents of the express safe, $250,000, were destroyed, also more valuable mail matter than was ever before known; the fire was so intense as to melt the gold and silver in transit. Fire destroyed the Mer in Safe Company's factory at New York, valued at $250,000. John A. Bing's residence in Philadelphia took fire before the occupants had risen from their couches, and cost of the family of eight persons but three escaped alive. Ten business buildings at New Britain, Conn., valued with contents at $200,000, were burned; one man lost his life. Citizens and live stock were reported starving in McDowell County, W. Va., a region 100 miles from any railroad, on account of failure of crops last summer. An Illinois Central train consumed 168 hours in making the trip from Bloomington to Kankakee—86 miles—owing to the snow blockade. The steamer Allegheny, from Cardiff for Ceylon, was lost with her crew of thirty persons. Flames swept away the National Theater at Washington; loss $200,000. During February the fire loss reached $10,000,000. A terrific hurricane on the east coast of Madagascar sank an American bark and two French steamers; seventeen persons perished.

MARCH.

Fire-damp in the Usworth Colliery, at Usworth, England, caused an explosion and the loss of forty-eight lives. From a coal mine in Austrian Silesia in which an explosion occurred, 124 corpses were taken. Of 220 miners employed in a colliery at Camphausen, Rhenish Prussia, all were either crushed to death or asphyxiated by an explosion of fire-damp except thirty. The Langham Hotel at Chicago was destroyed by fire, causing the loss of five lives. Twelve miners lost their lives by a terrific explosion in a coal mine at McAllister, Indian Territory.

APRIL.

While workmen were bracing up the yielding foundations of eight five-story tenements in New York City the entire structure fell, burying about fifty workmen in the ruins; the contractor fled to escape lynching. Tramps who had been driven away from Senator Stanford's Vina (Cal.) ranch returned and fired his stables, 111 horses and mules being burned to death. A volcanic eruption causing the death of 100 persons occurred on the Island of Java. Vicksburg, Miss., was visited by a destructive fire which caused the loss of forty lives; thirty-two of the victims were buried one day; the telegraph gave only the briefest mention of the disaster. An avalanche in Iceland swept fifteen dwellings, with their inhabitants, into the sea, and twenty-four persons drowned. Aggregate losses by fire in the United States and Canada in April, $7,750,000; for the first four months of 1885, $35,250,000—at the rate of over $105,000,000 for the year.

MAY.

A Portsmouth (Pa.) dispatch dated the 1st inst. announced: "The plague here is increasing in horror daily; fourteen funerals yesterday; 1,700 persons now under medical treatment, and physicians exhausted with their labors." An attempt to raise a five-story factory in Brooklyn, N. Y., resulted in the collapse of the building; hundreds of men, women, and girls were employed therein, some thirty of whom lost their lives; pecuniary damage, $300,000. Five children of Henry Dewiston, a farmer near Owatonna, Minn., were burned to death. A terrific snowstorm prevailed throughout Austria and Hungary on the 17th and 18th of May; many persons were frozen to death and crops generally were destroyed. Eight women and girls employed in a Cincinnati printing-house, during a fire, leaped from the fifth-story windows, and all were killed; nine corpses were found on the upper floor; escape by stairways was cut off, and telegraph wires prevented the plying of ladders by the firemen. During a dense fog, the steamship City of Rome crushed into the French bark George Johns, off Newfoundland, twenty-two of the bark's crew perishing. A rain-storm deluged the valley of the Brazos River, Texas, resulting in immense damage; at Waco 11½ inches of water fell in five hours; the losses exceeded $20,000,000. Losses by fire in the United States and Canada in May, $8,750,000.

JUNE.

The Vale of Cashmere, in India, was visited by a disastrous earthquake, Serinagur, one of the capitals, being nearly destroyed, and the soldiers' barracks razed to the ground; 51 soldiers were killed and over 100 wounded; the Mohammedan mosque at Supur, 24 miles north of Serinagur, was demolished and 400 persons killed. A village of 400 houses in Northern Hungary was destroyed by an incendiary fire, rendering 1,000 persons destitute; the enraged populace discovered the culprit and roasted him to death over a bonfire. An explosion in the Philadelphia Colliery, near Durham, England, caused the death of 22 men and boys. The French war-ship Renard, with a crew of 127, foundered in the Red Sea. Nearly 200 lives were lost by the bursting of a waterspout in the mountains near the dividing line between the Mexican States of Guanajuato and Jalisco. By the fall of a crowded stairway in the Court House in Thiers, France, 25 persons were killed and 163 injured. Twenty lives were lost and over 50 persons were severely injured by a destructive storm which visited the western and northern portions of Iowa; the loss to property was $700,000. As a result of the earthquakes in Cashmere, India, 3,081 persons lost their lives, 70,000 houses were laid in ruins, and 73,000 animals perished. In a single day 238 deaths from cholera were reported in Spain, with 491 new cases. A terrible explosion occurred at the Pendlebury colliery, near Manchester, England, and of the 349 miners employed therein 160 perished. Cholera reports from Spain for one day show 316 deaths and 719 new cases. The fire losses in this country during the first six months of 1885 amounted to $53,750,000.

JULY.

Floods in China caused great loss of life and enormous destruction of property. Toyama, Japan, was visited by a conflagration which destroyed 5,917 houses. Stoughton, Wis., suffered a loss of $650,000 by fire; about one-third of the tobacco crop of the State was consumed. The steam-yacht Minnie Cook was capsized on Lake Minnetonka during a storm, and ten persons, including ex-Mayor Rand, of Minneapolis, his wife and two sons, were drowned. Fire at Washington, D. C., destroyed the presses and composing and editorial rooms of the *Post*, *National Republican*, *Critic*, and *Sunday Gazette*; loss $150,000. A lifeboat which started from Yarmouth, England, to the relief of a brig in distress sank before reaching its destination, and eight of its crew were drowned. Thirteen persons were killed and 22 injured by lightning during a storm at Torre Cajetani, Italy. Total losses by fire in this country during the month of July estimated at $9,000,000.

AUGUST.

Half a mile along the water-front of Toronto, occupied by boat houses, lumber yards, elevators, etc., was destroyed by fire; scores of vessels were burned; the loss of property was placed at $1,000,000. A great earthquake in the region of Tashkend, in Asiatic Turkey, swallowed up portions of villages and cities, killing many people. A great flood devastated the province of Canton, China, causing the death of 10,000 people and the destruction of many villages. An explosion of gas at the Morgan-gap (Pa.) coal mines caused the death of twenty men and boys. The little town of Norwood, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., was visited by a terrific storm of only three minutes' duration; but during that time eight persons were killed and the place almost wiped out of existence. The American barks Napoleon and Gazelle were lost in the ice in the Northern Pacific, and twenty-two persons perished. The British ship Buddingtonshire was wrecked in the Pacific Ocean, in the vacinity of San Francisco; eighteen of the crew perished. The German corvette Augusta and a crew of 238 officers and sailors were lost in a cyclone in the Red Sea. The Scotch steam-dredge Beaufort, with a crew of twelve persons, was lost in a hurricane off the Bermudas; officers and men are said to have been drunk. A steamer carrying pilgrims was wrecked in the Gulf of Aden; 400 lives lost. A month of cholera cost Spain greater loss in money and life than a war of a year's duration calling all her able-bodied men into the field; over 70,000 people died in August. Charleston, S. C., was visited by a cyclone, which unroofed one-fourth of the buildings in the city and destroyed a vast amount of property, the aggregate loss being estimated at $1,000,000; great havic was also caused along the entire South Atlantic coast. Three pilot boats sailing from Beaufort, S. C., were wrecked in a hurricane, fourteen lives being lost. The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during August reached $35,500,000, the average for the month named for ten years being $7,000,000; for eight months of 1885 the fire waste footed up $85,500,000.

SEPTEMBER.

Shipyards at Barrow-in-Furness, England, burned, causing a loss of $1,000,000, and depriving two thousand men of employment. Near Copenhagen the British steamer Auckland came in collision with the German gunboat Blitz and was sent to the bottom, only two of the Auckland's crew of seventeen being rescued. In a collision between the steamers Brenda and Dolphin, off the southeast coast of England, seventeen of the crew and passengers of the latter were lost. Prairie fires destroyed over a million dollars' worth of crops and other property in Dakota; a solid stretch of over 100 miles along the line of the Northern Pacific was burned. People to the number of 30,000 assembled in front of Mme. Christine Nilsson's hotel at Stockholm, Sweden, to hear her sing from the balcony, and in the crush that ensued seventeen persons perished; twenty-nine others were seriously injured. Disastrous floods, covering an area of 3,550 square miles, occurred in the presidency of Bengal, British India, causing immense damage to property and loss of life; 400 persons were drowned. A great fire visited Iquique, Peru, destroying over $2,000,000 worth of property. The fire losses for September in the United States and Canada were computed at $6,525,000—$3,700,000 less than during the corresponding month of 1884.

OCTOBER.

A railway accident in Greece caused the death or injury of between forty and sixty persons. London had a $15,000,000 conflagration; a block of thirteen eight-story business buildings was consumed in Aldersgate. Floods in the valleys of Switzerland destroyed a large amount of property, and caused the loss of a number of lives. Cholera in Tonquin carried off 3,000 Frenchmen in nine months. Deaths in Montreal for five days, from small-pox, numbered 1,370; on one street in Ste. Cunegonde there was a case to every house. At Perigeux, France, the Chanceladc quarries fell in, destroying a village, and killing many people. During a storm on the Labrador coast, 70 vessels were wrecked and 301 lives lost; 2,000 shipwrecked persons on the shore were rendered destitute. A rainstorm of eighteen hours' duration caused floods in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., more water falling than in the two previous years. The losses by fire during October, in the United States and Canada, reached $5,750,000—about $2,250,000 less than the average for October in the past ten years. The U. S. Consul at Palermo reported 2,000 deaths in that city from cholera up to October 12, and stated that over 50,000 persons fled from the epidemic.

NOVEMBER.

A cyclone at Dangerfield, Tex., killed a colored family of six persons. Nearly a score of persons were killed and forty or fifty seriously injured near Selma, Ala., by a destructive cyclone. The iron steamer Algomia, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Road, struck a reef off Fort Arthur, Lake Superior, in a dense fog, and went down; 15 of the passengers were lost, and 14 of the crew saved. Flames in Galveston, Texas, destroyed 400 houses, mostly residences, the losses being $2,500,000. A cyclone in the Philippine Islands destroyed 8,000 buildings and killed many people. A cyclone in the Oressa, Moorshedabad and Hindoo districts of India desolated vast extents of country, submerged 150 villages, and destroyed 5,000 lives. A remarkable tidal wave along the Atlantic coast on the 24th caused great damage on the New England seaboard as well as in New York harbor and on the New Jersey coast; a submarine earthquake was believed to have caused the sudden rise. The loss by fire in the United States and Canada during November was placed at $7,500,000, and for the eleven months, to Dec. 1, the loss footed up $85,000,000.

DECEMBER.

Fire consumed the Barnum Wire Works at Detroit, valued at $277,000, and employing 240 men. An earthquake ravaged four populous towns of Algeria, killing 32 persons, among them several Europeans. Through the failure of a gripman a cable train on the East River Bridge, at New York, two cars slipped back down the curve at the Brooklyn end, crashing into another train; five persons received serious injuries; the bridge officials report that the cable road has carried 38,500,000 passengers without losing a life; Brooklyn people to the number of 16,000 an hour are transported to New York during the morning hours on week days. The Pennsylvania Company paid $20,398 to William Fitz Shannon, one of its former engineers, who was crippled for life in a collision caused by a trainsitis, another's blunder. Two men engaged in the construction of the new Croton aqueduct, at Merritt's Corners, N. Y., were killed, making thirty-eight who have lost their lives in connection with this work. Near Athuma, Georgia, a collision occurred between trains of the Georgia Pacific and East Tennessee Roads, on a high trestle; twelve persons were killed and fifty others received fatal injuries. Flames originating on the dock at Jacksonville, Fla., destroyed a number of business houses, valued at $450,000. A cyclone at Aspinwall sunk fifteen vessels, with their crews. Thirty Hungarians were drowned in a mine at Nanticoke, Pa., by a rise in the Susquehanna River. A dynamite explosion in a Siberian mine caused the loss of from 400 to 1,000 lives.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Sturgis young folks are organizing a dramatic club.

—A scarcity of nickels and pennies is said to exist at Adrian.

—Parties from Bay City have opened a "bucket-shop" in Pontiac.

—It is believed that an organized party of thieves is operating at Flint.

—Clinton takes pride in the fact that there is not a vacant store at that place.

—During a game of poker at Elk Rapids, Joel Comerie fatally shot Goodley Peterson.

—Charles Morton, a mason, fell from a three-story building at Owosso and was fatally injured.

—A Jackson furniture company has received an order from Los Angeles, Cal., for a car-load of furniture.

—There is considerable talk of establishing a street railway between Owosso and Corunna, a distance of three miles.

—A Jackson paper argues, from the fact that it obtained eight new subscribers from one small town, that the interest in the Crouch business survives.

—With water works, probable river and canal improvements, and the proposed railway operations, Sault Ste. Marie promises to be quite lively next year.

—The Moffatt Tug Line, of Detroit, is much embarrassed and practically wiped out. A. N. Moffatt has resigned the position of manager. The creditors may not get 20 cents on the dollar.

—Ex-Governor and Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, member of the Utah Commission under the Edmunds act, intends to settle down to the practice of law in Detroit when his term on the commission expires.

—Wm. Laraway, a pioneer of Kent County, died at Grand Rapids. He was one of the first settlers in the county, and was held in high esteem. Some years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he gradually failed.

—A newspaper in Michigan is called the *Smiths*. Every article in it relates to a member of the Smith family, and it is simply appalling to think of the number of "corrections" that will daily be demanded of its unfortunate editor.—*Exchange*.

—Thomas Mayett, of Blackmar, aged nearly 93 years, died Christmas Day. He was born in Buckinghamshire, England, and came to Michigan in 1834. He had lived in Jackson County for forty-nine years. He leaves one son and three daughters.

—John Fiske, one of the oldest pioneers in Kent County, died at Grand Rapids, aged 82 years. He built the old hotel at Reed's Lake thirty years ago, and was many years its proprietor. He was buried by the "Old Residents' Association," of which he was an honored member.

—The eyes of the scientific world still rest on the Hudson cow whose stomach was cut open to give her owner a chance to recover two bushels of oats stored therein. The cow still liveth, is getting well, and promises to become quite as healthy as any of her kin.—*Free Press*.

—The death of Mrs. A. Palmer, the wife of a prominent merchant in Three Rivers, is attributed to sewage poison, which had contaminated the reservoir of a driven well nearly thirty feet in depth. Mr. Palmer and his eldest son have been very low from the same cause, but are now thought to be convalescing.

—A curious case of blood-poisoning was developed in the case of Ransom Corey, who died at Quincy a few days since. He was shot in the arm in the war of the rebellion, and it healed and did not trouble him till about a week before his death, when it became troublesome and resulted in blood-poisoning, causing his death.

—Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Edith Foster, daughter of the ex-Minister to Spain, to the Rev. Mr. Dallas, of Detroit, on the 13th of January. The ceremony will be performed at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, by Rev. Dr. William Alvin Bartlett.

—Whatever explanation may be offered for the numerous and the singular crimes in Michigan, most of them pointing to family jealousies and quarrels, it is certain that nothing is so much needed at this time as the apprehension, conviction and punishment of a few of the men who have committed to those manifold horrors.—*Chicago Herald*.

—Dr. Henry B. Baker, of Lansing, read a paper before the American Health Association at Washington on "The Relation of Rainfall and Water Supply to Cholera." He showed that cholera always increased during the dry season, and decreased after abundant rain. The Association discussed fully the question of "Hog Cholera," together with the subject of inoculation by Pasteur's method.

—The wife of Col. O'Donnell, the new member from the Third Michigan District, will prove a pleasant acquisition to Washington society, being graceful in manner, of bright wit, and charming in appearance. The Colonel himself was almost as peculiar as Gov. Knott's aide, with the rank of Mister. He was a private in the army. His title as Colonel was obtained from being on the Governor's staff.—*Washington Capital*.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The editor of the Boyne Statesman should read the JOURNAL of Dec. 24th again, and see if an opinion is expressed in regard to the trial of Barry, or whether a simple statement of certain portions of the evidence is made. The JOURNAL did not have a complete abstract, but it did have enough to show the nature of the case. The facts in favor of the prosecution were given at the time of the murder, and after the sentence was pronounced we gave enough of certain portions of the evidence to show the nature of the defense. The JOURNAL has not receded from its demand for the full punishment of this crime. Instead of showing a change of heart, the article in question is a simple statement of the facts justifying the very light sentence. The statement of facts given to most of the state press would warrant a life sentence, and the question most likely to arrise in the minds of people outside would be, "what kind of a jury and judge have they up there, to punish a murderer with only three years in the house of correction?"

The Proposed Destruction of the Greenbacks.

The scheme to authorize the secretary of the treasury to destroy the legal tender notes as fast as they find their way into the national treasury, is not likely to succeed at the present session of congress. This scheme is but another manifestation of the bondholders' determination to make money scarcer and correspondingly dearer in this country. Demonetize silver and burn the greenbacks and what a harvest the usurers and the rich creditor classes would reap! And yet this is precisely what some really honest people want the government to do.

The plea of those who advocate the the destruction of the legal tender notes, is that they are as much a part of the national debt as the bonds, and that when the government receives one in the course of business the promise of redemption has been fulfilled and the note should be destroyed. This plea is urged in utter disregard of the fact that greenbacks are an absolutely indispensable part of the circulating medium of the country; that they are used by the people in the transaction of ordinary business more than any other form of currency with the exception of national bank notes; and that their destruction would cause such a contraction and disturbance in our monetary system as to practically paralyze trade and industry, and work general ruin. The effect would not be worse if the government were to set about destroying one-half of the entire movable property of the country, including horses, ships, railroads, and all other appliances for carrying on commerce. We unhesitatingly affirm that even such an act of wholesale destruction would not cause anywhere near the prolonged universal distress that would follow the calling in and retirement of the $346,000,000 of legal tender notes. It is not possible that such a monstrous scheme of despoilation will find any favor with the representatives of the people at Washington.

If the eastern money kings are so anxious to have the debt reduced, we would suggest that they urge upon Secretary Manning the propriety of obeying the law and calling in bonds that are already past due and redeeming them with the millions of money in the treasury piled up there for that very purpose. It will strike the ordinarily prudent business man that the wisest policy to pursue under the circumstances is to redeem the interest bearing indebtedness before retiring the legal tender notes which cost the people nothing but the slight expense of engraving and printing them. A democratic administration with half an eye to the interests of the people ought to see that any other policy will meet with only universal condemnation and the most stubborn resistance on the part of the taxpayers and producers of the country.—Lansing Journal.

Cadillac has another paper—the Express.

Notes and News.

Speaking of the death of vice-President Hendricks, the New York Sun paints the following vivid pen picture of the candidates of 1876: Note the contrast, for it is part of history, and its lesson is impressive. Of the two men elected president and vice-president in 1876 one still lives, conspicuously honored and warmly beloved, the first citizen of the land, after having twice refused a nomination that meant the sure righting in a measure, the wrongs which the democracy suffered in his person nine years ago. The other dies in the office from which he was shut out by the conspirators of the fraud. Honored and sincerely mourned by the nation, he is carried to-day to his last resting place. Of the two men who profited chiefly by the monstrous iniquity, one is already forgotten—who knows where Wheeler is, or whether he lives or sleeps in oblivion? The other crawls out of obscurity to touch the hem of Hendrick's shroud, happy thus to attract for an hour even the attention of universal contempt.

On the seventy-fifth birthday the late Robert Toombs, of Georgia, told a World correspondent that he never made the declaration about calling the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument so often attributed to him. Mr. Toombs, during his life, made several attempts to silence this bit of political thunder, but he never was able to make himself heard. That alleged assertion has passed into history along with Justice Taney's alleged remark about the negro having no rights that a white man was bound to respect. The Judge spent a great part of his life trying to correct that falsehood, but he never made the slightest impression on it. It is just as vigorous today, as it was the day it started on its journey through the centuries.—World.

Six things are requisite to create a happy home. Integrity must be the architect and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day, while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Among well-bred people a mutual deference is affected; contempt of others disguised; authority concealed; attention given to each in his turn, and an easy stream of conversation maintained, without vehemence, without interruption, without eagerness for victory and without any airs of superiority.

Power naturally seeks to strengthen and perpetuate itself, and the great danger to our institutions is not from frequent official changes, but from the usurpations and encroachments of authority endeavoring to render its leases and privileges lifelong or hereditary.—Andrew Jackson.

While the breezy republican politicians of South Dakota are trying to force their thin territory into the sisterhood of states it should not be forgotten that Texas could be chopped up into four excellent democratic states.—World.

There are some people who never succeed, from being too indolent to attempt anything; and others who regularly fail, because the instant they find success in their power, they grow indifferent and give over the attempt.

In a free country every voter should be a politician, every man should have an intelligent comprehension of and take a deep interest in all public questions.—Andrew Jackson.

People should regard office as an opportunity of usefulness, not a livelihood, and should be prepared to resign it when occasion requires.—Andrew Jackson.

No party can carry out any distinctive policy that employs its opponents as agents.—Andrew Jackson.

"Elia" and Charles Lamb.

A unique genius, that of Charles Lamb. Just like nothing that ever appeared before them, or has since appeared, are the quaint and delightful "Essays of Elia," a new edition of which has recently been issued by Alden, "The Literary Revolution" publisher of New York. Turn to any of your cyclopedias and they will tell you that Charles Lamb was one of the most charming essayists that the English language has ever known, and also that his "Essays of Elia" are the choicest of his works. They are not merely the first work of their class, but, like "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe," they constitute a class by themselves. The volume is certainly one of the most delightful of the books described in Mr. Alden's 148-page illustrated catalogue, which he offers to send for 4 cents, or the 16-page catalogue which is sent free. Address, John B. Alden, Publisher, New York City. G. W. Crouter, agent in this city.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Boschko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free, Sold by Geo. W Crouter.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Petersom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 396, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D. 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 630; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows; The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1881, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County, is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Heming Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 17 of mortgages at page 11, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Hayes, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th day of October, A. D. 1885, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, (the mare is about eight years old,) with one horse colt, light sorrel color, white spot in forehead, colt about six months old, strayed upon my inclosed land in said township of Hayes and now remains thereupon, and that I reside in the said township of Hayes.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1885

J. J. BENNETT.

The above notice was filed in township clerk's office November 4th, A. D. 1885, and copy sent to county clerk November 5th, A. D. 1885.

A. W. CHEW, Township Clerk,
Hayes Township, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5.00 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 126yl

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.

Have a full Assortment of

WOOLEN BLANKETS AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Six, Six and a Half, and Seven Foot Saws. Double and Single Bitted Axes, Steel Sledges and Wedges. Rubber Goods of all Kinds. Felt Boots, Mackinaw and German Socks, etc. etc. Women and Childrens Buckle Arctics, Olivetts, Snow Excluders, Imitation Sandals, and in short everything of use in the Camp or Household.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., Ironton, Mich.

HOLIDAY GOODS

All the Latest and Best.

Call and See Before Purchasing Elsewhere

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES & RANGES

BARGAINS.

The Perfection Axe.

BEST SIX FOOT SAWS.

Cant Hooks and Steel Wedges.

STOVES, HARDWARE AND TINWARE, TIN AND JOB WORK.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD IS THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

ANOTHER INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 7, 1886.

Watch Your Address Label.

The line [illegible] which each subscription is paid immediately follows the name on the address label, and keeps every person's account always before them. All in arrears are respectfully requested to pay up.

To those who may not understand the system, we will explain by using

31dec5

Which means that the subscription is paid to the 31st of December, 1885. From this explanation any other date or month may be readily understood.

☞All those whose label does not show a credit on the week following a payment should notify this office at once, that any mistake may be corrected before it is forgotten.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE, STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey	1.01 p. m.	Ironton	1.00 p. m.
Ironton	5.00 p. m.	Petoskey	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail, it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Boyne City	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.15 p. m.
Elk Rapids	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

☞We wish to call special attention to our combination snow excluder and lumberman's rubber. A very excellent article. UPRIGHT & EMREY.

☞Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate, for 50 cents. Upright & Emrey.

☞A new line of underwear received to-day. Gents' caps, socks, mittens, etc. etc. Upright & Emrey.

☞Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, EDITOR.

Round Lake was frozen over Wednesday morning.

Born—On Thursday last, to Mr. and Mrs. Clif. Papineau, a boy.

A. R. Upright has built a large wind-mill to supply his house and barn with water.

Regardless of the disagreable weather the reading room had ten patrons the first afternoon.

Pine Lake Iron Co. are cutting wood for their furnace at the rate of 300 cords and over daily.

Will Horton and Elmer Mayne returned home from the south on Tuesday. Horton has been sick.

Miss Kate Smith, of Petoskey, spent New Year with her brother, Fred. A. Smith, in Charlevoix.

The late snow storm has made quite a hole in our wood pile. Please take notice, and come and see us.

M. E. Sunday school is fully reorganized and equipped for the new year. Come in and join the work.

Oliver Cooper, formerly in the grocery business with his brother, is now behind the counter at Fox & Miller's.

John Nicholls and wife, and Misses Celia Nicholls and Minnie Lewis, returned home from the west last Saturday.

Rev. J. J. Kanagy has gone to Ohio to see a sick brother-in-law. He does not expect to return for several months.

Married—On Thursday last by the Rev. C. F. Van Auken. Mr. Edgar Geboo and Miss Annie Smith, both of Charlevoix.

Fred See has returned from Acme with his family, bag and baggage, with the conclusion that Charlevoix is a good enough place to live in.

Preaching at the M. E. church on next Sunday morning and evening. Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock. Preaching on next Monday evening, by Rev. J. H. McCartney.

The warm weather of last week was disastrous to the plans of those who had laid in large stocks of fresh pork for the winter trade. One of our dealers had to pack an unusual large stock, so that it would not spoil on his hands.

Without wishing to detract from Al Washburn's excellent reputation as a decorator, we are requested to correct our statement made last week, and say that Fred Cochran and George Wilson did the work of putting up the mottoes in the M. E. church.

The late snow has given the wood business a boom. Where the roads are sheltered by woods the sleighing is fair, and the bare spots can mostly be avoided by drawing to one side. The sound of the woodman's axe and the crash of the falling trees is heard "the livelong day."

A few more pictures are needed for the library and reading room. Any person having chromos or other pictures which they can spare for a time will have the gratitude of all, for the loan of the same to hang upon these walls. No harm can come to them, and they will be a delight to many.

Died—On Jan. 1st, 1886, aged 21 years, 5 months and 23 days, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, from near Charlevoix. Her illness was of short duration, but her last days were days of great anxiety and suffering. The burial services were conducted by Rev. J. J. Kanagy on Sunday last; but the disease being diptheria, the sermon was posponed, and will be preached in the Congregational church on Sunday, the 10th, at 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. C. F. Van Auken.

The work of Mr. Potter, the evangelist, was marked with more apparent results in Ironton than in Charlevoix. Not only did he have crowded houses of attentive listeners, but many promising in conversions were made among both young and old. Since his departure religious interest has not been allowed to decline; but with the young people's meeting and regular prayer meeting, it can be said, "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved."

It is unfortunate that Rev. J. D. Potter was obliged to leave his work here while in the midst of its best results. Yet the work accomplished cannot be lost. The ministers and christian people are putting forth unusual effort during this week of prayer to impress upon the minds of men the fact that christianity does not build a wall around a man to imprison him, nor shut out the sunshine of life, but encircles him with the arms of an almighty and loving Father to protect him from the dangers of life.

New Year was observed in a very quiet manner in Charlevoix this year. There were but four open houses (same as reported last week), and but four or five parties of callers. The ladies furnished some excellent dinners, and the temptation to eat to excess was very great, especially to those who had fasted during the usual hour for dinner. For want of snow to make good sleighing, the streets were unusually quiet all day. One party of callers attracted considerable attention by using John Nicholls' dump-cart, drawn by a pair of frisky steers. Other parties took a hack or went on foot, as suited their convenience.

Free Reading Rooms.

The public library and reading rooms were opened for the first time on Monday afternoon. We are delighted with its prospect of usefulness. It is in one of the finest buildings in town,—the town hall,—is centrally located, beautifully surrounded, and easy of access, being on the ground floor. It is well lighted by the numerous large windows by day, and plenty of hanging lamps in the evening, and kept comfortably warm and carefully ventilated. Miss Effie Berdan is employed as librarian and stands ready to wait on all who may come,—and we may add, probably prefers to wait on people than have them take books from the shelves and put them back in the wrong places, as she endeavors to be systematic and tasteful in their arrangement on the shelves. The library is open Tuesdays and Fridays from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m. The reading room is open the same hours of every day, and Sundays from 12 until 6. Finally it is an institution for all, and open to all free of charge. In fact it belongs to all, being supported by the town. Let every person, young and old, feel that he or she is a member of the firm, and come around regularly to claim dividends.

The Orphan Boy Lost.

The schooner Orphan Boy, owned at St. Ignace has been lost since about the 4th of Dec. The tug, Saugatuck, returned on the 22d from a thorough but unsuccessful search of the lakes for her. The tug Owen is continuing the search from Death's Door to Manistique. The general belief is that she has gone down.

LATER.

Since the above was put in type, word has been received by Superintendant Robbins of the life saving service, from the Grand Point Au Sable station, to the effect that a large amount of wreckage has been coming ashore there for the last two weeks, among which is a yawl bearing the name "Orphan Boy." It is thought this settles the fact that the schooner went down in the terrible storm of Dec. 6th with all on board.

Marion.

John Ward is confined to the house, and a portion of the time to his bed, with poor health.

The road between Wakefield's and Reed's, is being covered with snow to make sleighing for drawing logs and wood.

Logs are moving into the Pine Lake Lumber Co.'s yard, near Stover's, at a rapid rate.

A Correction.

The types made "Alpha" say "enemies" instead of "armies," as was intended, in the first line of the last paragraph of the article headed "The Religion of Jesus Christ," in the JOURNAL of Dec. 31st.

☞"Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

Miscellaneous.

Kalamazoo has a Young Woman's Christian Association.

The numerous fires in various portions of the state have made Traverse City cautious. Six new fire alarm boxes have been put into operation.

A Christmas tree in Cheboygan was made unusually brilliant by the accidental contact of one of its tapers with its combustible decorations. Some excitement but no serious damage

Cheboygan has determined to have a new pest house. The numerous cases of diptheria and occasional cases of whooping cough, and smallpox have made the supervisors cautions if not fearful.

The Michigan State Grange recently in session at Battle Creek appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee of the Knights of Labor, to arrange for better co-operation of the two societies whose aims and objects are identical.

Mr. Phy Bailey, of Elk Rapids, was arraigned and fined $20 and costs amounting to $46.85, for assault and battery, the result of a quarrel with Mr. Noble, of the same place, about some evergreens for Christmas decorations. The case will go to the circuit court.

Detroit opened the new year with a $1,500,000 fire. The fire caught in D. M. Ferry & Co's mammoth seed store, which was entirely consumed, together with several adjacent buildings, including White's theatre, the most popular in the city. The scene when the fire was at its height was described as terribly magnificent. It was thought at one time that several blocks were doomed, in spite of the gallant efforts of the firemen, one of whom perished at his post. The insurance companies paid promptly, and the work of rebuilding is already begun. The buildings to be erected will be more magnificent than those which were destroyed.

The Library Magazine.

Alden's Library Magazine is quite the peer of the great $4 monthlies, in the amount and high quality of the literature which it presents, though its cost is only the nominal sum of $1.50 a year. Among the contents in the current number are articles by such noted authors as Canon Farrar, Max Muller, the Bishop of Carlisle, Cardinal Newman, Philip Schaff, and others. The magazine should have a circulation of a hundred thousand. You can get a specimen from the publisher, John B. Alden, New York, for the price of 15 cents. G. W. Crouter, agent in this city.

A Late Trip Down.

MACKINAC CITY, Jan. 2.—The propeller, Saginaw Valley, bound down, arrived here at 6 p. m. and will clear in the morning, to be laid up for the season. The wind is southwest and brisk and it is raining.

EATING AND STARVING

It is all the same, for you are sure to suffer from piles. No worse torture can be conceived of. Blind or itching piles are unequaled for annoyance, but by a few applications of PARMELEE'S PILE SUPOSITORIES they entirely dissappear. The knife is often resorted to by physicians for the removal of protruding piles, but such barbarity is not a necessity for PARMELEE'S SUPOSITORIES used according to directions, quickly reduce, replace, and drive them away. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

WHY WASTE TIME AND MONEY

On that which does no good. Your children have worms and are cross, always hungry, sleepless, puny and weak from the presense of worms in the stomach which prevents the food being taken up to nourish the body. PARMELEE'S SANTONINE WORM CANDIES will dissolve and remove the worms and then all will be well. You cannot do better by your children than to attend to their health. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

THE THROAT

Is often diseased on account of catarrh, producing dryness and a constant desire to cough. That tickling sensation and the hoarseness that is so common to public singers and speakers especially, is relieved at once by HAMILTONS COUGH TORCHES which are prepared from the most approved formula. Do not wait till acute bronchitis or even consumption takes firm hold of you. Price only 25c por box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter, 3

J. L. HURD & CO.

OFFER

Mess Pork, Layton's New	$0.07	3-lb Can Pumpkin	$0.10
Clear Pork	8	3-lb Can Apples	8
Lard	8	Condensed Milk, per can	15
Granulated Sugar	8	6 lbs California Lima Beans	25
Extra C Sugar	7	7 lbs Hominy	25
3 lbs Best Starch	25	Decorated Toilet sets	$4.00 Worth $6.00
6 lbs Best Starch in Wood Boxes	50	Decorated Toilet Sets	6.00 Worth 8.00
3-lb Bar Soap	25	Brass Hanging Lamps	3.55 Worth 4.50
Best Crackers	8	Hanging Lamps	2.00 Worth 3.00
Pearl Biscuit, per can	12½	Decorated Tea Sets	4.50 Worth 6.50
4 lbs Best Soda	25	Decorated Tea Sets	5.00 Worth 7.00
6 lbs Arbuckles Coffee	1.00	New Era Baking Powder, with knife or fork	50
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	12½	Forest City baking powder with majolica ware	50
Combination Coffee, Best drinker out	25		
3-lb Can Yellow Peaches	18	Everything Proportionately Low.	
3-lb Can California Apricots	25	Everything Best Quality.	
3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10	Everything Warranted.	
2-lb Can Sugar Corn	10		

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF DRY GOODS

Commencing Saturday, December 12.

Our entire stock offered at an immense reduction. We propose to make this our largest monthly business yet and to that end shall mark prices regardless of profit. Space is insufficient to enumerate, but among the bargains we mention our remaining stock of Cloaks at one quarter off. Cotton Flannels 10 cents, worth 13; Red Twilled Flannel 23 cents, worth 30. Gloves and Mittens 75, 80 and 90 cents, worth $1.50. 52 inch all wool Dress Flannels 75 cents. Men's Coats, heavy cashmere, $2.00 to $4.00, worth $5.00 to $8.00. Pants and Vests at half cost to close. Invest your money where it will do you the most good.

J. L. HURD & CO.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., at close of business, Dec. 31st, 1885. If not called for in one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Ackert, Grand	Levi, Wm.
Allen, R. L.	Lees, Mrs. John
Antoine, Miss Agnes	Merlie Bros.
Anderson, Leonard	Miller, F. J.
Apple, J.	Mitchell, Miss Medla
Angzio, Clara	McNed, Geo.
Alfhouse, M.	McKain, I. W.
Bassel, Joseph	McCall, Andrew
Bacon & Curtis	McKay, Mrs. F.
Benham, F. H.	McKay, Miss Lois
Best, Walter	McDonald, R.
Bemeth, Ida F.	McKale, Mrs. Emma
Bileau, Mrs. Henry	McCarty, Mrs. Levi
Brinkman, A. H.	Mosher, DeWit
Broadfoot, J. N.	Murray, H. D.
Briggs, A. E.	Nelson, Jr., B. A.
Bush, H. M.	Neaman, E. A.
Buzzell, D. D. S. W.	Olney, Chas.
Burghdorf, Wm. 2	Phelps, Miss Florence
Bunker, Fred R.	Potruff, Andrew 2
Cooper, Lenna	Preston, C. W.
Cook, Mrs. Emma 2	Preston, Anna L.
Cooper, J. N.	Peters, Mrs. J. W.
Cooper, K. C.	Platt, Rev. L. B.
Curtis, Mrs. A. R.	Peterson, S. M. 3
Chamberlain, Ida	Peacock, W.
Chandler, Mrs. S. L.	Patrick, Capt. Joseph 2
Chapelle, Peter	Paper, G.
Chapelle, Mrs. Peter	Palmer, Garrett
Dixon, Henry 3	Ranney, Frank
Davis, H. H.	Reed, Mrs. J. T.
Dake, Thomas	Renard, N. C.
Dace, Carrie	Reed, Chas
Dayton, Miss D. D.	Ring, M. J.
Dezess, Thomas	Rice, Wm.
Dorsey, Carl	Robb, Mrs. Clara
Dorman, P	Robinson, Rev. J. R
Ensign, Miss Cordelia	Rahling, Miss A.
Ellingsen, J. M. 2	Sears, W. B.
Ely, Mrs. Chas.	Salisbury Amelia
Foster, Chas.	Satterbo, Allen
Freeman, H. S.	Sherman, Mrs. Mary
Fredrickson, A.	Smith, F. C.
Frost, Geo. S.	Smith, Mrs Laurretia
Fuller, Mrs. E.	Somhard, A. J.
Fosdic, Katie	Sorensen, Theodore
Gibson, Mrs. F.	Sorensen, Hans A.
Gillett, Mrs. Ella	Smith, Mrs. Hattie V.
Goucher, A. B.	Strong, Mrs. John
Grace, Miss Mollie	Stoddart, J. B.
Gray, Jane	Sutten, Wm.
Greenman, Mrs. L.	Seymour, Fred
Hyland, John 2	Troden, John H. 4
Hardy, Chas.	Trembly, Hyacinthe
Hardy, Lewis	Thompson, Mrs. Mary
Henry, H.	Thompson, Mrs. A. D.
Howe, Sr., Chauncy	Taylor, John Waterman
Hood, Mrs. W. M.	Tegley, Edmund
Hopkins, Herbert C. 3	Tyler, S. M.
Henry, Wm.	Tyler, Miss Jessie
Jewell, L. C.	Walsh, Miss Anna C.
Jackson, Geo. W.	Washburn, Mrs Loralne
Johnson, Angus	Warren, N. E.
Knuttle, Miss Gasta	Warren, Jas.
Kirkendall, Mary Ann	West, J. A.
Kratzer, Mrs. C.	West, Mrs. John
Kendall, Pierce	Webster, L.
King, Wm. C.	White, Mrs. Robt.
Letcho, John	Wheaton, Andrew
Llewrowinz, John	Wise Bros.
Lyman, James S.	Wilson, Miss Mabel
Lyons, Chas.	Wood, mrs Lottie
Lewis, Levi	Wyse, Mark

INDIAN LETTERS.

Kah-Gee, Henry, alias Thos. Miller,
Maykamed, Chejeway
Egegent, Miss Poley
Wahsaka, Eliza
Abingtam, Manlon Otachkmahano
Tobasash, Miss Jennie
Labuaka, John
Shaboyson, George
Bagmene, Mrs. Berno Smoke
Tobahkergah, Enos
Makadezin, Jasper
Magatekin, Gasper
Wakazoo, Joseph
Otashkwelatarro, Leo
Okemakekito, Chiles

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Farm and Household, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Joe Rattle, Bluffton, Mich.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago
Mark Wyse, Glen Haven, Mich.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 124tf

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 126y1

FREE—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1885, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

CHARLEVOIX TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1. Stockman & Iddings, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Machinery.
2. J. L. Hurd, Residence.
3. Chicago Summer Resort.
4. Fountain City House.
5. D. C. Loveday, Residence.
6. J. A. Carlstedt, M. D. Office and Residence.
7. Flouring Mill.
8. A. J. Mudge, Grocery.
9. Smith & Parmelee, Sentinel Office and W. U. Telegraph.
10. City Hall, Fire Alarm.
11. L. Lewis, M. D., Office and Residence.
12. J. L. Hurd & Co., Dry Goods, Groceries, Fruits and Provisions.
13. Charlevoix Savings Bank.
14. Charlevoix Summer Resort.
15. Upright & Emrey, Dry Goods, Groceries, Supplies, Wood, Bark, Etc.
16. A. J. McLeod, Meat Market.
17. Brown & Co., Bank.
18. W. M. Preston, M. D., Office and Residence.
19. John S. Dixon, Dairy Farm.
20. H. Berdan, County Sheriff and Village Marshal.
21. G. W. Jefferies, Meat Market.
22. Geo. A. Leonard & Co., Brush-handle Factory.
23. Burns & Scroggie, Livery Barn.
24. G. W. Crouter, Residence.
25. F. J. Meech, Residence.
26. A. Buttars, Residence.
27. County Offices at East Jordan, S. B. Thatcher, Clerk; O. Blair, Treasurer; F. J. Meech, Register.
28. Dr. G. W. Crouter, Drugs and Stationery.
29. H. C. Cooper, Furniture and Undertaking Goods.
30. H. J. Barbar, Residence, East Jordan.

MAIN LINE OFFICES.—Old Mission, Traverse City Exchange (20 subscribers), Acme, Elk Rapids Exchange (6 subscribers), Torch Lake, Alwood, Norwood, Petoskey Exchange (24 subscribers), R. & G. Telegraph Office, Harbor Springs Exchange (6 subscribers), Cross Village, Ironton, Rock Elm, East Jordan, Owight's Landing, Advance, Boyne City.

G. W. CROUTER, Manager.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine.

☞The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

☞When in want of any kind of stationery, call and inspect the new stock just opened at this office.

A YEAR'S HISTORY.

A Chronology of the Important Events, Political and Otherwise, of 1885.

The Calendar Year One of Comparative Peace Throughout the Circuit of the Globe.

The year 1885 has added few political events of a startling nature to the annals of the world's history. It has been a year of peace, though there have been constant rumors of wars in Europe—wars which, had they broken out, would evidently have assumed gigantic proportions and resulted in vast destruction of life and property. This very fact has no doubt caused the crowned heads of the old world to pursue a cautious policy and hesitate long before letting slip the dogs of war. The only serious disturbance of the peace of the world is on the extreme eastern confines of Europe, and that promises to be settled without involving any of the great powers in a conflict of arms. France and China have been fighting each other at long range, inflicting very slight damage. England had a brush with Burmah, which was "short, sharp, and decisive," the Burmese King throwing up the sponge and ingloriously surrendering to the red coats without firing a gun. Canada's war with the half-breeds and Indians in the Northwest, and the change of administration at Washington by the retiring of a Republican and the inauguration of a Democratic President, constitute the chief events near home. Below will be found the record:

JANUARY.

The Slattery family formed a syndicate at Shenandoah, Pa., to prosecute claims for property worth $500,000,000 in England, Scotland, and India. St. Louis, Mo., was reported swarming with beggars; 20,000 people out of employment. Twenty-three of the younger priests and students of the Moscow Theological Seminary were flogged by the Archbishop of the diocese for exhibiting symptoms of rebellion. Gov. Cleveland sent his resignation to the New York Assembly on the 6th, being succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Hill. Immense coal deposits, said to be the richest in the world, discovered in the vicinity of Pekin, China. Gen. Grant, in a letter to Cyrus W. Field, declined to accept the money raised to extricate him from his financial embarrassment. President-elect Cleveland was notified by nearly 100 parents that as many babies were named after him, and he sent a photograph to each one. Discovery of an emerald weighing over a pound at Boyaca, Colombia. Failure of the banking house of John J. Cisco's Sons, New York; liabilities, $2,500,000. Funeral of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, at South Bend, Ind. The mercury at Mount Washington, N. H., sank to 50 degrees below zero on Jan. 22, and a hurricane for half a day was at the rate of 100 miles an hour. A detachment of British troops, 1,500 strong, fought the hosts of El Mehdi at the Wells of Abu Klea, in the deserts of the Soudan, and after a fierce battle the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss. London startled by three explosions of dynamite in the Parliament House and at the Tower; the lobby of the British House of Commons blown to pieces, and the Speaker's chair destroyed; senator Bayard introduced a resolution in the United States Senate expressing the indignation and sorrow of this country at the event. The Liberty Bell taken from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, under escort of a policeman, and started for the New Orleans Exposition. Texas stockmen estimate their loss on account of the cold weather will exceed $1,000,000. Russia and Germany conclude a treaty providing for extradition of assassins or abdicators of royal personages, and persons guilty of illegal manufacture of explosives. Continued excitement in London over the dynamite explosions; numerous arrests made; vigilance committees proposed, and a system of espionage over persons of Irish extraction suggested. The Liberty Bell accorded a hearty reception at New Orleans, minutes being fired and shipping decorated; at Beauvoir, Miss., Jefferson Davis met the train bearing the famous relic, and made a short speech to those in attendance. Solomon Batt and Elias Grossfeldt, educated Hebrews, renounce Judaism, and unite with the M. E. Church at Cincinnati. Ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, released from prison at Detroit, and rearrested on the charge of swindling Col. T. W. Higginson and other Bostonians. Amount of gold obtained from United States mines in 1884 ascertained to have been $31,000,000. Kansas and Missouri Legislatures adopt resolutions petitioning Congress to open Oklahoma to settlement. News received of a hard-fought battle between Gen. Stewart's command and the Arab rebels, in which five of El Mehdi's emirs were killed; Stewart was badly wounded and disabled for the remainder of the campaign. Mrs. Thankful Tanner, of Cleveland, brings suit against Mrs. James A. Garfield for $25,000 for injuries sustained by being run over by the latter's carriage. Thadgeus Louis Pomatowski, a grandson of King Stanislaus of Poland, found working as a cattle tender near Baltimore. The Minnesota Senate passes a bill making it a felony to attempt to increase or diminish the market price of cereals. After a deadlock lasting twenty-two days, the lower house of the Illinois Legislature organized by the election of Elijah M. Haines as Speaker. A party of Oklahoma boomers numbering 150 persons dispersed by United States troops; four of the leaders bound over in $1,000 each; they threaten to make another raid on the coveted territory March 4.

FEBRUARY.

Mrs. Laura De F. Gordon, of California, admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court at Washington—the second woman accorded that privilege. O'Donovan Rossa shot in New York by an English woman calling herself Yseult Dudley; great rejoicing in England over the news. Queen Victoria offered to contribute from her private purse to any reward the Government decided to offer for arrest of persons guilty of dynamite outrages. During a severe windstorm the Colorado Central train from Denver to Georgetown was blown from the track; eighteen passengers more or less injured. Intense excitement in England caused by receipt of dispatches from General Wolseley announcing the capture of Khartoum by El Mehdi. The Union Pacific Road reports the gross earnings for 1884 at $25,731,000. Reported dissensions in the Mormon Church, causing its gradual disintegration—the young Mormons trying to break away from ecclesiastical rule. Authentic reports were received in London that at the time of the fall of Khartoum the city was in the verge of a famine, and on entering the enemy massacred about 15,000 people; General Gordon was among the latter, and his head was cut off and carried in triumph to the Mehdi, who received it with eager satisfaction. Michael Davitt compelled to leave a hotel at Rome because English guests refused to sit at table with him. Ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, President Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pa., sent to a lunatic asylum. The Texas House passed a bill forbidding the carrying of deadly weapons. The labor crisis in France causes the unemployed men in Paris and 1,000 more at the provinces. National Independent Association, organized in London, one of its objects being an alliance between England and the United States. The worst blizzard known in many years prevailed on the railroads throughout the region between the Northwest and the Missouri. The charge of high treason made to only two out of a number indicted, G. Cunningham and Harry Benton, charged dynamiters, in the Old Street Police Court, London. Both indicted for treason received the thanks of Gen. Cockburn and the indiscriminate slaughter of the two combatants ended Christmas at Khartoum. The Archbishop of Sydney refused to recognize Michael Kitt, who desired to present an address justifying the action of the Irish Nationalists. A motion mill on the Hudson and Red River, of Minnesota, transferred its machinery to Mexico, to manufacture with native labor. Nevertheless, in marine history were some navy steam ships and sailing vessels sailing overdue at New York or London for the first time on record, and a hurricane that should have arrived weeks previous. Fears were expressed that the Island Sound would be choked up by ice. Miss Eva Mackey, daughter of the bonanza king, married in Paris to the Italian Prince of Grumito, Ferdinand dal Lea Colonna. Secretary Chandler issued an order prohibiting naval officers from memorializing Congress. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 158 to 103 (the necessary two-thirds not being obtained), defeated a bill placing General Grant on the retired list. Intense cold weather, with snow drifts, almost suspended railroad traffic throughout the West; in the Dubuque section the embargo was the worst reported in eighteen years. The Susquehanna River was frozen to the bottom at Lancaster, Pa. The Nebraska Legislature passed a bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors. Final decision rendered at Washington granting money-order fees to postmasters as perquisites; the decision adds millions to cost of maintaining the mail service. Feb. 18 the first formal ballot for Senator from Illinois was reached by the joint assembly of the Legislature; John A. Logan received 101 votes, W. R. Morrison 94, with 7 scattering—102 being necessary to a choice—two absentees. Lake Michigan, opposite Milwaukee, was frozen from shore to shore, the ice ranging from nine inches to three feet in thickness. The British Parliament assembled on the 19th. The Niagara River was covered by an ice bridge nine miles long and extending two miles into Lake Ontario. The lower house of the Michigan Legislature killed a bill requiring the securing of licenses to marry; New York and Chicago merchants drilled their employes in street-fighting tactics, anticipating socialist outbreaks. The Washington Monument was dedicated on the 21st. A tramp secured a place on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road by saving the special train of Vice President Wolfe from being wrecked on a broken rail. Wood-choppers at Galion, Ohio, beheaded a corpse while at work on a hollow tree; $800, a pair of revolvers, and some burglars' tools were discovered. A huge meteor, throwing off smoke and flames, and hissing loudly, passed over Victoria, B. C., and was seen to plunge into the Sea of Haro, throwing up a cloud of spray. Judge Advocate General Swaim was court-martialed at Washington for conduct prejudicial to military discipline, and suspended from rank for twelve years, with the forfeiture of half his pay. A New York telegram of Feb. 28, based on reliable authority, stated that Gen. Grant was a very sick man, and that the fact should no longer be concealed from the country that he would not be long among the living.

MARCH.

President Cleveland took the oath of office on March 4, in the presence of an assembly estimated at 150,000; about 25,000 people in organized bodies escorted him from the Capitol to the White House, to the music of 100 bands, and 10,000 devotees of Terpsichore danced at the inauguration ball; sixteen regiments of Pennsylvania militia, headed by ex-Gov. Hartranft, bore off the honors of the parade. Almost the last act of Congress was the passage of a bill putting the name of U. S. Grant on the retired list, with the rank of General; President Cleveland's first official act was the commissioning of his Cabinet; his second was the signing of the commission of U. S Grant as a General on the retired list. The Chinese Government ordered home all its subjects studying in French schools. Andrew Carnegie, the Scotch millionaire of Pittsburgh, was blackballed when nominated for membership in the Reform Club of London. President Cleveland issues a proclamation forbidding the invasion of trespassers upon Oklahoma, and ordering all unauthorized possessors of land to withdraw. The supreme Court of Iowa decided unanimously that the prohibitory law is constitutional in every particular. The Delaware River was frozen over at Easton, Pa. On March 22 the signal-service observer on Mount Washington, N. H., reported a gale of 100 to 140 miles an hour and a temperature of 48 degrees below zero. On the 26th, Queen Victoria called out 35,000 reserves of the regular army and 140,000 militia for permanent service. Maj. Crozier, of the Dominion frontier mounted police, with a force of 100, encountered several hundred rebels commanded by Louis Riel at Duck Lake, Manitoba, and after a hard fight Crozier was defeated, with 12 killed and 11 wounded. The anniversary of Ponce de Leon's landing at St. Augustine, Fla., in 1512, was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies at that place March 28.

APRIL.

Mahlon Van Horn, of Newport, R. I., who was chosen as a member of the General Assembly of that State at the election on April 1, was the first colored man ever elected to that body. On the 8th, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, arrived in London, being the first members of the royal family to visit Ireland for many years; they received a cordial welcome, particularly the Princess, who was surveyed in green velvet. Information was received at the Russian War Office that Penjdeh, in the disputed Afghan territory, was occupied by Russian troops on the 2d inst. The New York Presbytery decided to retire Rev. Dr. Burchard, of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" fame, on a pension of $700. A snow-storm was general throughout Illinois and Wisconsin on the 14th, the snow drifting badly in many places; snow fell also in Michigan and Northern Indiana. Orson P. Arnold, a leading Mormon of Salt Lake City, pleaded guilty to unlawful cohabitation and was fined $300; he promised to obey the laws and abandon polygamy. The twentieth anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln (April 15) was marked by memorial services at the Capitol at Springfield, Ill. Veterans of the Texan army of 1836 met at Sherman April 21, and celebrated the forty-ninth anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, by which Texas established her independence. The Ohio Legislature passed an act requiring all executions in that State to take place within the walls of the penitentiary. Margaret Coleman died at Bonus, Ill., having fasted forty-five days, for five days preceding her death refraining from partaking of water. The 321st anniversary of the birthday of Shakspeare (April 23) was celebrated with much ceremony at Stratford-on-Avon.

MAY.

The resignation of U. S. Treasurer A. U. Wyman made it necessary to count all cash and securities in the public vaults at Washington, a task of great magnitude; on the 1st inst., 100 clerks began the work, and consumed about three weeks in accomplishing it. James R. Osgood & Co., well-known Boston publishers, failed; liabilities, between $150,000 and $200,000. Capt. Lord, of the steamer Critic, which arrived at New York on the 11th, reported encountering miles of solid ice, with numerous bergs 200 to 800 feet high. Prof Odlum leaped from the Brooklyn bridge, 135 feet to the river beneath, and was killed. In the Illinois Legislature, on the 13th inst., Gen. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator on the 120th ballot, thus ending a memorable contest of four months' duration. The British evacuation of the Soudan commenced on the 21st day of May. The bill to restore the death penalty failed in the Michigan Senate. Propeller lines running from Chicago to Buffalo offered to carry wheat at one cent a bushel, the lowest price ever known. On the 24th inst., Queen Victoria's sixty-sixth birthday was celebrated in an elaborate manner; but nine of the fifty-five sovereigns who have preceded her on the British throne have attained an equal age. By direction of Gen. Terry, Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, was released at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. The Brazilian Government adopted a programme for the abolition of slavery. A dispatch from New Mexico stated that "no Indian raid for the last ten years equaled the present outbreak for cruelty;" 75 whites were known to have been murdered; women were outraged and their bodies pinned to the earth by wedges driven through them into the ground; men were terribly mutilated, and one little girl was hung up alive by a meat hook stuck in the back of her head. Louis Beaume, a French-Canadian, became a raving maniac on a Wabash train from the West for Chicago, and on reaching that city killed Officer Barrett and badly wounded Lieut. Laughlin, who were waiting at the depot to receive him; the maniac received three shots in the back.

JUNE.

James McCann, of the *Herald*, defeated Ira Somers, of the *World*, in a type-setting contest at New York; the former put up 6,532 ems of solid minion in three hours, the latter 6,032. Snow fell in several places in Maine June 10. An English insurance company sent instructions to St. Louis agents to insure cotton at Memphis rates. Dr. Mitchell-Prelier murdered the Secretary of State in March, the company having taken out a policy on the body found in the trunk was a medical subject; that Preller, before leaving England, had his life heavily insured; that his executives were anxious to get the money; and that Preller was still alive.

JULY.

The anniversary of the fall of the Bastile (July 14) was celebrated at Paris as a general holiday. The Nassau (Bahama) Bank was formally dedicated to the public on the 4th July, with appropriate ceremonies. John Roach, the shipbuilder, made an assignment, with preferred claims amounting to $2,500,000. Princess Louise, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, was married July 21 to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Appalling news from Spain; mortality from the dreadful scourge of cholera averaged 1,000 daily in the kingdom. Sixty Russian criminals, while en route to Siberia, made a break for liberty; twenty-three were killed by the soldiers, and thirty of the survivors made good their escape. In the British House of Commons a petition a mile and a half long, and containing 500,000 signatures, was presented, urging the passage of a law for the protection of young girls. A monument to the memory of Rebecca Nurse, who was hanged at Salem for witchcraft, July 19, 1692, was dedicated at Danvers, Mass. The famous mare, Maud S., wiped out all previous records by trotting a mile at Cleveland, Ohio, in 2:08¾.

AUGUST.

Miss Adrianna Physick, a gray-haired woman of 60, who was once a reigning belle of Philadelphia, was released from an insane asylum in that city, where she had been incarcerated for twenty-seven years as "extravagant" and "eccentric;" she was in full possession of her faculties, and, it is claimed, had never been otherwise. Within twelve hours three brothers named Truby met violent deaths at or near Murphy's Valley, Pa; one fell into a cattle guard and broke his neck, another was drowned in a quarry-pit, and the third was suffocated in a grain-bin. The Oklahoma "boomers" broke up camp and dispersed. The steamship Etruria made the run from Queenstown to New York in six days five hours and thirty-one minutes; this is the fastest time on record.

SEPTEMBER.

A colored woman named Ellen Johnson, 112 years old, who was sold as a slave to New Orleans parties fifty years ago, arrived at her daughter's home in Louisville; the daughter was 60 years of age, and in a roof sheltered representatives of five generations. The first race between the yachts Puritan and Genesta, for the cup won in 1851 by the America, which was sailed on the 14th inst., over what is known as the inside course of the New York Yacht Club, a length of thirty-eight miles, was won by the former in 6:30:30; the English cutter was beaten a little more than a mile; in the second race of the series, over a fifty-mile course, the Puritan won by 1 minute 38 seconds; the Genesta led for three-fourths of the distance, and at one time was 2 minutes 6 seconds ahead. Jumbo, the enormous elephant, was run down and killed by a train of cars at St. Thomas, Ont., while boarding a car. The seventeenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was held at Grand Rapids, Mich., Gen. Sheridan presiding. A hailstorm, some of the stones being ten inches in circumference, devastated the country south of Granite Falls, Minn., on the 16th; drifts of hail three feet in depth were found. Thirty thousand Poles were expelled from Posen, Prussia, and in retaliation the Russian Government began the expulsion of Germans from Poland. The Governor General of Eastern Roumelia was deposed by the populace of the capital city, Philippopolis, who proclaimed a union with Bulgaria and established a provisional government. At Pittsburgh, the Coroner held an inquest on a piece of bone one inch long, all that was left of the body of John Ostermeir, a lad of 11; the unfortunate boy was engaged feeding rock to a crusher, fell in, and was ground to atoms. The famous trotter, Goldsmith Maid, ended her career on a stock farm near Trenton, N. J., at the age of 20 years; she had trotted in 332 races, winning 92, her earnings being nearly $240,000. On the 23d inst., three inches of snow fell in the Derby Line (Vt.) section.

OCTOBER.

The work of demolishing Flood Rock, in New York harbor, was successfully accomplished on the 20th inst.; nine acres of solid rock were tunneled; nearly 300,000 pounds of dynamite were consumed in the explosion, and the shock was felt over the entire area of Manhattan Island. Everett J. Waring, an intelligent mulatto, was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, the first colored man ever authorized to practice law in Maryland. Te Deums were sung in Madrid, Spain, on the 15th inst., as a token of thanksgiving for the disappearance of the cholera; the dread scourge caused over 100,000 deaths during its prevalence. Nearly a foot of snow fell in the Ishpeming (Mich.) district on the 20th; trains were blockaded. Lamie McAfee made a run of 6,001 points in a three-ball game of billiards at Yankton, Dakota. Jacob Kauffman, a musician of Denver, became demented, divested himself of his clothing on a prairie, and crawled back and forth through a barbed-wire fence until death came to his release; his flesh was found hanging in shreds. Mrs. General Grant wrote a letter to Mayor Grace of New York, saying that Riverside Park had been selected as the General's burying place by his family, because of the agreement that she should ultimately be interred beside him, and that no change was contemplated. A crazy Corsican named Mattei attempted to assassinate M. De Freycinet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the streets of Paris, but failed.

NOVEMBER.

The purchase of the steamer Dolphin from the assignee of John Roach, was consummated by Secretary Whitney. The Andre monument, which Cyrus W. Field had erected on the Hudson River at Tappan, N. Y., was blown up by dynamiters. Ferdinand Ward was put at work shoveling ashes from under the engine boilers at Sing Sing Prison. Subscriptions to the Grant monument fund in New York were received from Paris, Amsterdam and Hamburg. Roach's great ship-yard at Chester, Pa., resumed work on the 9th, under the management of the United States Naval Department. The "Three Americas" Exposition of Art and Industry opened at New Orleans on the 10th, to continue through the winter. On his Palo Alto ranch, near Menlo Park, Cal., Senator Stanford proposed to establish a great university, which he is to endow to the extent of $20,000,000. The managers of a charity fair at Reading, Pa., created a sensation by refusing to let Hebrew women participate. Lewis Riel, the leader of the rebellion in the Northwest Territory, was hanged at Regina, the capital, on the 17th; in his last moments he displayed a decent fortitude which had nothing of bravado about it. Earthquakes were reported in the Pacific Ocean along the California coast, similar to those which preceded the great upheaval in the Island of Java several years ago. A jury at Sparta, Ga., sustained the will of David Dickson, leaving $500,000 to his colored mistress and child, and disinheriting his heirs. L. B. Jones was fined one cent and imprisoned one hour at Richmond, Va., for sending a challenge to fight a duel. Thomas A. Doyle was for the seventeenth time elected Mayor of Providence, R. I.; the Republicans threw him overboard, but the Democrats made him their candidate, and carried him through. Gen. Jovanovitch, commanding a division of the Servian army, was dismissed for disobedience, and suicided with a revolver.

DECEMBER.

Lima, Peru, was surrendered to Gen. Caceres, who appointed Eusebio Sanchez provisional Governor. In the far East, King Theebaw, of Burmah, surrendered to Gen. Prendergast, the British Empire thus gaining control of about 180,000 square miles of territory at very small cost. A physician who attended Vice President Hendricks for many years stated that death was caused by a clot of blood reaching the brain. Subscriptions to the Grant monument fund at New York, up to the 3d inst., amount to about $107,000. A storm on Lake Michigan on the 4th caused the lake at Chicago to rise eight feet above the ordinary line. A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Road, purchased the English racer Tristan; Americans are said to be rapidly acquiring the best horses in Great Britain. The ceremony of christening the steel cruiser Chicago (launched at Chester, Pa.) was performed by Miss Edith Cleburne, of Philadelphia, who broke a bottle of wine over the bow, and liberated a canary, an Irish linnet and an oriole. Reports were abroad in London that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon had permanently broken down from heart disease. A shower of young snails, each half an inch in length, fell at Sunbo'rand, Madge, for a radius of a mile. Mr. Thomas P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell's political lieutenant, declared in an interview that what is sought for Ireland is a government similar in character to that of Canada. The funeral of Herr Strassman, President of the municipal council of Berlin, a leading Hebrew, was made the occasion to celebrate Jew-baiters; the Emperor sent handsome wreaths of flowers to the funeral, and the car was followed by thirty thousand persons. The funeral of Louis Richter, place at St. Boniface, Manitoba, on the 12th, with seven hundred half-breeds in attendance, eight of whom bore the remains on their shoulders for six miles. Benjamin Louth, Sr., of Pittsburgh, the inventor of a process for turning old steel rails into mill plate, sold his right to a syndicate for $300 per day for the next sixteen years. For a purse of $1,000, at New York, Joseph McCann defeated W. C. Barnes in a type-setting contest; in four hours McCann set 8,063 ems, Barnes' string measuring 7,951; the type was solid minion. De Lesseps, the famous civil engineer and canal builder, over eighty years of age, was presented by his young wife with another daughter. Rumors of political combinations in Great Britain pointing to the concession of home rule to the Irish. The bill giving Mrs. Gen. Grant a pension of $5,000 a year passed both houses of Congress.

"WELL, this is a new wrinkle," said the pork-packer when they raised his pew-rent. "Gospel going up and pork coming down."

NECROLOGY OF 1885.

JANUARY.

Abner Coburn, ex-Governor of Maine, died at Skowhegan, aged 82; his last illness was contracted at the session of the Electoral College. Other notable persons who left "this busy, breathing world" during January were: Russell Hancock, son of Maj. Gen. Hancock, at his plantation near Clarksville, Miss. Col. John M. Frye, father of U. S. Senator Frye, of Maine. H. H. Chalmers, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Brooklyn. Ex-Lieut. Gov. James M. Bingham, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, the famous litigant, at New Orleans, aged 80. Capt. Isaiah Rynders, who figured prominently in New York politics for fifty years, in his 73d year. Thomas Farrell, of St. Paul, Minn., aged 111 years. Rear Admiral Powell, at Washington. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in a passenger depot at Stillwater, Minn.; heart disease. Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College. Edmond About, French journalist, and novelist. Mrs. John A. Roberts, a sister of Gen. Phil Kearney; well-known worker among the poor; found dead in bed at Washington. At Newburg, N. Y., Charles Downing, noted horticulturist, aged 82. Hon. Flamen Ball, at Glendale, O.; formerly a law partner of Hon. Salmon P. Chase. In battle with El Mahdi's forces, Lieut. Col. Fred Burnaby, who made the famous "Ride to Khiva." George Kunkle, one of the pioneers of negro minstrelsy. Roswell Grant, uncle of Gen. U. S. Grant, at St. Albans, W. Va.; aged 85. In exile near St. Andrews, Can., Thomas Craig Fields, of Tweed ring notoriety. Wm. Leonard, a native of Ireland, aged 106, died at Portland, Ore., leaving a widow aged 96.

FEBRUARY.

Gen. James Chesnut, who was U. S. Senator from South Carolina at the outbreak of the rebellion, died at Charleston. Other distinguished persons who passed away during February were: Baron Thomas O'Hagan, the first Catholic to be made Lord Chancellor of Ireland under British rule. Col. John W. Phelps, at Guilford, Vt., first officer to arm slaves in the rebellion. Dr. C. C. Graham, a famous practitioner of Louisville, Ky., aged 100 years 4 months. At Allentown, Pa., Dr. John Romig, who, in 1836, established in that city the first homœopathic school in America. Pinkney H. Walker, senior member Illinois Supreme Court. Geo. W. Bowen, who vainly claimed the immense estate of Marc Antonio Bowen, as illegitimate son; at Providence, aged 91. Joseph Grinnell, who secured a reduction of letter postage to 3 cents, while in Congress a generation ago; at New Bedford, aged 96. In battle with the False Prophet's adherents in the Soudan, Maj. Gen. Wm. Earle, of the British army. Judge Evert Van Buren, of Chicago, who was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1803. On his plantation in Louisiana, Alexander Mouton, a son of one of the Acadians driven from Nova Scotia by the British; was Senator and Governor of Louisiana in early days, and President of the secession convention in 1861. In a Kentucky lunatic asylum, Colonel Thomas Buford, who murdered Judge Elliott because of an adverse legal decision. Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the distinguished musician. Francis A. Drexel, well-known Philadelphia banker. At Wilmington, Del., at the extraordinary age of 110 years, Mrs. Nancy Cuss Wilmore, a native of North Carolina. At London, Mrs. James Russell Lowell, wife of the American Minister to England. Of wounds received in the battle of Abu-Klea, Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, the hero of that bloody field. Francis S. Drake, eminent litterateur of Boston. In great poverty, at Chicago, Lady Ellen Fortescue, widow of Sir William Fortescue, of England; she was known in the Garden City as Ellen C. Williams. Dr. Joseph H. D. Rodgers, of Madison, Ind., who participated in the Texan war for independence. Andrew W. Potter, of Plattsville, Wis., who helped to drive the Mormons from Nauvoo, Ill., in 1846. Ex-Gov. Patton, of Alabama. Ex-Gov. Bertus Magoffin, of Kentucky.

MARCH.

Among those who passed away during the month were: Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N. George L. Davenport, born at Rock Island, Ill., in 1847, and whose father was the founder of that city. Mrs. Eliza Walker Blaine, sister of James G. Blaine, at Baltimore. T. S. Arthur, of Philadelphia, writer and publisher, aged 74. Henry Stull, 105 years, at Beaver, O.; served in the war of 1812 at Brady's Lane and Chippewa. B. B. Sacket, Inspector General U. S. A. In London, Eng., Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, native of Vermont and trustee of the Peabody fund, aged 70. Gen. Jos. H. Taylor, U. S. A., Adjutant General Department of the Platte. Sir Henry Parkes, British Minister to China. A daughter of J. Fenimore Cooper, aged 68, at Cooperstown, N. Y. Near Boston, of Bright's disease, Joe Goss, pugilist, born in Wolverhampton, Eng., 1854. At Memphis, Tenn., Hon. Jacob Thompson, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan; aged 75. Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago, aged 60; during the war had charge of the Government military telegraph lines. Perry H. Smith, ex-Vice President N. W. R. R., one of Chicago's most substantial citizens. Prince Orloff, Russian diplomatist.

APRIL.

Eminent people who bade farewell to earth during the showery month of April were: Mrs. Ezekiel T. Cox, of Zanesville, Ohio, mother of Hon. S. S. Cox, Minister to Turkey. Richard Grant White, Shakspearean scholar and literary and art critic, aged 63. Rear Admiral John Marston, U. S. N., at Philadelphia, aged 90. At Boston, Emmons Hamlin, noted organ manufacturer. Rev. Henry Whitehead, who settled in Chicago when it was only a military post, and with his own hands erected the earliest Methodist Church in the Western metropolis, aged 75. G. Henry Shaw, Representative in the Illinois Legislature from the Thirty-fourth District, making the third death during the session and the second on the Democratic side. Admiral Sir George Rose Sartorius, K. C. B., who received the thanks of Parliament, Pitt and Congress for his efforts to save U. S. S. Missouri from destruction by fire in Gibraltar Bay in 1843; aged 95. Christopher Bradford, who died at Pittsburgh, was one of three brothers who have rescued 532 persons from drowning; the family had a life-saving station at Atlantic City, Dan Mace, of New York, famous trainer and driver of trotting horses, aged 51; Bright's disease. Rev. Dr. Taylor, of New York, whose centennial birthday was celebrated in December, 1884, and who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1809. Rev. Leonard Withington, of Newbury, Mass., the oldest Congregational clergyman in the United States. Hon. Conrad Baker, Indianapolis, who defended Thomas A. Hendricks for Governor of Indiana in 1868; for several years he had been a law partner of Mr. Hendricks. Isaac W. England, for seventeen years the partner of Mr. Dana in the publication of the New York *Sun*.

MAY.

Among the people of note who went to their reward during May were: Prince Karageorgewitz, claimant to the throne of Servia. Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., at San Francisco, aged 67. Queen Dowager Emma of the Sandwich Islands. Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker of Virginia, aged 52. Mrs. Catherine Main, of Kalamazoo, Mich., at the advanced age of 116 years. Sergt. Leffeman of Youngstown, N. Y., aged 88; a veteran of Waterloo, and served fifty-four years in the United States army. Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Newark, N. J., ex-Secretary of State, aged 68. On the 22d, at Paris, in his 84th year, Victor Hugo, the great poet and novelist; on his deathbed he declined the offer of spiritual consolation tendered by the Archbishop of Paris; his funeral, at the expense of the state, was such as France had not witnessed for a century, and the day of his burial was declared one of national mourning.

JUNE.

On the 1st day of the month Judge Josiah McRoberts was re-elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and on the morning of the 2d was found dead in bed at his home in Joliet. Other distinguished persons who joined "the silent majority" in the sixth month of the year were: Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern, father of the Hohenzollern whose candidacy for the Spanish throne brought about the Franco-Prussian war. Robert Treat Payne, a distinguished citizen of Boston, and a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Sir Julius Benedict, London, famous musical composer. Archbishop Bourgeot, of Montreal. James Monerieff Arnott, eminent Scotch surgeon, aged 82. In harness on board his flagship in the China Sea, Admiral Courbet. Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the Emperor of Germany, who commanded the Prussian army which captured Metz in 1871; apoplexy; aged 57. Orson S. Murray, of Cincinnati, an original anti-slavery agitator, aged 79. Field Marshal Baron von Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, aged 79. Ex-Senator James W. Nesmith, of Oregon, in his 66th year. Richard T. Merrick, a distinguished advocate at Washington. The report of El Mahdi's death on the 28th from small-pox, was confirmed

JULY.

Hon. Reuben Ellwood, M. C. Fifth Illinois District, was numbered among the victims of the dread disease, cancer. Commander Henry H. Gorringe, U. S. N., who brought the Egyptian obelisk to New York, was stricken with spinal disease. Other prominent deaths during July: Mrs. Henry W. Sage, widely known for her connection with charitable institutions of New York; killed by accident in a runaway at Ithaca. Hiram Dixon, of West Brighton, N. Y., one of the founders of the Adams Express Co., aged 76. At his home near Independence, Mo., at the age of 111, Christopher Mann, a companion of Daniel Boone, and the oldest man in Missouri. At Youngstown, O., Mary Clemens, 103 years 2 months; her father and mother lived to the age of 106 and 110, respectively. James G. Wintersmith, of Louisville, Ky., Doorkeeper of the National House of Representatives. Rev. Irenæus S. Primo, for forty-eight years editor of the New York *Observer*. Judge T. Lyle Dickey, of the Illinois Supreme Court. On the 23d of July, Gen. U. S. Grant, winner of many battles and captor of many foes, encountered the King of Terrors, and became a captive to the universal enemy at Mount MacGregor, N. Y., his deathbed being surrounded by all his family; his end was peaceful and without evident pain. Judge John W. Okey, of the Ohio Supreme Court. Sir Moses Montefiore, the famous Jewish philanthropist of England, who celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth in October, 1884, died in London on the 28th. Hon. C. B. Stewart, one of the signers of Texas' declaration of independence, was interred at Montgomery, Tex., at the age of 91. Henry A. Pierce, ex-Minister to Honolulu, died at San Francisco, at which place he arrived in 1828.

AUGUST.

Judge James Garland, who served in the war of 1812, and had been in the Masonic fraternity seventy-three years, died at Lynchburg, Va., aged 95. Cholera in Spain carried off the Archbishop of Seville. Other distinguished people gathered to their fathers during the month were: Richard Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), poet and critic, London, aged 76. James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, aged 74; near Placerville, in extreme poverty. At San Francisco, Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, authoress. In Salem, Mass., aged 85, Gen. Henry K. Oliver, the venerable composer of the psalm tune "Federal Street." Lord Vane Tempest, an English soldier-dandy who served with distinction in the Union army during the rebellion. Near Vicksburg, Miss., Ann Hogan, a colored woman reported to be 100 years old. At Osceola, Mo., Waldo P. Johnson, a prominent lawyer of that State; member of the U. S. Senate at the outbreak of the war, and expelled for disloyalty. Ex-Gov. Julius Converse, of Vermont. Sir Francis Hincks, former Premier of Canada. In London, Admiral Kennedy, who served in the civil war in America. The wife of ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri. Ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York. Ex-U. S. Senator Edgar S. Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

SEPTEMBER.

Prominent people called hence during the month were: Ex-Senator Gwin, of California, aged 84. Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, the veteran clergyman, author, and editor, of Irvington, N. Y., aged 85. Judge John R. Eakin, of the Arkansas Supreme Court. Major Aaron Stanford, last surviving officer of the war of 1812, at his residence in Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., in the 93d year of his age. Judge George W. Clinton, Vice Chancellor of the New York State Board of Regents. Edward A. Rollins, of Philadelphia, formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Col. James B. Walton, of New Orleans, who commanded the Washington Battery of Louisiana, during the war with Mexico, aged 72. Sebastian Baughner, a soldier who fought at Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, aged 90. Rear Admiral John W. Livingston, U. S. N., aged 81. Christian Cooper, of Columbia County, N. Y., at the advanced age of 111 years 10 months 15 days. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, aged by reason of his brilliancy as an orator and his ability as a lawyer and advocate. Col. George Ward Nichols, President of the Cincinnati College of Music; during the war he served on Gen. Sherman's staff, and wrote "Sherman's March to the Sea." Henry R. Selden, ex-Lieutenant Governor and ex-Associate of the Court of Appeals, of New York. Prof. John Cyril Duffy, eminent English scholar and writer. George Wilkes, of New York, famous as an authority in sporting matters. Moses Marrenholtz, a Christian Jew, in a poor-house at Poughkeepsie, aged 105, and a resident of this country for seventy years. Judge Waldo Colburn, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

OCTOBER.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, noted as a devoted religionist and reformer, passed away on the 18th, aged 84; his long record as a philanthropist earned for him the name of "The Good Earl." Other notable deaths during October were: Fred Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, well known as a German-American writer, editor, and speaker. Ex-Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, at Lowell, aged 77. His eminence Cardinal John McCloskey, at his residence in New York, aged 75. Mr. H. W. Shaw (Josh Billings) of apoplexy at Monterey, Cal. Baron Sarathmore, prominent in English diplomatic and military circles, and a leading figure in the suppression of the Sepoy rebellion in India. Hon. Hugh Henry Rose, Field-Marshal of the British army, and at one time commander-in-chief in India. Capt. Alexander Hailey, the only colored man who ever commanded an ocean trade vessel, at Baltimore, aged 86. Chas. Leland, well-known hotel-keeper, in New York City. Caspar Butz, German poet, writer and politician, at Des Moines, aged 59. At Pittsburgh Hon. Malcolm Hay, ex-First Assistant Postmaster General. Rev. Dr. James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, Eng., of the Established Church of England. Mrs. Mary Anne Booth, mother of Edwin, J. Wilkes, and Junius B. Booth, at New York, aged 84. Dr. James R. Woodford, Bishop of Ely, Eng. Ex-Gov. Page, of Vermont. Bridget Fuchey, in West Stratford,

HEEL AND TOE.

Nature and Characteristics of Good Walking

In view of the uncertainty that pervades the minds of athletes on this coast as to what is and what is not a square walk, it might perhaps be well to give a short account of the history, nature, and distinguishing characteristics of heel-and-toe walking. In England, some years ago, Mr. Perkins walked the fastest mile ever recorded in the remarkable time of six minutes and twenty-three seconds. His gait was what is popularly known as heel-and-toe walking. In the early history of walking in this country, Mr. Stern made a mile on a New York track in seven minutes, at that time considered very fast. His style was not heel and toe, and formed quite a contrast to that of Mr. Mullen, who afterward, in a mile competition, open to all comers, walked Mr. Stern off his feet, and on the last lap spurted him out of sight. The square planting of Mr. Mullen's legs and heels was remarked and appreciated, and thereafter heel-and-toe walking became the standard gait of New York athletic clubs. Rules were made regulating the walking gait, and flat-footed shuffling was relegated to the shades of the past.

In 1876, in this country, Mr. Armstrong walked a seven-mile race in very fast time, and thereafter won the amateur championship of the United States, and held it some years, although pressed by Mr. Holske. No better examples of the two styles of heel-and-toe walking can be found than those of Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Holske. Mr. Armstrong employed the gait of Mr. Perkins, a high knee action with a strong swing of the hips and a mechanical, enormous stride. Mr. Holske's stride was more natural, with very little action of the knee and a quicker movement of hip and leg. Both walked heel and toe—that is, the action of the knee straightened the leg just before the heel touched the ground, throwing the toe up and necessarily lengthened the stride. The advantages of this gait are evident, and if it should be asked why it is accepted as standard and others rejected, it may be answered that the straightened limb is without a question the position of beauty, strength and skill, whereas the bent knee is the sign of weakness and the refuge of hitchers and skippers, mongrel-gaited pedestrians and all such.

In a race, if the pace be two stiff or the man tired, he naturally comes down to a flat-footed gait. The ballet dancer uses the stiffened knee and pointed toe, and the principle of the heel-and-toe walking is exactly the same. The actor and orator use the extended, full sweep of the arm: the engle and the king vulture maintain the power of their graceful flight by the wide extended pinion. The athlete lifts his 100-pound bell to the extremity of his reach, and if he did not his performance could hardly be called a feat of strength. By instantaneous photographs we find that the foreleg of the racing trotter at full speed is straightened just before the hoof touches the ground. In fact, if a man is cut out to be a walker, he takes to this straightened-knee, heel-and-toe gait naturally.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Peculiarities of Yosemite Rock.

A correspondent in the *Overland* writes: Already I observe two very distinct kinds of structure in the granite of this region, which, singly or combined, determine all the forms about this wonderful valley. These two kinds of structure are the concentric structure, on an almost inconceivably grand scale, and a rude columnar structure, or perpendicular cleavage, also on a grand scale. The disintegration and exfoliation of the granite masses of the concentric structure give rise to the bald, rounded domes; the structure itself is well seen in Sentinel Dome, and especially in the royal arches. The columnar structure, by designation, gives rise to Washington Column, and the sharp peaks, like Sentinel Rock and Cathedral Spires. Both these structures exist in the same granite, though the one or the other may predominate. In all the rocks about Yosemite there is a tendency to cleave perpendicularly. In addition to this, in many there is also a tendency to cleave in concentric layers, giving rise to dome-like forms. Both are well seen combined in the grand mass of Half Dome. The perpendicular face wall of this dome is the result of the perpendicular cleavage. Whatever may be our theory of the formation of Yosemite chasm and the perpendicularity of its cliffs, we must not leave out of view this tendency to perpendicular cleavage. I observe, too, that the granite here is very coarse-grained, and disintegrates into dust with great rapidity.

She Could Cure It.

"You do not look well," said a Chicago lady to a Boston girl who was paying her a friendly visit; "you are pale and seem in low spirits."

"I am not feeling as cheerful as I could wish," replied the young lady; "although, believing with the immortal Milton that 'the mind is its own place and can make a sheol of heaven or a heaven of sheol, I have made every mental effort to fancy myself happy and contented. These efforts—and it is with no little chagrin that I admit the fact—have entirely failed, owing, doubtless, to my never before having been so far away from the parental roof. In short, dear friend, I am afflicted with nostalgia."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the kind-hearted hostess, "why didn't you tell me so before! Nostalgia! I can cure it right off. I've got half a dozen cures for catarrh in the house."—*Boston Courier.*

LACONIC patient to physician: Caught cold. Physician: Take Red Star Cough Cure; no morphia, no poisons. Only twenty-five cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures pain.

How to Tell a Hog's Age.

In a hog case being tried before Judge Adams at Springfield one of the witnesses caused the whole house to roar with laughter. Some of the witnesses swore that the hog was of one color and age, and some another. One witness said he was slate-colored and 2 years old. The prosecuting attorney asked:

"How old did you say the hog was?"

"Two years," said the witness.

"How can you tell a hog's age?"

"By looking at him."

"I don't see how you can tell a hog's age by looking at him," said the lawyer.

"Well, by his size," remarked the witness.

"Can you tell a hog's age?" asked the lawyer.

"Well, I reckon I orter know how to tell one's age, when I have been raised up with hogs all my life."

When the witness said that, the judge, jury, and lawyers roared so that it was thought some of the shingles on the house were loosened.—*Guyton (Ga.) Chronicle.*

The National Complaint.

Dyspepsia is the national complaint. Almost every other man or woman you meet has it, and the result is that the number of pseudo-remedies for it is as numerous as Pharaoh's host. They are for the most part worthless. There is, however, a searching eradicant of this distressing and obdurate malady, one whose genuine merits long since raised it to a foremost place among the staple medicines of America. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs repeatedly laid before the public. The Bitters also promote a regular habit of body and give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs.

The Wrong Kind of Emotion.

"My dear young man, I wish to tell you that I consider you a man, sir. A man, sir; I would feel proud to take you by the hand, sir. When I see a man moved to tears by a drama, sir, I always wish to make his acquaintance. Very affecting scene, that. D—my eyes, I was crying too," said a breezy old gentleman to a young man, as he saw tears in the latter's eyes when the curtain went down on the last act.

"Much obliged for your kind opinion, but I'm sorry to say that for once it is misplaced," replied the young gentleman.

"But I really saw tears in your eyes and visible marks of emotion betrayed by your face."

"Well, you see, it's this way. I'm the author of that drama, and when I saw how the managers had butchered it it made me hopping mad. I always cry when I'm mad. Good-evening, sir."—*Brooklyn Times.*

A Suspicious Mamma.

"That look doth pain me, dearest. Our parting is but for one brief day."

"Yes, my heart would fain be content; but—"

"What then, fair one?"

"I fear me mother's wrath.

"The cause, angel of me existence? My life is at your call!"

"Your paper collar's busted, and mamma is so suspicious!"

Wrecks of Humanity,

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies, including nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will power, weak back and kindred weaknesses, should address, with 10 cents in stamps, for a large illustrated treatise giving unfailing means of cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHAD jokes are bony-fide humor.—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peter), is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

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THE *Farm, Field and Stockman*, of Chicago, has been purchased by General C. H. Howard, late publisher of the *Advance*, and James W. Wilson, late business manager of the *Western Rural*, and is now published weekly.

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IF "NATURE abhors a vacuum," why should she create a dude?—*Texas Siftings.*

To break up colds and fevers, use early Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed.

THE mother who goes whaling usually finds lots of blubber.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Lock your stable door before your horse is stolen. Root out disease before it gets a vital hold and the system becomes fatally weakened. Promptly attack all diseases with DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS, and attack them before you find yourself confined to your bed, every square inch of your body throbbing with pain, and so weak you are unable to move hand or foot.

A HEN-PECKED man is not always shrewd.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Of Interest to Farmers.

There is not a mechanical trade in America but is represented by a journal in its class. What trade is there that is of more importance, that requires more genius, and more careful attention to detail, than farming? The worker in iron, if he wishes to prosper, knows that he must choose the representative journal of his trade, study the market reports of iron, and otherwise keep himself thoroughly posted. He relies implicitly upon the statements contained in his favorite champion of the industry, and is enabled to buy and sell with a firm knowledge, which surprises his negligent competitors. By careful perusal of the well-timed editorial comments, and the closely gleaned notes of interest to the trade, he gathers ideas which are to him invaluable. The farming community of the West are beginning to comprehend the fact that there are for them newspapers which give such clear-cut and well-defined ideas on the science of farming, that their trade, *the king of industries*, takes its place at the head of the long list as the *art universal*. One of the most prominent of this class of publications is THE WESTERN RURAL AND AMERICAN STOCKMAN, of Chicago.

How proper it is that agriculture should be represented by such a worthy champion of its interests. THE RURAL AND STOCKMAN has long been recognized as one of the best journals of its kind in the world, the editor and publisher having been for years a successful farmer. There is no question, however scientific, relating to farming, but is answered in its columns in a free and comprehensive manner. Farmers will recognize that there is but one way to sustain a journal of this class, and that is to join hands in its support.

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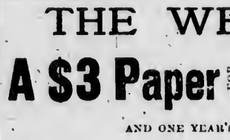

Gen. C. H. Howard, late editor and publisher of the *Advance*, Chicago, and Jas. W. Wilson, late business manager of the *Western Rural*, have purchased the FARM, FIELD AND STOCKMAN, one of the most widely circulated agricultural journals in America. They will publish it weekly hereafter. It contains 16 neatly printed 4-column pages of reading matter, edited by experienced and practical writers, covering all departments of agriculture, the household, market reports, news and choice stories. Price $1.50 a year.

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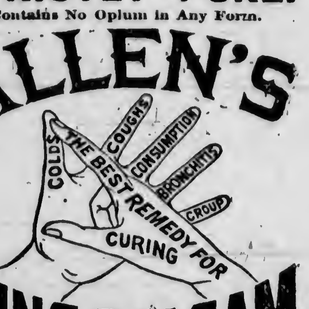

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25 CTS. 25 CTS.

C. N. U. No. 1—86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advert in this paper.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Drinking Women.

The following is in keeping with the remarks of Rev. J. D. Potter in his Sunday evening discourse on the prodigal son. Let us rejoice that if we have not all the conveniences of a great city, we escape some of its evils:

An editorial appeared in a morning paper in Chicago recently, in which the writer expressed himself greatly shocked upon going into a restaurant with his young daughter to obtain a lunch, at seeing two young ladies at a table directly in front of him drinking ale. He also noticed, during the time that he was in the restaurant, several other young ladies came in, and, in most instances, the first thing ordered was a bottle of beer.

What the editor saw that day in that restaurant, may be seen any and all days in hundreds of restaurants in Chicago. There are more than *six times* as many drinking women in Chicago as there are members of the W. C. T. U. in the city. They are not confined to any one class, although it is a sad truth that they are found largely among the working women, shop girls, and clerks in business houses.

Beer is their standard beverage, and we believe the custom of beer drinking, from its half way recognized respectability, is responsible to a greater degree for the increase of dram drinking among women than any other cause.

But beer is by no means the exclusive beverage of the women. Those who can afford it indulge in the stronger and more costly drinks. Nor is drinking confined to restaurants. A writer in the New York Journal has this to say of "Bar rooms for women" in New York:

"But let me tell you a curious fact, of which you are probably not aware. I could name a dozen or so thoroughly respectable dress makers establishments in New York where the whole of the business is not dress making. Some of the profits of these places come from the sale of beverages. The love of conviviality is not confined to men alone. Men have their saloons where they can go every time they feel inclined to do so. But a lady who wants a glass of champagne or a brandy julep, what is she to do? She can not take it in her own house because the servants would talk, or the children being around would see the bad example, and no lady can, of course, go to any bar room or restaurant to drink. Her refuge then is in the convenient dress-maker's.

"The bills sent in by the modiste, therefore, as you may readily see, are not as exorbitant as they seem. The husband exclaims at the outrageous charges of $400 for a dress that he can see nothing extraordinary about. But the wife knows, though she can not admit it, that $200 on that bill represents champagne and so on. The drinks are occasionally given gratis, but you may be sure that they appear in some form in the bill.

"A lawyer who has had several cases which he has compromised very cleverly for one of these big dress-makers was asked about this, and he said: 'Of course you won't quote me, but there is a great deal of truth in what you say. I know that my client, in detailing her business, had told me that she could not get on at all if she did not satisfy the demands of her customers in this way. They would leave her and go to the dry goods houses, where they would have to pay less for their work. These feminine bar rooms have become a necessity of the dress-making trade.'"

Now, we are not charging any class of people engaged in business in Chicago of "moonshining," but we are assured by a lady friend, who has been connected with business houses in Chicago for ten years, who never indulges in drink herself and who is to-day at the head of a department in one of the finest retail houses in that city, that if a lady wants her champagne, beer, brandy, or any other beverage in Chicago, there is many a business house where she knows how to get it, and they are not all dress-making establishments either.

It is a sad truth that drinking among women is increasing much more rapidly than among men, and it opens up a field for investigation and temperance work fully as important as any now occupied. Who will organize it and develop it into a system that shall make it effective?

AT HOME AND ABROAD;

At church and theatre, in the counting house and work room, in fact everywhere is heard that hacking cough which soon developes into congestion or inflamation of the lungs, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption. Be wise in time. Immediate relief and cure can be cheaply obtained. HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will surely give relief from these throat and lung troubles that often terminate in death. Instant relief in croup, and a subdurer of whooping cough. Your consumptive friend will be greatly benefited. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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TOBACCO.

Systematic Experiments Needed To Test Different Localities for Tobacco-Growing.

Tobacco was almost the first crop that engaged the attention of the early settlers of this country. It probably exerted more influence on the settlement of the country than any other vegetable production. The colonists in Virginia and Maryland relied on it chiefly for support. For nearly a century it generally took the place of money. In some cases taxes were paid in tobacco. Ministers received their salaries in tobacco, and in Virginia brides were bought for a given number of pounds of tobacco. The colonists of Jamestown gave so much attention to raising tobacco that they neglected the culture of food crops, and were at time in danger of starvation. The rulers of the colony found it necessary to compel the settlers to plant a certain amount of land each year to food crops in order to prevent distress among the people. The early prosperity of Virginia was largely due to the production of tobacco, a large proportion of which was sent to Europe. The first settlers of Maryland became rich by raising tobacco. In early days tobacco was by far the most profitable crop in Kentucky and Tennessee, as it could be transported down the Mississippi and its tributaries to New Orleans to much better advantage than grain. The first settlers of Illinois and Missouri found tobacco to be the best market crop, and it exerted a powerful influence on the settlement of those states.

The cultivation of tobacco in the northern states is of somewhat recent origin. For more than a century it was raised to a limited extent for home consumption in Pennsylvania and New York, but it did not take its place among the crops raised for market till the period of the late civil war. Some experiments made in the valley of the Connecticut river were very successful. A leaf was produced which was very desirable for cigar-wrappers. It is somewhat deficient in fine flavor, but it is large, strong, thin, and free from blemishes. For the purpose for which it is generally used it is superior to the tobacco produced in any other part of the world. The culture of tobacco was undertaken in Michigan and Wisconsin almost as soon as these states were settled, and has continued till the present time. In several counties in Wisconsin it has during the past few years become a leading crop for the market. In many places it has taken the place of hops, that were till lately extensively cultivated. The seasons are so short that it is necessary to cut and house the plants before they have obtained their full growth, in order to escape injury from the frost. Still the crop is a profitable one, as is shown by the prosperity of the farmers engaged in raising it. A ride through the tobacco-raising districts of Wisconsin will convince anyone that the farmers are accumulating wealth.

Although tobacco is of tropical or sub-tropical origin, experiments have demonstrated that it can be produced in every state and territory in the country. Perhaps it can not be profitably produced in all of them, but this fact has never been determined. No plant is as greatly influenced by peculiarities of soil and climate as tobacco. Meteorological observations and soil analyses have accomplished very little toward determining whether a good quality of tobacco can be produced in a given locality. Experiments are necessary to decide this matter. That there are many places in the country capable of producing as fine tobacco as any ever raised in Connecticut or North Carolina is very likely. Considering how important a factor tobacco is in the accumulation of the wealth of the nation it seems somewhat remarkable that no systematic attempt has ever been made to ascertain where it can be produced at a profit. The department of agriculture has expended enormous sums in attempts to introduce the culture of the tea plant and in trying to build up a sugar industry in the northern states, but it has done very little toward increasing the production of tobacco or in ascertaining where the plant will succeed. Very few of the state agricultural societies or boards have done anything toward encouraging the production of the crop which is a vast source of wealth to the country.

The adaptability of the soil and climate of any locality to the production of tobacco of good quality has generally been determined by accident. Some new settler coming from a part of the country where tobacco is a leading crop, brought a little seed with him and planted it in a garden bed. He raised a few plants which he cured in a shed and found the quality to be good. The next year he planted more and demonstrated that it would succeed as a field crop. Having succeeded in finding a market for it, he engaged quite extensively in its cultivation. His neigubors then followed his example and in a few years tobacco became a leading product, in the neighborhood. In the course of time its culture extended into all the adjacent sections of country having a similar soil and climate. It is likely that the Indians showed greater enterprise in introducing tobacco into new localities than the whites have. Had the national department of agriculture shown as much interest in tobacco culture as it has in the raising of tea and sorghum the value of every county in the country for the production of this crop would have been determined years ago. But tobacco has never been a pet crop with any of our commissioners of agriculture.

It is not likely that tobacco will ever prove to be a very suitable crop for the large unprotected prairies. The tobacco plant may make a very rank growth on black prairie soil, but the quality of the leaf will not be likely to be good. It may be used for making plug tobacco, but it will not be fit for cigars. The high winds that sweep across the large prairies are almost certain to injure the leaves of tobacco so that they will be unfit for cigar-wrappers. Observation shows that a broken, partially-wooded country, where there is protection from winds, is the most suitable for tobacco-raising. Cheap lumber, suitable for the erection of drying barns, is essential to the success of the tobacco industry, as is a supply of timber for making poles to hang the plants on. Tobacco-raising requires no expensive machines or implements. A common plow, hand-hoe, and a large cutting knife are all the tools necessary for raising and harvesting the crop. In many respects it is a good crop for farmers of small means to raise. Most of the work of raising and harvesting the crop is light. The operation of priming, topping, worming, suckering, and stripping can be performed by persons too young or too old to do most kinds of field work.

Beer and the British Laborer.

In the county of Herts I stopped to talk with a farmer who was cutting down his tall, handsome hay rick and loading the hay for the London market. He was a lively, progressive sort of a man, who had been an emigrant to Australia, and, after a long residence there, had again returned to the home farm in England, and like many others who had lived years away from England, he had returned with many broad ideas in his mind. Speaking with him of the bad beer-drinking habits of the English laborers, he said the great trouble was they would not use the beer in moderation. A moderate use of beer he thought might be beneficial to them. I asked him to tell me what his idea of moderation in this regard was. He replied that in haying time, which in old as in New England is a period when the farm-hand is expected to work unusually hard, a laboring man ought to be able to get along on a gallon of beer a day. If the men would put up with about that quantity beer would not hurt them.

These very astonishing "temperance" views I afterward heard advanced by other quite intelligent English farmers. In giving the statement of the vast number of arrests for drunkenness that are annually made in England, an American ought to remember that laws are probably more strictly enforced in England than in any other country on the face of the earth. I found that many English laborers seemed to live almost entirely on beer. A very little bread and a large amount of beer seemed to make up their daily sustenance. I remember seeing an English laborer, who had himself abandoned its use, holding up before me a very small loaf of bread—a loaf about the size of a coffee-cup—and exclaiming: "See this; one of our hard workers will make a day's food of this, if you will give him beer enough to go with it." I used frequently to see these beer-drinkers sitting in the taprooms at all times of the day, but they were most in the habit of swarming into these places at night. It is often the custom for a little clique of British workmen to sit down around the plain pine table in the beer-house and begin the evening by ordering a quart pewter pot of beer between them. They pass this around from month to mouth with a "drink, mate," chatting the while. When the mug is exhausted it is, "Here, missus, another pot of beer;" and so they keep it up until the evening is over. The quantity of beer an English workingman will get away with is certainly astonishing. A Redfordshire man told me of a neighbor of his who was what they there termed a "bread-and-cheese carpenter," or a "follow-the-field carpenter," that is, a carpenter who has no regular job of his own, but who did odd jobs at his trade out of doors; who made a regular practice of drinking ten quarts of beer a day. He would do this year in and year out and keep steadily at his work.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

Shying Horses Are Near-Sighted.

"Why it is that shying in horses should be set down to an ugly disposition I don't know," said a prominent veterinary surgeon yesterday. "It must be because horsemen don't know what else to lay it to. The fact is that it seldom is met with unless the horse is near-sighted. I have tested scores of shying horses for near-sightedness, and in nearly all cases found what I expected. And now when I am asked to give points on buying horses I give this as one of the requisites. Never buy a horse which is near-sighted. There are, however, two exceptions to this rule. If the horse is to have a mate, then it doesn't make any difference about the sight. One horse can go blind if the other is clear sighted. If the horse is to be used for riding to saddle be careful that he is not near-sighted, for he will throw you sooner or later.

"The reason why a near-sighted horse shies is very simple," the surgeon continued. "Of all animals the horse is the most gentle, and even timid. He sees a strange object, and his susceptible mind magnifies it into a monster that is going to destroy him. A piece of white paper at the roadside in the night is a ghost, and an old wagon in the ditch is a dragon. Every horseman knows that if you drive the animal close to the dreadful object the horse cools down at once. It is supposed that it is because the horse makes a closer acquaintance with the object. That is true, but not in the sense in which it is generally understood. The animal has not been able to see it from a distance. He is near-sighted."—*New York Sun.*

Wear and Tear of Gold.

The annual loss of gold, by attrition, shipwreck, fires, etc., is very small, not quite two tons, or £820,090. According to Sevons, gold coin loses 2 per cent in 100 years—that is £147,000 per annum on the actual amount £736,000,000. The loss by shipwreck can not possibly be higher than one-sixth of the ratio of loss in sea-borne merchandise—say £2 for every £1,000 shipped, and as the quantity of sea-borne gold in 1871-80 averaged £50,400,000 per annum, the loss by shipwreck would be £101,000. If we allow £32,000 for loss by fires, we make up a total wear and tear of £280,000, or two tons, the existing stock being a trifle under 11,000 tons. McCulloch used to reckon for jewelers, loss, wear and tear, etc., about ¼ per cent, which would be nearly £4,000,000 a year of our present stock.

The "consumption" by jewelry is probably even more now, but this nowise affects the question of a possible gold famine, since the jewelers' consumption goes to swell the uncoined reserve. It would appear that eighty years ago the uncoined reserve was better understood than to-day, for I find in the Edinburg *Review* of 1803 the following passage: "The precious metals have a two-fold use—for manufacturers and coin. If there is a deficiency of coin the plate will be melted and coined. If there is a superabundance of coin it will be melted and manufactured."—*Contemporary Review.*

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

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Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	2 65	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv			2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 20
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....		
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....			.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 27	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 22
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 30am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

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OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

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PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN. Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

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Every convenience for the traveling public.

GET THE BEST
If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address
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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
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Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

New Goods!
I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
Dress-Making Done to Order.
MISS L. SPAULDING.

DAILY STAGE
BETWEEN
Boyne City and Charlevoix.
Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.
Good Accommodations for Everybody.
W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—H. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Wurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. V. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 121y1 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A Girl's Retrospect.

The summer is over. The season
Was co'd at the seaside, you know;
This weather perhaps was the reason
That none of us captured a beau.

For the men found it cool in the city,
And the brokers were blue, it was thought
So we lost every chance (what a pity!),
And no dashing fellow was caught.

So Maud and Madola and Lillie,
Viola, Narcissa, and I,
Were left in the shade (am I silly?)
To wait till next year—and to sigh.

For nothing is done in the winter
In town, with gay talk and fine clothes;
No beau says, "My dear Araminta,"
And none is betrayed to propose.

And when you walk out by the water,
And moonlight falls soft on the shore,
The primmest mamma's plainest daughter
Some masculine heart will adore.

I hope if we go there next season,
We girls, by half-dozens and twelves,
Will not again need, in all reason,
To just simply waltz with ourselves.

Of girls who were blushing and twenty,
With some who were near twenty-five,
There always were more than a plenty,
And yet not a man would arrive.

How wearily all the long summer
We wandered by sea-shore and tide,
And found no available comer—
A bridegroom, perhaps, with his bride!

We would stroll to the depot and steamer
To see what was rarer than pearls,
Each one a deliberate schemer,
And lo, a new bevy of girls!

The coats and the hats were all wanting,
No garment bifurcate was seen,
And some gray-headed old maids were taunting
Us or it (I thought it was seen).

Another such year would be awful,
For what are fine feathers and clothes,
If fate is to make it unlawful
For girls to be furnished with beaux?

The summer has vanished and faded;
The forests are withered and sere;
No lover our hearts has invaded—
'Tis horrid to wait a whole year!

—Joel Benton, in Harper's Magazine.

THE BENEVOLENT MILLIONAIRE.

A Visit to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts —Her Home, Her Pets and Her Manners.

To Americans the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has always been a person of singular interest. Her wealth, her generous benefactions and romantic nature all appeal to us, for our sensibilities are doubtless keener and finer than those of the English. At one of the very last receptions of the season, sitting somewhat apart in a fashionable drawing room, I saw a slight stir, and then everybody arose to their feet. There was not that quiet and obsequiousness in the attitude which are shown to royalty, but a voluntary and almost affectionate respect. The hostess advanced with smiling face, and said: "How good of you, Baroness," and the hum of conversation was resumed again. Songs were sung by a great singer, and recitations delivered by a well-known comic actor, and the most interested and amused face—the most enjoying face in all the assembly—was that of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

When the people thinned out a little and I had an opportunity of talking with her, she stormed my heart. She has a very small, sweet face, deep blue eyes, soft, dark brown hair, without a grey thread in it, and her complexion, free from all artificialities, is perfectly fresh and healthy. Her manner is very quiet, simple and unassuming, and she is an excellent and sympathetic listener. We made famous headway together, and she said she would be happy to receive us on Saturday at her place near London, Holly Lodge.

It is a lovely drive to the lodge, past some of the model dwellings and through green lanes. We were met by a footman and asked if we had an appointment with "my lady." We said no, but gave our cards, and a short walk on inlaid marble brought us to a long room covered with matting and draped in red and white bunting. The large French windows, close together, opened to the ground, and wicker-work chairs, tables and settees of every conceivable shape and design furnished the room. At the back was a line of cases filled with geological specimens, all labeled and numbered in the neatest manner. This room opened into a small, light, well-filled conservatory, and this again communicated with the drawing-room. Such a pretty, quaint, restful, old-fashioned room it was. A carpet with a white ground, strewn with roses, covered the floor; the furniture was encased in bright, fresh, flowered chintz. Several uncovered chairs, in dainty embroidery, bore on their faces loving gifts to the owner. A large photograph of a beautiful and distinguished lady in a gilt frame hung close to the door, and on the white margin, in a careful, pretty hand, was written: "Miss Coutts, from her friend Sophia" (Queen of the Netherlands). The grand piano in the center was covered by an immense and very ugly piece of fancy work. The facings of cloth used in the soldiers' uniforms were shaped in small diamonds and sewn together; red, black, blue, yellow, lilac, green, all toppled against each other in the most inartistic manner. This, too, was doubtless a gift from grateful hands to the ever open-hearted owner. Large looking-glasses and many pictures covered the light walls, and tables laden with priceless bric-a-brac stood here and there about the room. On one was a beautiful specimen of Belluk china, a rose-tinted shell resting on the graceful necks of three swans.

We had waited fifteen minutes, when the Baroness appeared. She had been some distance in the garden, and had walked hurriedly; so her cheeks were flushed with exercise and her eyes were bright with health. She seemed unaffectedly glad to see us, and after a few moments' conversation, said she must show us a little more of her house. The billiard-room was large and delightfully arranged. The wall pictures were especially interesting to a lover of animals. All the Baroness' pets, done by famous artists, adorn the walls. Cows, birds, cockatoos, dogs, donkeys and sheep live amicably together. Upon the mantel-piece is a singular-looking black dog with an almost white head. "Yes," the Baroness said, "he was very strange in appearance, and very accomplished. My sister bought him from some German players. One of his tricks was taking a red-hot coal in his mouth, and his teeth were quite worn down." He had a heroic face, a square jaw and intense eyes that spoke of past suffering. It is pleasant to think of his last days, prosperous and happy, with nothing harder to do than to carry a lady's dainty beaded bag in his poor scarred mouth.

"Ben," a small fox terrier that had not left the Baroness' side, listened jealously to the conversation, for he sneaked away, and presently triumphantly returned, carrying a round white stone in his mouth. The Baroness says her friends frequently send their pets to her when ill or troublesome, for she is as kind to animals as to humanity.

In the second drawing-room there are some wonderful pale aquamarine windows, with graceful etchings on them of draped and rounded female figures; the hangings are all of the same pale tint, and the whole room is a suggestion of the earliest and tenderest Spring days. Out of this room is a fernery, and then into the garden, where we had tea in beautiful old-fashioned flowered china. There was a great political discussion going on, in which the Baroness was animated and interested; like every true woman, she looks at her husband's opponent from a purely personal view. Mr. Burdett Coutts was away laying a corner stone or opening a railway. She speaks of him with a sureness that indicates the complete congeniality between them. Indeed, she is a woman whose age no man or woman would stop to consider. Intelligent and conversant with a great variety of subjects, she has gotten the best that life affords, for she has been always busy and kind and useful. Her intensely-occupied mind has taken no notice of time, so time has passed her lightly by, going on to tease those women who watch with heart-breaking anxiety for crows' feet.

Her garden she loves. The flower beds are more unstudied than ours—roses, pinks, geraniums, lilies, larkspurs, all jostle each other.—*From the New York Sun.*

A sad accident at Lisdoonvarna, County Clare, is reported. It appears two sisters, named Anne and Mary Connell, were gathering seaweed. To reach some which was near the water one of the young women lowered the other down the face of a cliff by means of a rope tied around her body. At length the strain of the weight became too much for the strength of the girl above and she was dragged over. Both girls were killed. Their dead bodies were found locked in each other's arms.

GREAT GUNS.

Ordnance at the London International Exhibition of Inventions.

The department of military ordnance forms one of the most important, if not the most interesting, features of this exposition.

It may seem deplorable to the noncombatant, says a London correspondent of a German paper, that the inventive genius of the last twenty-five years has applied itself so extensively and successfully to the improvement of engines of destruction, and it also may furnish a singular comment upon the English claim of leading the world in peaceful pursuits that she has given to the enemies of peaceful industries so marked a prominence in this exhibition. This is probably largely due to the late Russo-Afghan difficulties, the object, doubtless, being to astonish the foreigner, as well as gratify the pride of the native.

Just back of the main entrance, and next to the hall decorated with twenty-four frescoes representing the historical development of industry, and where such a surprise would be least expected, the ponderous form of a breech-loading steel cannon meets the eye of the visitor.

The muzzle is over 7 inches in diameter, and its projectiles weigh 250 pounds apiece. The velocity of the projectile at the muzzle is nearly 2,000 feet per second, and at a distance of 3,000 feet has still a velocity of 1,600 feet. According to the report of the special catalogue of the English war department, this rifled piece of ordnance will pierce a steel plate 15 inches in thickness at the muzzle and one 10 inches at a distance of 3,000 feet. From this exhibition and report, doubts are expressed in military circles on the continent as to whether the manufacture of English ordnance is quite up to the times. Of course this suspicion is scouted at by the English, who point with pride to the above-described piece, weighing about ten tons, and declare it is but a baby compared with the monsters that are manufactured at the Armstrong ordnance works; that two of these enormous cannons, constructed for the new English man-of-war Benbow, are each ten times the weight of this, with over a three-foot bore, throwing a projectile of 2,000 pounds, and capable of piercing a steel plate more than 2½ feet thick at a distance of 3,000 feet.

A large number of guns of smaller caliber, with all their equipments, are also here on exhibition. But specimens of the most modern inventions of repeating artillery—regular shooting engines—attracted the greatest interest.

The French "mitrailleuse," made famous during the Franco German war, seems to have been but the embryo of the automatic gun now on exhibition.

The Gatling gun, an American invention, is also here. It is constructed of ten rifled barrels, revolving upon an axle. The cartridges are placed in a reservoir above the barrels and fall into place at the revolution of a crank. This engine of destruction is capable of firing from 800 to 1,000 shots per minute.

Another gun of similar construction is the invention of Mr. Hitchcock, an American, also. Some of the Gardner and Nordenfelt guns are to be seen. But Maxim, another American, is the inventor of the newest and most perfect of this variety of artillery. The firing rapidity of all these guns is indeed astounding. With one of the ten-barrel Nordenfelt, 100 consecutive salvos of 10 shots each, or 1,000 shots in all, were fired in 90 seconds. All of this class of guns, with the exception of the Maxim, are constructed with two or more parallel barrels, and require for their manipulation the services of several men. The loading, firing, and withdrawing of the hulls is accomplished, of course, through the turning of a crank, or as with the Nordenfelt through the movement of a lever. But the Maxim guns have the advantage over all the others, in that they are entirely automatic. Maxim makes use of the power developed by the recoil and of the pressure of the escaping gases to force out the hull as well as to load and fire. It requires but once the services of a gunner, the operation of loading and firing progressing unaided at the rate of six hundred shots per minute until the supply of ammunition is exhausted.

The cartridges are simply placed in a light bag which hangs under the gun and is automatically raised to the required height, the cartridges falling into the reservoir and from there into the barrel. There is the further advantage in this gun that the two gunners required with the other pieces are constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy, while the Maxim only needs attention when the gun requires a fresh bag of ammunition.

These guns are principally used upon men-of-war as a means of defense against torpedo boats, and, with the exception of the Maxim pattern, which is entirely new, are already in use not only in the English fleet, but also in the French, Russian, and Italian navies.

The Japanese Government intends to send specimens of a new steel gun recently turned out at the Osaka arsenal to England and Germany for experiments.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled after the holiday adjournment, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, and at once opened business in a lively fashion. Numerous bills were introduced in both houses. In the Senate the credentials of John W. Daniel, of Virginia, were presented. A bill was passed to legalize the Ninth Territorial Assembly of Wyoming. Bills were introduced to substitute silver dollars for gold coin and currency in reserve funds of the Treasury; to increase pensions for total helplessness; to facilitate promotions in the army; to adjust accounts of laborers under the eight-hour law, to provide for the erection of monuments in Washington to Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, at a cost of $1,000,000 each; to establish a national university in the District of Columbia by a grant of $5,000,000, bearing 5 per cent interest; to provide for the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty. A resolution was adopted accepting from the State of Ohio a marble statue of ex-President Garfield. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution requesting the President to take measures including cases of embezzlement in extradition treaties. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, called up the resolution heretofore offered by him calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of each report made by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad from the first appointment of such directors to the present time. In support of his resolution Mr. Wilson reviewed at considerable length the action of the Government Directors, of whom he had himself been one, with a view to showing that, had the Government paid attention to the information conveyed and the recommendations made by the directors, the relations of the Government to the roads would to-day be better. The bills introduced in the House of Representatives numbered 700. The more notable were: To remove restrictions on the coinage of the standard silver dollar; to abolish internal revenue taxation; to appropriate $200,000 for a monument to General Grant in New York; to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs; to provide for the construction of the Delaware and Maryland ship canal; to reform the civil service; to repeal the duty on sugar; to prevent fraudulent entries on the public domain; to repeal the tobacco tax; to create an interstate commerce commission; to tax the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors preference in public appointments; to authorize the President to call out two volunteer regiments of cavalry in New Mexico and Arizona for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and to deprive polygamists of the right of suffrage.——The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: John J. Higgins, to be Collector of Customs in the District of Natchez, Miss.; James Curran, of Maryland, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels in the Third District; Wiley J. Tinn, to be Surveyor of Customs for San Francisco; William H. McArgle, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte; Willis H. Patch, of Maine, to be Consul of the United States at St. Stephen, New Brunswick; H. M. Jewett, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Sivas; Orlando V. Powers, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

EASTERN.

Boston's yearly record shows a decided improvement in business, while $8,000,000 worth of building was done.

It is proposed to introduce in St. Louis Pasteur's method of treating hydrophobia. The Hydrophobic Institute in New York is ready for patients.

Three woolen dwellings erected in Boston in the early part of the eighteenth century, from whose windows a party of British officers witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, are being demolished to give place to gas-works.

William H. McNeil, President of the Lancaster National Bank, at Clifton, Mass., disappeared last week, and he has since been shown to be a defaulter for $100,000 or more. He was also one of the receivers of a savings bank, which had $60,000 on hand. He is known to have invested large amounts in cattle companies, and is believed to have speculated recklessly.

The County Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., is a plague-stricken spot. Its 1,000 inmates are exposed to a deadly form of typhus fever. A great many deaths have occurred. The epidemic is said to have all the characteristics of the "black plague" which decimated London years ago.

Frederick Fishel, cashier and confidential bookkeeper of August, Bernheim & Bauer, New York clothing manufacturers, has been arrested charged with having robbed his employers by means of forged checks of upwards of $75,000.

The hat works of R. L. Dunlap & Co., in Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $250,000.

The North Chicago Rolling Mill Company has purchased 1,000 acres of land in the Connellsville, Pa., coal region. The company will erect 700 ovens and make their own coal in the future.

The resumption of work in the iron colliries at Pittsburgh brings out the statement that the strikers lost nearly two million dollars in wages, and the operators have suffered to a large amount by the prolonged suspension.

Heavy rains in the lumber districts of Pennsylvania have caused losses estimated at $3,000,000.

Joshua B. Lippincott, head of the book-publishing house of the J. B. Lippincott Company, and founder of *Lippincott's Magazine*, died at Philadelphia. His demise was not wholly unexpected, as he had been sick for some time from heart disease.

Alexander Gilchrist, a blind and decrepit inmate of a poor-house in Pennsylvania, has received a pension and back pay amounting to $12,151.

Work has been resumed in Cunningham & Co.'s green-glass bottle factory at Pittsburgh, after a shut-down of seven months, the men returning to work at the old rate of wages.

Philip Levyn, wholesale tobacconist at Buffalo, N. Y., failed for $40,000.

WESTERN.

An alleged infernal machine turned up the other morning at the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in Chicago, and the theory is advanced of a plot to blow up the costly structure in which the corporation does business.

"The Silver King," one of the most intensely interesting of modern dramas, forms the attraction at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, this week. F. C. Bangs, an actor of excellent parts, enacts the title role, and is supported by a strong company.

The recent murder of the Knoch family in a Detroit suburb has been followed by the murder of the aged mother of the head of the murdered family. Gustav and Herman Knoch, sons of the last victim, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the awful crime.

St. Louis has a hair-dresser who has applied for a patent on an invention by which passengers and freight may be received and discharged from railway trains in full motion.

A Chinese laundryman in St. Louis named Jue Jun was received into the Pilgrim Congregational Church. Five of his countrymen witnessed the ceremony.

Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller, in St. Louis, is next month to be placed on trial, when witnesses are expected from the four quarters of the earth. A woman has been summoned from Hong Kong.

The people of Oregon and the contiguous territory have already commenced to protest against the reductions in the mail service proposed by Postmaster General Vilas.

Two masked lads robbed a house in the outskirts of Cincinnati, after choking an old lady to a condition bordering on insensibility.

Mrs. Marie Licht, 67 years of age, died in Milwaukee from hydrophobia.

The curious fact is stated that on New Year's Day, at Prairieville, Michigan, a farmer named Pennel plowed twelve acres of land, finding frost at only one spot in the field.

The Grand Jury at San Francisco found an indictment for felony against George W. Tyler, the leading counsel for Sarah Althea Hill, who claimed to be the wife of ex-Senator Sharon.

Marcus M. Towle, of Hammond, Ind., claims that the bridge of the Louisville and New Albany Road swings upon his land. The other morning he ran a tug and a scow into the draw and stopped a mail train. He gathered a party of several hundred men to force a settlement, and threatened to use hot water on any one daring to interfere.—The railway officials caused Towle to be taken to Indianapolis by a deputy federal marshal, and the penitentiary now stares the rioter in the face.

It was determined at Detroit that Mrs. Knoch had died from pneumonia, and that the fracture on her skull was made by the County Physician in removing the top of the skull to examine the brain. Her two sons, who had been arrested for her murder, were released.

Hans Peterson, 60 years of age, who lived near Greenville, Mich., shot and killed his wife, and then sent a bullet through his own heart.

Albert Grant (colored) has begun proceedings at Massillon, Ohio, under the civil rights law, against a colored barber named John Fields, who refused to cut Grant's hair.

The total earnings of the Northern Pacific Railway for the year 1885 were nearly $11,500,000. This is a decrease of about $1,200,000 as compared with 1884.

SOUTHERN.

Mexico.

Louisiana's sugar crop is larger by 15 per cent than the average of previous years.

Baltimore received and shipped a decreased quantity of wheat last year, but there was an increase in the amount of corn handled.

William M. Price, who was charged with the authorship of the Morey letter, was admitted to the bar in Maryland, it having been conclusively shown that he was innocent of the charge.

R. T. Cooney, of the man-of-war Manhattan, lying off City Point, Va., gave away his watch and diamond ring and then committed suicide by opening an artery in his wrist.

The saloon-keepers of Chattanooga, Tenn., smarting under the rigid enforcement of the Sunday law, have taken out warrants for nearly one hundred street-car officials, liverymen, and newspaper publishers.

A panther which for six weeks had alarmed the citizens of Clayton, Ga., attacked and overcame George Greenleaf, who was walking up a hill with his wife. The latter cut the beast's throat.

WASHINGTON.

Washington telegram: "Western Senators are receiving letters in great number urging them to oppose the confirmation of Land Commissioner Sparks because of his recent rulings. Mr. Sparks was confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 25th of last March."

During the last month nearly $20,000,000 in gold was received by the Treasury at Washington from San Francisco.

President Cleveland, at his New Year reception, was assisted by his sister and the wives of Secretaries Bayard, Manning, and Whitney, and of Postmaster General Vilas. Secretary Lamar is on a holiday visit to the South. Three nieces of Samuel J. Tilden stood beside Mrs. Manning. Miss Cleveland was robed in crimson velvet. Mrs. Logan failed to accompany the Senator. The diplomatic corps outdid itself in colors and decorations. Over six thousand persons shook hands with the President.

A member of the Chilian Legation has got mixed up in Washington by indulging in an old-fashioned drunk. After receiving a sound thrashing from a plain republican citizen he was with difficulty bundled off to his quarters.

The total amount of the national debt Jan. 1 was $1,858,413,715. The debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,45 ,544,766, there being $49,536,951 on hand, as shown by the Treasurer's general account. The debt decreased $3,489,910 during December. The following is a recapitulation of the monthly statement:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,743,250
Bonds at 3 per cent	194,190,500
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	221,440
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,023,512
Principal	$1,260,778,252
Interest	13,258,339
Total	$1,274,037,041

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$3,447,688
Interest	242,214
Total	$3,689,688

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,806
Certificates of deposit	13,790,000
Gold certificates	105,359,601
Silver certificates	94,179,465
Fractional currency (less $8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,953,153
Principal	566,020,725
Total debt—	
Principal	$1,830,253,143
Interest	13,460,552
Total	$1,843,713,715
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	229,240,016
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	$329,240,16
Total debt less available cash items	$1,514,473,698
Net cash in the Treasury	71,018,872
Debt less cash in Treasury Jan. 1, 1885	$1,443,451,826
Debt less cash in Treasury Dec. 1, 1885	1,452,544,766
Decrease of debt during the month	$1,089,940

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$105,359,601
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	93,179,465
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	13,790,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	16,908,628
Fractional currency	2,922
Total available for reduction of the debt	$229,240,016

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$27,796,440
Minor coin	525,811
Total	$28,324,275
Certificates held as cash	65,773,790
Net cash balance on hand	71,018,872
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$431,351,954

The Secretary of State has just received and sent to Mr. Ericsson, the distinguished inventor, the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit recently conferred on that gentleman by the late King of Spain.

POLITICAL.

The Civil-Service Commission, embarrassed by applicants for place, has decided to permit no request for examination to remain on its books longer than six months.

An interesting fight is promised in the United States Senate over the confirmation of Judge Powers, of Utah.

Sub-Treasurer Acton, of New York, refused to turn over his office to Treasurer of the United States Jordan when requested, acting on the advice of eminent counsel. Treasurer Jordan relieved Mr. Acton's bondsmen by breaking the seals and commencing business operations.

The Democrats of the Ohio Senate made John O'Neill President pro tem. The Republicans organized the House by electing John C. Entrekin Speaker.

J. W. Husted was chosen Speaker of the Assembly of the New York Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt recently in Valparaiso, Serena, Arica, and Tacna, South America.

Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, Canada, has issued a circular denouncing tobogganing as a sinful sport.

William Dale, instructor in a gymnasium at Binghamton, N. Y., swung seven-pound Indian clubs for four hours and fifty minutes. In a bicycle contest at Minneapolis, Woodside made 266 miles in twenty-six hours.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada during the month of December, 1885, reached $40,200,000, and for the past year the losses have aggregated $94,200,000—$15,000,000 less than in 1884.

Dr. Robert Ramsay, one of the most prominent Masons in America, died of heart disease in a hospital at Toronto, in his 45th year. His fame as a Masonic writer was world-wide. The Prince of Wales made him Knight Commander of the Temple.

FOREIGN.

Princess Colonna, of Paris, nee Eva Mackay, gave birth to a son last week. A magnificent outfit for the infant has been received from San Francisco. The christening dress is entirely composed of antique point d'Alencon.

Hydrophobia is raging to such an extent in France that the police have been ordered to shoot all stray dogs. The four children from Newark, N. J., who have been under Pasteur's treatment for the disease, sailed for New York apparently cured.

M. de Freycinet has concluded to form a new French Cabinet.

A gentleman who is connected with a London news agency which supplies the American press with much English news wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone inviting him to visit America. Mr. Gladstone replied as follows:

HAWARDEN, Jan. 4.

DEAR SIR: I do not regard such an invitation as you transmitted to me on the 2d of October as one the President requiring my best consideration for a choice that reflection might open to me some way of compliance. I am sorry, however, to report that I have not been able to arrive at this result. My physical strength is not such as would permit me to undertake a voyage to America, and the imperative demands of my time and thought in connection with the present state of political affairs allow no intermission of attention. The invitation itself, however, constitutes a new tie of feeling with America. I shall ever remember it with thankful acknowledgment, while the knowledge that so many friendly eyes are watching the course of events in this country with reference to Ireland will be a new incentive to the performance of a patriotic and philanthropic duty. I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

He may possibly be induced to visit the United States in the autumn, after the conclusion of the coming session of Parliament.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

Cholera caused the death of eight hundred hogs in Wabash County, Ind.

Thomas Green, of Palmyra, Wis., after fasting twenty days, has again resumed regular meals.

Judgments were taken in the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul against Dwight M. Sabin, Senator from Minnesota, for an aggregate sum of $85,000.

The law of Ohio regarding miscegenation was enforced last week at Toledo, where a colored preacher was sent to jail for ten days for marrying a white woman to a negro.

Eastern capitalists are said to have perfected a plan for erecting a number of elevators along the various railways in North Dakota, in which each farmer will be assigned a separate bin, and can always have control of his own grain.

Several brokers in Montreal have been swindled by purchasing land script granted to volunteers who served in the campaign against Riel. One soldier transferred his claim to nine different persons and received payment in full.

The new steamer City of Nassau, worth $5,000, which sailed from Philadelphia for Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 24, has not been heard from, and it is believed that she foundered. The officers and crew, nineteen men were from Philadelphia.

The suspended banking firm of Charles H. Sweat & Co., of Boston, having paid up claims for $7,500,000, has notified its creditors to call in two weeks for interest due.

The hardware store of Thomas Birney & Co., at Pittsburgh, has been closed by the Sheriff, who holds executions for nearly $100,000. The firm made a specialty of supplying roller-skates to rinks.

It is understood that Secretary Whitney is satisfied with the seaworthiness of the Dolphin, as shown in her recent trial trip, and will formally accept the vessel as soon as certain preliminaries can be arranged. It is not thought necessary to have another sea trial.

The gross earnings of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for December showed a decrease of $135,000 as compared with the corresponding month of 1884.

England was visited by a severe snowstorm which seriously interfered with railway traffic and telegraph service.

Washington telegram: "An office seeker who had been here for many weeks returned home not long since without presenting his case to the President. He had a very novel reason for this strange procedure. He had a very valuable ring, so he said, which he intended to wear when he called on the President. Soon after his arrival he lost the ring, and feeling that his case would be hopeless unless the President saw the ring on his finger he gave up in despair and left for home."

Mr. HOAR introduced in the Senate, on the 6th inst., a bill for longer sessions of Congress, making proceedings commence alternately in October and November. The silver question was resumed in the Senate on discussion of the Beck resolution. Mr. Groome intended the present was no compulsory coinage would bring the country to a silver standard. Mr. McPherson declared it was in the opinion of the best authorities in the world a point had been reached beyond which it would be dangerous to go, and predicted ruinous payments by Jay Cooke that the bonds would be paid in gold. The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, complying with the call of a recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of Postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, Chairman of the Democratic committee of that State. Mr. Hale, of Maine, said the Postmaster General had turned these matters of appointment over to his assistant, who referred them to Mr. Brown, but the Postmaster General had not made a complete answer to the resolution of the Senate. In reply Senators Voorhees and West defended the civil-service policy of President Cleveland. Bills were introduced by the House Committee on Appropriations for the coinage of the silver dollar, to limit it, and suspending for one year national banks to keep a larger reserve of sedemption; to repeal the tax on bank circulation; to direct the calling in of $50,000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds, payment to be made in coin or silver and notes.——The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James Shields of Montana, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana. Postmasters—Thomas Ryan, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Charles Holliday, at St. Louis, Mich.; J. C. Morgan, at Kearney, Neb.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.94	@ .94
No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .51
OATS—White	.38	@ .43
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.25	@ 5.00
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.82	@ .82½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .27
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.62	@ .64
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .23
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .11
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .7
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.54	@ .60
PORK—Mess	9.50	@10.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.82	@ .83½
CORN—No. 3	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .59
PORK—New Mess	9.75	@10.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.89	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .90½
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .34
OATS—Mixed	.24	@ .25½
PORK—New Mess	9.75	@10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .30½
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
LIVE HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.23	@ .30
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .92
CORN—New	.33	@ .34
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .29½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair	4.50	@ 5.75
Common	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	2.75	@ 3.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.01	@ 1.03
CORN—Yellow	.40	@ .42
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.75

THE RED MEN.

Conclusions of Mr. Holman's Special Committee to Investigate Indian Affairs.

Washington special.

Special attention having been drawn to the Indian problem by the treatment of the subject in Secretary Lamar's annual report, it has become a topic of frequent conversation among national legislators, and indications are that Congress will adopt new and earnest measures for settlement of the question. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, will soon submit to Congress a report of the observations of the commission of which he is Chairman, and he says that he will recommend that the reservation system be abandoned, with a few exceptions where it is impracticable now, and that a commission be appointed by the President to apportion the lands in severalty among the members of tribes that are sufficiently advanced in civilization to justify the belief that the plan would be successful.

Senator Van Wyck has taken hold of the question as he finds it in the Indian Territory, and proposes that the National Government shall assume direct authority, thereby organizing the Territory with a full corps of civil officers, but he does not propose to interfere with the tribal courts and local Indian authorities.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, has also made a move in the same direction, but would accomplish the object by different means. He says he regards the Indian problem as one of the most important questions pressing for intelligent Congressional action. All the previous plans adopted by the Government have failed to produce the desired results, but it has been demonstrated that if proper methods are adopted the Indians can be civilized and made self-supporting. He says if they are taught how to labor and the value of property they will not desire to go on the war-path, and may in time become useful members in society. The first step should be to make them citizens. There are many million acres of land set apart to the Indians for which they can never have use. The proper course to pursue, he says, is to break up their tribal relation, put them under the protection of the law, and make them amenable to its penalties, allot to each of them a sufficient quantity of land to enable them by industrious habits to maintain themselves as individual members of society, and dispose of the remainder of the land to actual settlers, and appropriate the proceeds of the sales for their education and support.

Mr. Townshend's plan is essentially different from that of Senator Van Wyck. His bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma provides for the consolidation of the Indian Territory under a territorial government, the establishing of a court, and the allotment of lands in severalty among the Indians. It authorizes the appointment of a Governor and Secretary by the President, the Governor to be ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory. A Legislature, to consist of a Senate of eleven members and a House of Representatives of twenty-nine members, is to be chosen at the first election to be held in the Territory by all male persons over 21 years of age, lawfully domiciled in the Territory. At subsequent elections the right of suffrage is vested in all such male persons who have resided in the territory for six months. A court is established, to be presided over by one judge. An attorney and marshal are authorized to be appointed by the President. The jurisdiction, criminal and civil, will be of a character similar to that of the Western District of Arkansas. All are competent as jurors who are bona fide male residents of the Territory and over 21 years of age, and who understand the English language well enough to comprehend the proceedings. All laws of the United States applicable and not in conflict with Indian treaties are to be in force in the Territory. A delegate to Congress is authorized as in other Territories. It also provides that patents shall issue to all tribes on any reservation of the United States for all lands which have been set apart to them respectively, to be held in trust for them by the United States for the period of twenty-five years. But the President is authorized at any time before the end of that period to allot such lands in severalty to the Indians located on the respective reservations in the following quantities: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over 18 years of age, 80 acres; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, 80 acres; to each other person under 18 years of age, 40 acres. When the lands are mainly useful for grazing purposes double the quantities named are to be given to each. It provides that patents shall issue to each allottee for the lands allotted to him, but the title is to be held in trust by the United States for the period of twenty-five years thereafter, when it shall become absolute in fee simple. All conveyances of lands allotted in severalty, made before the end of the period of twenty-five years, are to be void. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase from the Indian tribes all the lands not allotted to them in severalty, subject, however, to the ratification of Congress. The purchase money for the same is to be held in trust by the United States for the period of twenty-five years, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is to be paid in the meantime for the education and self-support of the Indians.

LIVELY HAND-SHAKING.

President Cleveland Disposes of Four Hundred Callers in Exactly Sixteen Minutes.

Washington dispatch.

Four hundred and forty-eight persons waited patiently in the east room of the White House to-day to pay their respects to the President. The crowd was almost twice as large as at any preceding reception of this kind. The President appeared just before three o'clock and entered upon his task with such expedition that the entire room was cleared in sixteen minutes. Several persons tried to engage the President's attention with private matters, but they were told to call again to-morrow. One individual shook hands in an agitated manner with one of the ushers, and passed the President without noticing him. He was reminded of his mistake by the laughter of the crowd, and endeavored to return and shake the President's hand, but was borne away by the rapidly moving line of people behind him.

THERE are more colleges in Ohio than in France and Germany combined.

SENATOR BECK ON SILVER.

He Opens Fire on the Gold Bugs—Hot Review of the Bondholders' Policy.

A Conspiracy Alleged to Compel Government to Pay Them Gold—Strong Plea for Bimetallism.

The Entire Subject Discussed in All Its Bearings Both Upon This Country and Europe.

From the Congressional Record.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution submitted by Mr. Beck:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States require that all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin; and

WHEREAS, It is provided by Sec. 3694 of the Revised Statutes that "the coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment, in coin, of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second," to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest on which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct; third, the residue to be paid into the Treasury"; *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether the laws above stated now are or have heretofore been obeyed; and if they have not, to report by bill, or otherwise, such measures as will secure their enforcement.

Mr. Beck—Mr. President, no man will deny that the laws passed by Congress are as imperative on the highest executive official as on the humblest citizen, whether they approve them or not. I venture to assert that no man will contend that the laws recited in the preamble to the foregoing resolution either are now or have for many years past been obeyed. All sorts of excuses may be and have been offered for their violation, still the fact remains that the laws of the land have been disregarded by our executive officers, and the legislative power has been subordinated to the will of men whose duty it is to submit to them and to execute them as they exist. They have no right to decide whether a law is good or bad, politic or impolitic; so long as it is law they must be compelled to render implicit obedience to it. They have officially informed Congress for years past that they neither require coin to be paid for duties on imported goods nor do they set apart the coin or its equivalent so received as a special fund to pay the interest on our public debt or to procure bonds for the sinking fund. On the contrary, they admit that as the existing laws do not coincide with their views of what is politic they disregard them. I deny their right to do so, because I believe many of the evils the country is now afflicted with grow out of the disregard of the plainest provisions of law by our Treasury officials. I have no faith in the remedies which are now and have for years past been proposed for the evils they allege to exist. That the country is not as prosperous as it ought to be I admit, but I insist that the remedy is not to be found in striking down our silver coinage or the currency based upon it, but rather in requiring our public creditors to take it as the law and the contracts they required us to make demand.

EQUALITY OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

I believe that it can be demonstrated that gold and silver coin, and the paper representatives of both, stand on an absolute equality before the law, and that three-fourths of our present troubles grow out of the refusal of our officials to pay the money received at our custom-houses to our public creditors in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by the laws of the United States. Therefore, I have recited these laws, which are plain and simple, in the preamble; and in the resolution have asked the Committee on Finance to tell the Senate whether they have been executed or not; and if not, to report measures which will secure their enforcement. I admit that even when that is done other combinations must be broken up before we can become a prosperous commercial people; but as all measures for tariff and tax reform must be originated at the other end of the Capitol, I am content to await the action taken there, being confident that the Executive is in full sympathy with all proper efforts in that regard.

There can be no dispute as to the fact that there must be something wrong in the management of public affairs when the ports of great nations like Germany, France, Austria, and other countries are arbitrarily closed against our cattle, hogs, and other food products, without, as the President tells us in his message, "present prospect of reasonable change." It is not a healthy condition of things when wheat, hogs, and other farm products, debarred from foreign markets in retaliation because of our protective tariff, sell at home for prices which will barely pay the cost of production. As to them, certainly protection does not protect. The great American agricultural industries, which give employment to more than half of the workers for wages, whose welfare is held up (properly so) as the highest aim of legislation, and whose products constitute at least eighty per cent. of our exports, receive no real consideration here and are not even ranked among the industries of the country over which Congress is asked or expected to throw its protecting arm.

These great interests are the unorganized, unequipped, and, therefore, neglected militia, whose strength can not be brought to bear with half the efficiency of a single regiment of thoroughly armed veterans fighting for special interest. This is illustrated here and now by the zeal everywhere displayed by the combinations of bankers and bondholders and their able and well-paid press to maintain their bonds at a premium of 24 per cent., or rather to increase that premium to 30 or 40 per cent., at the expense of the already impoverished masses of taxpayers. It seems as though it was thought to be the duty of Congress to see to it that the rich should be made richer by making the poor poorer. Why should we be in hot haste to strike down our silver currency for fear of a fall in our outstanding bonds below 24 per cent premium? Have the representatives of the people any interest in maintaining, far less in increasing, the premium on bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest beyond 24 per cent. when we must soon become the purchasers of them at any premium, or else contract our currency at ruinous rates by locking up in the Treasury all our surplus revenue, as reduction of taxation seems to be impossible, by the passage of laws which will still further depreciate the prices of farm products, now so low that producers cannot raise them and pay wages to their laborers on which they can live?

When fat hogs sell at 3½ cents a pound, and other things in proportion—when all the world is combined to exclude our agricultural products from their markets in retaliation against our protective system, which prohibits our farmers from buying what they must have with the proceeds of what they must sell, unless they pay 46 per cent. on the average more than they are offered them for, in order to enrich a few organized combinations of manufacturers, who seek no markets abroad and refuse to sell their products in competition with so-called pauper with whom the farmer must compete, our condition is not satisfactory.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST SILVER.

But I agree that the Senate cannot inaugurate measures to relieve the country from oppressions of that character; therefore I propose to seek relief in the treatment of our circulation, not by destroying it, but by extending its usefulness. The present crusade against silver is only another evidence of the audacity of the organization of wealth; they have always secured all they demanded, however unjust their demands; they have succeeded in alarming the President and the Secretary of the Treasury as they have done several preceding administrations; they threaten to use the power which our laws give them over our currency, of withdrawing from circulation among the people, and, if needful, from the country, the gold they control, and thus demonetize, even if ruin follows, the business of the people. Every concession increases their audacity and adds to their power. A stand must be made somewhere by the representatives of the taxpayers or an absolute surrender of all the monetary interests of the country into their hands must follow. A mere reference to the past legislation of Congress on this subject proves what I say. When it was first asserted, in 1868, by the bondholders, as the time approached when the United States could lawfully pay off the 5-20 6 per cent. bonds, and when the outstanding principal of the public debt exceeded $2,600,000,000, that the honor of the country demanded that the principal as well as the interest on the bonds should be paid in gold or silver coin, a cry of indignation was raised all over the land against such a demand by all honest, disinterested men.

They were told, and told truthfully, that all the bonds they held had been purchased with legal-tender notes at par; that for each $100 in greenbacks they paid to the Government they had received a bond for $100, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold or silver coin; that the greenback when they exchanged it for the bond, was only worth 50 cents on the dollar in coin, and that it was an outrage in the face of the contract they had made, with the privileges given to many of them in addition as national bankers to have currency issued for them to loan out on the security of their bonds equal to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited, to demand that the principal of their bonds should be paid in coin. They knew—everybody knew—that the claim was false. The legal-tender notes have and continue to have an indorsement on their back that "This note shall be receivable at its face value for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt and customs dues," so that there could be neither doubt nor dispute either as to the law or the fact. Nobody denounced the impudent demand of the bondholders more emphatically than the present presiding officer of the Senate (Mr. Sherman).

It seems to me that any set of men who would deny the fact that the legal-tender note, indorsed as it was and is, which had purchased the bonds at its face value, should be received again by the bondholder in payment of the principal of the obligation he held, would not hesitate to deny the truth of the attraction of gravitation.

PAYMENT OF BONDS IN COIN.

Yet these men not only denied it, but in 1869 procured the passage of an act of Congress, against the vote and protest (I am happy to say) of every Democrat in both houses, declaring that the principal of the bonds should be paid in coin—in gold and silver coin, as both are named. Legal-tenders were only worth 50 cents on the dollar in coin when the bonds were bought; they were worth from 66 to 70 cents when this act was passed. The act was simply legalized robbery. The bondholders and their attorneys in and out of Congress knew it, and knew that no court would sustain such a law. The indorsement could neither be erased nor sworn off the back of the legal-tender note, and nobody could plead ignorance either of the law or of the fact that it was to be received at par in payment of the principal of all our bonds.

Therefore they caused the act of July 14, 1870, to be passed, extending the time of payment, reducing the interest, and exempting the new bonds in express terms from all taxation, State, Federal, or municipal; and to prevent all mistake or misapprehension as to the character, quality, and weight of the money in which payment of the new bonds should be made, they caused to be printed on each bond as part of its obligation "that it shall be paid in coin of the standard value prescribed by law on the 14th of July, 1870." The present gold and silver coin are both of the standard value prescribed by the law of July 14, 1870, and were then as now both full legal-tenders for all our obligations. All the bonds that mature in 1892 and 1907, amounting to about $1,000,000,000, stand to-day unchanged, and payable as required by the act of 1870. The remnant of those payable now have been changed, the interest has been lowered, and the time extended, but the same provisions govern them and the same conditions are written on us as part of the contract by all of them.

In the face of these facts it is simply absurd for anybody to assert that they are payable in gold alone, or that the taxpayers of the country are under any obligation, express or implied, either to demonetize or stop the coinage of the silver dollar, which is of the standard value required by the act of July 14, 1870, or to increase its weight thirty, forty, or any other numbers of grains, because in 1873, when we have ignominiously surrendered the carrying trade of this country and the world, with her 200,000 serfs in India and elsewhere, and Germany, after extorting $1,000,000,000 of gold from France, have combined in the interest of their moneychangers to demonetize silver or put up the market price of gold 24 per cent.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNIT OF VALUE.

If the gold mines of California and Australia have ceased to produce abundantly and the Comstock lode and the Leadville mines had not produced silver, so that the ratio of the two metals as bullion in London had been reversed, the argument could be made quite as plausible that the silver dollar was the constitutional unit of value in 1870 which the bondholders have a right to demand. There is not an outstanding obligation of the United States, nor of any State, municipality, corporation, or individual which cannot be legally and honorably discharged by the payment of the present standard silver dollar. What right has Congress to deprive the debtor of that right by adding more silver to the coin than he agreed to pay, or by stopping its coinage so that he cannot obtain it? It is as palpable a violation of a contract to increase the obligation of the debtor as it is to impair or reduce the standard value of the coin which the creditor stipulated in his contract should be paid to him. When Congress has once coined money and regulated the value thereof, and contracts are based upon it, the right to pay according to its terms cannot rightfully or justly be taken from the people, and Senators and Representatives who deprive them of that right will have unpleasant explanations to make to the men whose burdens are increased by their vote. It is simply an attempt to repeal the legislation of 1869, and the same pretenses are made now that were made then. An honest dollar for the laboring man was then, as now, held up as the patriotic object of those who repudiated the greenback and higher wages is chimed to be the prime object of all the patriotic combinations of monopolists and manchine-owners, who tax us all 46 per cent. under the present protective tariff and yet hire the cheapest pauper labor they can import. It is the wolf guarding the lamb, the spider the fly, and the hawk the sparrow.

I propose to test this question in the light of the facts furnished us by our Treasury officials. We are, of course, as good judges of the value of the facts they furnish and as competent to draw correct conclusions from them as they are. The last report from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, relative to our foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1885, proves that there is no such condition either in our trade or exports of metal, whether of coin or bullion, as to render it necessary to strike down our silver coinage. It shows (page 1) that our total exports for 1885 were $726,682,916, and for 1884, $721,961,852, while our total imports for 1885 were $577,527,329, and for 1884, $667,657,630.

It will thus be seen that while the value of our exports in 1885 exceeded those of 1884, our imports were more than $10,014,000 less. The same report shows that for 1885 our exports of gold were $8,477,892, and for 1884 $41,081,357, or over $32,000,000 less for the fiscal year than for the year before. Our exports of silver for 1885 were $33,750,533, and for 1884 $26,051,426, or nearly $8,000,000 more last year than the year before, while our imports of gold last year exceeded those of the year before nearly $4,000,000. These facts falsify the clamor that gold is fleeing from our country, and proves that all the pretended evils of a single depreciated silver standard are myths.

Nor is it true that our silver coin has depreciated since July, 1870, when tested by any other standard than the market value of bullion in London.

The report above referred to (pages 5 and 6) gives the New York or export prices in currency of the commodities which constituted over 80 per cent. of our exports, nearly all agricultural products, in 1870 and 1885, from which it will be seen that the silver dollar, which it has become fashionable to malign and denounce in aristocratic circles, will now purchase from 25 to 30 per cent. more of all that the toiling millions of this country labor to produce, and of all that men need money to obtain, than it would in July, 1870. To avoid all dispute as to these facts I quote the language of the report, as follows:

The following table shows the annual average export price in currency of the articles of domestic product named and for the years indicated:

	Year ending June 30,	
Articles.	1870.	1885.
Indian corn, per bushel	$0.92.5	$0.54.9
Wheat, per bushel	1.28.9	86.2
Wheat flour, per barrel	6.11.2	4.83.7
Cotton, per pound	23.5	10.6
Leather, per pound	28.5	19.8
Mineral oils, refined, per gallon	30.5	08.7
Bacon, hams, per pound	15.7	09.7
Lard, per pound	16.6	07.9
Pork, salted, per pound	13.3	06.3
Beef, salted, per pound	07.2	07.5
Butter, per pound	29.3	16.8
Cheese, per pound	15.5	09.3
Eggs, per dozen	39.3	21.5
Starch, per pound	08.2	04.0
Sugar, refined, per pound	12.6	06.4
Tobacco, leaf, per pound	11.3	09.9

In the face of these official facts and figures as to our trade, and exports and imports of gold and silver, and the comparative purchasing power of the silver dollar now and in 1870, I repeat: Why should it be stricken down, or its purchasing power further increased 20 per cent., by adding 40, 50, or any other number of grains, to its weight? In other words, why should every producer and debtor have to give 20 per cent. more of the products of his labor to obtain either a new silver dollar or gold coin with which to pay his debts than he does now, when he is already paying his obligations according to the terms of a contract in a coin which will procure for its owner much more of all he needs than it would in 1870? It is only another phase of the constant struggle of the rich to grind the face of the poor, and of the favored few to enrich themselves by class legislation.

GOLD AT A PREMIUM.

While no one can deny that every obligation of the United States and every contract within our borders can be discharged honorably with the present silver dollar, we are told that our foreign obligations and relations are such that gold will be at a premium very soon, and we will be on a basis of degraded silver at once if we do not increase the weight or stop the coinage of silver; that all Europe is horrified at our stupidity or dishonesty, or both. Even England, whose gold is said to be used so freely to buy Senators and Representatives to vote for revenue tariffs against protection to monopolies called American industry, is held up now by the gold monometallists as an example worthy of all imitation; her financial policy is lauded as the perfection of human wisdom. Fortunately the official reports overthrow all the reckless assertions of the gold worshipers. The Register of the Treasury (see report for this year, page 4) shows that out of $1,071,460,252 registered bonds of the United States outstanding only $11,927,900, or a little over one-tenth of 1 per cent., is held abroad, and of those which can be paid before 1892 foreigners hold only $44,150, which is less than the interest on the money now lying idle in the Treasury for one day at 3 per cent. per annum.

These facts, coupled with the fact that our exports of goods exceeded our imports $130,000,000 this year, and our imports of goods exceeded our gold exports $18,216,804, an amount greatly exceeding all our bonds held abroad, settle the question. The falsity of the clamor about foreign complications or gold premiums is made too apparent for any sensible man to be deceived by it.

The press is filled with articles day by day which seek to make people believe that all other nations have ceased to coin silver, and that we alone are stubbornly persisting in forcing it upon this country after it has been abandoned everywhere else.

I propose to disapprove these allegations by officially stated facts. The Director of the Mint in his last report shows (pages 131, 132) that for the year 1881 the world's production of gold was $95,232,569; of silver, $115,117,878; and that $93,459,240 of gold was coined, while the coinage of silver last year amounted to $80,030,443, of which the United States coined $23,231,756 of gold and $28,534,856 of silver. Other nations, therefore, coined in 1881 $81,504,577 of silver, showing that we are far from being alone in the coinage of that metal. England coined $3,201,821 of silver last year and $6,201,517 the year before, to add to her stock, which has been accumulating for generations; while she has coined silver for India in the last three years to the value of $68,241,000.

FOREIGN SILVER COIN.

The workers for wages in England to-day get their pay in silver coin, and the question is never mooted by them as to the comparative bullion value of the silver and gold coin of that country. Even Germany, notwithstanding she pretended to have demonetized silver twelve years ago, coined in 1882 $6,407,157 of it to add to her vast stock on hand; her laborers are paid in it now. No complaint is made anywhere, here or in Europe, about silver coin, except by the holders of our bonds, who seek to increase largely the purchasing power of gold, or, which is the same thing, reduce the value of all our property from 25 to 50 per cent. below its present value when tested by the single standard of gold, which they claim shall be paid by us to them, and to them alone. They do not seek to establish the single gold standard, they say; they are bimetallists. They agree that silver is a legal-tender for all debts and obligations of the Government, except those held by them. It is good enough to pay the laborer, the soldier, the sailor—in short, all who work for the United States—but they insist that it is dishonest in us to pay it to them, although their bonds and obligations all show on their face that it is a legal-tender in payment of them all so long as it is coined of the standard value fixed by law July 14, 1870, as it is now and always has been.

Our dollar is more valuable than that coined in most of the other leading nations. France included, theirs bearing the relation of 15½ to 1 with gold, while ours is 16 to 1. I need not repeat in detail what the official reports show in regard to the gold, silver, and paper currency of the several countries. It is sufficient to prove by them that while the difference in the market value of gold and silver in London operates to degrade their silver coin more than it does ours, France and other countries maintain their silver and paper in all transactions, public and private, at par with gold under far greater difficulties than we have to contend with, no matter from what standpoint the comparison is made.

DUTY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No Secretary of the Treasury can mistake his duty under the law; no public creditor can complain when the interest on his bond is paid in the coin which is set apart as a special fund, first for the payment of the interest due to him. Yet millions, hundreds of millions, have been paid for duties on imported goods since 1878 in silver coin and silver certificates, which is only a convenient form of handling silver, as the coin they represent is ours when the certificates are paid to us; yet not one dollar, so far as I am advised, has ever been paid in silver as interest on the public debt or in the purchase of a single bond for the sinking fund, though it has been recognized as a coin which constituted the special fund created by law by its acceptance in payment of duties on imported goods. The public creditors have unjustly demanded gold—or the interest on their bonds without any semblance of right, and every Secretary of the Treasury has disregarded the law and acceded to their demands. Our officials have thus aided and abetted the organization of the most powerful body of capitalists in the United States against silver coinage—men who control the currency of the country, and hold the obligations of all its business concerns; men who can inflate or contract the circulating medium on which all our commercial transactions depend; men who hold $637,742,850 of bonds of the United States maturing in 1907, on which they now demand a premium of 24 per cent., and seek, by striking down silver, still further to increase their profits.

They hold also $55,000,001 of our bonds payable in 1892, which they seek to enhance the value of even beyond the 12 per cent. premium they now command. These men control boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and the best talent of the press; they can crush all who are bold if they dare to dissent from or object to the demands they make; the reports of their conventions and speeches are laid before us with a parade and semblance of authority equal to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury or the message of the President.

I shall not be surprised if they dominate this Congress, but it will be after I have entered my protest against it and have given to the country my reasons for so protesting.

If the managers of the finances of France had treated her silver coinage as our officials have ours, she would have been prostrated financially, at the feet of England and Germany long ago.

Why have the holders of the dishonored trade-dollar been importuning Congress for years to give them in exchange for it a standard dollar containing 412½ grains, while it contains 420? Simply because one is a legal tender and will pay the debts of its owner, and the other will not. Yet tested by the bullion value the trade-dollar is worth the most. When our Treasury officials yielded to the clamor of the bondholders and violated the law by admitting their right to refuse silver received at the Custom House in payment of the interest or principal of their bonds, they degraded our standard silver dollar by depriving it of its most important function as a legal tender; and now, having captured the executive branch of the Government, the bondholders and their attorneys are besieging Congress to enforce their demand for gold alone in the settlement of their claims, all law, justice, and equity to the contrary notwithstanding, by striking down the silver of the standard value of July, 1870, which they then demanded and inserted in the face of every bond they hold as one of the coins in which the bonds should be paid. It is hard to do justice to their audacity in temperate language; I hardly think I am equal to the task and will not attempt it. I can, however, get the facts before the people.

The last report of the Treasurer, page 35, shows that the receipts at the New York Custom-House for the fiscal year 1885 were paid as follows:

United States legal-tender notes	$36,161,000,	or 28.9 per cent.
United States gold coin	1,514,000,	or 1.2 per cent.
United States gold certificates	42,779,000,	or 34.1 per cent.
United States silver certificates	44,660,000,	or 35.6 per cent.
United States silver coin	158,000,	or .01 per cent.
Total	$125,302,000,	or 100 per cent.

It is fair to assume that the payments at the other custom-houses were made in substantially the same character of money. It will be observed that more of the customs dues were paid in silver and silver certificates than were paid in gold and gold certificates; all of it is by law a special fund which cannot legally be paid or covered into the Treasury till the interest on the public debt is paid out of it and the bonds for the sinking fund are purchased or redeemed.

SILVER HELD IN THE TREASURY.

These, together, required about $108,000,000, yet not a dollar of silver has been so applied; it is paid into the Treasury and held there, and a clamor is raised that it cannot be again got into circulation. If the law was obeyed and the bondholders required to take the same proportion of silver dollars that the Government receives through its custom-houses, the bondholders would have no difficulty in getting them all into circulation; and when it is made their interest to maintain and support the silver they own we would hear no more about its being dishonest money. The Secretary says (page 14 of his report) that the balance in the Treasury has been increased from the 4th of March, 1885, to the 1st of November, 1885, $58,053,702.27, yet there has been no reduction of the interest-bearing debt (and that is the only debt that is a burden on taxpayers) since November, 1881, certainly not since March, 1885. The monthly reports show $191,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding and precisely the same amount in November.

How is the surplus silver coin to get out of the Treasury if the Secretary refuses to pay it out for interest and refuses to call in the bonds which are now payable?

There is no more effectual or pernicious method of contracting the currency than by collecting by taxation a large sum in excess of the needs of an economically administered Government and locking it up in the Treasury. Every dollar needlessly taken from the taxpayer wrongfully deprives him of that much capital which he needs and labored to obtain, and when it is locked up the circulating medium which all the people want is wrongfully withheld from them. The thief who steals and squanders an unneeded surplus locked up in the Treasury vaults would inflict less injury on the country and its business if the money he stole was put in circulation than a Secretary who holds and hides in vaults currency which the people want, and refuses to use it to pay the debts, especially interest-bearing debts, which the men who own this money owe. It is easy to raise a clamor about a surplus, but it will be more difficult to explain to the people why such vast amounts of money they have been so heavily taxed to furnish is lying idle in the overloaded Treasury vaults and they deprived of its use, while interest is running against them in bonds that cannot be and ought to be paid. The idle money, when paid out for interest on bonds, would at once be released and restored to circulation.

Speaking of circulation, we are constantly told that there is now a great abundance of it outstanding; indeed, we are officially advised that the legal-tender notes and the silver certificates should all be withdrawn—I presume, because of the superabundance of currency. Let us look for a few minutes at the effect of these recommendations, if carried out, and see how far these certificates are now used as currency.

It was the avowed purpose of the advocates of both gold and silver certificates, and I was one of them, to furnish a safe, convenient paper currency; every dollar of it could be used just as the coin paid for it could be, and which would be secured by the deposit of an equal amount of coin in the Treasury. No better security could be asked or given. It was not thought desirable to have the coin of either metal exposed to the risk of loss or reduction of value by the abrasion which necessarily accompanies its active use. The transportation of both was known to be dangerous and expensive; all the expense and risk, as well as the deterioration of the coin, were avoided by the use of the paper substitute, while the United States was sure to be amply compensated for all the expenses incurred for vaults, custodians, and everything else.

WORN-OUT PAPER MONEY.

We—I mean by we all the people—received a coin dollar for every paper dollar issued. We only pay out the coin on the paper brought back to our agents. All of it that is lost or destroyed by fire, flood, or the thousand accidents that all transitory things are subject to is our gain. We had experience in operations of that sort and knew that they were profitable. Forty-two millions of dollars of fractional currency was issued. We afterward called it in for cancellation, and we now know that $15,000,000, or one-third of it, has been lost or destroyed. We made $15,000,000 out of that issue, as we received a full consideration for the whole amount issued. We only redeem such national bank notes as are returned, and the amount now known to be lost is so great that the Comptroller is devising all sorts of ingenious plans in his report to get it away from us for the benefit of the banks. None of them lost any of it. The people who borrowed it or worked for it, after the banks got value received for it, were the sufferers; yet the Comptroller wants it all for the banks. I expect they will get it. They have as much right to it as to have their interest and principal paid in gold alone, or to have our silver stricken down. I have no idea that $300,000,000 of the $346,000,000 of greenbacks charged in the report as outstanding could be returned if they were called in to-day. All lost is clear profit to the Government. It is a sufficient answer to all the clamor about expenses and vaults that the coin is preserved from loss and from abrasion, and that our gain from the loss of the outstanding paper, if it is kept in denominations in which it will circulate, as it ought to be, will amply compensate the United States for all expense of its safe-keeping.

The object we all had in view by keeping in actual use paper substitutes for gold coin to the extent of the coin deposited has been grossly perverted. The coin is locked up and four-fifths of the certificates issued are of such high denominations that they are of no sort of use as currency.

The Treasurer's report, page 23, shows that on the 30th of June, 1885, the outstanding gold certificates amounted to $137,760,830, of which all but $34,360,000 were in denominations of $500 and upward, more than $55,000,000 of them being for $10,000 each. It is obvious that the people get no benefit in the form of currency when bills or certificates exceed $100.

The Director of the Mint, on page 29 of his report, speaking of these paper substitutes, says: "As these certificates represent coin in the Treasury, which coin can only be used in their redemption, they really form a part of the active coin circulation of the country." The Director, perhaps, did not know that $55,000,000 of them were for $10,000 each, as it would be absurd to speak of such notes or certificates as forming part of our active circulation.

The Treasurer's report (page 24) shows that June 30, 1885, silver certificates amounting to $133,901,616 were outstanding, and that $13,658,091 were in $10 and $20 bills, in about equal proportions. None were higher than $1,000; so that the only real currency furnished to the people in the shape of certificates is that based on the deposit of silver coin. Yet the dollars so deposited are held up as useless incumbrances, performing no function of value, and all our officials join in the crusade against them and the certificates that represent them, and urge Congress to withdraw the one and stop the coinage of the other. I do not propose to do either unless better reasons are given why it should be done than any I have yet seen or heard. I would, however, amend the law so that no certificate should be of a higher denomination than $500, and not more than 25 per cent. of the amount outstanding at any time should be of denominations higher than $50. The legal tender notes, too, are ridiculed. It seems as though every form of currency which costs nothing and enriches nobody is condemned.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT.

It is assumed that the Government has no right to use its own credit or to furnish any part of the currency the people need. Legal-tender notes are denounced as a forced loan, as rag-babies, shin-plasters, indeed every opprobrious epithet has been hurled against them by those who insist that they must be vested with the sole right to issue currency to loan at a profit to themselves, and to dictate through their organization how much or how little it is necessary to allow them to keep in circulation. But the people and their representatives have so far sustained the greenbacks, and while they have always been repudiated to the extent that they could not be legally paid at the custom-houses for duties on imports, and that is the law now, over $47,000,000 of them was received for duties last year in New York alone by executive orders, in plain violation of law. The majority of the Senate refused last year to make them receivable for duties, and yet we permit $47,000,000 of them to be so received. I have a bill now before the Finance Committee making it legal to receive them for customs dues, as I believe they ought to be; yet I insist that no executive officer ought to be allowed to do anything in violation of law, or to be placed in a position in which he feels authorized or compelled to disregard it.

Congress, by the act of May 31, 1878 (see Statutes at Large, vol. 20, page 87), made an effort to retain what was then left of the legal-tender notes and to preserve them in such shape that they would be currency in the hands of the people. We provided, in substance, that whenever legal-tender notes are received at the Treasury from any source they shall not be retired, but shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation, and that new notes of the same denomination of those returned, because too much mutilated for use, shall be issued in their stead. It is obvious that Congress did not intend to allow any increase of the denomination of the legal-tender notes above what existed when the act was passed; yet the table on page 20 of the Treasurer's report shows that bills of the denomination of $500 have increased in the last year nearly $10,000,000, while those of smaller denominations have been proportionally decreased.

There can be but one purpose in this attack all along the line on everything except gold and national bank notes, and that is to transfer to the holders of our bonds absolute power over the currency, which means over the business of the country.

NOT WARRING ON BANKS AND BONDS.

I desire to state with great distinctness that I am not making war on bondholders or national banks or bankers. I voted to renew their charters, to repeal all taxes on their capital and deposits, and will cheerfully vote for any and all measures necessary to add to their usefulness, either by increasing their circulation to par with the bonds deposited or, if it can be done with justice to their corporators in business, reduce or repeal the tax on circulation. But I would require them to take the same coins, both gold and silver, that all other creditors of the Government receive. I shall always oppose the grant by recognition of any superior rights or privileges in them or in the obligations they hold over those of other citizens. I would divorce them from politics and deprive them of power to control or influence legislation by contracting or expanding or by threatening to interfere with our currency, as was done when they obtained President Hayes' veto on a memorable occasion. I would require them to obey the law and receive the coin which we take at the custom-house and set apart as a special fund for their security and payment. When we say by law, as we have done, "that no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing-house in which such (silver) certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of clearing-house balances," I would forfeit the charter of any bank that dared to disobey the law, as I would the man and imprison any officer of any of them who would certify checks when the funds were not actually in the bank at the time.

In short no set of men should be allowed to exercise privileges prohibited by law, nor have rights given them in regard to the character and quality of the coin in which their debts shall be paid which are denied to all other equally meritorious creditors; and no set of men should ever have power to regulate or control, so their private interests may be affected, the currency or the business of the people. If that power is yielded or conceded to them, with legal-tender notes and silver certificates withdrawn and gold paid to them, and to them alone, for their interest and bonds, Congress would be powerless to resist any demands our bondholders and bankers might make. I know their power and appreciate the unfriendliness with which they can have their claims presented. Even the President in his message has been induced to say that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of the silver dollars we have coined have found their way into circulation. He modified that statement by showing that a large amount of silver certificates was outstanding.

But the press of this country have taken up the first statement, leaving out all the qualifications, and parade it before the country as conclusive evidence that too much silver has already been coined, and that all of it is an encumbrance except about $50,000,000. They utterly ignore the fact, which the official reports show, that at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1885, out of a total coinage of $203,000,000, $140,000,000 in round numbers was in active circulation in the form of silver certificates, in addition to the coin in the hands of the people, of which certificates $11,850,000 was paid to the Government for customs dues during the last fiscal year at the port of New York alone—more than was paid in gold and coin certificates combined. Why is not the coin represented by these certificates as much in active circulation as if it was passed from hand to hand as often as the certificates are? I ask, is it fair to complain of the silver held in the Treasury as being expensive and useless under such circumstances, and yet not utter one word of complaint in regard to over $137,000,000 of gold coin locked up at the same time and in the same way, represented by the same sort of certificates, most of them in a far less useful form? If our officials would unlock the Treasury vaults and pay our interest-bearing debt with the money they are complaining of being overwhelmed with they would be doing their duty more satisfactorily than by the course they are now pursuing.

ADMINISTRATIVE EFFORTS.

The President says:

"A special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation."

Let him make one more effort and pay out the $60,000,000 or $75,000,000 he received for customs dues, and which he has no use for, in payment of interest and in redemption of the bonds now redeemable, and the ordinary expenses of the Government will keep the vaults reasonably clear of all not represented by certificates or bills, which the people have a right by law to demand on making a deposit of coin. No public creditor other than the bondholder has ever complained when payment is made to him in silver or silver certificates. All other creditors are entitled to the same consideration as the holders of our bonds. We, as a taxpaying people, are not interested in keeping our bonds 24 per cent. above par when we must soon buy them with our surplus revenues.

It must not be forgotten that all the gold coin deposited for silver certificates became at once the property of the United States; it was not held in the Treasury for their redemption. An equal amount of silver coin took its place for that purpose at once. Men who owned gold all over the South and West, in Louisville, Indianapolis, Nashville, and other places, as well as those cities named in the report, sent their coin at their own expense to the Assistant Treasurer in New York in order to have silver certificates delivered to them for use as currency at home. Yet during all this time the bullion value of gold in London was at least 15 per cent. more than silver, and the country was being periodically alarmed and Congress advised by our officials that gold was leaving the country, that silver was a degraded standard of value, and that its coinage must be stopped or its amount increased, or ruin would be precipitated upon us because of its depreciation in the London market.

The facts I have stated overthrow all the speculations of the theorists. Our business men gladly exchanged their gold coin for silver certificates, and did not ask better security for the paper than the silver dollar deposited in the Treasury. So far from hoarding gold because of its greater bullion value in a foreign market, they sent it to a distant depository to get the paper we are advised is dishonest money because it is depreciated fifteen to twenty per cent. below gold in London. I have thus imperfectly outlined the reasons why I can not sustain at this time a policy which seeks to withdraw either our legal-tender notes, the silver certificate, or stop the silver coinage; and I see no propriety in increasing the weight of our silver coin beyond the standard value fixed by law July, 1870, under and by which all our outstanding bonded indebtedness is negotiated. I am convinced that we can no longer look with safety to the national banks to furnish the country with a stable currency.

I insist that every creditor of the Government is by law entitled to be paid in the same coin, and that our Treasury officials should be required to pay silver as well as gold when received for customs dues to our bondholders, as they do to all others who have legal demands upon the Treasury; that done there will be no need, at least for years to come, to strike down silver in any form. The country is now rallying from a long period of depression. All railroad securities recently fell 30 per cent. on the average in eighteen months. Wheat, cotton, cattle, hogs, all farm products, are even now so depressed that they give no profit to the producer, even after he pays the lowest wages for which he can obtain labor in their production. Foreign nations are closing their ports against our leading exports and throwing all obstacles possible in the way of our commerce.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

There is a good deal of chuckling in the ultra republican shops over the vote by which the rules of the house of representatives were amended. It is plainly intimated that the republican vote, by the help of which the amendment was carried, was given in the belief and hope that the democracy under the new rules will be unduly lavish in expenditure. And the inference is frankly drawn that the condemnation which will then be visited upon the democracy will insure to republican benefit. This may be a true statement of the motive which prompted republicans who voted for the amendment of the rules. If so, it is not creditable to them. If the democrats were to become extravagant under the new rules, the people would not be likely to find them any more responsible than the party which boasts of endeavoring to make them extravagant. But it is not at all likely the democracy will tolerate extravagance under the new rules any more than it did under the old. The republican schemers will take nothing by their scheme but the opprobrium which is rightly visited upon trickery and dishonesty.—Free Press.

In conversation with a Herald reporter, President Cleveland said recently: "I believe the most important benefit that I can confer on the country by my presidency is to insist upon the entire independence of the executive and legislative branches of the government and compel the members of the legislative branch to see that they have responsibilities of their own, grave and well defined, which their official oaths bind them to sacredly perform." The correspondent gives as his interpretation of the president's meaning that he will confine himself to making recommendations to congress as required by the constitution and signing or vetoing bills, and that he will require members of congress to confine themselves to the constitutional duties and not allow them to interfere with executive duties by soliciting or suggesting appointments to office; or, in other words to mind their own business.

The third assistant postmaster general has given the following hint which if acted upon would keep thousands of letters out of the dead letter office, and prevent boundless vexation: "Write or print your name and address, and the contents, if a package, upon the upper left hand corner of all mail matter. This will insure its immediate return to you for correction, if improperly addressed or insufficiently paid; and if not called for at its destination it can be returned to you without going to the dead letter office."

The first official act of the president was his signature to the commission of General U. S. Grant as genenal of the retired list of the army. The first law of congress which he was called upon to approve was the bill to pension the widow of General U. S. Grant.

It is said Miss Cleveland is as pronounced in her views on the temperance question as Mrs. Hayes.

There has been a rise in the price of iron of $4 per ton.

Presidential Succession.

The presidential succession bill reduces the importance both of the presidency of the senate pro. tem. and of the speakership of the house. Both are omitted from the line of succession. The secretary of state is made third in succession, coming after the vice president, who is elected by the people. It will no longer be proper to speak of the president of the senate pro. tem., as the vice president. The effect of the bill is to preserve to the people the administration of affairs in the hands of the party which succeeds at the election. The dangers of assassination from party motives and for party purposes are entirely removed. In case of President Cleveland's death or disability, Mr. Bayard will succeed until a new election for the remainder of the term can be held. The republican senate, in conceding to the passage of this bill, has acted in a very worthy spirit, and removed all occasion for uneasiness.

Michigan in the House.

Speaker Carlisle in making up the house committees, selected Mr. Eldridge chairmain of the committee on pensions; Maybury, ways and means, and education; Carleton, rivers and harbors; Winans, agriculture; Cutcheon, military affairs; Burrows, post-offices and post roads; Tarsney, commerce and labor; Fisher, patents; Comstock, war claims and shipbuilding. All the Michigan men have bills for improvements in their special ties.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter. 3

Samuel Bowles.

From George S. Merriam's "Study in Independent Journalism" in the October *Century*, we quote the following:

"The faculty in which Mr. Bowles first showed eminence was skill in gathering news. Said Mr. Bryan, who was added to the paper's force in 1852: 'He and I would go into a little restaurant on Sanford street, and one and another would drop in and exchange a few words, and while we were eating our lunch he would pick up half a column of news.' Said a friend in a neighboring town: 'I would meet him on the street, we would chat a few minutes about the events of the day, and next morning I would find in the paper everything I had told him.' In the political conventions which he attended and reported, he was in his native element. He button-holed everybody, and offended nobody; found out the designs of every clique, the doings of every secret caucus, got at the plans of the leaders, the temper of the crowd, *sensed* the whole situation; and the next morning's *Republican* gave a better idea of the convention to those who had staid at home than many of its participants had gained. These reporting expeditions were full of education to him. His mode of growth was by absorption. Other people were to him sponges out of which he deftly squeezed whatever knowledge they could yield.

* * * * *

"It was commonly said that to seek redress from the *Republican* did more harm than good. This trait was partly due to deliberate unwillingness to weaken the paper's authority by admission of error. But it was probably more due to a personal idiosyncrasy. In many ways a most generous man, Mr. Bowles always hated to admit that he had been in the wrong. Sometimes he did it—not often—in private life; but in his paper never, when he could help it. 'We sometimes discussed this,' said Dr. Holland, 'and he once said: "I sympathize with the Boston editor, to whom a man came with the complaint, 'Your paper says that I hanged myself, and I want you to take it back.' 'No,' said the editor, 'we're not in the habit of doing that, but we will say that the rope broke and you escaped!' "'

"But it must be said that this fault lies at the door of a good many papers besides the *Republican*. It is a characteristic sin of journalism—one of the vices of irresponsible power."

An enterprising creole of New Orleans is said to have had three hundred articles rejected before one was published.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of John A. Bacot, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Susan Walker, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I did on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1885, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest, of the said Susan Walker, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, all that certain piece and parcel of land described as follows, to wit: The n w ¼ of the s e ¼ of sec. 25, town 34, north range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the village of East Jordan, in said Charlevoix county, that being the place of holding the circuit court of the said county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1886.

HARRISON BERDAN, Sheriff.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage; and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1-4tf

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 126y1

FREE—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1881, by Eliza Peteqtom, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, of the first part, to William B. Sargent, of Rock Island, Illinois, of the second part, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said county of Charlevoix, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1881, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 336, which mortgage was on the second day of March, A. D 1885, assigned by said William B. Sargent to Margaret K. Blackmer, of Berrien county, Michigan, said assignment being recorded on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1885, in liber "10" of mortgages, in the registry of said county, on page 430; by virtue of which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas, at the date of this notice, there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage for principal and interest the sum of forty-five and 58-100 dollars [$45.58]; and whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the front door of Loveday's Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, interest thereon, and costs, solicitor's or attorney's fee, and expenses of sale; said premises being described in said mortgage as follows; The east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four [34] north of range seven [7] west, containing twenty acres more or less, according to the United States survey thereof, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich. October 14th, 1885.

MARGARET K. BLACKMER,
Assignee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. 118

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE.
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, **on Friday, the 2d day of April next**, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Hayes, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th day of October, A. D. 1885, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, (the mare is about eight years old,) with one horse colt, light sorrel color, white spot in forehead, colt about six months old, strayed upon my inclosed land in said township of Hayes and now remains thereupon, and that I reside in the said township of Hayes.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1885

J. J. BENNETT.

The above notice was filed in township clerk's office November 4th, A. D. 1885, and copy sent to county clerk November 5th, A. D. 1885.

A. W. CHEW, Township Clerk,
Hayes Township, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful, 50 cents to $5.00 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 126y1

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.

Have a full Assortment of

WOOLEN BLANKETS AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Six, Six and a Half, and Seven Foot Saws. Double and Single Bitted Axes, Steel Sledges and Wedges. Rubber Goods of all Kinds. Felt Boots, Mackinaw and German Socks, etc. etc. Women and Childrens Buckle Arctics, Olivetts, Snow Excluders, Imitation Sandals, and in short everything of use in the Camp or Household.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., Ironton, Mich.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

BARGAINS.

The Perfection Axe.

BEST SIX FOOT SAWS.

Cant Hooks and Steel Wedges.

STOVES, HARDWARE AND TINWARE, TIN AND JOB WORK.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER TOO HARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned NIMROD is THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This cannot said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

ANOTHER INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 7, 1886.

Watch Your Address Label.

The time to which each subscription is paid immediately followes the name on the address label, and keeps every person's account always before them. All in arrears are respectfully requested to pay up.

To those who may not understand the system, we will explain by using

31dec5

Which means that the subscription is paid to the 31st of December, 1885. From this explanation any other date or month may be readily understood.

☞ All those whose label does not show a credit on the week following a payment should notify this office at once, that any mistake may be corrected before it is forgotten.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE, STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids.....	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City.	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City.....	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids.	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey.....	1.00 p. m.	Ironton.....	1.00 p. m.
Ironton.....	5.30 p. m.	Petoskey...	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail, it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.45 p. m.
Elk Rapids.	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey...	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and and chain, with tiger's eye charm and a cross, between the postoffice and Henry Johnson's. The finder will please leave it at this office and be suitably rewarded.

☞ Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

☞ We wish to call special attention to our combination snow excluder and lumbermen's rubber. A very excellent article. UPRIGHT & EMREY.

☞ Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate, for 50 cents. Upright & Emrey.

☞ A new line of underwear received to-day. Gents' caps, socks, mittens, etc. etc. Upright & Emrey.

☞ Springfield horse blankets, $1.25 per pair at, J. L. Hurd & Co.

☞ See J. L. Hurd & Co's great bargains in CANNED GOODS.

☞ Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Ed. Parmelee and wife returned home last Saturday.

C. W. Dunham, of East Jordan made us a call on Tuesday.

Ben. Ingalls, of Boyne City, made the JOURNAL a call last Saturday.

A. O. Freeman, agent of the Detroit Safe Co., was in town Monday.

Logs are coming into the mill yard at the rate of about 20 M. ft. per day.

If you want to buy a lot of old papers cheap, call at the JOURNAL office.

Skating and ice-boating were freely indulged in on Round Lake last Saturday.

Seven men are kept constantly at work at Rifenburg's mill setting machinery.

Henry Aldrich left yesterday for Grand Rapids where he will take a course at the Business College.

Mr. Parker has his fishhouse on the ice on Pine Lake, and reports good success in fetching in the trout

Geo. Van Dusen, of Petoskey, has finally succeeded in convincing the authorities that he deserves a pension.

Geo. Begel has closed his bakery for the winter and returned to Harbor Springs. He will return in the spring.

Next Tuesday evening, Jan. 19th, will be the regular meeting of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M. A full attendance desired.

A minstrel troupe, all home talent, will occupy the boards in Charlevoix in the near future. The boys will no doubt draw full houses.

The prospect is good for a new industry in Charlevoix, in the form of a market garden. Mr. P. A. Earl, of Elgin, Ill., is here prospecting with such a business in view.

What means this beautiful day, with its bright sunlight? Shall we look for a January thaw, or is it only a transit of mists from the southern gulf, to give us another storm?

The G. A. R. Grand March by Wiegand is certainly one of the most brilliant and fascinating little marches on record. Price 40 cents. Ign. Fisher, publisher, Toledo, Ohio.

A good report comes in from school district No. 3, Edith Cole teacher, in which it appears that the following pupils have been neither absent nor tardy for the term ending Dec. 31: Annie Galbreath, John Galbreath, Frank Staley, Lucretia Hagerman, Arthur Staley, Richard Freeman. This speaks well for both teacher and scholars.

By an arrangement with the Blakely band, our boys' cornet band take an interest in the masquerade at the opera house on Feb. 22d, and propose to make it one of the most successful parties of the season.

Our friend and class mate, E. O. Ladd, of Old Mission, has read a paper before the Peninsula Farmers Club, that is attracting a great deal of merited attention. His subject was, "The Influence of the Press upon Agriculture.

Last Friday, being the birthday of Miss Gladys Jefferies, in the evening the young people (and some who were older) called upon her in squads of a dozen or more, bringing baskets of good things for the occasion. All seemed to have come in the spirit of the poet who said, "Let mirth be unconfined," and went away with the wish that birthdays came oftener than once a year.

Clement J. Strang, of Dowagiac, brother of C. J. Strang, of the Charlevoix JOURNAL, has accepted a position in the editorial and business departments of that paper. We believe Mr. Strang is a Delta boy from chapter Iota and we extend our ☞ East Jordan Enterprise. We are happy to grasp the above ☞ in imagination, and live in hopes at some not very distant day to perform the same feat in reality.

A card from L. D. Bartholomew states that his party, consisting of his family, E. Carpenter and family, and M. J. Stockman and wife, arrived at New Orleans on Jan. 2d, visited various places of interest on the 3d, the exposition on the 4th, and started for Jacksonville, Fla. on the 5th. They found the weather quite warm, and experienced a severe thunder storm the first night in New Orleans.

Sunday afternoon was cold and stormy yet there were seventeen readers of papers at the public reading room. During the week there were eighty-two patrons. This is an encouraging beginning; yet how many more might avail themselves of the benefits of this institution. Mr. Eaton, observing the need of a clock, has taken his office clock over and hung it up for the benefit of the public. Now, if the good people of the village would look again and if possible find another picture or two which they can hang upon the walls for a time, the equipment will be complete.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat of Jan. 3d, contained the following items of interest concerning our people now on a visit in the south: "Mr. L. D. Bartholomew, of Charlevoix, Mich., is on a visit to the Exposition. Mr. Bartholomew is accompanied by his wife and three children, and is quartered at the European Hotel, 76 St. Charles street. This gentleman is one of Michigan's most prominent merchants, and is a citizen that that progressive state may well be proud of." * * * "Arrivals at European Hotel: L. D. Bartholomew and wife, Miss Blanche Bartholomew, Miss Winnifred Bartholomew, Master Bartholomew, Egbert Carpenter and wife Miss Lillian Carpenter, M. J. Stockman and wife, Charlevoix, Mich."

The Historical Society.

Since the beginning of long evenings the interest in the historical society has increased, although never in its history has there been any very perceptable wane of interest. We are indebted to Al. Washburn for the following program for last Friday evening:

Violin Solo—F. A. Cochran.

Select reading—Mrs. W. A. Brown, "Man was Made to Mourn."

Vocal duet—Al. T. Washburn and Miss Bertha Mills, "Go where the Mists are Sleeping."

Select reading—Miss Alice Cochran, "That Choir."

Intermission.

Vocal duet—Al. Washburn and Miss Aggie Miller, "Oh yah, don't dat vas fine."

Paper—H. Lee Iddings, "Sir Walter Scott."

Vocal duet—Mrs. E. M. Clark and Mrs. A. F. Draper.

Select reading—Dr. J. A. Carlstein, "Peru."

Especial praise was elicited by the paper. Scotland's great novelist and poet holds a place in the minds of the English speaking people that is held by few thoroughbred Englishmen. Those with a metaphysical turn of mind incline to Tennyson; but those who delight in pen pictures of character and natural scenery can find what they delight in, nowhere better than in Scott.

The next meeting is at Mrs. Nelson Ainslie's The paper is upon "Alfred the Great," by Miss Luna Washburn.

"What Tommy Did."

We are in receipt of a little volume from John B. Alden, publisher, New York, entitled "What Tommy Did." Our comment is that it is *exceedingly funny*. John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," says: "'What Tommy Did' would be worthy of the serious consideration of parents if it were possible for anyone to be other than wildly mirthful over the saintlinesses and dreadfulnesses of the the little hero. Tommy is an ideal boy—one of the kind which are by turns unendurable and angelic, which changes parents from young to old, and from old to young again many times a day. We pity parents who fail to read this book; there is no time in the day, nor any day in the week, in which its pages will not dispel care." The Chicago Tribune pronounces it a book that "will delight every boy and girl, and every mother, too, who will find in it a book that can be read over and over again to suit the insatiable appetites of youthful listeners, and yet never sicken the the reader with any weakness or nonsense in its composition."—It has just been published in dainty, delightful shape, fine cloth, richly ornamented binding, by Alden, the "Revolution" publisher, at half its former price, 50 cents. Alden's 148-page illustrated catalogue (price 4 cents—condensed catalogue free), of his immense list of standard books, is a wonder as well as joy to book lovers. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Charlevoix Telephone Exchange.

The JOURNAL reprints this week the list of subscribers to the Charlevoix telephone exchange, with the suggestion that it be clipped and posted near each instrument for easy reference:

1. Stockman & Iddings, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Paints, Oils, Machinery.
2. J. L. Hurd, Residence.
3. Chicago Summer Resort.
4. Fountain City House.
5. D. C. Loveday, Residence.
6. J. A. Carlstein, M. D. Office and Residence.
7. Flouring Mill.
8. A. J. Mudge, Grocery.
9. Smith & Parmelee, Sentinel Office and W. U. Telegraph.
10. City Hall, Fire Alarm.
11. L. Lewis, M. D., Office and Residence.
12. J. L. Hurd & Co., Dry Goods, Groceries, Fruits and Provisions.
13. Charlevoix Savings Bank.
14. Charlevoix Summer Resort.
15. Upright & Emrey, Dry Goods, Groceries, Supplies, Wood, Bark, Etc.
16. A. J. McLeod, Meat Market.
17. Brown & Co., Bank.
18. W. M. Preston, M. D., Office and Residence.
19. John S. Dixon, Dairy Farm.
20. H. Berdan, County Sheriff and Village Marshal.
21. G. W. Jefferies, Meat Market.
22. Geo. A. Leonard & Co., Brush-handle Factory.
23. Burns & Scroggie, Livery Barn.
24. G. W. Crouter, Residence.
25. F. J. Meech, Residence.
26. A. Buttars, Residence.
27. County Offices at East Jordan. S. B. Thatcher, Clerk; O. Blair, Treasurer; F. J. Meech, Register.
28. Dr. G. W. Crouter, Drugs and Stationery.
29. H. C. Cooper, Furniture and Undertaking Goods.
30. H. J. Barbar, Residence, East Jordan.

MAIN LINE OFFICES.—Old Mission, Traverse City Exchange (30 subscribers), Acme, Elk Rapids Exchange (6 subscribers), Torch Lake, Alwood, Norwood, Petoskey Exchange (24 subscribers), B. & O. Telegraph Office, Harbor Springs Exchange (6 subscribers), Cross Village, Ironton, Rock Elm, East Jordan, Dwight's Landing, Advance, Boyne City.

C. W. CROUTER, Manager.

Judicious Advertising

Creates many a new business,
Enlarges many an old business,
Revives many a dull business,
Rescues many a lost business,
Saves many a failing business,
Preserves many a large business,
Secures success in any business,
Stamps the advertising world, men of business.—Ex.

There is more truth than poetry in the above, when due emphasis is given the word "judicious."

Episcopal Visitation.

On Sunday, January 24th, Bishop Gillespie expects to be in Charlevoix. He wishes to meet all persons interested, and any candidates for baptism or confirmation. Divine service morning and evening. Place announced next week.

Florence, the actor, tells this little story: "I can remember," he said, "years and years ago, going to a dinner down in Fourteenth street, given to Morse, the telegraph inventor. He was an elegant old gentleman, but when he got on his legs to talk he was awful long-winded. I had a friend with me. We listened to Morse's speech, while he predicted great things for electricity. I remember he predicted, too, that some day men would be able to talk over the wires for distances of fifty miles, and that every ship that left harbor for an ocean voyage would be connected with the land by wires. When he got that far my friend said, 'What rot!' and we went out. I have often remembered how foolish his talk sounded to me. Yet it has been all realized, except as regards ships at sea. I believe even that will come about some day."

Mark Pattison, the distinguished Oxford professor and literary man, lately deceased, gave this account of his meeting an American young lady at a foreign table d'hote: "She was only 19, but she knew everything. She told me the exact amount of affection which the Princess C—— has for her future husband, and she gave me a full account of the divorce laws in all the states of America. She appealed to me sometimes; of course I agreed. At last she asked whether I did not think she was the most ignorant girl I ever met! But I took care to say so in such a way that she couldn't mind it."

"The Feeding of Infants" is the title of an article by Dr. J. Lewis Smith in Babyhood for January, in which the writer graphically describes certain evil effects of artificial feeding, and gives important directions for weaning and nursing. Among other articles are: "The Baby's Mother," by Helen P. Grafton; "Our Baby and How we Undid Her" (the first of a humorous series), by Martha O. Inglis; "Cat-Naps and their Causes," "Baby's Curls," etc., etc. [$1.50 a year; 15 cents a number. 18 Spruce Street, New York.]

J. L. HURD & CO'S

SPECIAL PRICES.

We regret that our high priced neighbors are grieved because we are quoting low figures in the public prints, but have no time to shed tears when sympathy is undeserved. They prefer the old plan Keep the customer in ignorance of real values, boast of "square deals," fossilization, low prices in the abstract and great facilities for buying cheap, but it would not do to commit themselves to a price. In these times, when money is scarce, and every commodity low, the public is not to be gulled with any such chaff. Our prices are acceptable to the people and our business is to serve them.

WE ARE SELLING

Manitowoc Patent Flour, per bbl	$5.75	Hiawatha Fine Cut Tobacco	75
Mess Pork, Layton's New	0.07	Spearhead Plug Tobacco	50
Clear Pork	8	Peerless Smoking Tobacco	28
Lard	8	1 3-lb Bar Soap	20
Granulated Sugar	8	3-lb Can Peaches	15
White Sugar	7	3-lb Can California Apricots	25
8 lbs Arbuckles Coffee	1.00	3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	12½	2-lb Can Corn	10
3 lbs Best Starch	25	3-lb Can Apples	8

Our Gvarantee. Below competition in prices and as good or better in quality.

We are selling all our Winter Goods, such as Flannels, Blankets, Woolen Underwear, Gloves and Mittens, Hosiery, Dressgoods, etc., at great reduction to close. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. L. HURD & CO,

Pioneers in Low Prices.

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MISSING LINKS.

In Roumelia, now much talked of, there are 18,500 gypsies.

There is a building in New York in which 3,000 persons find office room.

Lord Wolseley is declared to be one of the most unpopular men in England.

H. W. Shaw ("Josh Billings") is reported to have made $160,000 by his writings.

Cannon Farrar's sentences sometimes contain 300 words, almost as many as do Mr. Evarts'.

A monument to commemorate emancipation is to be erected by the colored people of Vicksburg, at a cost of $50,000.

A crank, according to Dr. Howard Crosby, is "a man who has a capital idea without sense enough to work it out."

The 500 Lords of England have an average income of $120,000 each. Their united income is about $75,000,000.

Professor Bartholow says that chloral is the most effective remedy for cholera, and that its power is much increased by the addition of morphine.

Moncure D. Conway defines his religion in the sentence, "God is good," and says that the first task of religion is to convert Christianity.

Beaconsfield talked in a soft, low voice. Gladstone talks distinctly in medium tones, and Lord Salisbury loudly, often boisterously.

The latest musical freak is a surgical operation for the benefit of piano players—clipping a cord between the third and fourth fingers to improve the touch.

The story of the Sartoris estrangement is said to be confirmed by an intimation from Mrs. Grant that her daughter's marriage has resulted unhappily.

English soldiers in Egypt are housed in mud huts. The ease with which they were constructed shows that there is no special difficulty in making bricks without straw.

People living in pine forests are said to have immunity from climatic and contagious diseases, and singers have found their influences beneficial to the voice. So says the *Medical World*.

The following notice appears in a late number of the Blakely (Ga.) *News*: "We will allow 30 cents apiece for grown hens to parties whose paper has been stopped and are still owing us for it."

The legacy of £2,000 which Victor Hugo left in his will to the poor of Paris has the curious informality of lacking his signature, although the clause was written entirely with his own hand.

The walls of Fort Sumter are reduced to a mass of ruins, over which twelve guns are still mounted. The government pays $200 a month for watchmen, who keep lights burning for the guidance of mariners.

An Indiana man assented to his daughter's marriage in the following note attached to the marriage license: "Mr. —— has permission to go ahead. The girl is not of age, but she is so deadset that we have caved."

The subscribers of the Hugh Conway memorial fund have decided to have a medallion and a tablet of the author, at a cost of $500, and to found an intermittent scholarship at the Bristol University College, amounting to about $3,000. The scholarship will be for English literature.

A kite 16½ feet high and 14 feet wide has been built at Yorkville, N. Y. It is made of white, red and blue cloth, mounted on cross sticks 1¼ inches square, with a center stick of 1½ inch stuff. The tail is of rags and 400 feet long, and the cord, 1,000 feet long, is as big as a clothes line. So far it hasn't been a success, the tail being too heavy, but startling results are promised.

The late Mr. Calvert has told us that those who smoke tobacco grow brainless as chimpanzees and nerveless as lizards, and that most of them go mad and beat their wives, and plunge, after shocking lives, razors and carving knives into their gizzards. On the other hand, two German savants, after minute and exhaustive investigation by the most approved scientific methods, arrived at the conclusion that smoking is nothing at all except watching the smoke.

The famous Victoria Bridge at Montreal is to be supplemented by another bridge crossing the St. Lawrence from Lachine to Caughnawauga, four miles above the city. It will be of iron trusses, the eight spans measuring 3,000 feet, and will cost, with its approaches, a million and a quarter of dollars. The owners are the Canadian Pacific Railway, who expect to have it finished by November of 1886. No such bridge as the Victoria (a tubular one) will ever be built again.

An Eastern paper thinks that if all the wise suggestions made about the public schools are adopted, their course of study, by the year 1900, will be about like this: One hour, sewing; one hour, washing and ironing; one hour, cooking; one hour, table setting and other branches of housekeeping; one hour, music; one hour, dancing; one hour, painting; one hour, modeling and sculpture; one hour, reading; one hour, writing; one hour, arithmetic; one hour, book-keeping; one hour, industrial education; one hour, civil government; one hour each on geography, algebra, trigonometry, Latin, Greek, French, German, botany, astronomy, tariff and free trade, farming and the weather.

Continued experiments are reported as being made by the French Government with new and improved seige guns, one of the most recent among these being of prodigious power—the most effective, probably, of its class yet constructed. It is described as made of steel and nearly thirty feet in length. The tube is strengthened with ten coils of plated wire one millimeter, or 1.69 inch, in diameter. The composition is said to be such that the cannon, after a few discharges, becomes elongated to the degree of three millimeters. The weight of this gun is fifty tons and it projects a shell weighing nearly 300 pounds, capable of penetrating armor plates nearly six inches thick at a range of seven and one-half miles.

John Gyumber, the Hungarian, who established a world-wide reputation several years ago by sleeping continuously for 163 days, has at last found a rival in the person of a woman named Shiffert, residing in Allentown, Pa. For the last eighteen months Miss Shiffert has made it an unvarying practice to go to bed at 9 o'clock in the evening and sleep soundly all night and until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Although wicked neighbors have attempted to arouse the woman during her period of slumber, their efforts have been useless. The woman is in excellent health and spirits.

IN THE OLD GRANGE GARDEN.

BY C. R. CRESPI.

We were in the old Grange garden
Where fierce dragons stood for warden
'Neath the rose trees red with blooms;
And the golden sunshine brightly
Drifted through the branches lightly,
Making gay the odorous glooms.

On the lawn a sun-dial olden
Caught the slanting sunbeams golden,
Which, with sweet and softening grace,
With warm touches brightly tender,
Threw their strange alchemic splendor
O'er the moss-greened, time-worn face.

You were humming a love-ditty,
And you whispered, "O, the pity
That the roses fade so soon!"
O the glowing summer weather!
O the days when we together
Felt the world and life in tune!

Pushing back the branches trailing
All across the dial, and veiling
Its quaint legend from our sight—
Read you in a voice of scorning,
"If unclouded be love's morning,
Love will die at full of night."

Saying softly, roses casting,
O'er the words "Our love is lasting,
Mocking words you speak, O, Dial,
Know you not, love-born in pleasure,
Never ills its fullest measure,
Until darkness comes, and trial?"

Sweet those days of summer brightness,
When our hearts eclipsed the lightness
Of the summer-hearted birds!
Dear, I often wonder whether
You recall those days together,
With those days, O love, your words!

When the glowing summer glory
Faded from our love's sweet story,
When around us fell the night,
You passed on, dear, careless-hearted.
I?—'tis over! we are parted,
Yet I love in love's despite.

When the future's veil was lifted,
Each had from the other drifted,
Down life's river, far apart;
Yet your face, with sweet persistence,
Shines across the dreary distance,
And lies folded in my heart!

THE RED-HAIRED ENGINEER.

By the Author of "So Blue: The Story of a Girton Girl," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER I.

"Estelle, are you ready?"

A little shriek of horror is the answer, and in another moment Estelle Verries comes flying down-stairs, boots unbuttoned, neckerchief unfastened, hat and gloves in hand.

"My angelic Mary, if you scold me I shall die! Blame the chair you have put into my room. It is positively too seductive—I could not keep awake in it. Suddenly I hear a great strike of the clock; I jump up and find I have only a little tiny five minutes to dress in! Ah! dear, patient Mary, forgive the foreigner and her abominable ways."

"Never mind about apologizing, child, but button your boots and put your hat on."

"My boots!" Estelle looks down at them in despair, and then dropping on her knees in the hall, tries to do them up with her weak little fingers.

Mary Cotterell pulls her up, orders her peremptorily into a hall-chair, and drawing a button-hook from her own pocket proceeds to do up the high foreign boots.

"There! Now turn slowly round, and let me see that you are all right."

Estelle obeys submissively. "I hadn't time to do my hair again," she explains.

"So I see; but as it is always rough, that makes very little difference. I suppose you must do now. Put on your gloves; and where's your parasol?"

"Up-stairs. I don't want it."

"Yes, you do. I'll get it for you."

Estelle doesn't object at all; but when Mary comes down again she flings both arms around her, and calls her her best-beloved cabbage.

"Tell me, Mary," she asked, as they walked down the garden on their way to Mrs. Charlesworth's tennis party, "will that dreadful red-haired engineer be there—you know; the man who is so stupid and *gauche*?"

"Sure to be," said Mary dryly. "He's devoted to Eva Charlesworth."

"Poor girl! I *pity* her," observed Mdlle. Verries, emphatically.

"Oh, you needn't do that; she doesn't care a fig for him. And, besides, the dreadful red-haired engineer, as you politely call Arthur Rivers, is a very good fellow."

"I call him a beast!" said Estelle, with exceeding frankness.

"Now, Estelle," said Mary sharply, "I won't have you pick up bad words from my young brothers, and I won't have you speak rudely of my friends."

"Do *you* like him?" inquired her companion, stepping forward, so as to get a good look at her face.

"Certainly," replied Mary, not the least disconcerted by the mischievous scrutiny of the dark eyes.

Estelle let go of her arm, and held up both hands in amazement.

"You are funny, you English! You positively like people because they are *good*!"

"Certainly," replied Mary again.

"But men never *are* good" answered Estelle, changing her ground.

"Oh, indeed!"

"My mother says so, and she knows."

"Your poor mother was unfortunate in her experience of them; but surely, because one Englishman was a wicked husband to her, she would not condemn all the rest?"

"Oh, that is only part of what she knows," said Estelle, confidently. "She has seen a great deal of life, and she has always taught me *never* to trust any man at all, however good he may seem."

Mary was silent, not liking to say what she thought of such training.

Estelle's French mother had been forced; when hardly more than a child, into a marriage with a wealthy Englishman, who had treated her with neglect and brutality, and finally deserted her. Released from galling bonds by the intervention of the law, she had immediately quitted his hated country, and retired with little Estelle to a quiet suburb of Paris, where the child was brought up to call herself French, and to hate everything that was English. Yet, when an invitation came from Mrs. Cotterell for Estelle to spend a whole summer with her at Coppenham, the girl's reluctance to go was overriden by her mother, who never forgot that the Cotterells, husband and wife, had been the only people in England whose sympathy she had been able to accept or rely on. So Estelle nerved herself for a visit to her native country, and, once at Coppenham, found to her surprise that she was going to enjoy herself. She found English country life charmingly novel; she particularly liked the admiration accorded to her beauty and vivacity; and she took at once to Mary Cotterell, who had much of her mother's intelligent tact and thoughtfulness.

The two girls had walked on another hundred yards or so without speaking, when Mary was roused from her reflections by feeling her arm suddenly pinched. Looking up, she discovered rapidly approaching them the young man whose "goodness" had been so summarily disposed of by Estelle a few minutes previously.

He certainly was not a beauty.

Slightly above the average height, and disproportionately large, he not only had no good looks to boast of, but carried himself particularly badly, with a kind of undignified shamble, his head forward and his hands forever in his pockets. Estelle managed to convey her opinion of him to Mary by a rapid little grimace and shrug of the shoulders before he came up to them.

"How do you do, Mary? How do you do, Mademoiselle—er—I really forget your name."

He put out his hand in an unthinking way, much to her displeasure. He ought only to have bowed; and how dared he to forget her name! Her reluctant little fingers just touched his.

Rivers saw now, and his lips twitched with amusement.

"Beg your pardon, I'm sure. I'll only bow another time," he said, bluntly. "Hate shaking hands myself; it's a barbarous custom. I suppose you are bound, like me, for Charlesworth's, Mary?"

On her assenting, he turned and walked beside her, without asking whether his company was desired or not.

"If you were polite, Arthur, you would offer to carry my racquet and shoes," observed Mary, laughing. "You can't imagine what a bad opinion Mademoiselle Verries is forming of you."

He took the things from her, rapidly glancing up and down Estelle, who looked bewitchingly pretty under her rose-lined parasol.

"Quite right, too," he returned, with a smile. "You see, Mademoiselle, I've no sisters to lick me into shape."

Estelle was not sufficiently well up in English slang to understand quite what he meant by this; but gathering from the pleasantness of his smile that it could not have been anything rude, she condescended to answer.

"I've no sisters, or brothers, either," she said naively.

"Ah! I thought so."

"Why?"

Rivers had guessed it from her manner, which was very much that of a spoilt only child, but he managed to escape blunderingly from telling her so. By this time they had reached Mrs. Charlesworth's lawn, and with a short, "Oh, can't say; intuition, I suppose," he hastily crossed over to where the fair, slender Eva Charlesworth was standing, racquet in hand, talking to the favorite and scapegrace of the place, Hal Armitage. Neither of these two particularly wanted him, and after a little while Eva gracefully sent him back to Estelle, who did not play tennis, and who had been left stranded on a garden chair, while the rest of the guests were occupied with the game. She felt so neglected and uncomfortable that it was quite a relief when Rivers came and sat down beside her.

"We ought to fraternize," he said, drawing his chair rather forward, so as to get a good view of her face, "since we neither of us play this all-engrossing game. Are you over in England for long?"

Estelle allowed herself to be gradually drawn into conversation, and was getting quite interested in comparing notes with him about the Riviera, when an amused, approving little nod and smile from Mary brought the color to her face. She was a complete child in many respects, and her vexation at finding herself blushing was so great that the tears started to her eyes. Rivers wondered what on earth had happened, but if his manners were abrupt, his good feeling was rarely at fault, and he showed tact now.

"I brought home no end of mementos," he continued quietly, "and among them some flowers from Mentone—roots, I mean—which I planted in the garden here for Miss Charlesworth. Would you like to see them?"

Estelle sprang up, ready to go anywhere rather than continue to sit with her face in full view of all the players. She was sure every one must be looking at her. But in a very few minutes, thanks to Rivers' tactics, she was herself again, and inwardly determined to pay Mary out.

This little episode had cured her of her dislike to the young engineer, and before the evening was over her feelings had undergone a further revulsion. She and Mary were asked, with some of the other guests, to stay to the eight o'clock supper at Mrs. Charlesworth's, and later on there was a general vote for music. Estelle was known to have a beautiful voice, but she was exceedingly nervous, and could not be prevailed upon to sing till Eva suggested that she should be supported by a violin *obligato*.

"That would give me courage," Estelle admitted, "and I know this song for voice and violin; but who is the virtuoso?"

"Oh, my fiddle and I are at home in this drawing-room," said Rivers, coming up quickly, and drawing out the case from under a low settee.

Estelle regarded him doubtfully, making up her mind that she should stop singing at once if his playing did not please her. She need not have been alarmed. He was a thorough musician, and soon she confessed to herself that she had never been accompanied with such instinctive sympathy. Her mellow voice gathered strength and evenness as she felt she could rely on the response of his violin to its faintest inflections, and at the end of the song their eyes met in a glance of mutual understanding and admiration.

Hal Armitage turned to Eva Charlesworth with a significant chuckle.

"Our good Arthur is smitten," he said—"settled and done for."

Eva followed the direction of his eyes, and appraised Estelle critically.

"I hope it may be so," she answered gently.

CHAPTER II.

For a week or two Estelle went about in a frame of mind which is apt to upset the calmest natures, and which, in a girl of her excitable temperament, took the shape of extreme fitful alternations between turbulent gayety and tearful depression. She would have worked herself into a fever had it not been for the sincere good sense and unobtrusive sympathy of quiet Mary Cotterell, who understood her visitor well.

Then one day she darted into the house, dragged Mary to her room, and there burst out crying and laughing wildly. "I am so happy!—so happy!—oh, Mary, can't you guess?"

"What a child you are, Estelle! Of course I can guess, and I'm as glad as ever I can be, dearie. Tell me all about it."

"I was in the garden, and he came up the path—oh, I can't go on now—I'm just overwhelmed—frantic—my heart's beating all over me!"

"That dreadful red-haired man?" said Mary, mischievously.

"How dare you call him dreadful! Yes, yes, I know that's what I said, but then I began to like him just a tiny little, and then it went on crescendo—crescendo—forte—fortissimo!"

She waved her hands as if conducting an orchestra, and ended on tiptoe, tossing them high above her head.

"So, after all, you have found a man you can trust," said Mary, half-jokingly, and not at all prepared for the sudden cloud that settled on Estelle's face. She did not answer at once, and then her tone had changed.

"Mary, you told me he was devoted to Eva Charlesworth."

"Oh, did I?" said Mary, much embarrassed. "Well, I used to think so, but clearly I was mistaken."

"No, you were not. He told me about it himself. He says a long time ago he asked her to marry him, but she wouldn't. She said she liked somebody else, but he mustn't be angry with her; they must always be friends. So he took it very quietly, and stayed near her till I came, and then he found out he only cared for her like a brother, but for me in quite a different way. He says she is very good, but I hate her. I am frightened of her; she is so pretty and sweet, and I'm such a rough, undignified baby!"

"Do you mean that you are going to begin by being jealous?" asked Mary, quite coldly.

"I have told him he must never let me see him near her!" declared Estelle passionately.

Mary's first impulse was to be indignant, but the memory of Estelle's training came into her mind, and she resolved to be very patient and gentle with her. For the moment she dismissed the subject lightly.

As to Arthur Rivers, he walked away, too full of the happiness Estelle had conferred upon him to think seriously of her confession of a jealous disposition. In the consciousness of his single-hearted devotion to her, he thought it impossible but that she must quickly learn to trust him. There were other considerations that seemed to him of more importance, and especially he had on his mind the difficult letter that must be immediately written to Madame Verries. But gradually he became aware that Estelle's distrust was far deeper seated than he had conceived possible, and it is hard to say which of the two suffered most: Estelle, alternating between jealousy and remorse, or Arthur, under the continual necessity of behaving not only to Eva Charlesworth, but to all women, with unnatural familiarity, and of remonstrating with his angry betrothed. Estelle honestly strove to crush the unworthy feeling down, but their deep roots in her temperament and education put forth fresh shoots as soon as the old ones were killed off. At last a crisis arrived.

Eva Charlesworth had long ago promised to marry Hal Armitage as soon as he should be able to keep a wife, but her parents would allow no open engagement, as Hal was a harum-scarum fellow, with a good distaste for hard work, and correspondingly little prospect of making a sufficient income. The poor girl was beginning to suffer from the effects of long waiting, and to feel, though she never doubted her lover's affection, that he was not doing all he might to forward their marriage, when it was mentioned before her one day that Arthur Rivers had a voice in the appointment of manager for some engineering works in New Zealand. Eva resolved to make an appeal to him on behalf of the man she was ready to follow to the end of the world, and an opportunity presented itself shortly at the Cotterells', where she was spending the evening.

"I want to speak to you in private presently, Arthur," she said in a low voice, almost as soon as they had shaken hands.

Arthur bowed with the stiffness required of him by Estelle, but his words were cordial. "Whenever and wherever you like, Eva."

"In the conservatory, then, while Estelle is singing," she replied, indicating by a nervous little laugh her comprehension of possible difficulties.

Soon Estelle was called to the piano. At the end of her first song she missed Rivers, but it was not till she had finished a second that she discovered that Eva had also absented herself. In a moment her indignant jealousy surged up, and, trembling all over with suppressed fear and anger, she went to the head of the steps which led down into the conservatory. Two figures were standing below her, half hidden by a tall palm.

"You know I will do all I can for you, Eva," said the man.

"I know you have always been better to me than I deserve," said the woman, her voice hardly under control. "You will keep my secret now, Arthur?"

"I will keep your secret and serve you," said Rivers, with just that strong gentleness in his voice which Estelle thought he had no right to use to any one but her. The miserable girl clenched her hands and teeth in the effort to restrain herself, conscious of the untitness of making a scene, but self-control was not to be learnt in a moment, and passion asserted itself.

"Arthur," she said, in a low, choking voice, and stepping down toward him, "you are a traitor—you have deceived me—you——" she could hardly speak, and now she put one hand to her head, while the other extended, forbade his approach. So she stood for a moment, then her figure swayed, she missed her footing, and he only caught the words, "Ah, you have killed me!" before she fell at his feet, sobbing, crying, raving, flinging herself about in violent hysterics, like one possessed.

Eva, shocked beyond measure, called Mary Cotterell to her aid, and, with as little fuss as possible, they got Estelle up-stairs, where she continued all night in a state of half-delirious misery and rage. The only thing she was distinct and persistent about was that she would never see or speak to Arthur again. He left the house in despair, pinning his only hope on Mary, who promised to bring the poor girl to reason. "Leave her to me for a few days," she said, and Rivers obeyed, devoting all his energies to getting Hal Armitage the colonial post desired for him by Eva.

Estelle, sorely ashamed of herself by now, heard the news of his success from Mary, who added an explanation of the part played by Arthur.

"Are you satisfied now?" asked the latter, with the sternness she found more salutary than gentleness.

"Why hasn't Arthur been to see me?" asked Estelle, looking down.

"You went too far this time; you forgot that he has his pride.

Estelle sprang up and dropped on her knees beside Mary's chair. "Let me go to him! Not to his house—I don't mean that, but somewhere where I shall meet him. Oh! my dear Mary, do this one thing more for me, I implore you!"

"I don't think you deserve anything of the sort," said Mary sharply, and nothing like a promise could be extorted from her.

It was, therefore, of course, only a singular coincidence that the following day Arthur should be walking through Coppenham Wood just when Mary and Estelle happened to be nutting there—or, rather, Mary was nutting, while Estelle stood by in her Frenchified dress, and never so much as took off her gloves. It was lucky, too, that just when Arthur came upon them Mary should be high up from the ground in a thick bush, and quite out of sight and hearing behind the leafy screen which compassed her about.

Where were Estelle's low spirits now? She had meant to be very humble and penitent, but it was never any use for her to decide beforehand how she would behave, and now, when she saw the "dreadful red-haired man" approaching her, the pleasure of it was so great that everything else went out of her head. There was a stile between them, and hastily gathering a field daisy, she went and stood her side of it, with a face full of childish gayety.

"He loves me a little, much, more, not at all," she began, rapidly counting out the petals, and glancing mischievously at her lover, "a little, much, most of all!" she ended triumphantly, expecting him to clear the stile in a moment, and punish her with kisses for her bad behavior.

But Arthur did nothing of the kind. There was not a vestige of a smile on his worn face, and he looked at her so gravely that a sudden fear and heart-ache took possession of her.

"Arthur, forgive me," she said timidly, and, taking in both hers the hand he had laid on the stile.

"Am I never to be more than the plaything of your jealous caprice, Estelle?" he asked sadly.

"Ah, you are cruel! You are tormenting me, humbling me!" cried the girl, her cheeks flaming. "You think I have not suffered. Arthur, for pity's sake do not look at me like that!"

What could the man do? Did he not love this wayward child, with all her unjustifiable distrust of himself, better than anything else in the world?

First the position of their hands changed, for he put out his other one, and took both her little ones into his strong grasp. Then his tone softened: "Estelle, Estelle, how long will this phase last?"

"I will never, never doubt you again!" she exclaimed passionately.

"Never till next time," said Rivers, with a just perceptible smile. "How am I ever to feel safe?"

She would have protested, but he silenced her. "Words are useless, my child," he said. "We must begin again from the beginning." And therewith he got over the stile, and proceeded to make love so delightfully, that when Mary descended from her perch and insisted on going home, Estelle thought and called her a "horrid bore."

But Mary was too well content with the completeness of their reconciliation to mind being abused. Nor had she any fear for the ultimate stability of their happiness, knowing that there was in Estelle plenty of good material, and that Arthur not only understood her well now, but would conquer in the end by sheer force of love and patience.

Lincoln's First Dollar.

One evening when a few gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Seward, had met in the executive chamber without official business, and were telling of the past, the President said: "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Seward.

"Well," replied he, "I was about 18 years of age, and belonged, as you know, to what they call down South the scrubs. People who do not own land and slaves are nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient product, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I had got the consent of my mother to go, and constructed a flat-boat large enough to take the few barrels of things we had gathered down to New Orleans. A steamer was going down the river. We have, as you know, no wharves on those Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, they were to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new boat, and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any part, when two men came down to the shore in carriages, with trunks, and, looking at the different boats, singled out mine and asked: 'Who owns this?' I answered modestly: 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the chance of earning something, and supposed that each of them would give me a couple of bits. The trunks were put on my boat, the passengers seated themselves on them, and I sculled them out to the steamer. They got on board, and I lifted the trunks and put them on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again when I called out: 'You have forgotten to pay me.' Each of them took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the bottom of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day, and as by honest work I had earned a dollar the world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time."—*W. D. Kelley, in New York Star.*

CUSTOM and his kingly office oblige the Prince of Wales to wear some seventy odd suits of clothes.

HUMOR.

A DAY off—to-morrow.

SOME shoemakers are notoriously long-lived—the lasters, for instance.

WE have just happened to think that John L. Sullivan can't box the compass.—*Lowell Citizen.*

THE *New Hampshire Gazette* is over a hundred years old. It never chewed tobacco, smoked, or used spirituous liquors.

I met the girl of the .
And gently took her ;
I thought I'd pop the ?
But I didn't have the s&.

—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

"HELLO, Judson; how are you?" "Pretty well, thank you." "How are you at home?" "Wife says I'm rather grumpy."—*Columbus Spectator.*

ETIQUETTE is a studied style of behavior for particular occasions. Good manners stay by a man at any time and are more important.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"YOU want a servant-girl?" "Yes, a colored one." "Are you particular about having a colored one?" "Yes, we've had a death in the family, and we're in mourning."—*Boston Courier.*

"USING tobacco in one form," says a hater of the weed, "usually leads to the use of it in another." This is doubtless true, for when a man first takes snuff he must et-chew!—*Boston Courier.*

A WOMAN in Georgia lived forty-eight days on water, and then died. Water is a pretty thin diet, for a fact, but we know some sailors who have lived nearly all their lives on water.—*Stockton Maverick.*

"IT'S through no fault of mine," complained a tired-looking young man, "that I came into the world. But I am here, and the world owes me a living." "Yes," was the reply, "the world owes you a living, but you haven't energy and spunk enough to collect it."—*New York Sun.*

HUMANITY owes at least one little debt of gratitude to Emile Zola. When he was poor he used to catch English sparrows and eat them. Now, any man who will come to America and eat English sparrows can secure steady employment at good wages and will be hailed as a public benefactor.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A TRAVELER through Arabia writes that when a Bedouin is asked to have a drink, his answer would frequently be: "No, thanks; I drank yesterday." Now, in Kentucky—ahem! Well, if a Kentuckian should refuse the drink he would Bedouin something unprecedented in the annals of civilization.—*California Maverick.*

SOME fellow proposes to start a magazine in this country, having for its object the encouragement of unknown but aspiring poets. Crime assumes various shapes nowadays. As soon as the place of concealment of the projector of this new horror becomes known it is believed he will be justifiably assassinated with neatness and dispatch.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE MAID OF CONCORD.

"Where are you going to, my Concord maid?"
"Into the beneeness of whereof," she said.
"May I go with you, my Concord maid?"
"If you have whatness of whyness," she said.
"What is your father, my Concord maid?"
"He is a whichness of howness, sir," she said.
"What is your fortune, my Concord maid?"
"The anniess of to be, sir," she said.
"Then I shan't marry you, my Concord maid."
"Go to the thenceness of thereness," she said.

—*Chicago Sun.*

THE MISTAKE SHE MADE.

The damsel who's been bathing at the beaches,
At the beaches,
And bathing, too, in very scanty clothes,
Scanty clothes,
Has found the wisdom that experience teaches,
Experience teaches,
Since she couldn't find a lover who'd propose,
Who'd propose.
And she murmurs, while her tears are fast decreasing, fast decreasing,
And impatiently she stamps her little foot,
Little foot,
That her summer might have had a different ending, different ending,
If she'd but worn a padded, bathing suit, bathing suit.

—*Boston Courier.*

"PAPA, what is a tornado?" asked a youthful seeker after information, glancing nervously around the room to see if the coast was clear, the old man said: "You have often heard your mother blowing me up for bringing company home without previously notifying her?" "Yes, sir." "Well, that is as much like a tornado as anything I know of. But you need not tell your mother that I said so, however."—*New York Journal.*

The Widow's Wit.

A dashing Washington widow, who had received marked attentions from a very popular and gallant physician, found herself suddenly deserted. Her Esculapius, aged 52, was completely enthralled by a beauty of 18, and on Christmas morning the wedding took place with all due pomp. Wormwood for the widow? She swallowed it bravely, wore an undaunted front, and was among the first to offer hurried congratulations to the happy pair. The conversation turned upon Christmas, and the bride said, laughing gaily: "All my wedding presents were sent just before Christmas, so on Christmas morning I had not a single gift." "Ah! my dear, that is cruel; you had me," said the bridegroom, reproachfully. Before the pretty bride could answer, the widow's eyes grew dangerous, and swinging slowly her large fan, she murmured: "Surely, my dear Mrs. ——, you should be more than satisfied, for you know antiquities are all the rage." In the awful silence following, the widow rose, carefully arranged her draperies, and bowed her adieu in stony serenity. Mr. —— and his bride never returned her call.—*Boston Herald.*

CASTLES without house-keeping are but bricks and stones—cold and forbidding.

A SAVAGE IN SOCIETY.

A Practical Illustration of the Civil and the Social Code of Paris.

Where was it that I read the following charming story? In Saintine, I think.

Some sort of a savage—an Indian, perhaps—came to Paris to live permanently. He made a study of our ways and customs.

In a drawing-room he had a discussion, and dealt to his opponent such square logic and common sense as floored him completely. So much was the adevrsary enraged that he slapped the savage's face.

"This is further proof," said the latter, "that you are not right, for you have nothing but brute arguments left to you," and, enchanted by this last victory, he looked around him with an air of triumph. In place of viewing smiles, however, he saw only stupefied faces and scornful eyes. He was astounded himself when a gentleman with a grave air, a face graced with whiskers, and wearing the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, took him by the arm.

"You are a stranger, are you not?" he asked.

"I am."

"I felt sure you were. You are not familiar with our customs. After the outrage you have received a man of the world would send two friends to 'demand reason' from the assailant."

"What reason can I demand from a man that has none?"

"Reason, such as you think of, has nothing to do with it. To demand reason simply means to propose single combat with the sword or pistol."

"Indeed! How strange. I shall conform with the custom immediately."

A meeting was had, pistols being chosen. The Indian, who was accustomed to hunt the tiger in his native jungle, promptly inserted a bullet between the two eyes of his antagonist, and killed him as dead as Moses.

Shortly afterward he was summoned to answer for it. A gentleman in an official robe of red, wearing the cross of the Legion of Honor, demanded the infliction of severe punishment on the ground that it is time to do away with usages worthy of the barbarous ages.

The poor devil turned his head to see this terrible accuser, and uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"Why," he cried, "you're the very man that told me I must fight or be disgraced!"

"Silence!" exclaimed the President of the court. The prisoner was sentenced to six days' imprisonment and a fine of $40. When all was over he called upon the Advocate General and said:

"What sort of a joker are you? It was you who told me that I must fight!"

The amiable magistrate shook him by the hand smilingly:

"Of course; when I spoke to you in that way it was as a man of the world; in court I spoke as a magistrate. Do you grasp the shading?"

"Faith, I don't."

"Well, you will by and by. You are not quite used to our ways as yet."—*London World.*

Value of Feathers.

Fowls are reared chiefly for their eggs and flesh. Dr. Georgo, of France, draws attention to the value of their feathers. A full-grown hen will yield from two and a half ounces to four and a half ounces of feathers and down. The feathers serve for bonnet decorations, the ornamentation of military shakos, and for dusters. The average-sized feathers are employed for beds and bolsters; the down for pillows. But the latter classes are not held in as much esteem as the same from geese and ducks. When the feathers are plucked they are placed for a short time in a baker's oven, after the bread has been withdrawn, to kill the insect germs. Four sous is the average price for the feathers of a hen, but if from a white cock the price may rise as high as 3 francs. Pea-hen feathers are not employed in industry. Turkey feathers, if good and white, fetch as much as 12 to 20 francs; they are sold as ostrich feathers, and can be dyed all the colors of the rainbow. The feathers of the male are more esteemed than those of the female bird. In the case of peacocks, the white feathers are most prized. The goose, however, is the bird which yields the most lucrative crop of feathers. Quill-farming having been extinguished, the geese are now plucked three times a year, on the breast and abdomen; their annual value is one franc. In the department of Vienne the goose is skinned before it is sent to market, and the skin, garnished with its down, is sold as swan's skin, or down.

Rather Weak Whisky.

A saloon-keeper in a certain Texas city was noted for keeping a very thin article of whisky. There was good reason to suspect that he watered his whisky. One day there came a fearful overflow. The river rose twenty feet, and kept on rising. The terrified saloon keeper said to one of his customers:

"The water is rising every minute. I'm afraid it will ruin the whisky I've got in the cellar."

"O, that's nothing. A few gallons, more or less is not going to hurt the whisky."

"I know that well enough, but suppose the barrels burst when the cellar is full of water."

"If it comes to that you can run a force-pump down the cellar and tap the cellar. The contents will not be much weaker than the stuff you sell now."

ONLY two by-five cents.
Red Star Cough Cure.
No opiates or poison.

The Parent of Insomnia.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve entrepot, the brain. Invigorate the stomach, and you restore equilibrium to the great center. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics, which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all important organ, and their beneficent influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

What Your Name Means.

The only Frank I know is short and stout, and a slow thinker, who begins to dribble out his words before his thought is ready, and then has to make a clumsy pause while the poor slow thing is overtaking him. How different from the bright and winning Frank of fiction.

How many Georges does one know who slay their dragons?

Tom is somewhere near Jack, but less attractive, for these yielding, susceptible sinners are generally very likable.

Andrew is not. He is slow and sure, and quite reliable, so far as his own interests jump with yours. I think I should hate to be married to an Andrew; that is, the typical Andrew.

As to John and James, they are either John and James, or else Jack and Jim, and worlds divide these from each other. James and John are fixed stars—Jim and Jack are planets, if not comets, with the exception that not all the science in the world could with certainty predict their movements.

Then there is Alfred, often a quite unbearable prig, while Fred is the very contrary. Frederick is a very different man from Fred, and it seems as impossible for Harry to grow old as it is for Henry to be very young.

Charlie is surrounded by historic grace, which disappears when we examine into facts, but the name is improved by the cloudy halo that surrounds it. But Charles! Oh, "Charles" is dreadful.—*London Truth.*

DR. T. M. COAN, writing of cereal foods and milling, remarks that "the virtues of wheat are unlocked first by the miller; second, by the baker. In both processes more improvement has taken place within the last twenty years than during the whole previous history of civilized man." The millstone is being replaced by a Hungarian invention which pulverizes the grain by rollers with less heat of friction.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Rupture, Breach, or Hernia, neglected, often becomes strangulated and proves fatal. We employ a new method and guarantee a cure in every case or no pay. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet and references. Wor.d's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y.

LOVE laughs at locks—particularly if they are red.—*Boston Globe.*

E. L. NOYES, Revere, Mass., was cured of scald head by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A MAN with water on the brain should wear a plug hat.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A SURE cure for obstinate coughs and colds—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The best remedy.

You can't count votes honestly by elect trick light.—*Boston Star.*

EVERY one is perfectly satisfied who uses Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

THE lumberman's favorite drink is logger.—*St. Paul Herald.*

THE bowels may be regulated, and the stomach strengthened, with Ayer's Pills.

WILD oats are often sown with rye.—*Boston Post.*

"As the Crow Flies."

This interesting bird, as is well known, always takes the shortest route and "gets there" soonest. In this respect he is worthy of imitation by travelers. For example, a man going to Florida, as many do at this season, would naturally take the Danville Route, because that line not only passes through the most interesting country, but makes the run from Chicago to New Orleans and Jacksonville *in forty hours.* This unprecedented performance is made possible by the new bridge over the Ohio River, near Evansville, which brings Nashville within sixteen hours of Chicago. Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars run without change to Nashville, and with but one change to New Orleans and Jacksonville, Florida. Send to William Hill, General Passenger Agent, C. & E. I. R. R., Chicago, for an illustrated copy of "Florida—A Story."

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peto) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million!—*Free.*

Twenty-four Hours to Live.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could only live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles, and I am now in perfect health."

"Rest at the Grand House."

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodation is at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Grand House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class
HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

The "Favorite Prescription."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose name has become known over the world through his success as a physician, and especially through the reputation of his "Golden Medical Discovery," has done a good work in preparing an especial remedy for the many distressing troubles classed as "female weaknesses." It is known as the "Favorite Prescription." Under its administration all the pelvic organs are strengthened, and the woman becomes that embodiment of health and beauty which God intended her to be.

BARNUM has treated Jumbo just as he has the public—stuffed him.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Greatest Discovery Since 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer, or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive condition of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

BRONZE is a very fashionable hue nowadays, but brass has not entirely gone out.

WORMS ARE THE SCOURGE OF CHILDHOOD. Thousands of children die or grow up weak and sickly, with disordered nerves and stunted minds, the food necessary to their growth having been eaten by these disgusting parasites. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS not only expels worms, but frees the stomach from the unhealthy secretions in which they breed.

THE flour of the family is usually the latest to rise.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Don't say there is no help for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It supersedes the dangerous use of liquids and snuffs. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cents by mail. Send for circular. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

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For over eight years I have suffered from catarrh, which has affected my eyes and hearing; have employed many physicians without relief. I am now on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and feel confident of a complete cure.—Mary C. Thompson, Cerro Gordo, Piatt County, Ill.

I have used Athlophoros in my family with entire success, and I take pleasure and have no hesitation whatever in recommending it to all who are afflicted with rheumatism. M. M. Tilton, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

I used part of two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm, and can say I am entirely cured of catarrh.—Charles Biesel, Co. K, 17th Infantry, Fort Custer, M. T.

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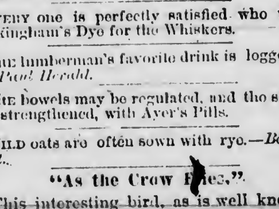
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DR. WM. **HALL'S BALSAM** FOR THE LUNGS.
Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. In bronchial inflammation the cough, and prevents the night sweats and ripening stage of consumption. In short, no compound in the world is equal to or can be compared with HALL'S BALSAM for all throat and lung diseases. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though you have been given up to die.

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This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.,* TROY, N. Y.

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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.
"Judging from its effects in my case, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is 'Excelsior.'"—H. D. KNOWLTON, Holland, New York.

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C. N. U. No. 2—80

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Ironton.

Andrew Shoffen of this place met a sad death while walking from East Jordan, on the ice. The night was bitter cold and he was obliged to face a strong wind from the north. He was met by several parties during the evening whom he saluted and was apparently in good health. He was found about 9 o'clock Sunday morning almost within call of his own home frozen to death. Deceased was well known in this vicinity and leaves a large family to mourn his untimely death.

We hear good reports from the protracted meetings being held in the neighboring district south of Ironton, by Rev. J. F. Wakely, and others, and we wish them God speed in their efforts. Meanwhile the good work in Ironton, begun by Rev. Van Auken and seconded by Rev. Potter, is still going on.

A meeting was called to organize a G. A. R. post in Ironton, Monday Jan. 4th. In the absence of expected speakers the evening was given over to informal remarks and rehearsals of camp and prison experiences by the old soldiers present, and the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening the 13th. The G. A. R. post at Ironton will no doubt enjoy the distinguishment of being the only post in the state which held a "campfire" before its organization.

The principal of schools in Ironton is contemplating a singing school. There is room for improvement here and we wish him success.

The cold weather of the past week has converted Pine Lake and South Arm not only into a public highway, but also a vast skating rink.

The sleighing is complete, the woods are full of music of the axe and the lumbermen are prosperous and happy.

Burgess.

Cold, Colder, Coldest about these days. It appears now as though "the false prophet of Hayes" is coming out ahead in his weather predictions.

A little son of A. R. Struthers got a bad cut, and will lose two fingers from it.

The Hamlin Bros. have several Indians cutting wood for them.

Moses Cooper has quite a gang of hands, including several Indians, getting out ties, posts and logs.

Lizzie Willis, who has been visiting her sister in Cheboygan, has come home for a short stay, then she will return to teach school.

The Methodist society met at school house district No. 6, last Sunday and organized a Sunday school, with A. W. Chew, superintendent, S. W. Solter treasurer, and Miss Cora Chew secretary.

Mr. Wm. Irving and wife, Mr. John Buel, Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Pierce, of Hortons Bay, were visiting at I. S. Webster's last Friday.

Hayes.

School has commenced in the new school house in Hayes, with a larger attendance than ever before. Miss Gladys Jefferies, of Charlevoix, teacher. It is hereafter to be known as the Hopyard school house.

The youngest son of Andrew Struthers, of Hayes, while playing with a hatchet, accidentally cut two of his fingers. One hung by a little muscle, and there is some question whether it can be saved, but the others were not entirely severed, and the doctor hopes to save them.

E. M. Clark is dealing quite extensively in the lumber business on Susan lake.

Miscellaneous.

Dakota has a case of leprosy.

Chicago fears a smallpox epidemic.

Reed City boasts of a new cigar factory.

An exchange says there ain't a colored citizen in Cadillac.

During the last 40 years 40 Monroe liquor sellers have died drunkards.

Successful revival meetings are being held in Petoskey by the United Brethren.

The libraries of the state university contain 56,091 bound volumes, and 12,204 pamphlets.

There were 1295 students at the university last year, 15 per cent of whom were women.

Lansing boasts a two-headed infant, born within its limits. It is needless to say its life was short.

Cadillacers are chock full of faith that the Toledo & Ann Arbor and the C. & W. M. railroads will both reach Cadillac before Jan. 1, 1887.

An English physician furnishes these cheerful statistics: Select 100,000 healthy boys in the public schools of our country. Let each be 10 years old At 23, 10,000 will be dead; at 50, 30,000; at 75, 60,000; at 85, 90,000; at 93, 99,900; at 95, 99,990—only 10 alive, and in 100 years, 99,999 will be dead.

It took 80 gallons of oysters to furnish the Jackson convicts with a New Year's stew.—Kalamazoo Telegraph. There is many a man in Michigan who has neither committed murder, stolen a horse, nor forged a note, who could afford oysters for New Years day.

No fortuitous circumstances can make the career of a lazy man brilliant.

The salvation army has been marching through the southern part of the state with varying success. Charlotte, Eaton Rapids and Albion are the present battle fields of note.

England's business depression is very great; 700,000 spindles are idle in Lancashire, 40,000 looms are idle, and 16,000 operatives earn nothing. The situation in many other places is almost as bad.

Chief Justice Chas. P. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas of New York city, has held the office for over 40 years, and now retires by reason of the limitation of his age, with well earned honors of universal approval.

The Lansing Journal has a six column article on the prosperity of the capital city. Nearly $500,000 have been expended in building during the year 1885. 117 new residences and 15 new stores were erected during the year.

A reliable exchange says; The Lansing National Bank pays out three silver dollars for every one received over its counters, and makes monthly drafts upon the treasury department for 6,000 of these cart wheel coins, to meet the demand.

One Cadillac couple were not happy over their Christmas presents it seems. A shrewd book agent induced the husband to buy a book to present to his wife, and then sold a copy of the same book to the wife as a gift to her husband.

The Susquehanna river and tributaries have been overflowing their banks for the last few days, sweeping away houses, barns and fences, bridges and everything in their courses. Besides the delay to travel and destruction of property, many lives have been lost.

Capt. Stephens is building a new yacht on the bay shore in front of Captain Madison's place, of about 35 feet keel, which is said to be a fine model, and will doubtless prove an excellent sailer, as the captain has built several that have proved such. —Traverse Bay Eagle.

Reports come from all parts of the country to the effect that the storm we have been having for the past few days, is one of the severest for many years. Many cattle are frozen to death in the ranches of Texas. The thermometer registered –52° in Manitoba. In many parts of the west and some parts of the east, trains are behind time, and in a few instances entirely blocked.

At Gilmore, ten miles south of Omaha, a company has started a cattle "fattery." They have expended $75,000 in the erection of big stables. There are 3,850 stalls, and by winter they will have 5,200 stalls. In each stall they will place a "critter," and they will be fed with food placed before them through a system of pipes and cooked in enormous steam vats having a capacity of 1,000 barrels of feed an hour. They will ship in cattle from the Western Nebraska ranches, and fatten them in these stalls.

Instead of giving the parson a silver water pitcher or a donation of dried apples and pumpkins, our ancestors made him the present of a negro slave. This was done in Maine. Although it is not agreeable to be compelled to believe that slavery had existed in this State, the parish records of the town of York show that at a meeting the 9th of January, 1732, it was "Voted that there be a Slave purchased by the parish to be employed for the use of said parish in laboring for the Rev. Mr. Samuel Moody."—*Lewiston Journal.*

The fact that the chef of the Duke of Noailles has been decoyed into the service of a Republican shows once more, declares a contemporary, the truth of that well-known dialogue by Hoffman: "Papa, I should like to have your opinion on the choice of a profession." "My boy, I should advise you to be a cook." "A cook! But suppose there is a revolution, and no more great houses are kept?" "Revolutions! I have seen more than one. Kings have been beheaded. Princes, noblemen, and Bishops reduced to beggary, but I have never heard of gluttony being at a discount. Believe me, my boy, be a cook."—*Foreign Ex.*

A rich man in Davenport hired a man to dig a cistern, agreeing to pay $12 for the job. After it was done the rich man seized the laborer's tools and locked them up, alleging that the cistern leaked. It was really a ruse to make the working man take less pay. The latter assembled his rage and induced the rich man to descend into the cistern to examine it. No sooner had he done so than the laborer drew up the ladder and stood guard over the cistern with a club, vowing that the other should not come up until he had settled the bill. The imprisoned one yelled "Murder!" and "Fire!" and a crowd of his neighbors gathered, but when they learned the trouble no one would interfere, and they let him stay until he liquidated.—*Peoria (Ia.) Journal.*

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

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Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Boush, the national press superintendent of the W. C. T. U., says in one of her most excellent leaflets: "I mused over this wonderful priestess, the W. C. T. U., benificent, wise, powerful, walking through the earth and scattering blessings everywhere; searching among the laws that govern our country, and pleading for protection for the helpless children; without money, without influence of position and power, establishing her claims upon the heart of the nation. She compels us to do good, and brings us the larger good of the doing. No home so poor but she can enter therein; no prison so dark but she brings light; no heart so lonely but she brings cheer. She is no respecter of persons. She lays an embargo on the rich woman's time and purse, and both are given to her service. She says to the poor woman "Come to me and I will make you rich in good deeds" She has walked over church fences and leveled them down, and taken the bar-posts away. She has folded up the pages of musty creeds and written thereon: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." "Love worketh no ill, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." She is answering the prayer of Christ himself, "That ye may all be one." Such is the mission of the white ribbon. Is it not one to be desired? Might not angels covet the work given to woman's hands to-day? "True christian women do not wait for popularity except with the Lord," said one of our W. C. T. U. workers when the assertion was made that the light of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union went out with the last election. —Charlotte Prohibitionist.

The following is a brief extract of the remarks of Rev. F. H. Peckham before the temperance union at the recent anniversaries in Providence, R. I.:

The indifference of people to the great evil of intemperance is fairly illustrated by the police of a western city chasing a little mad dog out into the suburbs, and in their chase passing eighty-four rum shops. The liquor problem involves some of the gravest questions before us as a nation. While it is true that the drink bill of the nation costs as much as the bread and meat consumed by the people, and, in addition all the cost of education, and while so much of capital and of industry is diverted from useful channels and worse than wasted, this problem must remain one of the gravest financial questions for those interested in the welfare of our people. The use of intoxicants involves the greatest moral questions of our day. No other evil at so many points touches with so baneful effect the moral sentiment and the moral condition of the people. Again it presents the greatest question there is in politics to-day. Many will say, it must not be mentioned with politics. Glad would we be if it could be kept out of politics and remain a moral question. But the liquor force has already put it into politics, and temperance people must meet the question there. Politics rightly understood is the energy of the nation working for the highest good to the greatest number. Liquor more than aught else thwarts this object. By debauching the voter, by tampering with the ballot, the rum power is acting as a mighty force, especially in large cities, in the interests of bad government. Other grave evils that threaten us would be easily controlled could the liquor question be eliminated. The remedy must be as broad as the disease—by moral means in the field of morals, by the ballot and wise legislation in the field of politics. Much as I am interested in the record we as a people have made on this question, I am more interested in the record we are to make, and that we shall ever be found with those who labor for a "government of the people, by the people, for the people," in place of what is now so common—a government of the people, by the saloons, and for the saloons.—Charlotte Prohibitionist.

AT HOME AND ABROAD;

At church and theatre, in the counting house and work room, in fact everywhere is heard that hacking cough which soon developes into congestion or inflamation of the lungs, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption. Be wise in time. Immediate relief and cure can be cheaply obtained. HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will surely give relief from those throat and lung troubles that often terminate in death. Instant relief in croup, and a subdurer of whooping cough. Your consumptive friend will be greatly benefited. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

Railroad War.

A fierce struggle has been going on for the last week between the T. & A. A. and D. L. & N. railroads at Howell. The first named road under the charter granted by the state. The T. & A. A. crossed D. L. & N. by tunneling under and bridging up. The D. L. & N. not being satisfied with the bridge filled up the cut, which brought on a struggle, both parties putting over a hundred armed men on the ground. No bloodshed but constant fear. The citizens of Howell held an indignation meeting, greatly censuring the D. L. & N. road. The matter has now gone into the courts for settlement.

To have the power to forgive.
Is empire and prerogative;
And 'tis in crowns a nobler gem
To grant a pardon than condemn.

The above is only a half-truth. Michigan has become noted throughout the union as the state of murders and horrible tragedies, and the good people of the state are beginning to cry out for penal justice.

☞ The Detroit Weekly Free Press four months on trial for 25 cts. Specimen copies free at this office.

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Is often diseased on account of catarrh, producing dryness and a constant desire to cough. That tickling sensation and the hoarseness that is so common to public singers and speakers especially, is relieved at once by HAMILTONS COUGH TOUCHES which are prepared from the most approved formula. Do not wait till acute bronchitis or even consumption takes firm hold of you. Price only 25c por box.

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It is all the same, for you are sure to suffer from piles. No worse torture can be conceived of. Blind or itching piles are unequaled for annoyance, but by a few applications of PARMELEE'S PILE SUPOSITORIES they entirely dissappear. The knife is often resorted to by physicians for the removal of protruding piles, but such barbarity is not a necessity for PARMELEE'S SUPOSITORIES used according to directions, quickly reduce, replace, and drive them away. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

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On that which does no good. Your children have worms and are cross, always hungry, sleepless, puny and weak from the presense of worms in the stomach which prevents the food being taken up to nourish the body. PARMELEE'S SANTONINE WORM CANDIES will dissolve and remove the worms and then all will be well. You cannot do better by your children than to attend to their health. Price 25 cents per box.

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Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

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Time Table in effect June 21, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 30pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 20	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 23	9 30	4 16
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 40
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 27	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 34	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 20
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 28	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 25am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall,

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.
If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.
Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

New Goods!
I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.
Dress-Making Done to Order.
MISS L. SPAULDING.

DAILY STAGE
BETWEEN
Boyne City and Charlevoix.
Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.
Good Accommodations for Everybody.
W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.
Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

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First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholemew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Cronter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 121y1 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

In Lodgings.

How Alice would smile if she saw me recline
In my easiest chair to look over my pictures,
And pause at one portrait that isn't divine,
Yet doesn't permit any critical strictures.
She would say what a fool I was doting on this,
Till my arm round her waist would grow very ecstatic—
Now you'd almost suppose it was naughty to kiss
When she wants to be very dogmatic.

If Alice were here she would probably smile
At my poor little wofully modest interior;
She'd compare it with quarters I've had, and the style
Is decidedly shabby and wholly inferior.
But one can not live always in clover and June,
Nor while making one's fortune abide in a palace;
I'm content to be thrifty to day for the boon
Of spending to-morrow with Alice.

I have rented a room in the rear of the flat,
And the window looks out on a desolate entry,
Where midnight discover's the jubilant cat,
And a dog-owner's dolorous, vigilant sentry.
Yet the prospect is not at all bad—when you think
You can see a few far-away stars when they're shining,
And the moonlight bestows an occasional blink,
With suggestions of clouds with a lining.

There's an almanac stuck on the back of a door,
And a map of the city is pinned to another;
Here a photograph hangs of my colleen astore,
And one over there they say favors my mother.
Here's a table with trumpery, papers and books,
Here's a basin and highly unclassical chalice
Where I wash, and I wish I were wading the brooks
Where I wandered last summer with Alice.

My trio of chairs could make room for some more
If my drawers and my trunk were a thought less capacious;
If the bed didn't straddle all over the floor
You might come to believe the apartment was spacious.
But the walls are not distant enough to be cold,
Or to lend the enchantment that tickles the poet,
And at least if the place be a den—I'm consoled
That there isn't a grumbler to know it.

There are other folks live in the chambers around,
For I hear their alarums' importunate warning;
You can study the punctual, paganish sound
Through deplorably barbarous hours of the morning.
But that is as near as these strangers attain
To arousing a thought of good-will or of malice.
The day has its labor—the hours that remain
I lavish on thoughts about Alice.
—Albert E. Smythe.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

Its Habits, Uses, Nature and Training.

Pigeon-flying is of such ancient origin that it is hard to say where it began. In Egypt their domestication goes back as far as 3,000 years before Christ, and in a coronation scene of Ramesis III., the king is represented as having assumed the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, and a priest lets fly four pigeons, commanding them "to announce to the south, the north, the east and the west that the son of Iris has put on the splendid double crown of the upper and lower country."

The Romans at one time had the pigeon craze. Pliny says of it: "Many persons are insane in their love of these birds." White ones were the rage if they were good flyers, and that they were highly prized may be judged by the prices which were asked for them. There is one instance where a good price was offered for a fine pair, but the owner refused to take less than 400 denarii for them, a sum equal in our money to about $65. It was their custom to carry pigeons to theaters and when out walking, and throw them into the air, rivals betting heavily on whose bird would get home first.

To become good and reliable they must be taken from the nest as soon as they are able to fly, and carried a short distance away, probably a quarter or a half mile. All those that get home quickly are further trained, and the slow ones are killed. In this way the best are preserved. When they find their way home from short distances they are taken further and further, until they cover any distance within the limits of power. They can fly about thirty miles an hour, but more is sometimes claimed. Instances are known where they have flown 1,000 miles without a rest.

As soon as they are thrown into the air they go to a considerable height, and fly around and around until some familiar landmark is seen, from which they take their course and start in a straight line for home. If no well-known mark can be seen they are lost, and often come back to the starting place. In instances where carriers were let go from balloons and could not find their way, they have returned to the balloon, as the dove did to Noah when it could find no place to rest.

It is through no love of flying or keenness of racing that makes the carrier return to its cote, but its love of home. It is this instinct that makes it fly with untiring wing for hours and hours, to rest at last in familiar places and among friends.

Among the Romans, and the Asiatics before them, it was the custom to tie letters around the leg or foot, and many a letter from distant friend and absent father or lover was carried in this way. Travelers going from Rome in olden times, or soldiers departing for distant wars, frequently carried pigeons, releasing them at intervals, that they might be the bearers of good tidings to the folks at home. Tying the message around the neck or wing had been tried, but both were found to impede the bird's flight. At present, when they are used, the message is tied around the leg, high up, where it does not interfere at all.

In England and France, old writers speak of the frequent use of these birds, both for private correspondence as well as public, especially in time of war, when cities were besieged and there were no other available means. At such times the attacking party kept a large stock of falcons, and it was the duty of the falconers to keep a sharp lookout for carrier pigeons. As soon as one would be observed the falcons were let go, and away they rushed in hot pursuit. It is described as intensely interesting to see both pursuer and pursued cleaving the air like arrows; one flying for his game and the other for his life. The falcons frequently proved victorious, and would bring the dead dove back with information of great value.

To circumvent this the besieged sometimes let fly five or six birds at a time, which bore no message, and when the falcons were either engaged with these or too tired to fly fast, another bearing the letter would be let go, and run the gauntlet with ease.

During the siege of Paris this was a very common way of bearing news, and many were the letters which reached outside friends and military leaders far beyond the walls. Sharpshooters were on the lookout for them continually, but as a usual thing were of no avail. It was in this way that much news reached other countries of the condition within the city. The French, not wishing to encumber the pigeons any more than necessary in order that they might enhance the chances of their getting through all right, made very small micro-photographs of newspapers, letters and military orders, the entire budget weighing but a few grains.

The only use they are put to at present is in flying matches. Birds belonging to different owners are kept long enough in the same dove-cote to conceive an attachment for it, and then taken a long distance away. At this "pigeon meet" books are kept with a description of each bird entered and who it is owned by. The owner's name and the exact moment of flight are stamped quickly upon the vane of one of the wing or tail feathers and the birds sent off. At the other end of the "fly" a committee of judges are stationed to record the incomers. It is usually arranged that the entire distance may be traveled in daylight, as the birds are apt to go astray if allowed to fly by night. Large sums change hands yearly in England and France at the pigeon flys.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Remarkable Description.

The New York *World* says that the other day a lady was deploring the death of an acquaintance with one of the latter's most intimate friends. During the course of their conversation the son of the deceased gentleman entered the room and conversation became general. On his departure, however, free and personal comment was passed upon him. Said lady No. 2, "That boy has his mother's eyes." "Yes," subscribed No. 1, reflectively, "and I noticed that he had his father's umbrella." This remarkable description has stuck to him ever since, and he is known as the boy with his mother's eyes and his father's umbrella.

IMPROVEMEN

We deal with adm
facts which every citiz
facts which every citiz
fully weigh, if he has a
ever for the safety and
country.

At the end of our war
sessed of the most powe
the world had ever seen.

Peace came at last, and
that condition of repose
demanded after the fearful
had waged for so many years.

But it was not so with other
The lessons of our war they
once to heart, and one and all
improve their means of attack
fense in ever way they could
Gunpowder was no longer used in
paratively small grains, but in
pressed masses as large as a ch
fist. Nor was improvement confine
form alone, or to increase in dens
Changes in its composition were a
introduced, using less sulphur, and
charcoal which, compared to the fo
mer practice, was much under-charred,
thus producing the so-called "brown"
or "cocoa" powder of the Germans.
This powder is said to give less smoke
than the ordinary variety, and, while
possessed of abundant energy, to de-
velop the same gradually, and in a
manner most favorable to the integrity
of the gun.

That portion of the bore of cannon which was to receive the powder was lengthened, and given a diameter greater than that of the remainder of the bore. The important principle of "air spacing" was discovered; that is, but partially filling the powder chamber, thus leaving a vacant space therein—the air space.

Sometimes the powder charge is introduced in two or more separate parcels, but one of which is ignited by the act of discharge, the subsequent combustion of the others successively adding their impulse to the already moving projectile. By thus, through these various devices, starting the projectile with a moderate pressure, and following it with persistent energy until it leaves the bore, it is found that while the strain upon the gun is at all times moderate velocities can be imparted to the shot before unheard of. No longer is the charge for rifled guns confined to one-tenth the weight of the shot, as was the rule during our war; one-fourth, one-third, one-half that weight, and even more, is now employed with safety, and with an advantage apparent at once upon consideration of the following rough-and-ready rule for computing the penetration of iron armor: A pointed shot of proper construction will perforate its diameter of iron for every thousand feet per second of its velocity at the moment of impact; *i. e.*, 2000 feet a second velocity will perforate a thickness of twice the diameter of the shot.

Thus one thing reacted on another, till it has culminated in the production of a gun of 110 tons, 17.7 inches calibre, 33 feet length of bore, burning 550 pounds of powder behind a 2110-pound projectile, which is estimated to be able to perforate thirty and a half inches of iron at 1000 yards.

Excluding those of the navy, of heavy guns, we have, it is believed, but two 20-inch guns, both muzzle-loading smooth-bores of cast iron, 315 15-inch guns of the same description, and 140 muzzle-loading 8-inch rifles altered from 10-inch cast-iron smooth-bores by the insertion of a wrought metal tube. Two 12-inch and one 10-inch rifle are under contract. Our other guns, if considered as a defense against modern iron-clads, are beneath notice.

The 15-inch gun, when loaded with 130 pounds of powder and a 450-pound chilled shot, will, it appears, penetrate ten inches of iron at 1000 yards distance. The 8-inch rifle, with a 183-pound chilled shot and 35 pounds of hexagonal powder, will penetrate eight inches of iron at the same distance.

These are our most efficient guns.

Compare them with those against which they would be compelled to contend, and how pitiable must be the result. Krupp's new model high-power 48-ton 12-inch rifle, 35 feet long, takes 356 pounds of powder and a 1000-pound projectile, and will penetrate 29.5 inches of iron at the muzzle, and 21.4 inches at 3500 yards, and gives a range of six miles at fifteen degrees elevation. Rifles of 80 and 100 tons have been mounted on shipboard.

The strength of the carriage and the endurance of the platform upon which it rests restrict the elevation at which guns may be fired—at all events on shipboard; and anything over six miles from the muzzle of the guns of a ship of war may be considered quite safe from their fire.

It is admitted that the proper defense of our more important harbors requires guns capable of penetrating at least twenty-four inches of iron at the distance of a mile. Though improvements in the manufacture of compound plates (those of wrought iron upon which a steel face has been cast) may give still greater resistance without increase in weight, still there is little probability that guns sufficiently powerful to effect the above result will not be ample to cope with any iron-clad that can be made to cross the ocean. In the long struggle for supremacy between guns and floating armor, the guns now seem destined to have decidedly the better of it.—*A. P. Wells, in Harper's*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A resolution originally introduced by Mr. Harrison calling for an investigation of the Pension Commissioner's office was adopted by the Senate on the 7th inst., after the incorporation of amendments offered by Messrs. Voorhees and Logan. As it now stands the resolution provides for an inquiry as to the truth of Mr. Black's statement that under his predecessors party tests were applied to pension claimants and as to the present incumbent's management of his trust. There was a long debate on the Utah bill, and Mormons came in for a share of bitter denunciation at the hands of Senators Morgan and Cullom. Mr. Teller opposed severe repressive measures, and acted as the apologist of the Saints. The House of Representatives issued impatiently to the introduction of bills for the admission of Dakota and Washington Territories, to create a postal telegraph, to repeal the tobacco tax, for a commission on the labor traffic, for volunteer regiments in the Southwest, for thirteen public buildings, for the Hennepin Canal project, an unlimited silver dollar, and for a hundred or two other things. Speaker Carlisle announced his committees with Morrison as Chairman of Ways and Means, Randall of Appropriations, Bland of Coinage, and Belmont of Foreign Affairs.

Senator Edmunds' Utah bill passed the Senate on the 8th inst. It is substantially the same as first reported, with the addition of a section providing that marriage between persons of the fourth degree of consanguinity, but not including that, shall be contrary to law. Mr. Eustis offered a concurrent resolution with a preamble as follows: "Whereas, The act of Congress of 1878 declared the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private; that by the act of 1869 the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all public obligations not bearing interest, etc.; that by the refunding act of July, 1870, the principal and interest of the debt were made redeemable in coin of the then standard value; that since the enactment of those laws it has been the practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the bonds and interest in gold coin, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 of bonds, payable on the 1st of February, 1881; therefore, be it resolved, etc., that in the opinion of Congress said bonds of $10,000,000, payable on Feb. 1, 1881, should be paid in silver dollars, such payment being in compliance with existing law and in aid of the financial policy established by the legislation of Congress." Mr. Eustis desired the resolution referred to the Committee on Finance, and expressed the hope that the committee would report on it at an early day, in order that it may be determined whether or not the practice of paying the United States bonds and the interest on them exclusively in gold coin was approved by Congress. Bills were introduced to appropriate $1,311,000 for improvements at the mouth of the Columbia River; to create a public park near Santa Fe, to pay the Delaware Indians $36,800 for certain lands in Kansas, to increase to $24 per month the pension of soldiers or sailors who lost one eye, and to prohibit the letting of Government supplies to persons employing convict labor. The House was not in session.

The bill to admit Dakota and organize the Territory of Lincoln was favorably reported to the Senate, by Mr. Harrison, on the 11th inst. In discussing the Beck silver question, Mr. Pugh stated his belief that three-fourths of the Southern people were opposed to the suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Blair urged the passage of his bill for the erection of monuments to Lincoln and Grant at the National Capitol. Bills were introduced to permit the Dakota Central Railway to bridge the Missouri River at Pierre; to pay from the Geneva award the sum of $20,000 to William H. Whiting for physical injuries sustained by imprisonment on the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and to appropriate $424,000 for river improvements in Oregon. In the House of Representatives, bills were introduced for the issue of small silver certificates for circulating medium, for large certificates on deposited silver bullion, for functional paper currency, and to pay out all except $50,000,000 of the Treasury surplus in redemption of bonds. Also a bill to divide Dakota and create the Territory of Lincoln, to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to lands, to appropriate $3,000,000 for a steam cruiser, to donate the Creve Coeur lakes to the city of St. Louis, and to enable the people to name their Postmasters. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, flung in a measure to appropriate $300,000,000 to pay veteran soldiers and sailors the difference between gold coin and the depreciated paper they took from the paymasters. The call of States brought forward 650 new measures, making the total nearly 4,000. Nearly 500 nominations were reported from committees to the Senate sitting in executive session. When the case of Dorman B. Eaton came up Mr. Logan objected to his confirmation as Civil Service Commissioner on the ground that he was a "mugwump" and that the law required the appointment of a Republican. Mr. Eaton was, however, confirmed.

The debate of the Beck silver resolution was continued in the Senate on the 12th inst. by Mr. Pugh of Alabama, who said that silver had not been treated fairly, and that when silver, under the same treatment received by gold, and under the natural laws of supply and demand, failed to hold its own, he would consider the coin controversy settled. Mr. Pugh expressed willingness to support any change in the existing law that would withdraw any paper currency under $10, or even $20, so as to leave the coin needed for the use of small bills or small change to silver and silver certificates, and advocated the passage of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. George (Miss.). Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, followed Mr. Pugh. He declared that the attempt to depreciate silver was one of the grandest conspiracies ever seen. The banner of the attacking party should bear in plain letters the words of holy writ: "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even the little that he hath." The success of the efforts against silver would result in the greatest industrial calamities. There was received from the President a draft of a bill to amend the act for the punishment of Indians for grave crimes. Mr. Lapham made a favorable report on a bill appropriating $45,000 to purchase for army purposes the old Produce Exchange Building in New York. In the House of Representatives Mr. Caldwell reported back the Hoar Presidential succession bill. In a debate on the President's message Mr. Reagan advocated the double standard of value, opposed the suspension of compulsory silver coinage, and proposed to charter memorial banks.

EASTERN.

Valises containing about $65,000 in bank bills and securities stolen from the Lancaster, Mass., National Bank have been found at Tamworth, Vt. Veo, the Treasurer of the Rutland, Vt., Marble Company, confessed that he helped McNeal, the absconding cashier of the Lancaster bank, to carry off the funds. Dr. E. M. Nelson, President of the marble company, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the matter.

Pittsburgh has completed a crematory on Sixth avenue, to be operated by natural gas.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston. He was Postmaster of that city under President Buchanan, and began the free delivery of letters.

A railway collision at Wilmington, Del., wrecked a passenger train and caused the death of an engineer, fireman and brakeman.

The penitentiaries of New York, two of which are being worked on State account, show a profit for the year of $3,441. All but 10 per cent. of the shoes made at Auburn are sold in the Western States.

A granite building in Clinton street, Boston, occupied by W. O. Rogers & Co. and C. H. Thompson & Co. with farm supplies, was burned, the total loss being about $300,000.

WESTERN.

The manufacturing firm of Crane Bros., one of the largest pipe and general iron manufacturing houses in the West, is about to remove from Chicago to Pittsburgh. A location at Pittsburgh, the Cranes claim, will reduce freights and be a benefit to all concerned.

Time has solved the mystery connected with the disappearance from Chicago last September of J. P. O'Rourke and Miss Mary Larned, who were by many believed to have been lost on Lake Michigan from a row-boat. It appears that they went directly to Detroit, where O'Rourke secured work as a porter in a dry goods house, although he had a good law practice in St. Louis, and had abandoned a wife and children at Kirkwood. It is said that the amour was broken up by an anonymous letter sent by O'Rourke to his wife. The parties involved have returned to their homes.

A Bohemian named Latour, who had been insane and confined in the County Jail at Schuyler, Neb., for two months, assaulted Sheriff Degnar as he was giving him breakfast. The prisoner struck him over the head with a piece of scantling from which he had been cutting kindling. He then made his escape, but was recaptured by ex-Sheriff McCurdy. Degnar died in an hour, his skull having been fractured. Latour had been in an insane asylum, but had been discharged on the ground that he was not insane. About two months ago he was arrested for abusing his family, and in default of bail he was committed to jail. A large crowd surrounded the court house, took the prisoner Latour from jail and hanged him to a tree.

Masked highwaymen in the vicinity of Fort Robinson robbed a stage coach of $5,000 in gold consigned to the Paymaster. General Howard has sent out detachments of cavalry, and scouts are in the field from Sidney, Cheyenne and Deadwood. The loss is likely to fall upon the express company.

The Continental Warehouse, in Kinzie street, Chicago, constructed by F. C. Vehmeyer, was burned, the estimated loss being $175,000. The cotton factory of Greer & Co., at Summerdale, on the Northwestern Road, valued at $75,000, was also destroyed by fire.

SOUTHERN.

Charles Williams (colored) was hanged for outrage at Cambridge, Md. When urged by the ministers to prepare for eternity, he said, "It is too late."

Five railroad laborers were drowned while crossing from the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi to Memphis in a rowboat.

At Lexington, Ky., Green B. Francis paid $5,040 each for the bay filly, Ermine and the bay colt Con Cregan.

Col. Edward Richardson, President of the recent Exposition at New Orleans, was stricken with paralysis on the streets of Jackson, Miss., and died before aid could reach him.

At points in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina the thermometer registered from zero to ten below. Blasting-powder is being used to remove ice gorges. A Galveston (Texas) special reports:

By far the heaviest snowfall ever known on Galveston island occurred this morning. About midnight last night the wind suddenly shifted from the east to northeast and a slight flurry of snow and sleet filled the air. Toward morning the storm developed into a real northern snowstorm, and by 7 o'clock the sky was almost obscured by large, wavy flakes. It is no exaggeration to state that almost the entire population of the city came outdoors to see and feel the snow. Thousands of the younger generations had never witnessed a snow-storm before, and to the colored people it is such a phenomenon that henceforth they will reckon marriages, births, and deaths from "de great snow." The average depth was six inches, with drifts a foot and a half deep. No previous snowfall since the foundation of the city, in 1838, has equaled one-half that of today, and then only at intervals of fifteen and twenty years.

WASHINGTON.

A check for $12,000 will be paid by the Treasury Department to Stephen Merritt, the New York undertaker who had charge of Gen. Grant's funeral. About $2,160 will be covered by a special appropriation.

Following is the text of the bill introduced in the lower house of Congress by Mr. Hewitt to secure a uniform standard of value:

Be it enacted, etc., That the gold and silver coins of the United States which are a full legal tender shall hereafter be coined alike at the lawful value, either for the other, upon the demand of any holder thereof, in the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New York, when presented in sums of $100 or any multiple thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for such interchange, and for coining to be demanded in amount of standard silver dollars as may be found necessary from time to time in order to meet the demand for such dollars; and that all provisions of law fixing or limiting the amount to be coined of such ten and silver dollars be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

A decision promulgated by Commissioner Sparks denies the claim of the Northern Pacific Road to two and a half million acres of land in Oregon and the Territory of Washington, on which settlers have located in large numbers.

The number of private claims coming before Congress has grown to such proportions that the House Committee having such matters in charge thinks of suggesting the creation of a special court to pass on the various demands for relief made by citizens who think money is due them from their Uncle Samuel.

POLITICAL.

The Republican legislative caucus at Columbus, Ohio, unanimously nominated John Sherman for Senator.

Washington special: "The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means evidently don't mean to let the grass grow under their feet. Mr. Morrison called a conference of the Democratic committeemen to-day, for the purpose of developing their views as to the best method of presenting the tariff question to the House. The consultation lasted about two hours, and disclosed some diversity of opinion as to the best way to handle the question. Mr. Morrison indicated a preference for a horizontal cut, while Mr. Hewitt advocated the adoption of his bill, the leading feature of which is free raw materials. There was a good deal of discussion growing out of the various suggestions of the committeemen, by which there was shown to be a general disposition to harmonize upon some bill reducing tariff duties, and to put it before the House with as little delay as possible. All were agreed that it would be most politic to report a bill that would be sure not only to pass the House, but that would also probably pass the Senate. The reformers are in earnest, and if they should fail to pass a general bill they will attack the high-tariff rates by piecemeal, through separate bills.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman received the Democratic caucus nomination for the United States Senatorship at Columbus, Ohio.

The scenes which were enacted in the Ohio House of Representatives just previous to the selection of the Hon. John Sherman for United States Senator by each branch of the Legislature were most exciting. A dispatch from Columbus says:

The feeling was very high owing to the long and continued contest which has been had over the Hamilton County seats and the unusual and unprecedented measures which it was proposed to adopt. The Republicans had all their members present for the first time, and were able to oust the Democratic members from Hamilton County without the two Republican votes which had refused to go with them. The ball was set a-rolling the first thing in the session by calling up the report of the committee recommending that the Democratic members be unseated. The Democrats filibustered by raising points of order, all to no purpose. The Speaker refused to recognize them or to go outside the programme which had been arranged in Republican caucus. The resolution was put through under the previous question and against the protest of the Democratic members. The Republican contestants were then called on to take the oath of office. They marched down the aisle amid the wildest demonstrations on the part of the Republicans, and, as they formed in front of the Speaker's desk, that official was unable to do anything in the way of restoring order. The infuriated Democrats, after the Republicans had cheered and shouted for fully five minutes, took up the yell, jeering and otherwise insulting the new members and yelling "Rats!" It was feared for a time that there would be trouble, but order was at last restored. The vote on Senator was taken immediately afterward. Sherman received 67 and Thurman 41 ballots. In the Senate 20 votes were cast for Thurman and 17 for Sherman. The joint convention will be held to-morrow, at which Mr. Sherman will be chosen by a majority of 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 299 failures in business in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 297 in the previous week, 348 in the corresponding week of 1885, 345 in 1884, and 312 in 1883. About 82 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. *Bradstreet's Journal* in its weekly summary says:

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading business centers indicate that at Western distributing points general trade is almost uniformly quiet. Dry goods jobbers and commission houses are very hopeful. Stocks at cotton goods mills are lighter than at the corresponding period one year ago, with one exception. Production of woolen goods is lighter proportionately than that of cotton. Jobbers have been buying rather freely of late. Print cloths are lighter and firmer, and stocks at Fall River are smaller than at any date since 1879. In raw wool there have been quite moderate transactions, but the tone of the market is strong. Holders are of the opinion that an advance is more likely at the present time than three months ago, inasmuch as manufacturers are expected to buy more freely before the end of the month. Stocks are reported to be relatively small. Makers of pig-iron do not see their way clear to an advance in prices in the near future, and speculators therein are not so anxious to buy as previously. Southern pig-iron is still coming forward. There have been no imports of Scotch pig during the week. Steel rails have been sold at from $1 to $2 per ton below the nominal quotation of $35 per ton, which sufficiently comments on the tone of the business. Interviews with prominent steel and iron makers as to the condition of the market. The movement of grocery staples is smaller than at the corresponding time last year. Dairy products are in slow demand.

The visible supply of grain, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 57,978,176 bushels; corn, 9,188,163 bushels.

A theatrical company which has been playing in Canada was so anxious to escape from that land of zero that the members of the troupe attempted to cross the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg on the thin ice. They barely escaped with their lives, and much of their baggage was ruined by water.

FOREIGN.

Reports from Eagle Island show that dreadful distress prevails among the Irish residents. The people have almost nothing to eat, and no money whatever with which to buy food. Petitions for aid to the Dublin Castle authorities have been met with the reply: "The poor-house is open."

The Great Powers of Europe, it is said, demand that Greece, Servia, Bulgaria, and Turkey shall demobilize their armies.

Advices received by the way of London state that Germany has seized the islands of Samoa in the Pacific Ocean. The King and his chiefs were insulted and finally fled. A force of marines was landed from the German war ship Albatross. The German Consul then hauled down the Samoan flag and ran up the German colors in its stead. The Samoans threaten to make war on the Germans. The American and British Consuls protested against the action of the Germans.

A spirits-monopoly bill has been signed by Emperor William of Germany. If passed by the Bundesrath it will go into effect in August, 1888.

The first member of the new Parliament to shuffle off the mortal coil is Sir George Harrison, of Edinburgh.

The British Parliament convened on the 12th inst. Arthur Wellesley Peel was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition.

England has accepted the proposal from Russia that the Powers insist on disarmament by Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria. The Powers have summoned Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece to disarm, promising that Turkey will follow their example.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

Reports from Indian Territory state that numbers of cattle perished during the cold weather.

A boiler explosion wrecked St. Mary's Catholic Church in Fort Wayne, killing Anthony Evans, the engineer, and a school girl. The loss is $65,000.

Deming (N. M.) special: "A gentleman from Santa Fe to-day, who is connected with Territorial governmental affairs, is authority for the statement that the Territorial government is actually negotiating with Col. Baylor, of Texas, the noted Indian-fighter, to raise a body of rangers to come over into New Mexico and exterminate the murdering Apaches. Baylor has had great experience as an Indian-hunter, and it is thought that with a couple of hundred picked rangers he could capture the Apaches or bring their scalps in, long before the army officers succeeded in getting sight of them. The refusal of the President to remove Gen. Crook creates intense disgust here, among all classes. Crook's manner of hunting the light-footed Apaches with heavily equipped cavalry horses has long been the subject of ridicule among old rangers."

A Washington special says that Representatives from New England States are gratified to find that the House Judiciary Committee intends to take up the national bankruptcy bill next week, that it may be reported to the House in time to secure an advantageous position on the calendar. They have high hopes that a bankruptcy bill will pass both houses before the summer arrives. The opposition is expected to come, as it has always come, from the West and South. Only four out of the fifteen members of the committee are from Eastern States, but Chairman Tucker, of Virginia, and some others favor the enactment of a national bankrupt law, and Mr. Tucker thinks the committee will report a bill.

Flames in Montreal destroyed the hardware store of B. & S. H. Thomson, the cigar factory of Fischer & Co., the china store of J. L. Cassidy, and the Mount Royal Vinegar Works, causing a loss of $500,000. The tinware establishment of Levey & Co. at Cambridgeport, Mass., valued at $80,000, the Rathbone Hall Block at Macon, Ga., and the Lathrop Block at Dover, N. H., were also destroyed by fire.

The English Privy Council has rescinded a rule which prohibited the landing of live cattle from a vessel that had touched at a scheduled part within thirty days.

John Magee, the man who attempted to extort money from the Prince of Wales, pleaded guilty at London. He declared that want drove him to commit the crime.

Prince Bismarck has received dispatches confirming the report of the seizure of Samoa by representatives of Germany. The British and American Consuls entered protests against the action of the German naval officer.

Mr. Manderson offered a resolution in the Senate on the 13th inst., calling on the Postmaster General to report why the fast mail is transported from Chicago to the Territories by roads other than the Union Pacific. Mr. Plumb was given permission to withdraw a petition by a British subject presented by him recently. Bills were introduced to prevent the publication of lottery advertisements; appropriating $15,000 to mark the grave of General Daniel Morgan at Winchester, Va., and to grant to the Jamestown and Northern Road the right of way through the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in Dakota. In a speech on the coinage question, Mr. Coke said the silver standard had no terrors for him, and that the fight against silver was directed against the people by the banks and bondholders. The House of Representatives passed a bill to legalize the election of the Territorial Assembly of Wyoming. Mr. Curtin declined the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and was excused from serving.——Among the Presidential nominations confirmed by the Senate were the following: Judge Curry, of Richmond, to be United States Minister to Spain; Charles H. Scott, of Alabama, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Venezuela; Frederick H. Winston, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to be United States Consul General at St. Petersburg; George V. N. Lothrop, of Michigan, to be United States Minister to Russia; M. H. Phelan, of Missouri, to be Consul General at Halifax; John B. Stallo, of Ohio, to be United States Minister to Italy; Charles Denby, of Indiana, to be United States Minister to China.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves	$4.50	@ 6.50
Hogs	4.25	@ 4.75
Wheat—No. 1 White	.91	@ .96
No. 2 Red	.90	@ .92
Corn—No. 2	.50	@ .51½
Oats—White	.40	@ .44
Pork—Mess	10.50	@ 11.50
CHICAGO		
Beeves—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
Hogs	4.00	@ 4.50
Flour—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	.82	@ .81
Corn—No. 2	.36	@ .37
Oats—No. 2	.28	@ .29
Rye—No. 2	.58	@ .58½
Barley—No. 2	.64	@ .66
Butter—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.23	@ .23
Cheese—Full Cream	.10	@ .11
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
Eggs—Fresh	.20	@ .21
Potatoes—Choice, per bu	.55	@ .65
Pork—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 2	.79	@ .81
Corn—No. 2	.36	@ .37
Oats—No. 2	.28	@ .29
Rye—No. 1	.61	@ .62
Pork—New Mess	10 00	@ 10.50
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 2	.89	@ .90
Corn—No. 2	.38	@ .40
Oats—No. 2	.29	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.89	@ .90
Corn—Mixed	.31	@ .34
Oats—Mixed	.29	@ .31
Pork—New Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
CINCINNATI.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .95
Corn—No. 3	.37½	@ .38½
Oats—No. 2	.31	@ .32
Pork—Mess	10.50	@ 11 00
Live Hogs	3.50	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
Beef Cattle	1.00	@ 4.50
Hogs	3.50	@ 4.00
Sheep	2.50	@ 4.00
Wheat—No. 1 White	.88	@ .81
Corn—No. 2	.38	@ .39
Oats—No. 2	.33	@ .34
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .93
Corn—New	.34	@ .36
Oats—No. 2	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
Cattle—Best	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.75	@ 4 25
Hogs	4.00	@ 4.50
Sheep	2.75	@ 3.75
BUFFALO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.98	@ 1.00
Corn—Yellow	.40	@ .42
Cattle	5.75	@ 6.25

BROWN OF MAINE.

The Report on This Gentleman Provokes a Lively Discussion in the Senate.

Messrs. Voorhees, Vest, and Hale Have a Three-Handed Forensic Bout.

[Associated Press report.]

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, complying with the call of a recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of that State. The communication having been read, Mr. Hale said that before it went to the country he desired to say a few words with regard to it. It was every day becoming the belief of the people, he said, that the civil service of the Government should not be the reward of party service. Above all, the country desired that we should have a pure civil service. There should be no taint of bargain and sale about it. All parties had recognized this, and the party rallying-cries had been based on this thought. The rallying cry of the Democrats was "Turn the rascals out," which could only mean that if rascals were in office they should be turned out. A singular state of affairs, Mr. Hale continued, has arisen in Maine within the last six months. There were few large offices in that State. There were but twenty-seven presidential postoffices, but several hundred fourth-class ones. No department of the government came so near the people as the postoffice. The Republicans had expected to go out. The clamor of the Democrats for offices had been so great that they expected to go. The administration had taken a conservative course, and the President, though pressed to make a general sweep of the postmasters in Maine, had declined. But the people of many places had waked up one morning in Maine and found that persons had been appointed whom nobody wanted and nobody recommended. In one case it was found that the Chairman of the Democratic committee, Mr. S. S. Brown, had given up his law practice, closed his office, and had come to Washington to attend to the distribution of patronage under the civil-service system. When it was found that this one-man power was the source of removals he (Hale) received letters from Democrats and Republicans alike complaining of the new state of affairs. Mr. Hale then read several letters—one saying that the people had sent the Postmaster General a petition, signed by eighty-four persons, praying for the appointment of a person, who, however, was not appointed. When Mr. H. came to Washington one of Mr. Brown's letters was handed to him (Mr. Hale). This letter became the basis of the present inquiry. He had made the inquiry for the purpose of putting before the Senate full information on the subject. Out of one hundred of the larger postoffices in Maine it now seemed that Mr. Brown had recommended eighty-seven of the new appointments. Mr. Hale requested the Postmaster General of any indorsement of Mr. Brown. Brown had come to Washington indorsed by the Democratic party or its committees. The Postmaster General had turned these matters of appointment over to his assistant, who relied upon Mr. Brown, but the Postmaster General had not made a complete answer to the resolution of the Senate. He had not stated whether the wishes of the people had been respected in the new appointments. No explanation had been made of the infamous system on which the proceedings complained of had been based. Mr. Hale read what he termed the most extraordinary exculpatory letter ever heard of—a letter of Mr. Brown to the Portland *Argus*, stating, among other things, that the Democratic Committee of Maine and Mr. Brown had arranged that persons who received appointments should pay something for the expenses incurred in their behalf, and also stating that he (Mr. Brown) had secured a large number of appointments to postoffices. Mr. Hale referred to the severe denunciation which, on a former occasion, had been expressed by Mr. Beck in the Senate at a circular issued by a Republican committee chairman, calling merely for voluntary contributions. What was the issuance of such a circular compared to this condition of affairs shown by the facts in the case? The one may have muddied the water, the other poisoned the fountain. The Republican party had not always been perfect, but in twenty-four years Mr. Hale had never heard that public offices had become matters of public sale. Mr. Hale had heard from an employe of the House of Representatives that there had never been in the summer season more Democrats in Washington than during the past summer, and that the Indiana Democrats had not gone home at all.

Mr. Voorhees remarked that when Mr. Hale was so told, he (Mr. Hale) was keeping company with a man who did not tell the truth. Mr. Voorhees warmly denied the truth of the statement, saying that of his personal knowledge it was untrue.

Mr. Hale did not care whether it was true or not, though if the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) had remained here at the suggestion of his constituents, to look after their interests, it would have been as well at all times that under consideration. Mr. Hale believed he spoke for the honest, conservative Democrats of Maine in denouncing the course pursued by the Democratic Committee of Maine and by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Vest said it was impossible that the administration should know every man who solicited office. If Mr. Vest had his way he would make it a misdemeanor for any man to solicit office. But what was the Postmaster General to do? It had become a part of the common law in both parties for men to recommend people for office. Was the Postmaster General to go to Republicans for recommendations? Mr. Vest characterized Mr. Hale's position as mere cant. He (Mr. Vest) had before now seen in the departments at Washington such indorsements as this: "This man is indorsed by Vest and Cockrell," and, therefore, the appointments had been refused. Yet the Senator from Maine had discovered what he pretended to be a new evil. But for the Democratic success of 1882, there never would have been a civil-service law passed by the Republican party. The civil-service bill had been in the Senate for years without attention until the prospects of Democratic ascendency became clear to the Republicans.

Mr. Hale said that had nothing to do with the question under debate.

Mr. Vest said his colleague, Mr. Cockrell, and himself, in the course of their investigations heretofore under Republican administrations, had found unmistakable evidences of the use of money in the attainment of public offices, and though they could not put their fingers on a letter showing any use of money they could convince the moral sense of any man that money had been used.

Mr. Voorhees said the facts seemed to be that three Presidential Postmasters and some other minor Postmasters had been changed by the present administration. It seemed to Mr. Voorhees that that simply showed that not as many changes had been made in the postoffices of Maine as the people had, by their votes last fall, intended should be made by the administration. Mr. Voorhees sympathized with the Republican Postmasters who had been turned out. They would get used to it after a while, as the Democrats had got more to it. Mr. Voorhees was not here to defend Brown. He thought Mr. Hale had done a service to the Democratic party by exposing such a man; but did Mr. Hale suppose he could make an impression on the country that the Democracy of the United States favored the course pursued by Mr. Brown? Mr. Voorhees differed from Mr. Vest in one thing. He (Mr. Voorhees) was willing to put in power and office the men who had helped elect the Democrats. He believed it to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Government should be administered by the friends of the administration which the people should place in power.

Mr. Vest said he had merely meant to say that if he were to consult his own personal case he would do what he had stated. He did not mean that he was not willing to help his party friends.

Mr. Voorhees willingly conceded that fact.

Mr. Logan, referring to the allusion made to the civil-service law and the Republican administration, said that Congress—including the House and Senate, both—had not been for several administrations in the hands of the Republican party.

Mr. Vest said the Senate had been, and for a part of the time every committee was in the hands of the Republicans.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE Grants are living quietly in the old home in Sixty-sixth street, New York. Col. Frederick and Jessie R. are engaged in bringing out the second volume of the General's memoirs. U. S. Grant, who is generally known as "Buck," because he was born in the Buckeye State, stays on his farm near Purdy's Station, in Westchester County, N. Y., most of the time. Mrs. Grant goes out seldom. She is not in good health.

A WEEK or two ago there came to Dublin a young man who could speak no other language than the Irish, and who had to be accompanied by an interpreter about the streets of the capital of his native country. The youth was born on the island of Boffin, off the Connemara coast, where, out of 600 or 700 inhabitants, only nine speak English. On this island they possess a rich treasure of traditions, folklore and old poems.

A SILVER quarter of a dollar was found in the intestines of a four-pound trout which was being dressed for the table at Virginia City, Nev., a short time ago. It was covered with a black coating nearly an eighth of an inch thick, and had evidently been in the trout's stomach for a long time. The coin was probably dropped by some fisherman, and the fish, seeing the glittering coin, darted at and swallowed it.

IT is reported that Mr. Blaine has finished his book, or rather two books. The second volume has cost him about eighteen months' severe application. He has been constantly at work for his publishers since the margin of 1,047 carried the State of New York and the Presidential election against him. The first volume was out nearly two years ago. Mr. Blaine has enjoyed writing history so much, and found it such a resource, and withal so profitable, that there are probabilities that he will make it an occupation. It is said he has contemplated writing a history of the last war with England, and discovered treasures of unfamiliar information.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER was born in Haverhill, December 17, 1807, and hence is 78 years old. His health is quite good. He comes from one of the strongest of New England families. His ancestors have been Friends, or Quakers, and when the spirit moved them, have ever been able to bear witness of the hope within. His mother was Abigail Hussey, a descendant of Christopher Hussey, who married Theodata, a daughter of Stephen Bachilor, the early Puritan preacher. An element of romance is woven about this early marriage. The Husseys early became Quakers. The grandmothers of Mr. Whittier were of the Greenleaf and Evans families, and still more remotely he is connected with the Reasely and Green families—the very flower of old Essex.

ADDISON CAMMACK, the bear leader in Wall street, wanders into the Fifth Avenue Hotel nearly every night. He dresses like a bear. That is, he wears a great rough cloth overcoat which broadens his square figure out until it gives him the appearance of a big fat bear. Some one was talking with him the other night about Vanderbilt's death, when the question of the dead man's fortune came up. "I never hear it discussed," said Cammack, "but I think of a remark I heard when Moses Taylor died and left $51,000,000. Some one came down on 'Change and whispered the inquiry mysteriously about, 'How much did he leave?' He struck the wrong man after his first inquiry or two, for the answer was shouted out so every one heard it, 'Left it all; didn't take a blessed cent with him.'"

MILLIONS are talked about glibly in these times without a clear understanding of the enormous sum represented by the $50,000,000 left by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, or the $200,000,000 left by William H. Vanderbilt to his sons. A Chicago preacher helps one to realize the magnitude of such fortunes by figuring out that if Cornelius Vanderbilt had been born at the beginning of the Christian era and had saved $2,000 a year ever since, he would not yet have made up his fortune of $50,000,000; and that, if William H. Vanderbilt had been a contemporary of Adam, and had saved at the rate of $25,000 per annum, he would still have been far short of his $200,000,000 at the time of his death, and would still have had to toil and save for 2,115 years in the future before amassing his fortune of $200,000,000. That calculation is based on the usual chronology. Without such examples to give one a measure, it is difficult to form a proper conception of such enormous sums.

THE hereditary Prince of Monaco has been making himself useful by investigating the gulf stream. The common belief, though it has not been scientifically verified, is that that current, after passing the Azores, flows to the northeast and tempers the climate of the British Isles and the Scandinavian coast. To test this the Prince last summer took several hundred wooden floats to the Azores, and then, cruising to northward in the waters in the gulf stream, dropped them overboard at intervals of a mile. Sealed within each was a memorandum stating the date and exact latitude and longitude in which it was cast over and requesting the mariner picking it up to note the same details of that occurrence. Not many of the floats have yet been recovered, but such as have been unanimously testify against the accepted theory, for they were found far to the southward from where they had dropped. Enterprising geniuses who think of turning the British Isles into icebergs by diverting the gulf stream will please take notice that their labor might, after all, prove to be vain.

SAYS the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*: "The daughter of a distinguished naval officer is one of the leaders of the healthy craze. Her plump, well-rounded figure and swinging gait can be seen on Pennsylvania avenue nearly every afternoon, rain or shine, and she has the ruddiest pair of cheeks in Washington. She looks the perfect picture of health, but some of her sharp sisters have been tracking up the secret of how her pale complexion disappeared so suddenly. It appears, so they say, that the young lady called in the services of an old sailor who had known her ever since she was a 'wee bit of a thing,' and told him that she was miserable because she could never have any color in her face. She asked him to tattoo her cheeks a delicate shade of red, and, although the operation was quite painful, she stood it bravely, and the consequence is that she will have a red face even after death. It is said that several society belles contemplate undergoing the same course of treatment."

THE natural gas at Pittsburg is odorless. It is not deemed safe to introduce it into dwellings by means of pipes and fixtures, as a leak cannot be discovered, and the danger from explosion would be very great. It is utilized for cooking and heating by carrying the pipes through the chimney flues and using it in the fireplaces, and in case of a leak the gas would escape through the chimney. As it is so abundant and the price so low a leak of gas in the flues is not often searched for, but allowed to run to waste. Meters are not in general use, but where used the price is ten cents per thousand feet. Generally housekeepers bargain with the companies at a fixed price for all they want; $75 per year is the maximum price for all the gas that may be wanted to warm the house and for ordinary purposes, and no coal is used in the house; small houses are furnished at much less prices; a poor family may obtain all the fuel necessary for about $10 or $15. In the city of Pittsburg the use of natural gas has displaced the use of 10,000 tons of coal per day, or 3,650,000 tons per annum, and the city, instead of being enveloped in smoke, is as bright and sunshiny as any city in the country. There are now 500 miles of pipe laid in and around Pittsburg to conduct this gas to the dwellings and manufactories. We have only to imagine, if we can, a great city with its wealth centered in its manufacturing establishments, many of them gigantic in their proportions, and all, or nearly all, of these immense establishments employing natural gas for fuel where formerly coal alone was used, and we may form some idea of the magnitude of the revolution in heating methods. There is a single company, only a few months old, engaged in distributing this gas whose capital is $5,000,000, and whose aggregate sales are $3,000,000 even at the low price of ten cents per 1,000 feet; this would be 20,000,000,000 feet, or twenty times the output of the Boston Gas Company, and this is the business of one company only. It has thus far proved a good fuel, but a poor illuminator.

READY FOR WORK.

Speaker Carlisle Finally Submits His Schedule of House Committee Assignments.

Morrison Chairman of Ways and Means, Randall of Appropriations, Bland of Coinage.

We print below a full list of the standing committees of the National House of Representatives, as announced by Speaker Carlisle. The Chairmen of the committees are named first in every case:

Ways and Means—Morrison, Illinois; Mills, Texas; Hewitt, New York; McMillin, Tennessee; Harris, Georgia; Breckinridge, Arkansas; Maybury, Michigan; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Hiscock, New York; Browne, Indiana; Reed, Maine; McKinley, Ohio.

Appropriations—Randall, Forney, Holman, Townshend, Barnes, Cabell, Le Fevre, Adams of New York, Wilson, Cannon, Ryan, Butterworth, Long, McComas, Henderson.

Coinage, Weights, and Measures—Bland, Lanham, Seymour, Hemphill, Norwood, Scott, McCreary, Bynum, James, Rockwell, Little, Felton, Fuller, Toole.

Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Kentucky; Blanchard, Louisiana; Jones, Alabama; Murphy, Iowa; Gibson, West Virginia; Stewart, Texas; Carlton, Michigan; Catchings, Mississippi; Glover, Missouri; Henderson, Illinois; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Stone, Massachusetts; Burleigh, New York; Grosvenor, Ohio; Markham, California.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont, New York; Clements, Georgia; Cox, North Carolina; Singleton, Mississippi; Worthington, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; McCreary, Kentucky; Crain, Texas; Rice, Massachusetts; White, Connecticut; Ketcham, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Hitt, Illinois.

Naval Affairs—Herbert, Alabama; Hewitt, New York; Wise, Virginia; Ballentine, Connecticut; McAdoo, New Jersey; Norwood, Georgia; Lore, Delaware; Sayers, Texas; Barner, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Illinois; Goff, West Virginia; Boutelle, Maine; Buck, Connecticut.

Public Lands—Cobb, Missouri; Henley, California; Van Eaton, Mississippi; Doran, Ohio; Laffoon, Kentucky; Stevens, Missouri; Landes, Illinois; Mellen, Arkansas; Strait, Minnesota; Anderson, Kansas; Payson, Illinois; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Jackson, Pennsylvania; Voorhees, Washington Territory.

Territories—Hill, Ohio; Springer, Illinois; Spriggs, New York; Barnes, Georgia; Sadler, Alabama, Boyle, Pennsylvania; Dibble, South Carolina; Dawson, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Baker, New York; Cooper, Ohio; Herman, Oregon; Symes, Colorado; Joseph, New Mexico.

Mines and Mining—Clardy, Missouri; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Hill, Ohio; Skinner, North Carolina; Jones, Texas; Neal, Tennessee; Gay, Louisiana; Barry, Mississippi; White, Minnesota; Woodburn, Nevada; Lindsley, New York; Symes, Colorado; McKenna, California; Bean, Arizona.

Pacific Railways—Throckmorton, Texas; Crisp, Georgia; Cabell, Virginia; Dunn, Arkansas; Bliss, New York; Tillman, South Carolina; Outhwaite, Ohio; Richardson, Tennessee; Hanback, Kansas; Holmes, Iowa; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Hayden, Massachusetts; Weber, New York.

Elections—Turner, Georgia; Lowry, Indiana; Robertson, Kentucky; Martin, Alabama; Pettibone, Tennessee; Hahn, Louisiana; Hopkins, Illinois; Dorsey, Nebraska; Boyle, Pennsylvania; Henderson, North Carolina; Green, New Jersey; Croxton, Virginia; Hull, Iowa; Payne, New York; Ely, Massachusetts.

Commerce—Reagan, Texas; Clardy, Missouri; Crisp, Georgia; Caldwell, Tennessee; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Pulitzer, New York; Bynum, Indiana; Irion, Louisiana; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; Davis, Massachusetts; Dunham, Illinois; Weaver, Nebraska; Johnson, New York; Morrow, California.

Judiciary—Tucker, Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Culberson, Texas; Collins, Massachusetts; Seney, Ohio; Oates, Alabama; Eden, Illinois; Rogers, Arkansas; Bennett, North Carolina; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; Parker, New York; Ranney, Massachusetts; Hepburn, Iowa; Stewart, Virginia; Caswell, Wisconsin.

Banking and Currency—Curtin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Candler, Georgia; Wilkins, Ohio; Arnot, New York; Snyder, Virginia; Howard, Indiana; Hutton, Missouri; Dingley, Maine; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Adams, Illinois; Brady, Virginia; Woodbury, Nevada.

Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri; Aiken, South Carolina; Green, North Carolina; Winans, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Davidson, Alabama; Stahlnecker, New York; Morgan Mississippi; Glass, Tennessee; White, Minnesota; Funston, Kansas; Price, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey; Pierce, Rhode Island; Swinburne, New York; Gifford, Dakota.

Military Affairs—Bragg, Wisconsin; Wheeler, Alabama; Wulford, Kentucky; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Dargan, South Carolina; Findlay, Maryland; Viele, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Steele, Indiana; Laird, Nebraska; Cutcheon, Michigan; Houk, Tennessee; Negley, Pennsylvania; Carey, Wyoming.

Postoffices and Post-Roads—Blount, Georgia; Ward, Indiana; Riggs, Illinois; Taylor, Tennessee; Jones, Texas; Dockery, Missouri; Warner, Ohio; Merriman, New York; Barry, Mississippi; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Wakefield, Minnesota; Burrows, Michigan; Guenther, Wisconsin; Millard, New York; Peters, Kansas; Caine, Utah.

Indian Affairs—Wellborn, Texas; Peel, Arkansas; Skinner, North Carolina; Storms, Pennsylvania; Felix Campbell, New York; Hale, Missouri; Allen, Mississippi; Ward, Illinois; Perkins, Kansas; Nelson, Minnesota; La Follette, Wisconsin; Sessions, New York; Allen, Massachusetts; Hailey, Idaho.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Florida; Murphy, Iowa; Irion, Louisiana; Ellsberry, Ohio; Henderson, North Carolina; Stone, Kentucky; Cole, Maryland; Pidcock, New Jersey; Atkinson, Pennsylvania; Plumb, Illinois; Webber, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Pierce, Rhode Island.

Manufactures—Wise, Virginia; Swope, Pennsylvania; La Fevre, Ohio; Wilson, West Virginia; Catchings, Mississippi; Lawler, Illinois; Pindar, New York; Campbell, Pennsylvania; West, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble, South Carolina; Reese, Georgia; Snyder, West Virginia; Henley, California; Wilkins, Ohio; Worthington, Illinois; Cole, Maryland; Johnston, North Carolina; Milliken, Maine; Brown, Pennsylvania; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Wade, Missouri; Owen, Indiana.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—King, Louisiana; Rankin, Wisconsin; Van Eaton, Mississippi; Kleiner, Indiana; Dowdney, New York; McKee, Arkansas; Glass, Tennessee; Dawson, Missouri; Brown, Ohio; Whiting, Massachusetts; Morrill, Kansas; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; Grout, Vermont.

Education—Aiken, South Carolina; Candler, Georgia; Willis, Kentucky; Curtin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Maybury, Michigan; Byrnes, Missouri; Mahoney, New York; Strait, Minnesota; Whiting, Massachusetts; Campbell, Pennsylvania; I. H. Taylor, Ohio; O'Donnell, Michigan.

Labor—O'Neill, Missouri; Foran, Ohio; Lovering, Massachusetts; Weaver, Iowa; Lawler, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Crain, Texas; Funston, Kansas; James, New York; Haynes, New Hampshire; Bound, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey.

Militia—Muller, New York; Forney, Alabama; McAdoo, New Jersey; Peel, Arkansas; Collins, Massachusetts; Ballentine, Tennessee; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Compton, Maryland; Hopkins, Illinois; Hayden, Massachusetts; Moffatt, Michigan; Owen, Indiana; Wade, Missouri.

Patents—Mitchell, Halsell, Townshend, Martin, Barnes, Morgan, Fisher, Cowles, Atkinson, West, Lehlback, Gilfillan and Plumb.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Indiana; Winans, Michigan; Lovering, Massachusetts; Neece, Illinois; Swope, Pennsylvania; Faulkner, Kentucky; Pidcock, New Jersey; Ellsberry, Ohio; Pindar, New York; Morrill, Kansas; Haynes, New Hampshire; O'Hara, North Carolina; Sawyer, New York; Conger, Iowa; Lousitt, California.

Pensions—Eldridge, Michigan; Woolford, Kentucky; Jones, Alabama; Scott, Pennsylvania; Cowles, North Carolina, Landes, Illinois; Mahoney, New York; Hutton, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Taylor, Tennessee; Brady, Virginia; White, Pennsylvania; Thompson, Ohio.

Claims—Springer, Illinois; Muller, New York; Lanham, Texas; Shaw, Maryland; Howard, Indiana; Dougherty, Florida; Trigg, Virginia; Neal, Tennessee; Sowden, Pennsylvania; McKenna, California; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey; Gallinger, New Hampshire.

War Claims—Geddes, Ohio; Kleiner, Indiana; Stone, Kentucky; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Richardson, Tennessee; Perry, South Carolina; Comstock, Michigan; Reid, North Carolina; Libbey, Virginia; Shuttle, South Carolina; Hiestand, Pennsylvania; Johnston, Indiana; Lyman, Iowa.

Private Land Claims—Halsell, Kentucky; Barksdale, Mississippi; St. Martin, Louisiana; Eldredge, Michigan; Sadler, Alabama; Croxton, Virginia; Hall, Iowa; Reid, New Jersey; Osborn, Pennsylvania; Ely, Massachusetts; Thomas, Wisconsin; Dorsey, Nebraska; Thompson, Ohio.

District of Columbia—Barbour, Virginia; Hemphill, South Carolina; Campbell, Ohio; Dowdney, New York; Compton, Maryland; Gay, Louisiana; Ford, Indiana; Heard, Missouri; Rowell, Illinois; Wadsworth, Kentucky; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Davenport, New York; Grout, Vermont.

Revision of the Laws—Oates, Alabama; Turner, Georgia; Adams, New York; Outhwaite, Ohio; Ford, Indiana; Laffoon, Kentucky; Dougherty, Florida; Hale, Missouri; Payne, New York; Thomas, Illinois; Fuller, Iowa; Gilfillan, Minnesota; White, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the State Department—Bennett, North Carolina; Tillman, South Carolina; Lore, Delaware; Arnot, New York; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Lyman, Iowa; Louttit, California.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Lowry, Indiana; Bland, Missouri; Breckinridge, Arkansas; Shaw, Maryland; Hahn, Louisiana; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; Johnston, Indiana.

Expenditures in the War Department—Robertson, Kentucky; Wheeler, Alabama; Viele, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Johnson, New York; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Taylor, Tennessee; Sowden, Pennsylvania; Davidson, Florida; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Rowell, Illinois; Brown, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Wisconsin.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Reese, Georgia; Warde, Indiana; Warner, Missouri; Davidson, Alabama; Zachariah Taylor, Tennessee; Herman, Oregon; Bound, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Gibson, West Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Seymour, Connecticut; Ward, Illinois; Milliken, Maine; Hanback, Kansas; Sawyer, New York.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Weaver (G.-D.), Iowa; Dargan, South Carolina; Harris, Georgia; Culberson, Texas; Brumm (G.-R.), Pennsylvania; Libbey, Virginia; Davenport, New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Beach, New York; O'Neill, Missouri; Seney, Ohio; Riggs, Illinois; Pettibone, Tennessee; O'Hara, North Carolina; Gallinger, New Hampshire.

Accounts—Spriggs, New York; Dockery, Missouri; St. Martin, Louisiana; Gibson, Maryland; Trigg, Virginia; Adams, Illinois; Evans, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; I. H. Taylor, Ohio.

Joint Committee on Library—Singleton, Mississippi; Stahlnecker, New York; O'Neill, Pennsylvania.

Select Committee on Reform in Civil Service—Cox, North Carolina; Clements, Georgia; Storm, Pennsylvania; Blanchard, Louisiana; Findlay, Maryland; Mitchell, Connecticut; Stone, Missouri; Pulitzer, New York; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; Little, Ohio; Lehlback, New Jersey; Farquhar, New York.

American Shipbuilding and Ship-owning Interest—Dunn, Arkansas; Holman, Indiana; Mills, Texas; King, Louisiana; Bliss, New York; Rankin, Wisconsin; McMillin, Tennessee; Comstock, Michigan; Dingley, Maine; Wadsworth, Kentucky; Osborn, Pennsylvania; Felton, California; Romeis, Ohio.

Committee on Election of President and Vice President—Caldwell, Tennessee; Eden, Illinois; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Beach, New York; Dibble, South Carolina; Gibson, Maryland; Heard, Missouri; Johnston, North Carolina; Laird, Nebraska; Baker, New York; Hiestand, Pennsylvania; Cooper, Ohio; Moffitt, Michigan.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Green, North Carolina; Stewart, Texas; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Allen, Mississippi; Evans, Pennsylvania; Swinburne, New York; O'Donnell, Michigan.

Select Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Campbell, Ohio; Carleton, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Faulkner, Kentucky; Glover, Missouri; Merriman, New York; Price, Wisconsin; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Lindsley, New York; Romeis, Ohio.

SILVER.

Sentiments of Foreign Governments Upon the Question—Manton Marble's Mission.

President Cleveland, in answer to a resolution adopted by the Senate Dec. 9, last week transmitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of foreign Governments in regard to the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver. The correspondence is accompanied by a letter from Secretary Bayard to the President, in which he says in part:

"It has been the object of this department and its agents, while avowing our readiness to cooperate, not so much to impress our own opinions and wishes upon others as to obtain well-considered and independent views from the most influential, responsible, and competent sources, in order to lay before Congress: First, the actual status of the metallic currencies in the respective European countries; and, secondly, the intentions and policies of those Governments in relation to the subject, with details of their action up to the present time. It is believed that the accompanying letters from the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, and Germany, respectively, summarize and convey the true condition of opinion and intentions of the Governments and people to whom they have been severally accredited."

The latter then mentions the designation of Mr. Marble as a confidential agent to obtain information upon the subject, and says no separate report by Mr. Marble has been made because the results of his investigations appear fully in the replies of Messrs. Phelps, McLane, and Pendleton. The correspondence opens with a letter from Secretary Bayard to Manton Marble notifying him of his designation to visit Europe upon the mission above indicated. Letters were also addressed to our Ministers at London, Paris, and Berlin notifying them of Mr. Marble's visit and asking their co-operation. A reply was received from Minister Phelps, under date of London, Oct. 20, 1885, in which he gives the result of conferences by himself and Mr. Marble with the leading members of her Majesty's Government, and says:

"From these, as well as other sources, I am satisfied that the British Government will inflexibly adhere to their past and present policy in respect to coinage; that they will not depart from the gold standard now and so long established; that they will not become a party to any international arrangement or union for the creation of a bimetallic standard at a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of making both an unlimited legal tender; nor adopt such double standard in Great Britain. On this point both political parties quite concur, and I believe if either were to attempt to introduce such a departure from the existing money standard it would be driven out of power by the force of public opinion."

A reply from Minister McLane, at Paris, dated Oct. 1, 1885, expresses his opinion that:

"While France would gladly receive the intelligence that the United States would adopt the French ratio of fifteen and one-half of silver to one of gold, no consideration of future consequences could induce her to adopt the American ratio of sixteen to one; still less would she adopt any higher ratio to assimilate the present commercial or market value of silver with the value of gold, nor would she consent at any rate now to permit an unrestricted or even a limited coinage of silver at her mints. The present purpose of her Government and people is to maintain, if possible, the two metals at their present ratio of fifteen and one-half to one, in domestic circulation and international exchange."

Mr. McLane says the facts obtained naturally suggest the United States, the greatest gold and silver country in the world, should suspend its silver coinage in order to uphold it, not only for circulation but as part of the Treasury reserve.

MISS JOSEPHINE JENKINS, who is rising into notice as a writer for the press of Boston, is a niece of the late Nathaniel Parker Willis.

ABOUT 500 divorce suits were filed in St. Louis during the year 1885.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The Holly depot will be open for travelers the 1st of February.

—Frank Taggart, of Adrian, is patentee of an automatic car-coupler.

—Bay City thinks that a grand new opera house is almost in sight of her.

—William A. Belcher camp, Sons of Veterans, is a new order at Leslie.

—Jerry Boynton's South Bend Railway is nine miles long "and paying," says the irrepressible.

—The new Evangelical Church at South Rockwood was dedicated by Bishop Dubs, of Cleveland.

—A sanitary convention will be held at Howell, March 3 and 4, under the auspices of the State Board of Health.

—E. G. Hunt's chicken-picking house at Mason has been totally destroyed by fire. This is Mr. Hunt's second loss by fire in a short time.

—The crossing war at Howell led to a suit by the manager of the Detroit Road against the Toledo Company for $50,000 damages to tracks and wires.

—The *Revolver* is a new Michigan publication devoted to the interests of skating rinks. It make some noise, but will do less damage than the rinks.

—Sheep-killing dogs have done such good execution in the Township of Frenchtown, Monroe County, that the dog tax will not nearly pay the claims already filed for losses.

—William Stevens, of Detroit, who cut the throat of his fiancee, Miss Duckwitz, was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, and in ten minutes was on board a train for Jackson.

—The body of John Davis, unmarried, was found the other day in the woods near Hobart. He complained of illness, and started for the camp for medical treatment. It is supposed he was overcome on the way and frozen.

—If the first issue of the Lansing *State Republican* is a sample of what is to follow a very commendable paper will be offered. The typographical appearance is pleasing, and the whole paper makes a very good impression. Besides that, the *Republican* "got there" in good shape on the big news in its own field.

—J. B. Corliss, attorney for Rev. Fr. Kolasinski, has prepared an appeal in the St. Albert's Church case, which is to be at once forwarded to Rome. It denies all charges made before Bishop Borgess against Fr. Kolasinski, and charges that the Bishop violated the canon laws in deposing Kolasinski before giving him a hearing.

—A fine legal twist will give the Chicago lawyers a "whack" at the Newberry estate. Julia Newberry, daughter of Walter, inherited $120,000, which she left to her mother on condition of her mother's bequeathing it to some charitable institution for women. Mrs. Newberry preferred inheriting the money as heir to her daughter instead of taking it under the will, and refrained from leaving it to any charitable institution. The Chicago Hospital for Women and Children has begun suit for the possession of this money, on the ground that it is the kind of institution described.—*Free Press.*

—A. L. Williams, who has just died at Owosso, at the age of 78 years, was a son of Oliver Williams, who came to Detroit in 1805 as a lake fur trader. The senior Williams was captured by the British at Fort Mackinac in the war of 1812. At the close of that war he removed his family from Concord, Mass., to Detroit, and resided at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Bates street until 1819. He then removed to Silver Lake, Oakland County. He had a large family, all of whom were well-known pioneers of Michigan. The deceased, with his brother, B. O. Williams, founded Owosso in 1822. It has been their home ever since, although in the meantime A. L. Williams visited many parts of the world. Gardner Williams, another brother, resided at East Saginaw, of which city he was the first Mayor. E. S. Williams, another brother, now lives in Flint. A sister is the wife of the pioneer proprietor of the Hodges House, at Pontiac. —*Free Press.*

—Don M. Dickinson, the Michigan Democratic politician, is the subject of a hat story, says the New York *Tribune*. He was in this city about a month ago with I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids. They had a room together at the Hoffman House. When they separated Dickinson started for Washington and Weston remained here for a day and then went back to Michigan. Just before he went away Weston found in the room a hat-box and silk hat belonging to Dickinson. Thinking that it had been left behind by mistake, he took it with him. When he left town a week ago to come East with Mr. Dickinson he brought the hat with him. At Detroit he found that Dickinson had started without waiting for him. When he reached New York Dickinson had started for Washington. In the capital they were so busy getting appointments that he forgot all about the hat until they got back to the Hoffman House, in this city, Saturday last. He had faithfully carried it around all this time. When he came to mention the fact that he had the hat, Dickinson's face was a picture, which his reply explained: "That hat," said he. "Why, I have been trying for months to throw that hat away. I left it here in the Hoffman House, thinking that would surely effect my purpose." Weston presented the hat to the porter.

THE JOURNAL.

BY THAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Another Republican Outrage.

The committee on privileges and elections of the Ohio house of representatives, on Jan. 12th, reported a resolution to unseat nine of the democratic members from Hamilton county. The resolution was amended, providing for hearings to be accorded the unseated members. The resolution was adopted under the previous question. The seats were then declared vacant, amid the greatest confusion, and in the midst of a howling mob. Nine republican members. The resolution was adopted under the previous question. The seats were then declared vacant, amid the greatest confusion and in the midst of a howling mob. Nine republican members came forward and were sworn in by the speaker, and were cheered by the republicans and jeered by the democrats. The action assured the election of John Sherman to a seat in the United States Senate, and gave him twenty-one majority on joint ballot in the convention of the two houses.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Jan. 11, 1886.*

Special Correspondence.

"The powers that be" are evidently averse to allowing government employees to use their positions as a means for swindling innocent people. In September last Oliver P. Burger, of Quincy, Ill., was appointed to a $1,000 position in registry division of the postoffice department. Mr. Burger appears to be an enterprising man, quick to take advantage of an opportunity to rapidly acquire wealth He has been sending postal cards to school teachers and others over the country, stating that "about 2,000 vacancies occur yearly" in clerical positions under the government. After stating in glowing terms the great advantages of these places, and that they are filled by those who pass the civil service examinations satisfactorily, he says: "A pamphlet has been carefully prepared by the undersigned, giving full instructions and useful suggestions to those who desire to take the examination, and will be sent to any address on the receipt of fifty cents in postage stamps." Letters to be directed to him at the postoffice department, Washington, D. C., thus making it appear that the authorities knew and sanctioned his scheme. His proceedings being brought to the attention of the postmaster general, that official at once directed his removal, and he now has an opportunity to make a practical application of his valuable knowledge.

It would be well for those who desire to make application for civil service positions and examination to remember that they can obtain all necessary information free, by addressing the commission. Those who send money to parties advertising to furnish "full instructions how to obtain situations under the government," will make a poor investment.

Congress is in full working order and the affairs of the nation are receiving prompt attention The Michigan representives have been assigned positions on committees as follows:

Hon. W. C. Maybury is on the committee on ways and means and the committee on education.

Hon. T. E. Tarsney, committees on commerce and on labor.

Hon. E. C. Carleton, on the rivers and harbors committee, and the select committee on alcoholic liquor traffic.

Hon. E. B. Winans, on the committee on agriculture and the committee on invalid pensions.

Hon. B. M. Cutcheon, committee on military affairs.

Hon. J. C. Burrows, on postoffices and post roads committee.

Hon. Jas. O'Donnell, committee on education, and select committee on ventilation and acoustics.

Hon. S. C. Moffat, the militia committee, and committee on election of president and vice president.

Hon. S. O. Fisher, committee on patents.

Hon. N. B. Eldridge, chairmain of the committee on pensions, and member of the committee on private land claims.

Hon. C. C. Comstock, committee on war claims, and select committee on American shipbuilding and ship owning.

For a state that "anybody can carry," it would appear that Michigan has been very liberally dealt with by the democratic speaker of the house.

Washington is decidedly unfortunate in having the poorest, stalest daily papers of any prominent city in the country. Many towns with less than half as many inhabitants are supplied with abler edited and more enterprising dailies. But then, what it lacks in quality it tries to make up in numbers.

The "wild west" blizzard, which came from the northwest, struck Washington Friday evening, and the "oldest inhabitant" informs us that there is more snow on the ground than at any one time for many years. It is about four inches deep, and everyone who owns, or can buy, beg, borrow, or steal a horse may be seen sleigh riding. This is a luxury that can be indulged in but once in a long while, as it is seldom that there is snow enough. JOHNSON.

Sweetness and Feathers.

In Africa the bees have a very hard time; for there man has a sharp-eyed, active little friend to help him find their carefully hidden honey. This little friend is a bird,—a rascally, shiftless fellow, that not only fails to build a home for its little ones, but even goes so far as to make other birds have all the trouble and worry of bringing up and feeding them. Like the cuckoo, it puts its eggs in the nests of other birds.

The "honey-guide," as it is called, is exceedingly fond of honey; or, if it can not have that, is very well satisfied with young bees. It is only about the size of a lark, and so is not specially fitted for encountering a swarm of bees fighting in defense of their home. Once in a while, it tries to rob a nest, but is usually well punished for doing so. The little bees seem to know that their stings can not injure the feather-covered body of the bird, and accordingly they direct their attacks at the eyes of the robber; and if the bird does not escape in time, it will be blinded, and so perish of starvation.

However, the honey-guide is seldom so foolish as to run any such risk. It prefers to have some one else steal the honey, and is content with a small portion for its share.

When it has found a nest, it darts away in search of a man. As soon as it sees one, it hovers over him, flies about his head, perches near him, or flutters here and there in front of him, all the time chatting vigorously. The native knows in a moment what the little bird means; and as he loves honey as a child does candy, only something that is very important will prevent his accepting the honey-guide's invitation. When he is ready to follow, he whistles; and the bird seems to understand the signal, for it at once flies on, for a short distance and waits till the man is near, and then flies on a few yards farther. In this way the bird leads the man until the nest is reached. Then it suddenly changes its twitter for a peculiar note, and either hovers over the nest for a moment, or complacently sits down and lets the man find the nest, the best he can.

When it is found, the bees are smoked out with a torch or with a fire of leaves, according to the height of the nest from the ground. A small portion of the honey is given to the bird as its share of the plunder. If the little fellow has had honey enough, it disappears; but if, as is usually the case, it receives only enough to whet its appetite, it will lead to another nest, and sometimes even to a third.—*From "Honey-Hunting," by John R. Coryell, in St. Nicholas for October.*

Queer Mistakes of Bridegrooms.

Most people the moment they enter a parsonage to get married become embarrassed, and are hardly conscious of what they do. One fellow I heard of was dreadfully afflicted in this way, and without realizing his act pulled a cigar from his pocket and twirled it around in his hands. When that portion of the ceremony was reached in which the lady and gentleman join hands he happened to have the cigar in his right hand. What to do with the cigar he evidently didn't know. The clergyman paused for a moment and then repeated the instruction that they join hands. By this time the poor fellow's embarrassment had increased so that it was painful to behold. He gave one agonized look at the minister and then stuck the cigar in his mouth. Before the ceremony could be concluded the minister had to take the cigar from between his lips. Another prospective groom was in the same dire condition of mind. He was making a great effort to regain his composure by whirling around on his outstretched finger a silk hat when the minister announced his readiness to begin the service. The fellow quickly jumped up. For a second he did not know what to do with his hat, but only for a second, for he solved the problem by sticking the castor between his knees. The clergyman told me he could hardly refrain from laughter as he married that man standing in the ridiculous position he was forced to take.—*Philadelphia Record.*

How Texas Came Into the Union.

The usually accurate and judicious paper, the Cleburne *Chronicle*, says: "When Texas was admitted into the Union it was under a solemn contract that whenever she desired to withdraw from the Union she could do so." Could the *Chronicle* produce such a contract it would rank as one of the most curious secrets in diplomacy. The articles of annexation passed by the United States Congress simply provided for the admission of Texas "as one of the States of this Union" under certain conditions; but not a word was said of the right of the State to secede. As the precise manner in which the Republic of Texas became a State of the American Union is unknown to most of the present generation, a brief recapitulation of the facts may be of interest to many. After various negotiations on the subject the United States Congress passed a joint resolution declaring that the territory belonging to the Republic of Texas might be erected into a new State and be admitted into the Union on certain conditions, including the cession by Texas to the United States of public edifices, such as fortifications, barracks, forts and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, armament and all other property and means pertaining to public defense, Texas to retain all her public lands, funds, debts, taxes and dues of every kind. Texas, through her Congress and a convention, accepted the conditions. The final act of the United States Congress on the subject declares that Texas "is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever." Nothing was said of the right of any State to withdraw from the Union when Texas was admitted.—*Galveston (Tex.) News.*

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

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It is all the same, for you are sure to suffer from piles. No worse torture can be conceived of. Blind or itching piles are unequaled for annoyance, but by a few applications of PARMELEE'S PILE SUPOSITORIES they entirely dissappear. The knife is often resorted to by physicians for the removal of protruding piles, but such barbarity is not a necessity for PARMELEE'S SUPOSITORIES used according to directions, quickly reduce, replace, and drive them away. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box.
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On that which does no good. Your children have worms and are cross, always hungry, sleepless, puny and weak from the presense of worms in the stomach which prevents the food being taken up to nourish the body. PARMELEE'S SANTONINE WORM CANDIES will dissolve and remove the worms and then all will be well. You cannot do better by your children than to attend to their health. Price 25 cents per box.
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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 21, 1886.

Watch Your Address Label.

The time to which each subscription is paid immediately follows the name on the address label, and keeps every person's account always before them. All in arrears are respectfully requested to pay up.

To those who may not understand the system, we will explain by using

31dec5

Which means that the subscription is paid to the 31st of December, 1885. From this explanation any other date or month may be readily understood.

☞ All those whose label does not show a credit on the week following a payment should notify this office at once, that any mistake may be corrected before it is forgotten.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids.	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City.	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids.	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey.....	1.00 p. m.	Petoskey.....	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail; it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids.	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey....	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

LOST--Lady's gold watch and and chain, with tiger's eye charm and a cross, between the postoffice and Henry Johnson's. The finder will please leave it at this office and be suitably rewarded.

☞ Do you want an eastern paper? The New York Weekly World is one of the best democratic newspapers in the United States. Furnished with the JOURNAL for only $2.00 per year.

☞ We wish to call special attention to our combination snow excluder and lumbermen's rubber. A very excellent article. UPRIGHT & EMREY.

☞ Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate, for 50 cents. Upright & Emrey.

☞ A new line of underwear received to-day. Gents' caps, socks, mittens, etc. etc. Upright & Emrey.

☞ Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

The register of deeds was in town Monday.

Snow is now about two feet deep in the woods.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Cook, Jan. 17, a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith Campbell, Jan. 18, a daughter.

Preaching at Ironton next Sunday at 3:30 by Rev. J. T. Iddings.

John Hogan returned home from the upper peninsula last Friday.

F. W. Craine, of Cadillac, is in town to-day, calling on his many friends.

S. G. Isaman is erecting an addition to his store building at East Jordan.

South Arm is considered the best highway now between Ironton and East Jordan.

The boys's band tendered a serenade to Mr. and Mrs. Robert O'Neil, Tuesday evening.

A snow plow driven through the streets to-day made a decided improvement in the sleighing.

The W. C. T. U. of Charlevoix, will meet at the home of Mrs. J. T. Iddings, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

Orlando Blair and J. H. Stone, of East Jordan, were down Tuesday night and made the JOURNAL a call.

Bishop Gillespie, of Grand Rapids, will occupy the pulpit at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

E. A. Berdan, of Detroit, attended the marriage of his sister in Charlevoix this week, returning home today.

Ladies, you are invited to meet, with Mrs. Iddings, at the parsonage Friday afternoon, Jan. 22. All are welcome.

The pleasant party of the season was at Mrs. R. W. Kane's, on Monday evening, on the occasion of her birthday.

In lieu of a gospel sermon, Rev. Mr. McCartney gave his reminiscences of the war to a full house, on Friday evening.

Arba Howard removed his household goods this week to Saline, where he is to engage in business on his own account.

Arba Howard, of Saline, was in town over Sunday, and took part in the K. O. T. M. installation of officers last Thursday evening.

The Charlevoix Mfg. Co. have a card in another column of interest to many of our readers. Look the matter up and give it attention.

The voice of the chimney sweep is heard in the land once more. Will Horton and Elmer Mayne have returned from the south part of the state where they have made quite a success at sweeping chimneys.

J. A. Cameron, of Boyne City, expects to make another trip to Texas and New Mexico in about two weeks, to be absent several months.

The young people's society in connection with the M. E. church is doing some good literary and christian work, and having a good social time.

The ladies of Charlevoix will be pleased to learn of the new dressmaking establishment opened on Antrim street, by Mrs. Josie Dartt. Call and see her.

An institution is about to be established in Charlevoix which will bring more people here than any other one industry now here. More concerning it later on.

Six inches of snow fell Friday night,—the right kind to make good sleighing. A little more nearly every day since has made the roads almost perfect.

A day or since, Ed. Bedford went out for the last time this winter to look after his nets. He had a fair catch, but not a very delightful time handling the wet nets.

Would'nt it be "a good scheme" to put the runners on to the fire engine? Eight or ten men would find pretty hard pulling to take it to a fire with suitable speed.

Episcopal service will be held at the Congregational church next Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m. Time and place of evening service announced at the morning service.

On the occasion of her birthday, Tuesday evening last, the friends of Miss Lottie Mason came in such numbers as to completely surprise her. An evening of pleasantries and glee.

The little son of J. R. Dixon, in trying to amuse himself with a feed cutter, one day last week, got his hand between the cog-wheels bruising it badly; but it is now healing rapidly.

A crowded house at Ironton waited a full hour for a minister last Sunday, but waited in vain. The disappointment was the result of a misunderstanding, in which it is impossible now to blame any one.

Rev. J. T. Iddings leaves for our publication special notice of his next Sunday's services at the M. E. church, both morning and evening. The young people's meeting at 6 o'clock will be led by Miss Jefferies.

The firm of D. C. Loveday & Co., hardware dealers, East Jordan, has been dissolved, Mr. D. C. Loveday continuing the business. Mr. Barbour, however, expects to remain in the store with him until spring.

The little daughter of Henry Supernean was severely burned a day or two since. Coming too near the stove her dress took fire, but by the efforts of her brother Willie, a little older, the flames were entinguished.

W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay, was in town last Thursday and Friday. He reports his wife now at Ann Arbor, and apparently making good recovery, after having been given up as hopeless by friends and physicians at home.

The new telephone line is completed between Traverse City and Sutton's Bay. It is already found to be a great convenience there, and we may confidently look forward to the day when it will be connected with our system here.

Horton & Mayne call attention in another column to a matter of considerable interest to almost every householder in town. Examine your chimneys, and if they need cleaning, have it done before it is too late. Delays are sometimes dangerous.

With the building boom sure to come in the spring, and the natural increase of business sure to follow the new flour mill and other business houses soon to be opened, Charlevoix people may look for the liveliest summer in the history of the town.

A little girl came down town the other evening bringing her handsled with her, which she left on the side of the walk while she went into a store on an errand. When she came to look for her sled it was gone. Dilligent search discovered it in use on Round Lake by a party of small boys. This is an example of gallantry which should not be imitated.

Just before the close of navigation a clinker row boat was missed from a Charlevoix Resort boat house, and a careful search by warden Kelly at first failed to discover it, but a letter from Boyne City this week, states that the boat has been found at that place, and taken care of. This is the first item of loss under Mr. Kelley's management and he is fortunate in recovering it so soon and in good order.

Mr. John Leng, late of Toronto, and Al. F. Draper, well known to our citizens from his long connection with the firm of Upright & Emrey, in Charlevoix, and the Pine Lake Iron Co., in Ironton, have joined their fortunes and established themselves in the dry goods and grocery trade at South Arm. They have a large stock of groceries now open in the building formerly occupied by P. LaClair, and a complete stock of dry goods will be opened next week. As soon as spring opens they will make a change in the building, adding a larger and better salesroom, and will aim to take the lead in trade in that community. Mr. Draper's acquaintance with the people and the needs of the community, will assist materially in doing this. The firm will pay the highest market prices in cash for everything the farmer has to dispose of in the line of ties, posts, wood, bark, produce, etc. We wish them success in their enterprise.

Some of the daily papers, in reporting the death of Mr. Shoffen, stated that he was intoxicated at the time. We have taken pains to get at the truth of the matter, and think that while it is a slander upon the county to state unqualifiedly that the man froze to death, it is also a slander upon the man to say he was intoxicated. He was probably sick and becoming suddenly faint, lay down and could not rise, and then froze.

W. F. Palmiter, of East Jordan, is supposed to be a brave man, but last Thursday evening when the party came down to the K. O. T. M. installation, he was pretty thoroughly frightened by the ice which cracked and seemed to give way under the sleigh. He jumped out and ran behind rather than ride with the load. Considerable more than this is said of him by the boys in the party,

There is a constant increase of patronage of our public schools. We have this term seven foreign scholars—five in the high school and two in the intermediate. One of these is a resident of Ohio, another of Harbor Springs, and the remainder of neighboring townships. Considering the closeness of times, and the rate of tuition this is a good showing; for it must be borne in mind that foreign scholars have board bills, as well as tuition to pay.

Tuesday evening Harry Chamberlin came home from Charlevoix to visit his folks, and brought a young lady of that place with him, who stopped with Mrs. Chamberlin over night. In the evening a fire was started in a room up stairs for the young lady's benefit. About ten o'clock, just as the the family were about to retire, smoke was discovered in the house and an investigation showed that the ceiling up stairs, next to the chimney, had caught fire from the stove pipe. An alarm was given, but by the time the hose cart reached the house the fire had been extinguished.—Petoskey Democrat.

Benton Harbor is a place of between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants; yet during the month of December only 40 books were drawn from her public library. This fact was noticed by a Buchanan editor, and the statement made, that during the same month, Buchanan, with a population not more than half as large, furnished 800 patrons for her library,—which was an exceedingly good showing: but one, nevertheless, with which we are willing to compare the record of Charlevoix. Our library has been open only 17 days, and there have been drawn 306 books, which for 30 days would be 540 books, and yet our population is only about 1,500. In a friendly way we would say to Benton Harbor: "Brace up."

Heath & Francis are putting these wintry days to good account in their shop by fitting up the inside finishings on the Smithson cottage, and getting everything ready for a prompt completion of that elegant residence with the return of spring. In addition to this, they are pushed with an unusual amount of miscellaneous job work for this time of year. This shop is supplied with a very complete outfit of Barnes' latest improved machinery, and even with the help of these the firm are unable to keep up with their work as they desire. In the Smithson cottage they will put up some elaborate and richly carved finishings, in native wood, which will stand as a monument, not only to the skill of the builders but to our vast resourses of building material.

Several parties promised us wood, "day after to-morrow" and "next week," but failed us in the end. When we had put the last stick in the stove and the mercury began to draw itself in, like an offended snail or a mud turtle's head, a farmer out south promised to bring us a load right away, and went home after it. On reaching home he found it had not been cut in his absence as he expected so he loaded a little on from his house and brought it along. "That's the stuff" friend and we'll remember you. Since the above was in type several of our friends whom we feared had forgotten us, drove up and took us by surprise; and now you ought to see us smile while we toast our shins. But what we now have won't last long with five stoves,—who's next.

New Dry Goods House.

We understand that F. W. Craine's visit to Charlevoix this week was not altogether to visit friends. He has concluded arrangements by which, about the first of April, E. H. Green's new brick store will be occupied with a complete stock of dry goods and ladies' furnishing goods. Frank's long experience in the business, and his wide acquaintance in Charlevoix, gained during his connection with Geo. W. Miller's clothing house, are a guarantee that the demands of the community will be diligently studied, and satisfactorily supplied. We wish him every achievable success.

J. L. HURD &

SPECIAL PRICES.

We regret that our high priced neighbors are grieved because quoting low figures in the public prints, but have no time to shed tear sympathy is undeserved. They prefer the old plan. Keep the c mer in ignorance of real values, boast of "square deals," fossilization, l prices in the abstract and great facilities for buying cheap, but it would no do to commit themselves to a price. In these times, when money is scarc and every commodity low, the public is not to be gulled with any such cha Our prices are acceptable to the people and our business is to serve them.

WE ARE SELLING

Manitowoc Patent Flour, per bbl	$5.75	Hiawatha Fine Cut Tobacco	50
Mess Pork, Layton's New	0.07	Spearhead Plug Tobacco	50
Clear Pork	8	Peerless Smoking Tobacco	28
Lard	8	1 3-lb Bar Soap	20
Granulated Sugar	8	3-lb Can Peaches	15
White Sugar	7	3-lb Can California Apricots	25
6 lbs Arbuckles Coffee	1.00	3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	22½	2-lb Can Corn	10
3 lbs Best Starch	25	3-lb Can Apples	8

Our Gvarantee. Below competition in prices and as good or better in quality.

We are selling all our Winter Goods, such as Flannels, Blankets, Woolen Unnderwear, Gloves and Mittens, Hosiery, Dressgoods, etc., at great reduction to close. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. L. HURD & CO,

Pioneers in Low Prices.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

The Historical Society.

The society met this week at Mrs. Ainslie's. The night was stormy and Elder McCartney was billed for a war lecture at the M. E. church; nevertheless the rooms were well filled.

The program was as follows:

Vocal duet—"Oh Mayest Thou Dream of Me," by Mrs. Frederick Mayne and Miss Flora Ainslie.

Select reading—"The Testing of Azrael," by the President, E. H. Green.

Intermission.

Vocal solo—"Polly," by Gard. Brown.

Select reading—"The Masons on Tap," by John Burns.

Vocal Solo—"Summer Evening Memories," by Mrs. E. M. Clark.

Paper—"Alfred the Great," by Miss Luna Washburn.

The selection by Mr. Green was an exceedingly happy one. It was a story of the rebellion; or rather, an incident of the late war, as the scenes depicted actually transpired, Mr. Green himself having personal knowledge of the facts. During the reading there were many moist eyes, including those of the major himself.

The paper by Miss Luna Washburn evinced extensive study and excellent judgment in separating fact from fiction, and painstaking composition; and being well rendered was received with hearty applause.

K. O. T. M. Installation.

A hastily prepared but altogether very pleasant and successful entertainment occurred last Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, on the occasion of the installation of officers of the Knights of the Maccabees. During the forenoon a number of East Jordan knights decided to accept an invitation previously extended to them to attend the installation of officers to be held here on that evening. They were to be accompanied by the East Jordan band, and the exercises were to be public. The society here were notified of their acceptance, and arrangements were hastily made for entertaining them with supper. The first intimation of the affair to most of our people was the playing of the East Jordan band on our streets, when they arrived about seven o'clock, two loads of visitors having came down on the ice. The ceremony of installation began about 9 o'clock, in the presence of a company of invited guests, after which the Charlevoix knights spread a most generous feast. The revelry continued until nearly midnight, when the visitors returned to their homes, and the Charlevoix tent concluded its labors in secret.

Nuptials.

On Tuesday last at the home of the brides parents, by the Rev. J. T. Iddings, Miss Mary E. Berdan and Capt. Robert O'Neil, were united in the bonds of wedlock. The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock p. m., after which the cake and its accompanyments were served.

The plan was for a private wedding, —only the families of the bride and groom being invited, but the Charlevoix Boy's Cornet Band, could not resist the temptation to wish the couple lifelong joy "in notes almost divine," and were rewarded by a cordial welcome, a luscious repast, and each a morsel of wedding cake.

We unite with the host of friends in wishing the young couple "a world of happy days and an eternity of bliss."

THE THROAT

Is often diseased on account of catarrh, producing dryness and a constant desire to cough. That tickling sensation and the hoarseness that is so common to public singers and speakers especially, is relieved at once by HAMILTONS COUGH TORCHES which are prepared from the most approved formula. Do not wait till acute bronchitis or even consumption takes firm hold of you. Price only 25c por box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

DO YOU OWE

THE

CHARLEVOIX MANUFACTURING CO.

If so, and your account is due, or past due, an immediate settlement will save trouble and expense.

As the Directors have ordered all out standing accounts collected, Mr. See may be found at Stockman & Iddings' store for the purpose of making settlements.

By Order of the Directors.

HEATH & FRANCIS,

Builders and Jobbers,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

MRS. JOSIE DART,

Is prepared to do

Dressmaking

In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. I. E. Carter, five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antrim St.

MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

FIRE! FIRE!!

Avoid all danger by keeping your chimneys clean.

HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.

Will do the work promptly, carefully, and successfully, without dirt or litter on the floors. Get it done before the spring winds. Orders by postal card rec. ive prompt attention.

HORTON & MAYNE, Charlevoix, Mich.

D.

...hicago stands
... of trade,
...ruled the virgin land,
...a wooed the dusky maid.
...as Chief of all the bands
...on the hillside and the glade.
...ple were the Illinois then:
...was Chief of ... thousand men.

...d his lodge down by the mighty lake,
Tasso placid waters change not with the years.
Among men of his tribe he oft would take
...school them how to hide their hopes and
...ears.
And how to loved glory, not for glory's sake,
But that it sounded well in other ears
That he had led his tribe against the Sioux,
That he ... these wily foes, and whipped them,
...o.

Wahm...
...akee, on many a field had shown his
...night,
Well was he skilled in Indian ways,
To cunning march and then as boldly fight.
No one was like him in those early days,
Whether in council, passions to incite,
Or upon Augurer's omens he did gaze.
He was a Chief, the mightiest in the land,
Born to the purple, and bred to command.

He lived his time, and then Wahmakee died,
The Chieftain grand, the grandest of his race.
His warriors grieved, his wife and children cried,
Then with the earth they covered up his face.
To happy hunting grounds Wahmakee hied,
And a new Chief was chosen in his place.
The entire tribe has passed away from earth
And left no record of its death or birth.

LUCIA'S BUTY.

BY CATHARINE CHILDAR.

"You do not love me, Lucia!"

The speaker was a tall, good-looking young fellow, dressed in the picturesque costume of the shepherds of the Albano Mountains, but his handsome features were spoilt by an expression of petulant ill-humor.

The girl whom he addressed as Lucia sighed deeply, but she did not raise her eyes nor make any answer.

"Is this your last word?" continued the young man. "You mean to say you prefer that wretched foundling that miserable, nameless cripple, to me?"

"See here, Enrico: what you ask me is impossible! How can I turn out of doors a helpless child of six years old? Who is to feed him? Who is to take care of him?"

"But we are poor people. Why are we to keep a stranger's child?"

Lucia lifted her head eagerly; the "we" sounded encouraging.

"Dear Enrico, you shall have no expense. He shall not cost you a farthing. The English signora who taught me to knit has promised to buy all I do. I shall earn a good deal, I am sure. See, I have already begun a stocking, and the work goes on—goes on; whether I watch the goats, or the soup upon the fire, I knit and knit. Look, how fast it goes!" and Lucia made the steel needles glitter in the sunlight.

"Bah! That is nonsense, and the English lady will very likely never come again. Those foreigners are not to be relied on. Besides, when we are married you will have more to do. There will be my clothes to see to, and why are you to be saddled with a foundling? He is no relation of yours."

"True, but he is almost like a brother. Did not my dear mother find him lost among the hills four years ago? Did she not take care of him as if he were her own? Has he not always shared our food and our home? And now that she is dead—she that was his best friend, always patient when I was angry, always gentle when I was severe—now, before she has lain a month in her cold grave, I am to turn out the poor child she rescued from death? No, Enrico mio, such a thing is not possible. As for loving you, ah! you know——" Here the poor girl's voice broke, and she said no more.

But Enrico did not seem convinced either by her glowing words or her silent tears. He made no attempt to console her; he stood there frowning, and kicking the loose stones of the road, looking just what he was, a bad-tempered, selfish fellow. He had been brought up with Lucia, and had loved her after his own fashion ever since they were children—that is to say, he had tyrannized over her himself, but had fought her battles with others—and Lucia had repaid his championship with the deepest love and admiration of her little heart.

Enrico had taken to spending his winters in Rome, picking up what he could get as a model, and returning to his native mountains during the summer months. His affection for Lucia had become a habit, though, as she was poor, he looked upon himself as a very magnanimous young fellow for offering to marry her, considering how many girls were fascinated by his person and manners. But as to the cripple, the little orphan that Lucia's mother had been silly enough to adopt, that was quite another matter. He wasn't going to be saddled with him, a useless creature, that could never be turned to account.

Just then the poor child who was the cause of the lovers' estrangement came hopping and wiggling toward them. One leg dangled, perfectly useless, but he had a crutch, and by means of this and his uninjured leg he managed to get over the ground tolerably fast. Enrico saw the child coming, but took no notice; he only kicked the stones more viciously than before.

"Take care, Enrico!" cried Lucia, anxiously; "you very nearly hit his head."

She spoke too late. Enrico had sent a sharp flint full into the little cripple's face. It struck his lip and made him cry. Without a word of regret or farewell, Enrico turned on his heels and strode quickly away.

The two creatures he had wounded so cruelly wept in each other's arms. Little Pipino's face was cut, and the smart was hard to bear, but what was that compared to the pain in the true and loyal heart of Lucia?

"Do not cry," whispered Pipino, forgetful of his own hurt, and stroking Lucia's face with his small, thin hands, "do not cry. He is a bad man. When I grow big and strong I will kill him!"

"No, dear little one, you must not say such things. It is very wicked to be revengeful. Enrico did not mean to hurt you."

"Yes, he did. He told me yesterday he should like to wring my neck. He would have boxed my ears too, if Nicolo Prato had not come up just in time. Enrico is a coward; he ran away when he saw Nicolo."

"Hush, Pipino!" said Lucia, angrily. "Little boys know nothing about men. Nicolo Prato can box people's ears too, I dare say."

"Ah, but not ours," said Pipino, with such a comic expression that Lucia could not help smiling and blushing. She knew very well why big, rough Nicolo Prato was so kind to the little cripple, but she tried to pretend ignorance.

"Come, come," she said, when she had washed Pipino's face and dressed his wound, "a plate of soup, and then off to bed."

"I don't want any soup. Nicolo gave me some, and I took it all, because I knew there would be more for you."

"That was very naughty of you! You are never to do so again—do you hear?"

The child made no answer. He took his reproof with an air of tolerant superiority, and walked off to his primitive couch.

He was soon asleep, but Lucia lay awake all night. Her love for Enrico was deep and sincere, and now an end had come—an end to all her fond hopes and bright plans for the future.

Enrico had never been a model character by any means, but his winter in Rome had made him worse. He had come back more idle, more selfish, more careless than ever; before that he had never talked of turning poor Pipino adrift. It was a night of sorrow and tears for Lucia, but she adhered firmly to her purpose. It was a cruel, unjust thing that Enrico wished her to do, and great as was her love for him, she dared not yield.

The autumn days drew on. Visitors were flocking to Italy. Without a word of farewell to Lucia, Enrico left Genzano and went down to Rome.

It was a long, dreary winter. People never remembered so much snow. There was much distress about, and Lucia, in spite of her hard work and her constant knitting, began to despair. The English lady had never come back, and it was difficult to find food for herself and Pipino. But Nicolo Prato never forsook them. He was always bringing small presents, ostensibly for Pipino, and Lucia could not be ungracious to the child's benefactor. She recollected with shame and regret how often she had laughed at the big, rough peasant—how she had encouraged Enrico to make fun of his awkward ways, and how she had mimicked his bashful speech. And now he was the only friend who stood between her and starvation.

News sometimes came of Enrico. It was a cold winter, and Rome was crowded with strangers; the models were "coining money;" so Enrico sent word. But never a message for her; she was nothing to him now. She had only the tiny, clinging hands of the cripple to caress her, and his baby talk to give comfort for the future. And while she sat and grieved in silence, Nicolo, the warm-hearted, awkward peasant, stood timidly aloof, longing, but not daring, to cast his love and devotion at her feet.

One evening Pipino was later than usual. Lucia grew alarmed. What could have happened to the child? The twilight grew deeper, still Pipino did not appear.

Suddenly a firm, heavy tread was heard, and Nicolo stood in the doorway.

"What is it?" cried Lucia. "Where is the child?"

"Don't be alarmed," said Nicolo, standing awkwardly on the doorstep, uncertain whether to retreat or advance. "He is at my house——"

"Your house? Why? Has anything happened?"

"It is nothing serious. His crutch slipped upon a stone; I carried him home."

"But why did you not bring him here?"

It was too dark for her to see the flush of embarrassment which spread over the honest fellow's face as he stammered his reply:

"It was so much further—my house is bigger—he thought—I thought——"

"Whatever you thought, it was foolish," cried Lucia, stamping her foot impatiently. "If the child is in your house, how can I go and nurse him?"

"Ah, Signorina Lucia!" sighed Nicolo, and then he was silent. Lucia grew embarrassed in her turn—neither spoke for a few seconds.

"This is folly," exclaimed Lucia. "Why are we wasting time while the child is suffering? I must go and fetch him here."

Nicolo felt it was now or never. He stepped further into the room and seized her two hands eagerly. Lucia was too amazed to utter a word.

"Yes, Lucia," he said, "let us go; but if you come to my house, you must never leave it again. I want you there—to stay with me always—so does Pipino. I will work for you both. I am strong. I can earn enough for us all. You will not mind my mother living with us. She loves you already, and she is not old; she is no trouble. You can mind the house together."

Lucia was so bewildered by this avalanche of words that she could not speak. The shy, bashful Nicolo, emboldened by her silence and the semi-darkness, came closer still, and put one arm around her, holding fast her other hand.

"Come!" he said gently, drawing her to him—"Pipino wants you."

"Ah, no!" she said, suddenly ronsing herself with a cry, and pushing Nicolo violently away. "How can you say such things to me? It is only a few months since—since——"

"You were betrothed to Enrico. I know; do not think I forget it. I know, too, I am a poor, rough, ugly fellow by the side of him, but I will take care of the child."

Lucia sank panting into a chair. Her old love for Enrico, her affection for Pipino, her gratitude to Nicolo, all fought and struggled in her heart. Then she started up again.

"Why do you keep me talking here and the child is suffering? Is it a bad accident?"

"It is not dangerous, and my mother is with him. Give me an answer, Lucia. I love you with my whole heart; will you marry me?"

The girl burst into a passion of tears. She knew what Nicolo said was true. Even when she had laughed and scoffed at him the most she had always known he loved her. And yet—and yet her foolish heart clung to Enrico.

"Nicolo," she cried, and at the sound of his name the honest fellow thrilled all over—"Nicolo, forgive me. I can not forget Enrico."

"Ah!" came like a gasp from the breast of Nicolo; then he was silent, and nothing was audible but Lucia's sobs.

"I know," she said pleadingly—"I know I am foolish. He is perhaps careless and idle; but if he were to return and say to me, Lucia mia, forgive me and marry me, why, then, Nicolo——"

"He will never say so," interrupted Nicolo harshly. "Yesterday he married Maddalena."

"Maddalena!" panted Lucia, a hot flush tingling her whole body. It was the name of the worst girl in Genzano, who had gone to Rome that winter.

"Tell me that again," she said quietly—"Enrico has married Maddalena?"

"Yes," answered Nicolo, very quietly also.

A wave of outraged love and indignation swept over Lucia, and overwhelmed forever in its depths the memory of Enrico.

"I did not speak before," said Nicolo, in a broken voice. "I was afraid I should have no chance, but I have loved you as long as Enrico. I have toiled and slaved to get a home for you, and I will work for you all my life. Come—Pipino wants you."

She rose with an hysterical laugh, wrapped a shawl round her, and went out with Nicolo into the twilight.

It was a grave and solemn walk; both realized what was implied in it.

Nicolo's mother met them at the door, and welcomed Lucia with a silent embrace; the two young people went on to where Pipino lay upon the bed.

He greeted them with a shout of rapture.

"I told you so," he said. "I knew she would come if Pipino wanted her."

He threw an arm round each of their necks, and drew their faces down to his and kissed them. Then he said, half roguishly, half gravely:

"Now kiss each other."

But Lucia rebelled, and rising from his bed with flushed cheeks, began to reprove him.

"How is this, Pipino? Is it a trick you have played upon me?"

"No, no," cried the child eagerly. "The doctor says I have hurt my leg badly; but I don't care if it makes Nicolo happy."

And so the little orphan, who had severed one love-match, cemented another, and Lucia became the wife of Nicolo Prato.

The spring days came, and all things seemed to prosper. The English signora took up her abode again in Albano, and often visited the young wife and little Pipino, who had not only recovered from his accident, but was getting less lame under the skillful treatment of the kind doctor. The boy was very clever, too. People began to shake their heads wisely, and prophesy that he would do great things some day.

"Ah!" they said, "it was a lucky hour for Lucia when she took that child. He will turn out a genius."

Sad accounts came from Rome—sad stories of the life led by Enrico and Maddalena, but they never reached Lucia's ears. Nicolo guarded against that. To him, also, the mere mention of the names brought bitter memories, and no allusion to them ever crossed his lips.

And so Lucia's life went on, passed in tranquil happiness. The love she had accepted was honest and sincere, not full of stormy gusts, like the passion of Enrico, but patient and unselfish, filling every day's commonplace duties with sweet and thoughtful attentions. With her husband at her side, Pipino growing up, and baby voices calling her mother, Lucia has reason to bless the day she took the name of Prato.

Cause and Nature of Meteors.

It is now known that meteors can not originate on the moon, or within the regions of the earth's atmosphere. It is also universally conceded by all observers of natural phenomena that innumerable minute bodies fill celestial spaces, moving around the sun in every possible kind of orbit. Of the exact nature of these small bodies comparatively little can be known, but it is certain that our earth is continually encountering them in its passage through its orbit. They are burned in passing through the upper regions of our atmosphere, and the shooting-star is simply the light of that burning. The question how they can be burned so quickly and with so intense a light puzzled astronomers until it was seen that these phenomena could be fully accounted for by the mechanical theory of heat. It is now established that heat is only a certain form of motion; that hot air differs from cold air only in a more rapid vibration of its molecules, and that it communicates its heat to other bodies simply by striking them with its molecules, and thus setting their molecules in vibration. An exact measure has been found for this increase of heat, a velocity of 125 feet per second being shown to increase the temperature one degree, and higher velocities increasing temperature in proportion to the square of the velocity, as 4 degrees with a velocity of 250 feet, 16 degrees with one of 500 feet second, and so on. To find the heat to which a meteor is exposed in moving through our atmosphere we divide its velocity in feet per second by 125; the square of the quotient will give the temperature in degrees. Now, the earth moves in its orbit at the rate of 98,000 feet per second, and if it met a meteor at rest this velocity would create a rise in temperature corresponding to about 600,000 degrees, which largely exceeds any temperature that can be created on the earth, even by artificial means. If, as is commonly the case, the meteor is also moving to meet the earth, the increase of temperature will be even greater. It can not be said that the meteors are actually heated up to this temperature, but the air acts upon them as if it were heated to this point; that is, it burns them instantaneously with an enormous evolution of light and that, just as a furnace would if heated to a temperature of several thousand degrees. Nor are the light and heat of ordinary burning even mentionable in comparison with the fusing temperature, the intense blaze which such heat would create in the hardest, most non-combustible substance in nature. Now, if the meteor is so small and fusible that the heat can act upon it instantaneously, it is all dissipated in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and we have simply a shooting star or brilliant meteor. But sometimes these bodies are so large and firm that the heat has not time to penetrate into their interior, but spends itself melting and volatilizing the outer portions; the body then passes through the atmosphere and falls upon the earth as an aerolite, or meteoric stone. Sometimes when the body strikes the denser part of our atmosphere, the resistance is so great that the aerolite is broken to pieces with great violence, causing a tremendous detonation. This is usually spoken of as an explosion, but there is a good reason to believe that the loud sound and bursting of the stone are both due to its striking the rapidly moving air with an enormous velocity of its own.—*Inter Ocean.*

PISCATORIAL STATISTICS.

Universal Fish Culture Necessary to Supply the Harvest of the Sea.

From Turf, Field, and Farm.

If Mulhall's statistics are reliable, says an angling journal, there are not far short of 160,000 vessels engaged in Europe and North America in fishing. Between 600,000 and 700,000 men are employed in this industry, and the total annual product of fish is not far short of 1,500,000 tons. Few people realize the meaning of these latter figures. A ton of fish is equal in weight to about twenty-eight sheep; and hence, if Mulhall's estimate is approximately correct, a year's fish supply for ten European countries, included in this estimate, and the United States and Canada might be represented by 42,000,000 sheep. Of this amount the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia, and the United States alone aggregate 1,000,000 tons, equivalent to 28,000,000 sheep. It has been truly said that we talk in a metaphor of the harvest of the sea, but we have only lately been able to realize what the metaphor means. The Fisheries Exposition in London in 1883 did a great deal to encourage the study of marine biology, and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we are able to say that in this much-needed work the United States ranks second to no other.

On the other hand, Great Britain, whose fisheries are of vital importance to her for food, has done little, and can not yet boast a laboratory on the seashore. Indeed, Professor Lankester, an eminent authority on marine biology, declares the British fishing industries still barbaric. The produce of the sea is recklessly seized, regardless of the consequences of the method, the time, or the extent of the depredations. According to English authority, the old proverb that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it no longer holds good. The harvest of the sea in the future, like the harvest on land, needs cultivating. It was shown not long ago that in eight months twenty-eight boats engaged in the haddock fishery at Ryemouth, England, used 620 tons of mussels—about 47,000,000 mussels—in the capture of the haddock. Yet Professor Lankester says that no pains are taken to cultivate or preserve the mussel, and knowledge of its reproduction and growth is still incomplete, as it is of other bait. Soles are every year becoming scarcer, and oysters are becoming more difficult to obtain. At present, said the same authority, absolutely nothing is known of the spawning of the sole; the male fish is not even recognized. The reasons for oysters being scarce are not known, nor how to make them abundant. There are many economists in England who maintain that the haphazard and improvident methods of fishing are exhausting the fish supply of that country as sure as mining is exhausting the supply of coal. The supply of many kinds of fish is rapidly diminishing, and the only way to check the waste is by systematic study of the conditions which regulate the supply. It is undoubtedly true that "the world could not be fed if men sought their food on land with as little forethought and system as fishermen cast their nets into the sea?" To what extent these facts, which are causing considerable discussion in England, apply to the United States we are not prepared to say. The excellent work for many years of our fish commission exonerates our Government from the accusation of total neglect of this important industry.

THE great variety of colors and dyes obtained from common plants, growing so abundantly almost everywhere, is apparently known to but few persons except chemists. The well-known huckleberry or blueberry, when boiled down, with an addition of a little alum and a solution of coperas, will develop an excellent blue color; the same treatment, with a solution of nut-galls, produces a clean dark brown tint, while with alum, verdigris, and sal ammoniac various shades of purple and red can be obtained. The fruit of the elder, so frequently used for coloring spirits, will also produce a blue color when treated with alum. The privet, boiled in a solution of salt, furnishes a serviceable color, and the over-ripe berries yield a scarlet red. The seeds of the common burning bush (*euonymous*), when treated with sal ammoniac, produces a beautiful purple-red. The bark of the currant bush, treated with a solution of alum, produces a brown. Yellow is obtainable from the bark of the apple tree, the box, the ash, the buckthorn, the poplar, elm, etc., when boiled in water and treated with alum. A lively green is furnished by the broom corn.

FOR an American to marry in Mexico is a somewhat serious business. He must be three times married, twice in Spanish and once in English, besides having a public notice of his intention of marriage placed on a bulletin board for twenty days before the ceremony. This is the law. The public notice can be gotten around by the payment of a sum of money, but a residence of one month is necessary. The three ceremonies are the contract of marriage, the civil marriage—the only marriage recognized by law since 1858—and the usual but not obligatory church service. The first two must take place before a judge, and in the presence of at least four witnesses and the American Consul. The civil marriage is the legal form of marriage. These ceremonies are necessarily in Spanish. Most weddings are confirmed by a church service.

LOVE is a little confidence game; in which both parties are taken in by the clergyman.

HUMOR.

A TIGHT fit—a drunken one.

DARKNESS visible—a negro taking a sun-bath.

A RUSSIAN prefers lemon-juice in his tea to sugar. No wonder they are so aciduous in their Nihilistic belief.

HOW WOULD you like to be the cover on a Bible when a pretty woman witness in court kisses it with a smack?

THE only persons in the world who do not like to see redeeming qualities in the human race are pawnbrokers.—*National Weekly.*

WHEN Shakspeare wrote "My kingdom for a horse!" he showed that, with all his great knowledge, he was not ignorant of the ruling charges of the Long Branch hackman.—*Puck.*

QUEER, isn't it? A man who will swallow any kind of a dish with an imposing French name will be scared to death if he catches a cold with a Greek or Latin title.—*Lowell Citizen.*

IT NEVER COMES BUT ONCE.

Her face she seeks from his gaze to hide,
And her heart is wildly beating;
See, in her cheek, how the rich, red tide
Is advancing and retreating!
Her lips are burning with love's first kiss—
Ah! life holds few such moments as this.
—*Boston Courier.*

"WHAT do these letters stand for?" asked a curious wife of her husband, as she looked at his Masonic seal. "Well, really, my love," he replied, encouragingly, "I presume it is because they can't sit down." She postponed further questioning.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"I DON'T wonder that people talk of the good old times," said the President of the gas company. "At one time it was dark for three days and three nights on a stretch in the land of Egypt. What a big thing it would be for the gas companies if we could have something like that in these days!"—*Boston Courier.*

THE BAD BOY'S FRIEND.

Grandma is old and wrinkled and gray,
The bloom of her beauty has faded away,
But the words of affection still fall from her tongue,
And her heart is as warm as when she was young.
She's kind to the young, and it makes her heart glad
To shield the bad boy from the wrath of his dad.
Ah! let him be grateful to her while he may,
He'll lose a warm friend when she passes away.
—*Utica Observer.*

A CURIOUS sect in Russia, called the "Folk of the Godly Nest," dig graves, which they call nests, in their earthen floors or gardens, into which they retire at certain times and "fast and see visions of saints and devils." It is a queer notion. In this country "folk" can see such visions, if not worse, by simply eating a mince-pie and a pickle before retiring to their nests.

"MRS. PRIMP is a beautiful woman, isn't she?" "Yes, she is quite handsome, but they say she paints." "Well, suppose she does, what of it?" "I don't like to see a woman resort to such dodges to make herself attractive." "I don't see why she shouldn't. When it has got to be all the rage to decorate potato-mashers, scoop-shovels, and so on, you can't blame a woman for giving herself a dab with the brush now and then."—*Chicago Ledger.*

LITTLE Charley was presented with one of these new brand of cheap watches which keep pretty good time, but consume half the existence of a boy in winding them up. The other morning he was four hours late for school, and when taken to task for his tardiness, he told his mother that he stopped on the way to wind up his watch, and before he had finished the job the scolars were coming home to dinner.—*Norristown Herald.*

M. DELAUNEY, a weather prophet of France, predicts several destructive earthquakes next year, and says that Saturn will present a part of his ring in the shape of a comet that will eclipse the famous comet of 1858. Delauney is not a very pleasant man to have around, but his prognostications might have been worse. He might have predicted that several French "stars" would appear in this country next year.—*Norristown Herald.*

Possibility of the Portiere.

The portiere is a creature of mischief. When I think of the conspicuous part which the nice-to-hide-behind curtain plays in novels, ancient and modern; the jealous lovers that have used the drapery as a covert, the mischief-makers who have found the folds of the noiseless portiere a sure refuge for their eavesdropping, I feel a sense of horror at the renaissance of the portiere.

A wooden door gives forth an honest "Look out!" sort of a bang, and the rattle of its knob or latch enables a young couple to have some sort of chance in preparing against unwelcome intrusion. But the portiere is a snake. Its sinuous folds betray neither the coming nor the departing one. In absolute silence the cruel father, the stern mother-in-law, the suspicious husband, can part its treacherous folds and stand revealed to the very people who most wish the intruder in the wilds of Africa. All the possibilities confront the man who removes his doors and substitutes the charming but treacherous portiere.—*Washington Republic.*

A CONNECTICUT genius has invented a bonnet for men, which he thinks will do away with all other kinds of headgear for the male part of humanity. It is a cross between a Kossuth hat and a Scotch cap, only much higher and more fantastic than either.

HE who betrays another's secret because he has quarreled with him was never worthy the sacred name of a friend. A breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

MANY hospitals and curative institutions use only Red Star Cough Cure for throat and lung troubles. It cures. Price, twenty-five cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism.

A Voice Left by Will.

"I have known many singers in my day and heard many stories about them and their voices, but I have never heard of but one case where a man willed his voice to another," said Mr. L. E. Gannon, the barytone, in talking with your correspondent recently. "'Sher' Campbell, the barytone, who with William T. Castle did so much in making English opera a success in this country," said Mr. Gannon, "was raised in Salem, Mass., the place where I hail from. Before Campbell and Castle began singing in opera they were ballad singers in a minstrel troupe, and excellent ones, too. On their first trip to the Pacific coast they were in a party which included John Hecker, who had a magnificent barytone voice. At that time both Campbell and Castle were tenor singers. Campbell's voice was even higher than that of Castle. Hecker got sick and had to be left on the way. He died soon afterward. He felt that he was going to die, and told all the members of the troupe that they would never see him again alive. As Campbell was leaving him he said: 'Johnny, you can leave me in your will that pin (a small diamond he wore), but what I would prize more, if you could will it to me, would be your voice. I am tired of singing tenor.' Well, the minstrel party went to San Francisco. While there word came that Johnny Hecker had died. Some weeks afterward Campbell received the diamond pin, which Johnny directed should be sent him. With it was a note stating that as he (Campbell) had asked for the pin it would be sent him after his (Hecker's) death. The note ended: 'I also will you my voice, which you also asked for.' Campbell was very much affected by the message. He talked of nothing else all that day and far into the night. When he woke the following morning he had a barytone voice. His voice had changed from a tenor to a barytone."—*New York Herald.*

Entering Upon a New Life.

"My dear," said an old man on his daughter's wedding morning, "a new and untried life is before you; you are putting away forever the light and careless existence of girlhood and taking upon yourself the serious responsibilities of the wife. Do you feel that you will approach the matrimonial altar tonight impressed with a full knowledge of the solemn vows you there will take, and——"

"Of course, papa; how absurdly you talk!" replied the young woman, "but we are to have a rehearsal this morning at 10, and I must n't keep them waiting. Good-by, papa."—*New York Times.*

THE Missouri Cremation Society has 400 members, twenty-five of whom are women.

Everything Goes Wrong

In the healthy mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation, are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

Hard Times in Persia.

It came to pass when King Ahasuerus returned from the skating rink that his royal bones ached and his temper was cross. Then cometh to him his chamberlain and saith:

"O King, great trouble is come upon us."

"Speak!" commanded the King. "What is it? Have the Judeans again revolted?"

"Worse, O Light of the World."

"Tell me instantly what it is."

"The water-pipes in the kitchen have burst, O King! Shall I send for the plumber?"

"Alas! This news is terrible!" quote Ahasuerus. "Bring me a second-hand suit of sackcloth and ashes. What shall we do for funds? The last levy of 10,000,000 talents on the people of Persia I had hoped would pay the summer's ice bill, and leave something over for cigarettes, but if the plumber is so early getting in his work, another 10,000,000 must be raised instanter."

And he clothed himself in sackcloth and ashes.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

EGGS are best preserved in a solution prepared by placing a pound of lime in a gallon of water. The vessels containing the eggs and limewater should be kept in a cool, well-ventilated place.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

What Would the World Do

without woman; asks the cynic who starts out to say something new on this oft-treated subject. Of course, the human element of the world would not exist without woman, so the question is gratuitous. It would have been far more sensible to ask: What would the world do without the salvation of woman, without a panacea for her physical ills and a cure for her peculiar diseases? In a word, what would the world do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the great remedy for female weakness? It is indispensable for the ills of womankind.

SOAP was first mentioned by Pliny, which proves that it is an historical lye.—*New York News.*

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to Crystallize Grasses.

Take one pound of alum, pulverize and dissolve in one quart of hot water, but do not boil it; pour the solution into a deep earthen jar and let it stand on the back of the stove till it is about lukewarm. Fasten the grasses with strings to a stick and lay it across the top of the jar, having the grasses entirely submerged in the liquid. Put the jar in a cool place and do not permit the grasses to be moved for twelve hours, and then take them out and let them drain. When the water of the solution has quite evaporated the blades of grass will be quite covered with the crystals of alum. For blue crystals add half a pound of indigo; for yellow boil a few saffron leaves in a little water and mix it with the alum solution; for pink or red add some red dye. Prussian red is the best. Be sure that the grasses are quite dry before putting them into the crystallizing solution. If the first immersion does not crystallize sufficiently heat the solution and dip a second time, and so on until the result is quite satisfactory.—*Inter Ocean.*

Nightmare,

sick-headache, depression of spirits, and want of ambition are symptoms of a diseased liver. The lungs, stomach, and bowels are all in sympathy. Life is only a living death. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the torpid liver, and effectually removes all these difficulties and disorders. Nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper all disappear.

A YOUNG man biting his mustache is a case of "down in the mouth."—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A POKER party—the Rapicker. The dentist's motto—too thin.—*New York World.*

CERTAIN MINERALS, once forming a part of almost every medicine, are now regarded dangerous and unnecessary. The evils they produce are worse than the diseases they were supposed to cure. DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS contains nothing but the juices of plants—and cures all disorders of the liver, skin, kidneys, digestive organs, and blood.

THE coachman's occupation is more agreeable than that of the hostler; but the latter is more stable.

IF you need a perfect tonic or a blood purifier, take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. It speedily cures all troubles of the stomach, kidneys, and liver. Can be taken by the most delicate. Price 50 cents.

THE engineer of the soda fountain attends strictly to that business of fizz.

INVIGORATE, renew, and beautify the hair by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

A BAKER is generally very well bred, and in social life always takes the cake.

NO ONE should delay when they have a cough or cold, when a 50 cent bottle of Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure them. Dollar size cheapest for family use or chronic cases.

THE first fatal joke of which we have any record is the pebble which killed Goliath.

FOR sick and nervous headaches; constipation, and liver troubles, take Ayer's Pills.

WHY is a painter like a second-hand clothes dealer? Because he brushes for a living.

Selection of the Fittest.

Great possibilities have been attributed by men of science to the process of selection and survival of the fittest; but in railway traveling there is one other thing to be observed, of equal, if not greater, importance. That is, *selection of the quickest.* There is no more marked example of this truth than that afforded by the Danville Route, to Florida and New Orleans. The Danville crosses the Ohio River on the new bridge, near Evansville, and is thus able to carry its passengers from Chicago to Nashville in sixteen hours—one-third less than any competing line. With this advantage at the start, it is, of course, an easy matter to maintain the lead to the Gulf, and the Danville does it. Here, you see, is an opportunity offered Southern travelers, of *selection of the fittest and quickest.* Palace Buffet Cars and the highest rate of speed have contributed their share to the popularity of this line. No change of cars to Nashville, and but one change to New Orleans and all points in Florida. Send a two-cent stamp to William Hill, General Passenger Agent, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Chicago, and get a copy of the new illustrated work, "Florida—A Story."

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

I will send two bottles of WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Diseases*—if you will recommend it to your friends, and get your dealer to order a dozen bottles from his wholesale druggist. Send name of your druggist. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by PASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

"We have sold your preparation for rheumatism, Athlophoros, for the past year, with perfect satisfaction to ourselves and customers," from druggists Sadler & Brown, of Maple Park, Ill., shows a most fully satisfactory state of affairs in that Sylvan Town.

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

The Doctor's Endorsement.

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio, sends the subjoined professional endorsement: "I have prescribed DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS in a great number of cases, and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians, who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption—cold night sweats, hectic fever, harassing coughs, etc. He commenced immediately to get better, and was soon restored to his usual health. I found DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds."

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.
25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD IS

a disease of the mucous membrane. It generally originates in the nasal passages and maintains its triumphs in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and loathsome symptoms.

HAY-FEVER Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease, and can be depended upon.
50 cents at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
The Great Blood Purifier,

For the cure of Chronic Disease, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcerous Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Consumption. For the cure of

SKIN DISEASES,
Eruptions of the Face and Body, Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Ulcers,

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent excels all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, or mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the Great Pain Remedy.

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In every land is subject to
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THEIR PARENTS TO
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Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
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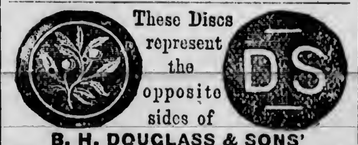

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the throat, lungs, bronchial tubes and heart. The Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and lingering cough which in company with Consumption is so miserable and fatal. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though pronounced incurable.

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1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.
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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
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Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in not to two weeks.
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Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their natural supply, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We have constantly cured cases of long standing—cases that have been given up and pronounced incurable—after using from three to five bottles, and the patient in the meantime unable to leave bed, sometimes for days and weeks at a time. Give age and history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and drained of water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Ironton.

The sleighing is good. Wood is coming in fast in the yard of the Pine Lake Iron Co. Their kilns are about full.

The Pine Lake Lumber Co. has a large pile of logs on the beach. They had a scaler here two weeks but he leaves to-day.

There was no preaching last Sunday at the church. The minister failed to put in his appearance; but Bro. Bird supplied the pulpit.

There will be a meeting at the school house at Ironton, Wednesday evening, Jan. 26 for the purpose of organizing a liberal society. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Our prominent young druggist succeeded in getting to Charlevoix last Saturday night to see his "best girl." He has worn a smile on his face ever since.

The society Willing Workers now meet in one of the rooms of the hotel every Saturday afternoon, to work.

Mrs. Walter Manney left for Lincoln, Neb., to visit friends. She will remain about three months.

Al. F. Draper and A. R. Upright passed through town to-day on their way to East Jordan.

Prof. Howe's singing school is under quite a headway.

Two years ago Geo. Robb was a well-to-do farmer; to-day, a broken down old man. He is making arrangements to go to the soldiers' home in Grand Rapids, having lost all of his property through domestic difficulties and bad management. Mr. Robb was shot through the head in the war and at times his mind seemed clouded.

Wm. Holland who was badly hurt by a falling tree on the 7th inst, is still very low for he was injured internally.

Rev. Mr. Parmenter addressed the G. A. R. boys and their friends Friday evening. Saturday evening, the 23d, they meet again to further consider establishing a post in Ironton.

Pine Lake and South Arm are navigable (to stage coaches) in all directions. Mercury high, sleighing good, and barometer indications for fair weather.

Because of a misnnderstanding, Rev. C. F. VanAuken's appointment for Sunday afternoon was not filled. It seems he invited Rev. Mr. Strang to fill his appointments, meaning Charlevoix and Ironton, while he was absent in Reed City. Mr. Strang believed he was filling all appointments by preaching in Charlevoix. We must ask our minister to be a little more explicit in the future. Mr. Strang will be with us next Sunday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., if Mr. VanAuken does not return as he expected.

Clarion.

Weather warm and plenty of snow.

The Clarion literary society has been reorganized, and will have literary exercises every Friday evening hereafter.

The bowl factory of A. K. Smith & Co. has received 6,000 blocks within the past six weeks. They have also contracted for a large number to be delivered on the banks of Bear Lake. These they will try to bring to the factory during the summer in boats. This will enable them to run at full capacity winter and summer.

Blood Bros.' mill and factory, now completed, is one of the largest in northrern Michigan. They will em ploy about 25 men.

Johnson's mill is also running steadily and is sawing some of the finest basswood we ever saw.

Clarion is to have a new M. E. church in the near future. Mr. L. Babcock, with his characteristic liberality, has donated a lot for the same. The trustees are gentlemen of push and vigor, who never fail, hence we think the church an assured fact.

A. K. Smith says that it is all he can do to furnish himself with rubbers.

Clarion boasts of a good hotel and four first class boarding houses, all with high sounding names.

Some sickness at present, but not very severe.

Mrs. Wm. Johnson is quite sick.

Not a death in Melrose township the past year.

W. C. Niles has bought a saw mill from parties at Boyne Falls, and will move it to this township.

A. A. Foote has returned from southern Michigan, bringing with him a fine team.

Our cemetery has been surveyed and platted, and it is a credit to our place.

The boys enjoyed a chicken roast last Saturday night,—so we are informed,—and several chicken roosts suffered in consequence thereof. They made a raid up to uncle John Vansaw's about 1 o'clock, but the good old man happened to be sitting near a window reading his Bible, and espied them, and the way he laid aside the good book and dispersed that crowd was a caution.

J. R. Huss contemplates a visit to Indiana this week.

Charles Vansaw and Melissa Gokee married last week.

Elevators at Detroit are com filled with wheat, so that grain is greatly retarded for want room.

Marion.

Rev. J. T. Iddings preached at Black's school house last Monday evening.

Mr. James Adams is getting out timber for a large barn.

Mr. John Ward is improving in health.

Mr. Wm. Black, our school inspector, has lately been visiting the schools in his district.

Farmers around here are, for the most part, very busy hauling logs, of which the Pine Lake Co. get nearly all. Wood is not moving very freely this winter.

There is now and then a surprise party out here to break the stillness of the otherwise monotonous evenings.

We now have an established road on the section line direct from the county road to Johnson's school house.

The firm of McIntosh & Lynde are running their mill every day. They have a new Emerson & Smith planer toothed saw which works to perfection. The mill has a stock of 150 M now, which they intend to increase to 400 M before spring. The above firm are getting out timber for a barn to be built on the Upright place.

One of our young men was chased by a wildcat recently while returning home from a visit to his best girl. That is his story but some are inclined to think there is another fellow who might have made the mill man think there was more than one "wild cat" around. At any rate rumor saith said mill man's hair was standing straight on end when he arrived home.

Burgess.

The timber business is just booming.

15 teams are busy hauling logs into Whitford & Crane's mill.

E. M. Clark is taking all the timber of the Sam Oney place.

J. J. Bennet has bought 160 acres of timbered land just south of Lewis' farm and has a large force of men and teams getting out logs on it.

The friends of Mrs. C. Whitford will be sorry to learn that she is quite sick. Dr. Lewis is attending her.

J. A. Bacot has entirely regained his health, and proposes to take an active part in our township affairs the coming spring. He is one of our heaviest tax payers.

Every taxpayer in Hayes should consider every item on his tax receipt and see where his money has gone to.

Miscellaneous.

Cadillac is to have a new roller process flouring mill.

Boston has caught the tobogganing craze. It has a club of 200.

Tobogganning on the part of females is interdicted by catholocism.

The new salt well at Manistique is 1,600 feet deep and still going down.

Big Rapids folks are making arrangements for a fourth of July celebration.

The recent poultry exhibition in Battle Creek, is the largest ever held in Michign.

Judge Fallas was called away yesterday by the illness of his father.—Cadillac Democrat.

R. Rigg, of Petoskey, has bought the flouring mill at Baldwin and will remove to that place.

The discovery of potter's clay in Lake county, has created considerable excitement there

The Cadillac Democrat claims to have the largest circulation of any paper in Wexford county.

Theodore York, of Cheboygan, committed suicide a few days ago. The jury's verdict was temporary insanity.

Kalamazoo has shipped 200,000 tons of celery during the last six months, bringing the growers from $300 to $500 per acre.

John B. Gough is again on the platform for temperance, after a three months vacation trying to become accustomed to a new set of teeth.

The ostrich farm at Los Angeles, Cal., is proving a grand success. $6,000 worth of feathers have been sold from the 21 birds during the last 7 months.

Cadillac village schools are so crowded as to make evening sessions necessary to accommodate some of the classes. Why not build more houses and hire more teachers?

It is estimated that the lumber left on the dock at Muskegon when navigation closed will not exceed 100,000,000 feet as compared to 250,000,000 feet at the close last year.

The rise of themometer saved the city of Cleveland from a water famine. Three out of four of the pipes by which the city is supplied from the lake, were frozen up for three days.

The officers of the U. S. senate have forwarded to Mrs. Hendricks the inkstand used by her husband in his private room at Washington. It is a massive unique work of art worth $300.

Can't fool Cadillac any more with the yarn that the mysterious light seen in southwest just after sunset is a reflection of the Chicago electric sun. She is rejoiced to know that it is from the planet Venus. An enterprising citizen climbed a tree and discovered the fact.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

It is reported that Joseph Bushy is soon to receive a pension with back pay amounting to $1,728. We think this is the proper treatment Uncle Joe should receive at the hands of Uncle Sam.

For appreciation of the necessities of small boys the school board of Kalkaska takes the ribbon. Under its direction an artificial hill has been built on the school ground for coasting purposes.

The heirs of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., have 175,000 acres of military road lands in the upper peninsula. Upon this tract it is reported that there are 500,000,000 feet of pine, besides iron, copper, and silver mines.

Statistics show that during the year 1885, there were 1,808 murders and 978 suicides, committed in the United States; and yet our per cent of murders and suicides, considering our population, is much lower than in any foreign country.

A new industry has been begun in the Ionia House of Correction this fall. Sixteen knitting machines have been placed in the tailor shop and when the boys get used to working them there will be fifty dozen pairs of socks turned out daily.

Mr. Sly, manager of the Petoskey Lime Co,, has invented a new hard finish and will engage in the manufacture of the same at the corner of Fulton and Ionia streets under the style of the Combination Hard Finish Co.—Michigan Tradesman.

Suspense is agonizing! The editor of the Kalkaska Leader, after hanging from a nail over the eaves of his house by the "basement of his pantaloons for what seemed like half a century," thinks chimney sweeping should be done only by professionals.

Montgomery Thorpe, father of Col. T. J. Thorpe, died last week at Cadillac, at the ripe old age of 93. Mr. Thorpe was one of the pioneers of Wexford county, and built the first log house ever erected there, a structure that still stands.—Kalkaska Leader.

Jackson city shows a building record for 1885 of $501,660 including $45,000 improvements on the state prisons, and challenges the state to show equal prosperity in a city of equal size. Kalamazoo accepts the challenge and foots up $526,950. Both are good records.

Kalkaska county appears to be very unfortunate in its selection of town treasurers. Nearly every year some one of them skips out with the funds. This year it is a Mr. Smith, treasurer of the town of Glade, who is reported missing with three thousand dollars of the people's money.—Traverse Eagle.

A satisfactory item in the commercial reports of the past year is furnished in the statement that while the failures of the year were only 3 per cent less than in 1884, the liabilities show a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. This is an unmistakable indication of a revival of business prosperity.

Traverse City is very much elated over the electric light recently put into the northern asylum located there. The wiring was a difficult job as the work was not begun until the building was nearly finished; but the skill of Mr. Bateman overcame all difficulties. The building required 132,500 feet of wire.

E. A. Stowe, of the Grand Rapids Tradesman, has formed a partnership with W. N. Fuller, wood engraver, and job printer, and has established a job printing business in connection with the Tradesman. Fuller's reputation as an engraver is such as to give the new firm the inside track for commercial printing.

"During the last cold snap, a great change has resulted in the lumbering regions of northern Michigan," said a prominent lumber merchant recently. "Should this cold weather continue with the present fall of snow up north, there need be no apprehension as to all of the logs reaching the streams. The output will more likely exceed that of last winter. Reports from across the lake are that the late storm gave the lumbermen all the 'beautiful' they want, and in some localities a little more so. The prospects in general are decidedly bright, and a rise in price is looked for in the spring."—Ex.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Cronter. 2

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Hayes, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th day of October, A. D. 1885, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, (the mare is about eight years old,) with one horse colt, light sorrel color, white spot in forehead, colt about six months old, strayed upon my inclosed land thereupon, and that I reside in the said township of Hayes.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1885

J. J. BENNETT.

The above notice was filed in township clerk's office November 4th, A. D. 1885, and copy sent to county clerk November 5th, A. D. 1885.

A. W. CHEW, Township Clerk,
Hayes Township, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 126y1

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, **on Friday, the 2d day of April next,** at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of John A. Bacot, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Susan Walker, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I did on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1885, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest, of the said Susan Walker, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, all that certain piece and parcel of land described as follows, to wit: The n w ¼ of the s e ¼ of sec. 25, town 34, north range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the village of East Jordan, in said Charlevoix county, that being the place of holding the circuit court of the said county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1886.

HARRISON BERDAN, Sheriff.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 161tf

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 126y1

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Manceloua	.....	.....	6 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelonn	.....	10 06	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 47	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 20
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 08	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DE LAND & CO'S

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SALERATUS

SODA

For Baking Purposes.

Best in the World.

Sold by Upright & Emrey.

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Wagar Bros.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your 60 as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

$100 REWARD

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Every Ounce of Adulteration

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U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

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For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5.00 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine.

FREE—We have for distribution a number of copies of the annual report of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1883, which may be had by subscribers of the JOURNAL on application at this office.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 21, 1886.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Those Wild Beasts.

In the Witness of the 24th inst., "A. R. C.," in treating of "The Great Setback," quotes this sentence: "I am too good a temperance man to be a prohibitionist." This brings to my mind a modern fable, which I beg leave to present to the public through the columns of your paper. It runs something in this way: A man was standing by a large pump, with one hand on the handle and the other grasping a scoop; beneath the spout of the pump was a roomy tub; near that two casks, one bearing a chemical inscription, and the other marked very plainly "Chalk." The man is supposed be a city milkman who is preparing his morning's supply of fresh milk. Suddenly he is seen to drop the scoop in a fright and rush to the house crying, "Mary! come quick bring the gun, there are two wild beasts coming into the yard." Mary, who is possessed of all the curiosity common to her sex, will not bring the gun until she sees the brutes. She runs to the window and looks down the lane. Now, by virtue of reduced rates, Mary has been to the country and had an opportunity to study into the mysteries of the animal kingdom. At the sight of the beasts she sent forth a peal of laughter. "Why, John, you dance, that only a cow and a calf." Here the story ends, and be it said to the credit of the milkman that it is a fable only. Now for the application. In christian circles there are a great many men who are playing the role of the city milkman. They have been temperance men all their lives, but are alarmed when they see a prohibition cow followed by a smaller beast of the same species, the third party calf, coming into the field and on to the platform, and they cry "Shoot the brutes." It often happens that they will become reconciled to the cow, but not to the calf. Oh, no! it must be put to death at once, while it is still young. They can never tolerate it, and why? Simply because it is too spry for them. Just as sure as they are having a good time at a temperance meeting, a some one by chance says "local option" or "legal suasion," that awful calf is up jumping around, flinging hind heels in the face of the persons present, and if there is a local politician in the house the frisky young thing is sure to tread on his corns, which, by the way, is the tenderest portion of the politician's make-up, his heart not excepted. The christian who is not a temperance man whose principles have not enough backbone in them to stand a little politics is no good. What we want is earnest, sincere men for an honest work. Rather let us nourish the prohibition calf by our votes to a full grown cow, and then we will sweep the land clean of the greatest curse that ever rested upon it. May God hasten the day when every honest man will come out on the side of right and dare to vote for "God, home, and native land!" The temperance work as one man, is the power that is rapidly scattering the darkness of high license ($5:00 per year) to make way for absolute prohibition.—Selected.

Mr. Tilden's letter to Speaker Carlisle contains a sentence worth special notice. It is to the effect that to reduce the revenue to make whiskey cheaper to the consumer and leave our coast defences unprotected, is a solecism. Most true. Yet the whiskey ring is mighty, and a foreign war seems far off. Whiskey is not the only foe of coast defenses, but of home defenses. It is an enemy already here, more deadly than any foreign power. For the government to do anything to make whiskey cheaper or more accessible to the consumer is a solecism.—Christian Advocate.

Doubtless some sentimentalist will arise to say "the poor fellow was drunk and did not know what he was doing," and by such sympathy attempt to steal from the halter the neck of Tom King, who spent his hours of Christmas festivities beating his wife to death. The time is coming when "he was drunk" will be a crime, and punishable. "The poor drunkard", has too long been the recipient of sympathy instead of punishment.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The total cost of the liquor drank is $557,500,000 per year, and the average expense per head of our entire population would be ten dollars. Last year $316,000,000 worth of beer was consumed, and there was more money sunk in spirits by $346,000,000 than was paid for boots, shoes and cotton goods. The amount expended on drink yearly would sustain six million people.—Chicago Times.

A citizen of Lynn, Mass., has donated $90,000 for the enforcement of the laws against liquor selling, and the trustees of the fund are now prosecuting violators of the law.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 21, 1886.

A Faithful Executive.

On Christmas, 1884, a letter from President Cleveland was made public in which he expressed the determination to carry out in good faith the civil service law, and beyond that to do what might lie in his power to abolish the spoils system, to curb and discourage the strife for patronage and place, to establish and maintain a non-partizan civil service, and to base appointments to office on character and fitness rather than upon "persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations."

A little over one year has elapsed since that letter was indited, and ten months of that time has been passed by Mr. Cleveland in the highest office within the gift of the people. We find in a recent issue of the New York Herald some interesting information as to how the promises above referred to have been carried out. "There are," the Herald states, "over four thousand places to which the president can appoint only with the advice and consent of the senate. Of these four thousand places, all filled by republicans when he came in, he has "suspended" only six hundred and forty-three to put new men in their places. That is to say, of four thousand he has made only six hundred and forty-three removals." There are 49,500 fourth class postoffices, all non presidential appointments, and of these only about 7,000 have been changed under ten months of democratic administration. Under previous republican administrations not a single democrat ever held one of these offices, a fact which effectually disposes of the charge that President Cleveland has been engaged in making a "clean sweep," that he has spent the last ten months mostly in removing republicans and filling their places with democrats. In corroboration of this view the Herald says:

> By his cautious and conservative course the president has not only avoided a mischievous and dangerous disturbance of the public peace, but he has, as republican partisans confess, coerced the great number of office-holders whom he has not removed to cease to be what in his letter he rightly called "offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management." A republican senator recently confessed this in Washington, saying:
>
> Compared him, he has completely demoralized the republicans in my state, and has broken up our organization by retaining in office some of the most active politicians we have. Of course, they want to hang on as long as they can, and have therefore, been afraid to do anything to help lest they might be removed for offensive partisanship. Our state committee sent out letters to all of the men who have usually looked after the canvass, and of the seventeen hundred to whom they were addressed only about six hundred replied, and some of those merely stated that they were unable to furnish the information desired, because their entire time was required by their official duties. We never received such an excuse before, and a similar circular sent out a year previous to the same men was responded to almost unanimously. I wish the president would dismiss every blessed republican now holding office in my state. Then we would have five or six hundred more active party workers than we have now.

It is true that many good democrats who adhere to the principle that the offices should all be filled with men in political sympathy with the administration, oppose this policy of the president and are as disposed to criticise him for "going too slow." Yet it must in the face of the figures as to appointments herein presented, be admitted that Mr. Cleveland has been thoroughly consistent, that he has been faithful to the pledges made before and since his election, and that his course has redeemed the people of both parties, in a large measure, from the bondage of political bosses. However much democrats may differ with the president as to his policy it cannot be truthfully charged that he has proved recreant to the policy he pursued while governor of New York, and which he outlined when he consented to accept a higher position. That policy contributed largely to his nomination and election, and those who expected him to depart from it have evidently mistaken the temper of the man.—Saginaw Courier.

Is is earnestly to be hoped that Michigan's representatives in both branches of congress will exert themselves strenuously during the present session to procure favorable action in relation to the improvments of the Great Lake water route, for which appropriations will be required. The growth of our lake commerce in the past few years has been enormous, and the general government can hardly do too much in the direction of rendering navigation cheaper and safer on the chain of lakes composing this magnificent water-way. If congress appreciates the national character of the work to be provided for by appropriation, it is hardly conceivable that it will deal with the matter in a niggardly spirit. To enlighten their colleagues on this point should be regarded as a sacred duty by our representatives and senators, who can in no other way render their constituents so great a service as by procuring the action desired on the bills providing for the improvement of the lake route.—Mining Journal.

$200 per annum is the common rink license in Dakota. the same as saloons.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District. East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. HARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. C. P. VAN ATKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.
J. T. INGOLDS, pastor.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

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W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. DARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R. Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows hall.

I. O. O. F. Round Lake Lodge No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M. Resort Tent, No. 138, meets second Thursday every month, at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon in Barnard school house.

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon. Hall over postoffice.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
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COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor,

Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,

THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.

East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,

A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.

Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

GET THE BEST

If your neighbors want a clean, handsome, weekly newspaper, giving all the latest and most complete news from all parts of the county, have them send 25 cents for this paper two months, 50 cents for four months, 75 cents for six months, $1.50 per year. Address

The Charlevoix Journal,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR and NOT from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

Price 40 Cents per Pound

Manufactured and Sold only by

Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

New Goods!

I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of

MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.

Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.

Dress-Making Done to Order.
MISS L. SPAULDING.

DAILY STAGE
BETWEEN
Boyne City and Charlevoix.

LEAVE BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
LEAVE CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.

W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the Southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HEATH & FRANCIS,

Builders and Jobbers,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.

J. R. & J. S. DIXON,

DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.

Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins

A SPECIALTY. 118

MRS. JOSIE DART,

Is prepared to do

Dressmaking

In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. J. E. Carter, five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antrim St.
MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

FIRE! FIRE!!

Avoid all danger by keeping your chimneys clean.

HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.

Will do the work promptly, carefully, and successfully, without dirt or litter on the floors. Get it done before the spring winds. Orders by postal card receive prompt attention.
HORTON & MAYNE, Charlevoix, Mich.

DO YOU OWE
THE
CHARLEVOIX MANUFACTURING CO.

If so, and your account is due, or past due, an immediate settlement will save trouble and expense.

As the Directors have ordered all out standing accounts collected. Mr. See may be found at Stockman & Iddings' store for the purpose of making settlements.

By Order of the Directors.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. V. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthol'mew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, R. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

A Still Day in Autumn.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary,
In the soft light of an autumnal day,
When summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty fades away.

How through each loved, familiar path she lingers,
Serenely smiling through the golden mist,
Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers,
Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst.

Kindling the fitful stars of the hazel, shining
To light the gloom of Autumn's moldering buds;
With hoary plumes the clematis entwining,
Where o'er the rock her withered garland falls.

Warm lights are on the sleepy uplands, waning
Beneath soft clouds, along the horizon rolled,
Till the slant sunbeams, through their fringes gaining,
Bathe all the hills in melancholy gold.

The moist winds breathe of crisped leaves and flowers
In the damp hollows of the woodland sown,
Mingling the freshness of autumnal showers
With spicy airs from cedar aligys blown.

Beside the brook, and on the numbered meadow
Where yellow fern-tufts deck the faded ground,
With folded lids beneath their palmy shadow,
The gentian nods, in dewy slumbers bound.

Upon these soft fringed lids the bee sits broading,
Like a fond lover forth to pay farewell;
Or with shut wings through silken folds intruding,
Creeps near her heart, his drowsy tale to tell.

The little birds are in the bushes busy
Flitting necessary along from spray to spray,
Storing as seed want or ungrown but tiny
Seeds in their purest wings and softly glides away.

The scentless flowers, in the warm sunlight dreaming
Forget to breathe their fullness of delight;
And where in the trance of woods soft airs are teeming
Still as the swoon of the Summer night.

So, in my heart, sweet, unworded feeling
Stirs, like the wind upon the yellow shield,
Through all these quiet matters stealing,
Yet finds no words its tender grace to tell.

—Sarah Helen Whitman.

JACKSON AND BOONE.

This quaint little town, nestling among the hills of east Tennessee, is the oldest in the state and was once, says a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Jonesboro, Tenn., the seat of the territorial government. It was settled in 1779, and is now the county seat of Washington county, which was then a part of North Carolina, and extended as far west as the Mississippi river. In the logs of an old stable, still standing in the middle of the town, is to be seen a remnant of the old court-house in which, during the first years of the present century, Andrew Jackson sat as presiding judge, and other less noted celebrities appeared as counsel for the enterprising pioneers. The present temple of justice is more pretentious, but some of the first records of the county are still preserved in it. In looking over the musty volumes to-day, a *Tribune* correspondent came upon the following remarkable record, which is reproduced word for word. The docket from which it is taken extended from Feb. 15, 1788, to Feb. 28, 1798, the date of this particular case being Feb. 22, 1890. It shows with what great severity horse-thieves were treated by the intrepid pioneers:

State of North Carolina } Washington County } The jury are agreed } We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty of horse-stealing.
John Wilson & Jas. Fagan, Esqrs., Coroners.

Being called to the bar and asked what they had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, say nothing.

It is therefore ordered that the said John Wilson and James Fagan be conducted to the public stocks for the space of one hour, that each of them have both his ears nailed to the pillory and severed from their heads. That they receive at the public whipping-post thirty-nine lashes upon their bare backs, well laid on, and that each of them be thereupon bound to their good behavior, and that the sheriff of Washington county put this sentence into execution between the hours of 12 and 4 this afternoon.

Along the margin of the docket is significantly written: "Sentence executed." Such lawbreakers were always obnoxious to Tennesseeans and less than twenty years ago horse-stealing was a capital offense in this state. The same dockets in later years bear the bold signature of Andrew Jackson, presiding judge, in more places than one. In the latter part of the past century he was admitted to the practice of the law in Washington county, and a few years later he was elevated to judgeship. The memory of "Old Hickory" is still green in the minds of the older residents of Jonesboro, and they delight to narrate reminiscences of the intrepid warrior.

A tradition showing at the same time the remarkable courage and true democracy of the man is as follows: Russell Bean, probably the first white child born in what is now the state of Tennessee, grew up to be a great Indian-fighter and a very desperate man. Along in 1802 he made a protracted excursion into the Indian country, and returning found a new occupant of the cradle at his hreside, which the length of his absence led him to believe had no claims on his paternity. The discovery naturally incensed him and in a fit of anger he brutally cut off the child's ears, remarking, as he did so: "I want to be able to distinguish the brat from my legitimate children." This barbarity greatly incensed sober-minded people of the new settlement, and when court assembled an indictment was found against him for maiming the child. Bean defied the sheriff, and, proclaiming that he would never be taken alive, intrenched himself among the chinquapin bushes on Greene hill, which rises at the south of the town. He was well armed, and the sheriff and his posse were afraid to attempt his capture, although they had him entirely surrounded. That officer, not wanting to kill Bean and much less to sacrifice any of his own men, repaired to the court room, where Judge Jackson was presiding, for instructions. The facts having been reported to him, Jackson said: "Enforce the law. Bring in your man, either dead or alive. If you have not men enough to do it, summon them. Summon anybody and everybody; summon the court if necessary."

"In that case, judge," said the sheriff, "I will summon you."

"All right," replied Jackson; "I think we can bring him. You need not summon any more."

Having adjourned the court and secured his pistols, he strode rapidly up the hill, and was soon confronting the desperado single-handed. That worthy discreetly surrendered, admitting afterward that he "saw shoot in Jackson's eye." As the story goes, the prisoner, who that morning had boasted that he was "a stallion that no one could ride," was taken down the hill and secured under a wagon-bed upon which a huge stone was with difficulty placed. In the morning he crawled out from his restricted prison house and was taken before the judge. The memory of the oldest inhabitant fails to recall what punishment Bean was made to suffer, and no record remains.

Six miles from Jonesboro, on what is called Boone creek, stands a huge beech tree, in the bark of which is still legible the inscription:

D. Boone killed bear on a tree;

and under this is a date not legible, but supposed to be 1770. Daniel Boone, who hunted through this country previous to the first settlement, was a warm personal friend of Col. John Sevier, the famous "Nolichucky Jack," who was the first governor of the state of Frankland, or the present state of Tennessee. Gov. Sevier's mansion, built of logs, with portholes for defense during Indian attacks, still stands a few miles from this historic town.

A Prairie Dog Village.

Staying over night and the next day at Rawlins, I made the sixty miles to Fort Fred Steele next morning before breakfast, there being a very good road between the two places. This fort stands on the west bank of the North Platte river, and a few miles west at the river I rode through the first prairie dog town encountered in crossing the continent from the west, though I shall see plenty of these interesting little fellows during the next 500 miles. These animals sit near their holes and excitedly bark at whatever goes past. Never before have they had an opportunity to bark at a bicycle, and they seem to be making the most of their opportunity. I see at this village none of the small speckled owls, which, with the rattlesnakes, make themselves so much at home in the prairie dogs' comfortable quarters, but I see them farther east. These three strangely assorted companions may have warm affections toward each other; but I am inclined to think the great bond of sympathy that binds them together is the tender regard entertained by the owl and rattlesnake for the nice, tender young prairie pups that come at intervals to increase the joys and cares of the elder animals. I am now getting on to the famous Laramie plains, and Elk mountain looms up not over ten miles to the south—a solid, tow ring mass of black rocks and dark pine forests, that stands out bold and distinct from the surrounding mountain chain as though conscious of its own strength and superiority. A snow storm is raging on its upper slopes, obscuring that portion of the mountain; but the dark forest-clad slopes near the base are in plain view, and also the rugged peak which elevates its white-crowned head above the storm, and reposes peacefully in the bright sunlight in striking contrast to the warring elements lower down. I have heard old hunters assert that this famous "landmark of the Rockies" is hollow, and that they have heard wolves howling inside the mountain; but one of these old hunters see and hear strange things.—*Outing.*

Winter Evening Reading.

It is a delightful way to pass the long Winter evenings, when the children are old enough for it, for the family to take up the plays of Shakspeare, assigning the various parts to different members of the family. If your own circle be not sufficiently large, call in your neighbors. Let the young people be made to read correctly, intelligently and well; thus you are able to accomplish several things. An ease of manner in reading is acquired, a correct ear, a knowledge of the best use of words, and naturally follows a love of the highest literature. Then when it becomes possible for the children to see some one of these familiar plays on the stage, take them yourselves. Thus they will easily see that the theater is to you a place where something good may be seen and heard; possibly you may be able to form so correct a taste in early life as to preclude all desire for inferior actors and plays. Set your intellectual standard high and try to keep yourselves in sympathy with the children in every way, and they will have no desire to conceal anything; the book, the amusement, the friend, will be all the more enjoyable because of the presence of the father and mother into their inner life.—*Mrs. Ellen Bass Moore, in "Good Housekeeping."*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE HOAR Presidential bill passed the House of Representatives on the 15th inst., by a vote of 183 to 77, precisely as it came from the Senate. Following are the provisions of the bill: "In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury; or if there be none; or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of War; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Attorney General; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Postmaster General; or, if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy; or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed, or a President shall be elected: *Provided*, that whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting. SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to ascribe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and with the consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively. Section 3. That Sections 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed." There was no session of the Senate on the 15th. At a caucus of Republican Senators it was decided to call upon the President for papers throwing light upon causes of removals or appointments. The position was assumed that the Senate has a right to these papers, and from them should judge what course to take in the matter of confirmations.

THE judicial salary bill, giving United States Judges $5,000 a year, and prohibiting them from appointing their relatives to office in their courts, passed the Senate Jan. 18. Mr. Cullom submitted a bill regulating interstate commerce, which provides for the appointment of five commissioners. Mr. Frye offered a resolution to provide for a commission to settle the fisheries question. This led to a sharp debate, in the course of which Messrs. Frye, Edmunds, Hoar, and Dawes attacked President Cleveland for extending the Canadian fisheries treaty. Mr. Morgan defended the President. Mr. Ingalls presented a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to state what proportion of the bonds lately called in is held by national banks as a basis for circulation. Mr. Eustis addressed the Senate on the silver question. The President, he said, had told Congress that there was not enough silver now in circulation to cause any uneasiness; that the whole amount now coined might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension, but that it was the "ceaseless stream that threatened to overflow," etc. From this it was to be understood that the silver dollar is an honest dollar when absorbed by the people, but dishonest when offered to the bondholders. The results of the Congressional policy of coinage had never been fully tested according to its true intent and spirit because the executive department had, in its practice, manifested an unfriendliness to that policy, and, by partiality and discrimination, had retarded it. If that department had not discriminated in favor of the bondholders as against the people, its representations as to finance would have been entitled to more respect. In conclusion Mr. Eustis said: "If this disloyal practice of incivism by the executive department in declaring war against silver coin, which is a coin of the Government, in belittling its usefulness, in depreciating its existence, and in inviting others to believe that it is a deformed offspring of legislative imbecility, is to continue, than some of the evils that have been predicted may come to pass; but those evils will not be attributable to any vice in our financial system, but to the practice and assertions of the executive department in dishonoring and discrediting the coin which it is their duty to sustain by all the influence and power of their official authority." In the House of Representatives, bills were introduced for the resurvey of the Bay of San Francisco, to provide for the inspection of live stock and hog products, to abolish the Fort Wallace military reservation in Kansas, to pension the only surviving granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, to confer on Lieut. Green the rank of colonel, for the admission of Montana as a State, and for the erection of an Indian school building at Carson, Nevada. Mr. Wadsworth offered a resolution declaring that President Cleveland has faithfully endeavored to maintain the equality of gold, silver, and paper dollars.

THE Senate, after considerable debate, adopted a resolution on the 19th inst. extending the privileges of the floor to Mr. Moody, of Dakota. A joint resolution was passed to appoint Gen. John F. Hartranft a manager of the National Soldiers' Home in place of Gen. McClellan. A resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the details of each purchase of silver bullion for coinage since last July. Mr. Teller argued against a gold standard, and Mr. Morrill gave notice of his intention to speak on the subject of silver. Speaker Carlisle laid before the House of Representatives a letter from the Chief of Engineers, asking for an appropriation of $50,000 for surveys on the Mississippi River. Bills were reported back for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange Building in New York, to place Fitz John Porter on the retired list as a Colonel, and to increase the pensions of widows from $8 to $12 per month. A resolution was adopted accepting the statue of James A. Garfield presented by the State of Ohio. A bill was passed appropriating $12,000 for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes in Montana.

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of the Treasury to forward all papers relating to the contract to put an additional story on the Post-office at Peoria, Ill., including a protest against the work being performed by convict labor, was agreed to by the Senate on the 20th. The discussion of Mr. Beck's silver resolution was then resumed. Mr. Morrill declared that the only hostility to silver arose from what seemed to be a fixed and passionate purpose of some of its advocates to promote such an excess of silver coinage as will drive gold out of the country and leave our vast trade and commerce based upon silver only. He stated that no man proposed to demonetize the white metal; but the public seemed to forget that out of a coinage of 215,000,000 silver dollars we had only pushed 50,000,000 into circulation. Mr. Morrill denied that there had been any failure on the part of the Treasury officials to comply with the laws regarding the application of the money received from customs duties. He contended that the public faith was pledged to the payment of the bonds, both principal and interest, in gold, and that our credit would be dishonored by paying them off in silver worth 79 cents on the dollar; that a continuance of the coinage of silver meant the banishment of gold, a monetary crisis, and an indefinite issue of greenbacks or the revival of wildcat banks. Mr. Beck said that to stop coining silver money in order to make silver money more valuable was like stopping the grinding of wheat into flour in order to make wheat more valuable. The purpose was to suspend it now and never to resume coinage. He gave notice that in due time he would reply to Mr. Morrill's speech. Mr. McPherson (N. J.) expressed himself in favor of as much silver coin as would keep it on a par with gold. Mr. Beck said the people of the West had shown their confidence in silver. They had sent East 66,000,000 of gold dollars and took silver certificates for it, sustained by silver alone, until the Treasury stopped it. Mr. Teller, in whose time most of the debate had taken place, declined to vivisect any longer, and continued his remarks. He repudiated the idea implied by the gold advocates that the people whom he represented meant to scale the debt. Mr. Maxey said the bankers had been doing all they could to bring about their own predictions, and a little ring of them had been formed for the purpose of shipping a little gold. President Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of Charles J. Canda to be Assistant Treasurer at New York. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill for the purchase of the old produce exchange building in New York. Bills were reported to retire Lieutenant W. B. Randall as a Lieutenant Commander, and to authorize the voluntary retirement of naval officers who have served for thirty years or who have been conspicuous for heroism. A lively debate took place on the bill to increase the pensions of widows from $8 to $12 per month.

EASTERN.

The funeral of Miss Katherine Lee Bayard took place at Wilmington, Del. Many distinguished friends of Secretary Bayard were in attendance.

In the coke regions of Pennsylvania 2,772 ovens are idle owing to the strike, and the Hungarian laborers have assumed a threatening attitude. Strikers made an attack on the Alice mines, near Mt. Pleasant, drove off the workmen and destroyed all the movable property in sight. Police and deputies are being sent to the troubled section and bloodshed is imminent. The Hungarian women are worse than the men.

A dispatch from Philadelphia reports steel rails quiet, but firm, at $34.50 to $35.50, with inquiries for large blocks for summer delivery.

Advices from Pittsburgh, Pa., say that the strike in the coke region is assuming serious proportions. Four thousand ovens and 6,000 men are idle. The Hungarians, who constitute the majority of the strikers, are well armed, ferocious from drink, and threatening trouble. Three hundred of them visited the works at Stonerville and compelled the men working there to knock off and join their ranks. Adjutant General Guthrie has been requested to send a regiment of the State Guard to the disturbed districts, but he hesitates to comply.

WESTERN.

Glanders prevail to a dangerous extent in the neighborhood of Lisbon, Ill.

An explosion in Short & Cooley's rendering establishment, at Creston, Iowa, killed two persons and wounded four others, one of whom cannot recover.

Grades laid by the Northwestern Road at Yankton, D. T., have been torn up by employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and trouble is threatened.

About twenty masked men went to the jail at Vincennes, Ind., early Saturday morning and demanded the colored murderer, Holly Epps. They broke into the hallway and covered the Sheriff with revolvers, but after fruitless attempts to obtain the keys and batter down the door, the mob dispersed. The following morning the mob were more successful. They assaulted the jail, battered down the doors, dragged the murderer from his cell, hurried him to the outskirts of the town, and hanged him to the limb of a tree.

The Pullman Car Company has purchased or is about to consolidate the Mann Boudoir Company, as is evidenced by the acceptance of the latter's tickets and passes.

The hog plague—measles or cholera—still rages in the vicinity of Beloit, Wis. Scores die every day, and since the outbreak of the disease farmers have lost 10,000 head.

The Duluth lake-front suit, involving property worth $500,000, was decided at St. Paul against the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Duluth Railways.

The latest gas-well, developed at Findlay, Ohio, roars like Niagara Falls, and no one dares to light the flow. It is said by experts that the Murraysville well is its only rival.

SOUTHERN.

Thomas W. Keen, a member of the Virginia Legislature, fell dead in his seat after making a brief speech.

The discovery of a rich gold mine is reported from Leaky, Edwards County, Texas. The ore is said to yield from $68 to $300 per ton. Prospectors are pouring in and claims are being rapidly staked off.

Six children of Emanuel Johnson, residing in Columbia County, Arkansas, were burned to death.

WASHINGTON.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to limit the total amount of the appropriation for improving rivers and harbors to $11,000,000.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that a State has no right to tax traveling salesmen or require them to pay licenses.

The Supreme Court in the contest regarding the estate of Myra Clark Gaines has decided that the will by which the testatrix leaves all her property to her grandchildren and other relatives is the only valid one in existence.

The minority report of the House Committee on Military Affairs on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was laid before the House last week. The minority says: The only tenable ground on which the report can be sustained and finding of the court-martial reversed is that the court wickedly, corruptly, and maliciously conspired to sacrifice Porter to save Pope from the odium of defeat, and it would be a bold man who affirms that proposition. The minority argues that the bill is unconstitutional inasmuch as it is a usurpation by Congress of the functions of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. They say that if the bill does not nominate Porter to office it is an absolute nullity. If it does nominate him, it is an invasion of the executive prerogative. It is advice or law. If advice it is useless, and if law it is usurpation. If the court-martial erred, there was no appeal. The minority respected Porter for his persistence, still it could not but believe that his disobedience and inaction cast a shroud of woe over thousands at home and brought disaster to the national cause.

POLITICAL.

The President has approved the Presidential succession bill.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Campbell, of Iowa, is in Washington, and proposes contesting the election of Weaver to Congress.

In the United States Court at Keokuk Judge Love said he had received a decision from Judge Brewer to the effect that the Iowa prohibitory law was unconstitutional as applied to breweries erected before the law was passed. W. R. Vaughan, Mayor of Council Bluffs, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Mayors of Iowa, has called a convention to assemble at Des Moines, Jan. 27, of persons who believe the prohibitory law is "obnoxious, tyrannical, and unenforcible," to take action in the premises which may have the desired effect upon the Legislature.

Bills have been introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Voorhees to admit Washington and Montana Territories into the Union of States. Senator Voorhees was asked by a correspondent the other day if it was proposed on the Democratic side to make the admission of Dakota conditional on the admission of Montana, as it had been reported the Democrats were disposed to do. The Senator replied:

I can speak only for myself. I think the best arrangement we can make is to admit Dakota, Montana, and Washington together. They must all come in soon, and they might as well come in now. I do not see how we can prevent Dakota from coming in. She has a voting population of 80,000, and is certainly entitled to admission. I thought at first I should oppose the division of Dakota, but I do not see how I can. Dakota has an area of five times my own State, and South Dakota will be about as large as Ohio and Indiana. Montana has a voting population of 26,000, and is decidedly the most decorous and well-behaved youngster that has come along lately. Washington has a voting population of 40,000. There are not fifteen Congressional districts in the country with the population of Washington, and not a hundred with that of Montana. Dakota is Republican, Montana is Democratic, and I am confident she will remain so. Washington is close, and may be won by either party. If she comes into the Union by Democratic votes, under a Democratic administration, our chances in the new State will be all the better. It seems to me much the best plan to take in these three Territories at once. They are entitled to it, and practically it will be as fair and equitable an arrangement as can be made.

Hon. A. P. Gorman has been re-elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A girl named Collins, who was recently buried at Woodstock, Ontario, was found to have torn her shroud into shreds and twisted one of her arms under her head.

The visible supply of grain, according to the figures of the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 57,108,286 bushels; corn, 7,076,606 bushels.

An expedition which has returned to Winnipeg from a thorough survey of the Hudson Bay region reports that a railway can be built to Nelson River at a cost not exceeding $20,000 per mile.

Army officers at Washington who know the secret of the bitter hostility that existed between Gens. Grant and Halleck, say that when Gen. McClellan's private war papers are made public a profound sensation will be created, and the hatred of Grant for Halleck will be no longer a mystery. An officer who has seen the documents preserved by McClellan says:

On Feb. 16, 1862, Gen. Grant sent his famous "unconditional-surrender" letter to Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson. The news of the surrender had thrilled the north from one end to the other, and the name of Grant was upon all lips. Gen. Halleck, the commander in the West, was at St. Louis. He was troubled at the great renown so suddenly attained by his subordinate officer. On Feb. 18, two days after the surrender of Donelson, McClellan telegraphed to Halleck: "Where is Grant?" The same day McClellan received the following from Halleck: "In answer to your question would say Grant is somewhere in the rear of his army, drunk." What Gen. McClellan desired to ascertain was the whereabouts of Grant's forces, and whether they had moved forward from Fort Donelson. The reply of Halleck was all the more inexcusable from the fact that Grant had kept him constantly posted of his aims and plans, and on that very day had telegraphed Halleck that he proposed to go ahead on a gunboat and reconnoiter the river in the direction of Nashville.

The Illinois Central Road will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. March 1 next. The Pacific Mail Directors have decided upon a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Egypt have assumed a serious aspect, owing to Turkish intrigue. The strife is assuming a religious coloring, and it is well known that the Sultan has strong feelings on this head.

The London *Daily Telegram* says that the Government proposes to re-enact the clauses of the crime act relating to boycotting and the parts providing to impartial trials and the crushing out of terrorism in Ireland.

Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has finished his three months' term of imprisonment for connection with the Eliza Armstrong abduction case.

The publication of the letter from Prince Bismarck to the Pope, acknowledging the receipt of the decoration of the Order of Christ, has created much comment. After declaring his "lively gratitude, highest devotion, and deepest respect," the Prince signs himself "your very humble servant."

Spain has called the attention of France to movements on the latter's frontier having the appearance of an organized revolutionary demonstration against the former.

A Nihilist headquarters, containing bombs and a printing press, was discovered opposite one of the palaces in St. Petersburg.

The Pope has sent a formal letter of condolence to the Queen of Spain on the death of King Alfonso.

William Sheehan, who murdered his mother, sister, and brother to obtain possession of some property, was hanged at Cork, Ireland, last week.

The Mersey tunnel between Liverpool and Birkenhead, was formally opened by the Prince of Wales and his sons Albert and George, who passed under the river in a special train. The sum of $5,000,000 was expended on the work, which is 1,230 yards in length.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

News comes from Burlington, Montague County, Texas, of a battle between law-and-order people and a party of cowboys, in which four of the latter were slain. "Nine cowboys from the Red River section," the account runs, "bent on having a high old time." What followed is thus described by telegraph:

They began to visit the saloons, and in a few hours were crazed with whisky. They had lots of money, and kept up their carouse the entire night until daylight. During the night they amused themselves by scouring the streets and bringing every one they met into the saloons, forcing them to drink bad whisky at the point of the pistol. After carrying on in this fashion until 4 a. m. they mounted their horses, started down the principal street, firing revolvers at the windows, and shooting at every one they chanced to see. They rode around the square several times, shouting like Comanche Indians, firing promiscuously. The little town was completely terrorized, and people fled and hid, fearing they would be murdered. Deputy Sheriff Cooke, who resides in Burlington, attempted to arrest them, but they defied him, and told him to "git" at the point of the pistol. Cooke then formed a citizens' posse, determined to keep the peace even at the cost of their lives. About daylight the cowboys saw Cooke and the men gathering, and they fled, going toward Indian Territory. The officers pursued, and about four miles from Burlington overhauled the desperadoes. A regular running fight followed. The cowboys opened fire and rode furiously. The officers pursuing had fresher horses and Winchesters. They blazed into the fleeing band, and killed four of them instantly, known as Bill Winns, Lake Jackson, Buck Trimble, and Jim Hartley. Five of the cowboys' horses were killed under them. About forty-five shots were exchanged. The remainder of the gang, except one, were permitted to escape. It is calculated that the cowboys did several hundred dollars' worth of damage to various saloons and other places they visited on their wild tear. They shot all the mirrors, broke all the bottles, and cleaned out nearly every saloon in town. This is the first time in many years that any town in this vicinity has been visited by cowboys.

A dispatch from Harold, Texas, reports how another festive cowboy came to die with his boots on:

Gaines Sallard, a cowboy, who it seems has been in the habit of getting drunk and riding into the saloons and stores, came into town, and, as usual, attempted to repeat his old tricks, but was fooled. Private Y. D. Murray, of the rangers, attempted to arrest him by grabbing the bridle-reins. He requested Sallard to halt. At this Sallard leveled his Winchester rifle at the ranger, but Murray proved too quick, and shot him through the heart with a six-shooter, killing him instantly.

A colored woman and two children were burned to death in a tenement at Boonville, Missouri.

The Wisconsin lumbermen find the recent heavy snows of great benefit to their business.

Noble B. Judah and other Chicagoans have incorporated the American Press Association, with a capital of $300,000, to collect and distribute news.

At Terre Haute, Ind., two men were killed and several injured by the explosion of a boiler in a distillery.

Excitement at Vandalia, Mo., in regard to the presence of mad dogs led to the shooting of thirty-seven animals by their owners in the public square.

It is reported that many ex-soldiers possessing valuable property are quartered at the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, while poor, deserving veterans are being excluded from its sheltering precincts, owing to its crowded condition.

An explosion occurred in the Oriel coal mine, at Newburg, W. Va., resulting in the imprisonment of forty-five persons in the shaft. The first dispatches report that it is feared most, if not all, the imprisoned miners are dead.

The Duke of Abercorn characterizes the Irish problem as "the one cloud which hangs over the empire and casts its shadows on Tories and Liberals alike."

Three of the men who robbed the residence of Sir Frederick Graham, at Carlisle, England, and murdered Police Constable Byrnes have been sentenced to death.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate on the 21st to enable the people of Dakota to form a State Government, and to prevent the demonetization of American coin by making contracts for gold payments void. Mr. Edmunds' electoral count bill was discussed. The House spent the day in discussing the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.93	@ .95
No. 2 Red	.88	@ .89½
CORN—No. 2	.50	@ .51
OATS—White	.39	@ .43
PORK—Mess	10.50	@11.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .11
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.19	@ .20
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.60	@ .65
PORK—Mess	10.75	@11.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .58
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@11.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.88	@ .88½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .33½
OATS—Mixed	.31	@ .31½
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@11.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89	@ .91
CORN—No. 3	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .33
PORK—Mess	10.75	@11.25
LIVE HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92
CORN—New	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	2.50	@ 3.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.96	@ .97
CORN—Yellow	.41	@ .43
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Teller, Whose State Produces Considerable Silver, Talks About Coinage.

Treasurer Jordan's System of Book-keeping Criticised—A Plea for Fair Dealing.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, offered a resolution in the United States Senate, Jan. 18, which, without debate, was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of silver bullion had been purchased for coinage in each year since July 1, 1878, in what market the same had been purchased in each case, and from whom, and the price paid; also, whether in any instance all bids had been rejected, and if so, for what reason, and in what money or currency the payment for such silver bullion had been made. Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate on the silver question. His remarks were supported by many figures. The following is a fair abstract:

Money scarcity means dull times and low wages, the money-lenders suffering least from the scarcity. Gold and silver combined had been found insufficient to carry on the business of the world, and all nations had resorted to paper currency based on those metals. From this it was plain that gold alone would not suffice. He showed that the bondholders and capitalists were opposed to the people in this struggle. The creditor class wanted silver demonetized because of the consequent enormous increase in the purchasing power of gold. He presented figures showing that when the silver coinage act passed there was $193,000,000 in gold in the United States, and now there is $623,000,000—an addition of gold at the rate of $20,000,000 a year in the face of the cry that we would lose all our gold, would lose our national credit, and would be unable to sell our bonds. The Bank of England was fast losing its coin and bullion. In the last six months it had lost $38,000,000 of it, and in the same time had lost $18,000,000 of its deposits. Was it not extraordinary, if our financial policy was so unwise, and that of England so wise, that we had accumulated so large an amount of gold while England was losing her gold? The whole condition of our country, Mr. Teller continued, was an eloquent denial of the truth of the predictions and complaints of the enemies of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage would be equivalent to the addition of $300,000,000 to the national debt. It would add from 20 to 30 per cent. to every dollar of debt in the land—an amount almost too great for computation. The creditor class demanded suspension of the coinage, which was practically a stoppage of it, and also that we pay in gold the $346,000,000 of national-bank notes and withdraw them from circulation. The next move would be to take from the silver dollars already coined their legal tender value, thus effecting a reduction amounting altogether to $562,000,000 in the circulating medium—over one-third of our whole circulation. Then, with $40,000,000 of balance locked up in the Treasury, as now, the business of the country would be left to be done with about one-third of our present stock of money. The laboring men were well aware that the great Treasury Department of our Government had passed into the control of the banks, bankers, and moneyed powers. Every scheme that could disgrace silver had had the sanction of that department, if it did not directly originate in the department. The Treasurer of the United States had even gone into a convention of fifty-four banks—a convention whose object was the depreciation of silver—and his presence among the bankers was carefully telegraphed to all corners of the earth. Another attack on silver was found in the system of book-keeping newly adopted by the Treasury Department in treating as a liability and not as an asset the $100,000,000 of revenue held in order to redeem the greenbacks. According to this idea the more money the Government had in its vaults with which to redeem its paper money, or pay its debts, the greater its liabilities. This change of book-keeping came of long experience in Wall street. It was for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the amount of available funds in the Treasury, as it would always show $100,000,000 less than was actually in the Treasury. No doubt the Treasury officials believed that the continued accumulation and retention of money in the Treasury was beneficial to the country, and that the suspension of the silver coinage would also be beneficial to the Treasury; but the trouble with the Treasury officials was that they had consulted the national banks and money loaners, and not the real business men of the country. Had our Government officers executed the laws of the land as they found them there would have been no trouble with the silver question. Mr. Teller did not demand a forced circulation of silver; he merely demanded for it an equal chance with gold. When that was done he would abide the decision of the commercial world. Let the gold advocates give to silver free coinage, as they gave it to gold and let the judgment of mankind be taken on its value as money. Do not allow Government officials to discredit it. Do not allow Government agents (the national banks) to refuse to receive it on deposit. Let all men understand that payment in it was a just and fair payment of debt within the letter and the spirit of the law, and when that was done silver would resume its place as the favorite money metal of commerce. If it were said that the special interests of Colorado warped Mr. Teller's judgment, he would reply that, although Colorado produced one-quarter of all the annual silver yield of the world, yet the question of silver coinage was one of but little more importance to Colorado than to the other States of the Union. The real question was whether the world's commerce should be conducted with all the world's stock of money or with only one-half of it. That question affected nine men in every ten in the United States. He spoke, therefore, for all who toiled in mill and field—that great host, as mighty in numbers as modest in aspiration, who constituted the strength and power of the nation; who, though forbearing and long-enduring, yet, when aroused in defense of their rights, knew how to compel their agents to respect their will.

PLEADING FOR DAKOTA.

Senator-Elect Edgerton Presents Arguments for the Admission of the Southern Half of the Territory.

[Washington Special.]

The Dakota delegation, headed by Senators Edgerton and Moody, called upon President Cleveland by appointment, and were heard upon the questions of dividing the Territory of Dakota, admitting to Statehood the southern half, and organizing the northern portion into North Dakota Territory. The President listened attentively to the delegation for an hour. Senator Edgerton did most of the talking. After reciting the steps taken by the Territory which resulted in the meeting of the constitutional convention, he said:

"It has been said that there was no authority for calling the constitutional convention; in other words, that the law enacted by the Legislature is without authority, and consequently void. I will not examine the question as to whether the organic act passed by Congress investing the Legislature with the power to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation not prohibited by that act gave the Territorial Legislature power to provide by law for a constitutional convention or not. That is not necessary for our present purpose. When statutes are silent, precedents make law. While the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to admit new States, it nowhere provides, in direct terms or by implication, what steps shall be taken to bring the matter of admission of a new State to the attention of Congress, or how or with whom the first steps shall be instituted. Precedents have varied in many instances. Congress has initiated proceedings by providing for a convention in other cases, and not a few conventions have assembled by authority of the people of the Territory."

A LOUISVILLE woman has complained to the Mayor that her two-story brick house has been stolen and carried away.

ROSCOE CONKLING will, it is said, be invited by Congress to deliver the eulogy on Gen. Grant some time in March.

THE FAR WEST.

Dame Fortune Points the Way.

There is perhaps no place in America that offers to the energetic, industrious man a more sure reward for his labor than the country that has so recently sprung into prominence, and whose unparalleled resources have been quite unknown until within the last few months. There is a reason why the general world has not known of its existence, although it lies within a few days' travel of populous centers of civilization. We speak of the country lying in Northwestern Nebraska and Southwestern Dakota, and it has seemed as though that rich and fertile farming section was to remain undeveloped on account of its geographical position and the difficulty with which travelers reached it.

It has been known for years that the fertility of the North Platte country in Nebraska was unequaled by any soil in the world, and men who have had the moral courage to take their chances have availed themselves of the opportunity of a profitable investment, and have secured homes by homestead right and purchase, until nearly all the land lying near the railroads has been taken possession of by actual settlers, and, as a result, we see Northeastern Nebraska one of the most prosperous sections in the West. But lying just beyond is a country more fertile and possessing more natural advantages, fed by mountain streams, and rich with mineral deposits.

We know that it is a popular opinion that the best land has been taken, and that there only remain undesirable patches of arid soil unfit for cultivation. This may be true of certain sections of the Northwest, but cannot be said of a country that lies entirely open to settlers, and which will, before the ending of the present year, be in the possession of those vigilant business men who are always upon the alert to take advantage of the country opened up by the building of new lines of railway. Such opportunities do not often occur, and a man may live his life and not have such chances thrown in his way as are now offered.

The Black Hills country, now for the first time thrown open to the world by the extension of railway enterprise, has by its entire isolation from civilization existed in the minds of many people only as a myth. The death of the brave Custer, which occurred some distance from there, brought that country into public notice, and the agitation of those times resulted in the opening of the Hills to white settlement, but the extreme distance rendered it impossible for any but the most brave and adventurous to go there. All this has been changed, however, with the coming of the locomotive, and the Black Hills region to-day, without question, constitutes the richest district for its area in the world. Its gold, silver, tin, mica, iron, coal oil, its timber, its mountains of marble, and gypsum, show it to be the most prolific in resources of any section of country on this continent.

Lying toward the western limit of the more thickly populated portion of Nebraska is the town of Valentine, and seventy-five miles further west you reach what is known as the Antelope country, and beyond this it is simply magnificent, both in appearance, topography, and richness; and that condition obtains almost entirely to the State line between Nebraska and Wyoming, as does also a similar condition northward from the Dakota line to Rapid City and vicinity.

A false idea has gained some credence that this portion of Dakota and Nebraska was only fit for grazing purposes, but this is a great mistake, for some of the finest wheat and oats ever grown in the States has been harvested in the immediate vicinity of what is now known as Buffalo Gap. There seems to be no limit to the depth or richness of the soil, and, besides this, the face of the country is beautiful, being just rolling enough to be picturesque, yet little of it that is not tillable.

It has been quite reliably reported that during this year the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, both being under control of the Northwestern Railway, will extend their line to Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory. Another extension will be made from Buffalo Gap to Rapid City, a distance of fifty miles, as will also a line be built from Fremont to Lincoln, a distance of nearly fifty miles. Still another branch will be constructed, starting westward from Scribner, in nearly a direct line, some sixty miles. It is possible, however, that the last named route may bear slightly to the northwest, the geographical surface of the country being more favorable to its construction. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the enterprise of these railway companies, in thus taking the risk of exploring a hitherto unsettled country, and to their exertion alone can be attributed the brilliant prospect now opened to those who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to make a substantial start in life.

It is not out of place in this connection to give a brief description of Buffalo Gap and Rapid City, the two most important towns lying upon this railway line now pushing its way where others dared not go. Buffalo Gap is a village of 800 population, and lies midway between Chadron and Rapid City, fifty miles distant from each. The site upon which the city is situated is a beautiful second bottom, far above high water, three miles from the Gap proper, and at the base of beautiful hills which are about 1,800 feet high, while the far-reaching valley of the Beaver, touching the Cheyenne, and the Cheyenne River valley are plainly visible in the distance. It has a fine agricultural country around it, the stock ranges of the Cheyenne River tributary to it, and plenty of fine timber within hauling distance. On the 10th of December of last year the railway was finished to the Gap, and it is reliably estimated that fully 140 houses were erected in the incredibly short space of ten days after the arrival of the first railway coach.

Buffalo Gap is at the present time the terminus of the railway line, but the proposed route lies northward to Rapid City, which is the county seat of Pennington County, and its location is as beautiful as could be imagined. Lying on the banks of Rapid Creek, a clear, swift stream, it is surrounded by fertile valleys and picturesque hills, with the mountains and forests of the great mining region but a few miles away. The country tributary to Rapid City contains varied and inexhaustible wealth, and the farming country is, without exception, as rich as any in Central Dakota. The forests contain their stores of timber, and so great is the supply of pine that it is estimated that the timber will not be exhausted in half a century, and that lumber for export will shortly be made an important industry. The quarrying of building stone, sandstone and slate will soon be begun, and already Eastern capitalists are purchasing land with a view of working the quarries. Although Rapid City has been a frontier town, society is in a state of the most refined culture, and its educational facilities are of the best. Large and commodious school buildings have been erected, and beautiful churches give evidence of a high state of intellectual advancement and cultivation.

The Dakota Hot Springs, twelve miles west from Buffalo Gap, are unquestionably a specific for rheumatism and other diseases cured at the Arkansas Hot Springs; and situated, as they are, in the Hills, with the mountains all around them, with canons leading in all directions, each being in itself a natural road-bed, these springs are destined to become not only a sanitary but a pleasure resort, and the height being 3,500 feet above the sea level, renders it the most pleasant to live in of any altitude known. A large hotel is being built at the Springs, which will be completed in early spring, and a tally-ho coach line will be run from Buffalo Gap to this hotel, in connection with the railway train; also, an ambulance will be provided for the carrying of those who are unable to ride in the coach.

Already the tide of emigration has set in, and as soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring active operations will be begun by the railroad company in the extension of their lines, and a new country will be opened up to settlers. Regarding the relative merits of the two cities, Buffalo Gap and Rapid City, each has advantages not possessed by the other, and it only remains to determine which of these two ambitious cities will be the metropolis of Western Dakota.

Draining Enormous Marshes.

Few people are probably aware of the great engineering undertaking in which Russia has been engaged for years, of draining the Pinsk marshes. These are so extensive as to secure special designation on the ordinary map of Europe, being, we believe, the only case of the kind; and, in point of area, are very much larger than Ireland. Situated on the Russo-Polish confines, they have become famous in Russian history as a refuge for all manner of romantic characters, and have remained an irreclaimable wilderness in the midst of a prosperous corn-growing region up to within the last few years. In 1870 the Russian Government first took in hand seriously the abolition of this wild expanse, which, owing to being perpetually more or less submerged and covered with jungle growth of forest, prevented not only communication between Russian districts on either side, but also between Russia and Austro-Germany. Consequently a large staff of engineering officers and several thousand troops were drafted into the region, and these have been engaged upon the undertaking since. Up to the present time about 2,000,000 acres have been reclaimed, thanks to the construction of several thousand miles of ditches and of canals, so broad as to be navigable for barges of several hundred tons burden. Just now the engineers are drawing up the programme for next year, which comprises the drainage of 350,000 acres by means of the construction of 120 miles of ditches and canals. Of the 4,000,000 acres already reclaimed, 600,000 acres consisted of sheer bog, which have been converted into good meadow land; 900,000 acres of "forest tangle," which have been prepared for timber purposes by cutting down all the underwood and thinning the trees; 500,000 acres of good forest land—forest oases in the midst of the marshes—hitherto inaccessible, but which have been connected, more or less, with navigable canals, and thereby with the distant markets; and, finally, 2,000,000 acres have been thrown open to cultivation, although only 120,000 acres have been actually occupied up to now. Besides making the canals and ditches, the engineers have built 179 bridges, bored 1:2 wells from forty feet to eighty feet deep, and 425 from twenty feet to forty feet, and have made a survey of 20,000 square miles of country hitherto unmapped. When their task is finished, Russia will have effaced from the map of Europe one of the oldest and toughest bits of savage nature on the continent, and a few years will suffice to render the Pinsk marshes undistinguishable from the rest of the cultivated region of the sources of the Dnieper.—*Engineering.*

The Pale, Wan Clergyman.

During his recent lecture here in Pastor Conwell's church, at Berks and Mervine streets, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage related a little incident that will bear repeating. He was speaking of a brother clergyman who was very thin. "One day," he added, "as the preacher was walking along the street near his home he was stopped by a man of robust proportions. 'Are you the clergyman living in this neighborhood who the people say is dying of consumption?' inquired the hearty-looking individual, at the same time taking an ample survey of the divine's meager frame. 'I don't know, brother,' meekly replied the clergyman; 'but I have been preaching the gospel at this weight for fifteen years, and man's the time I have conducted funeral services over just such a big, healthy brother as you.' The robust individual said not a word, but thoughtfully walked away."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

TO FIND capacity of a cylindrical vessel in gallons, multiply the area in inches by height in inches and divide product by 231. To find capacity of a four-sided vessel in gallons, find cubical contents by multiplying the length, breadth, and height in inches and divide product by 231.

PLEASURE makes folks acquainted with each other, but it takes trials and griefs to make them know each other.

TRUSTING to luck is only another name for trusting to laziness.

CONGRESSIONAL TALK.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Hoar Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Silver Question in the Senate—Messrs. Brown and Maxey Favor Coinage.

Presidential Succession.

Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, called up the Hoar Presidential-succession bill in the House, and stated that the committee, in reporting this measure, had not dealt with indifference or disrespect with other propositions before it. There were many measures proposed that would more properly meet all possible or imaginary exigencies than the one now reported, but they all required a constitutional amendment before they could become laws, and a constitutional amendment involved a delay which would ill accord with the reasonable anxiety which the great body of the people felt. There were many exigencies which the pending measure did not cover, but the present exigency it completely covered. It was a temporary bridge thrown across a chasm in order to meet public demand, and would be followed in due time by an enduring structure over which a long line of Republican-Democratic Presidents might march in unbroken succession. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, who prepared the minority report, protested against the general principle of the bill—against the idea of vesting in the person who occupied the Presidential chair the power to perpetuate the succession, by naming his successor. He was profoundly doubtful of the constitutionality of a provision which would vest the Presidency upon a man appointed by an outgoing administration. He believed it to be in violation, not only of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, but of the spirit out of which the Constitution rose; and was unwise legislation, because it tended to widen the space between the President and the people. If there were defects in the present law they should be remedied by carefully considered legislation. What was worth while for the American Congress to do, was worth doing well. He could see no exigency which required red-hot haste in passing this measure.

Mr. Eden, of Illinois, defended the bill against adverse criticism, and pointed out wherein it was an improvement over the existing law. The present measure would preserve the country from anarchy in cases of trouble arising in the matter of the Presidential succession.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, gave notice of a substitute which he would offer for the bill. This substitute preserves the law of 1792, with the addition of a provision that for the purpose of having a Speaker of the House of Representatives continually in office Congress shall convene on the 4th of March next succeeding the elections of Representatives of Congress, and whenever a vacancy exists either in the office of President pro tem of the Senate or the Speaker of the House the President shall convene the House in which the vacancy exists for the purpose of electing a presiding officer.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, regarded the pending measure as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and impotent. But for these faults it was a pretty fair bill. He asserted that Congress had no power to enact a law which violated the intent of the Constitution, and which in effect declared an appointive officer should act as President. It was a flagrant usurpation of the power vested in the people. The best measure on the subject, in his opinion, was the bill introduced in 1887 providing for the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March each alternate year. That would amply provide against any break in the line of succession.

Mr. Seney, of Ohio, believed that the Presidential succession under existing law was at best doubtful and uncertain. He earnestly advocated the passage of the pending measure, maintaining that it would remove many dangers from the path of the Presidential succession.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, characterized the bill as a crude one, and suggested that if the presiding officer of the Senate was of the same party as the Executive there would not be the haste to amend a law which had stood for ninety-four years. The strongest objection to the bill, in his opinion, was that it permitted the party in power to perpetuate that power for an indefinite number of years, as admitted by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Caldwell). Never before had the American people been presented with such a temptation to crime, such a temptation to anarchy, such a temptation to revolution.

The Dollar of the Fathers.

In the Senate Mr. Brown called up Mr. Beck's silver resolution and addressed the Senate on it. The officers of the Treasury, he said, should treat all public creditors alike; if they paid the bondholders in gold alone, they should pay the laborer in gold alone. As to the accumulation of silver dollars in the Treasury, Mr. Brown insisted that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay them out to the public creditors who never anything was due, and if they did not dispose of them, he should call in enough bonds on which the people are paying interest to absorb the silver dollars, and so stop the interest payments. If the public creditors were paid 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 of silver dollars their endeavor would be to keep up the value of silver; if paid in gold alone the tendency would be to depreciate the value of silver—to make it represent less property. It is were said that it was not honest to pay them in silver, on the ground that the silver dollar was not an honest dollar, Mr. Brown would reply that it was always honest to pay a debt in the very currency which the creditor, by his contract, had agreed to take. The creditors had secured several successive changes in the contract, and the contract as it now stands, was that the bondholders should be paid in gold dollars or silver dollars, at the convenience of the Treasury. Though they had thus agreed to take payment in either gold or silver, they were being paid in gold alone, while everybody else was paid in silver. This was neither fair dealing nor common honesty. Mr. Brown advocated the issuance of silver certificates to represent the silver in the Treasury. Every surplus gold and silver dollar, he said, not part of the necessary Treasury reserve, should be put into circulation by a gold or silver certificate. Instead of having too much much silver coin, business would be much improved if we had more of it in circulation in the form of paper certificates. If the national banks attempt to practically demonetize silver, said Mr. Brown in conclusion, and if the officials who now represent the people in the different departments of the Government will not take the matter in hand, then the people, at their recurring elections, should take it in hand and fill all the departments of Government with men who will apply the corrective and forfeit the charters of such banks as abuse their privileges.

Mr. Maxey followed on the same subject. He said the raid on silver was a European raid, and if successful would inflict incalculable injury on the United States. The bugbear of silver, so terrifying to the European money-changers, had no terror for the American people. The people of the South were not grievously burdened with silver or any other money, but if they should by chance find themselves hampered by a great weight of silver they could exchange it for paper certificates, which, when based on coin, dollar for dollar, were better than coin for active use. Mr. Maxey expressed himself as utterly opposed to an irredeemable paper currency, and declared a fluctuating currency inconsistent with healthy trade, while a sound currency, based on the precious metals and convertible into coin, was a blessing to civilization. The silver advocates, he contended, repelled the imputation that they wanted to take any advantage of their creditors by paying a dollar debt with an 80-cent dollar. A fouler lie had never been uttered against a brave and industrious people. The people know that the fall of silver was the result of a conspiracy of combined capital to demonetize silver as a money metal; and the gamblers were but reaping the fruits of their own folly. The suspension of silver coinage was but another name for the total stoppage of the coinage, and such suspension or stoppage would be fraught with most serious consequences to the people. What we needed in our dealings with the bondholders, Mr. Maxey insisted, was a strong, vigorous enforcement of the contract made with them.

MISS CLEVELAND always speaks of her brother as "the President."

ALPHONSE DAUDET is getting ready to write a life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

REGULATING RAILWAYS.

Senator Cullom's Interstate Commerce Bill Reported to the Senate.

Its Stringent Provisions for Restricting Monopolies—An Elaborate Accompanying Report.

The report of Senator Cullom's Select Committee upon Interstate Railroad Transportation, which was submitted to the Senate on the 18th of January, is a voluminous document, which discusses the transportation problem in all its bearings, and especially the question of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. With the report Mr. Cullom submitted a bill regulating interstate commerce, which he asked might be referred back to the committee, and that the committee be continued. The request was granted. The following is a brief synopsis of the bill:

After specifying the classes of carriers, or rather the kinds of traffic, to which the regulations prescribed are to apply, and declaring that all charges made by such carriers shall be reasonable, the preliminary sections aim to prohibit every variety of unjust discrimination; to prescribe adequate penalties therefor, and to prescribe for their enforcement in the courts of the United States. These sections include the requirement that all carriers shall afford reasonable facilities for the interchange of traffic with connecting lines, and the prohibition of a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer distance, except when it can be affirmatively established by the carrier that such charge does not constitute an unjust discrimination. Such common carrier may, however, in special cases be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers and property.

Another section requires all carriers subject to the provisions of the proposed act to file their tariffs and classifications with the Interstate Commission, and provides that they shall be posted or otherwise published, but leaves to be determined by the commission the manner of publication and the places at and between which rates shall be published. Provision is made for enforcing the requirements of the commission in these respects through the courts, and for the maintenance of the rates that may thus be published.

Provision is also made for the appointment by the President of five Commissioners, to be confirmed by the Senate, the Commissioners first appointed to continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five, and six years respectively, beginning the 1st day of July next, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from the same political party; and several sections are devoted to prescribing the duties of the Commissioners and the manner in which complaints are to be investigated and penalties instituted under its direction when found necessary. The salary of each Commissioner is to be $7,500 per annum.

The report accompanying the bill is a voluminous document. It says the outlook is not good for the United States to ship breadstuffs in unlimited quantities throughout the civilized world, and the principal markets, both for breadand meats, must henceforth be sought at home. In its discussion of the power of Congress to regulate commerce, the committee reviews exhaustively the deliverances of the United States Supreme Court on the subject. It says:

From the judicial construction of the word commerce by the court of last resort, it is apparent that it has a very wide meaning as employed in the Constitution, and that it includes not only intercourse and traffic, but as well the subject-matter of intercourse and traffic, and also the channels through which and the agencies by which such intercourse and traffic may be carried on. Railroads are everywhere recognized as common carriers, and as such are held amenable to the courts for the performance of such duties as devolve upon common carriers under the law. No common carrier has the right under the law to discriminate between persons or places, or to give preferences in any manner. The theory of the common law is that all who are situated alike must be treated alike. Unjust discrimination is the chief cause of complaint against the management of railroads in the conduct of business, and gives rise to much of the pressure upon Congress for regulative limitation. The railroad companies do not recognize, as they should, the fact that they sustain a different relation to the public from persons engaged in ordinary business enterprises. Railroad companies are not so disposed to regard themselves as holding a public office and bound to the public as expressed in the ancient law. They do not deal with each citizen alike. They discriminate between persons and between places, and the States and Congress are consequently called on to in some way enforce the plain principles of the common law for the protection of the people against the unlawful conduct of common carriers in carrying on the commerce of the country. The railroad corporations necessarily rest under the same obligations to deal fairly and equitably with all its citizens without favoritism or discrimination as the state itself. There is no occasion to consider the necessity of a constitutional amendment for the regulation of transportation until it has been demonstrated by actual trial that the powers now possessed by Congress can not be exercised effectively.

The subject of competition between water-ways and railroads is discussed briefly, and the conclusion is reached that as waterways are the most effective regulators of railroad charges, and the emancipation of the waters is a national necessity. The improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is briefly alluded to and warmly indorsed.

Of the Hennepin Canal the committee says that the commerce of the nation would derive fresh and continued advantages from the construction of this canal.

The committee formulates its conclusions (accompanying each with arguments and citations to show the ground upon which they are founded) as follows:

1. The public interest demands regulations of the business of transportation because in the absence of such regulation the carrier is actually the sole and final arbiter upon all disputed questions that arise between shipper and carrier as to whether rates are reasonable or unjust discrimination has been practiced.

2. It is the duty of Congress to undertake the regulation of the business of transportation, because of admitted abuses in its management and of acknowledged discriminations between persons and places in its practical operations—evils which it is possible to reach and remedy only through the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution to Congress, and against which the citizen is entitled to the protection and relief the national authority can alone afford.

3. National legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of, because the operations of the transportation system are, for the most part, beyond the jurisdiction of the States, and until Congress acts, not subject to any governmental control in the public interest.

4. National legislation is also necessary because the business of transportation is essentially of a nature which requires that uniform system and method of regulation which the national authority can alone prescribe.

5. The failure of Congress to act is no excuse for the attempt made by the railroads to regulate the commerce of the country in their own way and in their own interests by whatever combinations and methods they are able to put into operation. That a problem of such magnitude, importance, and intricacy can be successfully solved by any master-stroke of legislative wisdom is beyond the bounds of reasonable belief. That the railroads, modified or circumscribed, can or will eventually work out its solution seems highly improbable, judging from past experience, and can not reasonably be expected. That a satisfactory solution of the problem can be secured without the aid of wise legislation the committee does not believe.

The committee declares that publicity is the best remedy for unjust discrimination, and recommends the posting of rates under the direction of the commission. The concluding chapter embodies a recommendation for the establishment of a national commission to enforce the legislation which the committee recommends.

A 12-YEAR-OLD daughter of John Spitzer, of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, died to death last week, the blood flowing from the cavity of a tooth pulled by herself.

IT is probable that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of $250,000 for the public library in Pittsburgh will be accepted and the terms complied with by that city.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—East Saginaw has a municipal debt of $750,000.

—The Fenton Tannery at Fenton has been destroyed by fire.

—John Globshinski was killed at Alpena by the caving of a wall.

—The jury in the Holcomb case, Hillsdale, has brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

—Baldwin is excited over the announcement that potter's clay has been discovered there.

—The Osceola Mine schoolhouse has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about $5,000; no insurance.

—Rev. W. W. Wetmore, of Plymouth, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Jonesville.

—Edeen, Johnson & Co., of Ishpeming, dealers in dry goods, provisions, and feed, have made an assignment.

—A company with $2,000,000 capital will commence business at the long idle Grace Iron Furnace, Marquette.

—A Clinton County man is reported dead, at the ripe age of 88, who has buried six wives, and was living peevishly with the seventh.

—A meeting of citizens of Bay City has been held to inaugurate measures in the interest of securing additional railroad facilities to that city.

—A recent Richfield production was a babe that weighed at its birth thirty-eight ounces. An ordinary finger ring was passed over its feet and up to the knee.

—Thirty-six thousand acres of pine lands were sold by Mayor Thurber, of Marquette, to T. H. McGraw & Co., of New York, the consideration being $360,000 cash.

—French & Co.'s flouring mill and elevator, containing a large quantity of wheat, at Middleville, have been burned, entailing a loss of $22,000, with $13,000 insurance.

—William Gayhart, of Bath, charged with burning a dwelling house in the night time, has been found guilty by the jury and sentenced to a life term in the State Prison.

—The *Medical Counsellor*, a journal with which Professor Arnult has been connected, has been taken up by the faculty of the State University, and will hereafter be under their control.

—Miss Laura Cook, of East Milan, while walking on the railroad track recently, fell in a fit. Samuel Warner, who chanced along, removed her about twenty minutes before a train passed along.

—S. R. Morton, of Adrian, died very unexpectedly, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was an old soldier and a prominent member of the G. A. R., in which he has always held a responsible official position.

—B. F. Watts has received and is now setting up in the University library tower the Howard clock, recently purchased. It is to cost $2,000, striking the hours, quarters, and twice a day rings the Cambridge chime.

—The celebrated breach of promise case of Nellie McPherson against Dennis Ryan, the knitting-works proprietor, terminated in the Supreme Court by the equal division of the court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court.

—George W. Hoffman, an old citizen of Detroit, died recently in his seventy-sixth year. His father was a Lieutenant Colonel in the war of 1812-15, and his brother was a Commissary General of prisoners during the war of the rebellion.

—George Moore, of Litchfield, eighteen years old, while hunting, leaned on the muzzle of his gun, and, the weapon discharging, his left arm was torn off at the shoulder, and he sustained other injuries which will prove fatal.

—Flint has grown tired of feeding and housing vagrants and disorderly persons arrested under the city ordinances, and the Genesee County Board of Supervisors have authorized the city authorities to compel such persons to work on the streets.

—The Hersey House, Blodget Block, and half a dozen stores at Hersey were burned recently, creating a loss of $35,000, with insurance of $20,000. A defective flue in the Postoffice was the cause of the fire. Hersey is a small town, and this is a heavy blow to its business.

—A sensation was created at the Princess Theater, Detroit, by the Katisha of the Pyke Opera Company, Miss Grace Atherton, leaving the stage and walking down the center aisle of the theater, stopping every three seats to show her badly shod feet, and proclaiming that the manager had not paid her in weeks, and would not give her enough to buy a pair of shoes. She told the audience to go away, as the performance would not proceed, but was persuaded to return to the stage and resume her part.

—Thomas Campsie and wife, aged about sixty, living on Bradish street, Adrian, were discovered recently unconscious from the effects of coal gas, having been overcome during the previous night. All efforts at resuscitation were futile, the wife dying at three in the morning and the husband in the afternoon. Indications show that Mr. Campsie must have taken a vessel of hot water from the stove in waiting upon his wife, who was an invalid, leaving the fire uncovered. Both were speedily overcome by the escaping fumes. Mr. Campsie was born in Buenos Ayres, the wife being Scotch. They leave three married children.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Honest Convictions.

A late number of the New York Evening Post says that President Cleveland has made a great many converts and silenced a great many detractors since he entered the White House, but they generally keep their change of heart to themselves. Among the few who have spoken out, and honorably acknowledged that they were mistaken in the view they took of him during the canvass, is Judge Noah Davis, of the supreme court, who, as every New Yorker knows, was, in spite of his place on the bench one of the most ardent supporters of Blaine, with all that the term implies, in 1884. Judge Davis now says, in a speech he made at the marine society's dinner Monday night:

"So far as I am capable of judging the man who is at the head of the government of the United States, a man whom I admitted to the bar in western New York not so many years ago, who, in the various offices he has been called upon to fill, has exhibited power and a capacity to do justice between man and man, and who has reached, almost at a bound, the highest office in the gift of the people, I say to you, republican as I am, no man has ever sought more ardently than he to do his duty, or, in my humble opinion, has succeeded better than the president of the United States."

We trust others will follow Judge Davis's example and come out with what they now think about the administration. The little men who thought Cleveland was "a small man," and the great rascals who thought he was not moral enough, and the blockheads who thought he was not bright enough, ought all to unite in a general shout of recantation. They ought to do it in their own interest, for things do not go well with Cleveland's enemies. Look at our esteemed contemporary the Sun, for instance. It opposed his election bitterly, and has never retracted or apologized. Well, its circulation at once began to decline, and has been declining ever since the election. It is never too late for a Blaine man to repent.

If it do not result in a return of temporal prosperity, it will at least be good for the soul.

Cleveland Endorsed.

In his speech at the recent banquet tendered him by the democratic business men's club of New York city, Gov. Hill said:

Those who expect me to antagonize the national administration will also be disappointed. That administration needs no defense at my hands. It is administering the government wisely, safely, successfully, and to the satisfaction of the people. Of President Cleveland's honesty, courage, and true democracy there can be no question. I had the honor of being associated with him in the state government for two years, and our relations were and have ever since been of the most pleasant and cordial character. I respect his sincerity of purpose, his sterling integrity, and party fealty.

This cordial endorsement of President Cleveland's administration by Gov. Hill is a complete refutation of the charge that there are bitter antagonisms between these eminent democrats. That is not true any more than is the statement that there are irreconcilable differences in the party in this state. The democracy will everywhere present a united front to the opposition next fall.—Lansing Journal.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Jan. 18, 1886.*

Special Correspondence.

The weather for the past week has been the severest known for many years. A week of passably good sleighing has been enjoyed by lovers of "the beautiful." Several cases are reported of people being frozen to death during the week. A warm wave put in its appearance Saturday, and was given a hearty welcome by the citizens.

The position of sub-treasurer at at New York, with its annual salary of $8,000, is apparently going a begging. It has again been declined—this time by Hon. W. F. Russell. The president will make another selection this week, and Manton Marble, ex-editor of the N. Y. World, is more than likely to be offered the place.

A senate committee is soon to investigate the street car companies and their methods in this city. It is proposed to find out the reasons why these corporations do not furnish better accommodations to their patrons and pay their taxes.

At a senatorial caucus it has been decided that the senate has a right to, and will insist upon knowing the reasons for discharging or removing republican officials and appointing democrats in their places, and that this information is to be demanded from the president. If this policy is carried out there is a possibility that republican senators may learn more of the characters of their office holding friends than they care to have made public.

The railroad rate war, recently began by the B. & O. on west bound passenger traffic, is being met by the Pennsylvania line, and a cut on through tickets of $5 00 is in effect. It is expected that this will be followed by still greater reductions, and that a similar cut will be made by the B. & O. on east bound traffic.

It is reported that an exodus of 3,000 colored people has taken place from North Carolina. That number could be easily spared from the national capital and not be missed.

There was a general feeling of sadness Saturday upon the announcement of the sudden death of Miss Kate, eldest daughter of senator Bayard. Friday evening Miss Bayard assisted her father at a reception and party, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. The party did not break up until late and it was one o'clock before she retired. When her sister went to the room to call her, Saturday, she was found to be dead. The cause of death was heart disease. Miss Bayard was a great favorite in society, and her loss will be sincerely mourned by hosts of warm friends.

There is a movement on foot to place the Washington navy yard, which, it is claimed, is one of the best in this country, again in active operation. There are many good and sufficient reasons why this should be done, and it is said that Secretary Whitney heartily favors the plan, as do several members of the house and senate naval committees.

Sporting people here are highly elated by the admission of the Washington club into the National Base Ball League. Nearly three months time has been consumed in accomplishing this result, but it is at last an established fact, and the club and its friends are jubilant. Jonsson.

Notes and News.

The action of the Ohio senate in unseating nine democrats, has given that body two complete organizations, with prospects for an interesting parliamentary conflict in the near future.

That republican outrage in Ohio so excited the political editor last week that he forgot to read the proof, and the article went through the press in bad shape, but of course there is no use to speak of it: everybody saw it and mentioned it to us.

Congressman Catchon voted against the "presidency succession bill." The representative from the ninth district has a faculty for getting on the wrong side of important questions. It is stated that he is preparing another speech assailing Fitz John Porter.—Big Rapids Herald.

The question of presidential succession is finally settled, the bill having passed the house as it came from the senate. By the provisions of the bill in case a vacancy occurs in both offices of president and vice president, the succession passes to the secretary of state, from him to the secretary of the treasury, and so on through the other members of the cabinet.

The Ypsilantian of Jan. 21st contains an interesting article on the state normal school located there. We have not space to publish the article in full, but cannot refrain from stating that the institution was never more prosperous and efficient than at present. The great need is more room to accommodate the constantly increasing attendance. It is hoped that at the next opportunity, our legislature will generously consider this fact. Parents and guardians should certainly send for a catalogue before deciding where to send those under their charge for a complete education.

President Cleveland has respectfully informed the senate that his reasons for the removal of any officer, is none of its business. Senators are entitled to all the information they can obtain concerning the qualification of any man named for appointment, and that is all they can look for from him. What an interesting fund of information would be opened up if such a rule as the senators demand were enforced.

Criminal Neglect.

Jackson county is apparently guilty of criminal neglect in allowing an empty reservoir to be the only fire protection in a $12,000 poor house. Last Sunday morning the building took fire and was totally destroyed. Five of the inmates were burned to death in the catastrophe, and several others will probably die from exposure, having escaped in a nude condition with the mercury at 10° below zero.

Three Cheers for Tarsney!

Harbor Springs Independent.

We clip the following from the Evening News of Thursday:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. Mr. Tarsney will introduce a resolution in the house this afternoon calling upon the treasury for information as to how much money there is in the treasury which can be legally used for the payment of interest-bearing obligations of the government; and why such surplus has not been used in calling in the bonds. The resolution is carefully prepared, Tarsney is in earnest. He says the surplus is big, and when the democrats declared on the stump that they would use it to reduce the debt they meant what they said. He says there is about $105,000,000 held to pay coin certificates and about $83,000,000 held to pay silver certificates, and altogether a surplus of about $230,000,000 which ought to be used in calling in interest-bearing bonds and paying off the public debt. When the secretary's reply is received Mr. Tarsney means to have a bill passed, compelling him to call in 3 per cent bonds and pay out the surplus in reducing the debt as rapidly as possible. The resolution will go to the ways and means."

Every Michigan man who believes in reducing the debt and restoring to the people the money that has been extorted from them, should throw up his hat and hurrah for Tim Tarsney.

His prompt action on these vital questions has done more to secure another fusion next fall than all the cold blooded patronage in Michigan. Even those who have hitherto doubted the policy of fusion must now be convinced of the wisdom of the action which sent brave, keen, far sighted, self-made "Tim" to congress to honor the seat which the Saginaw clown disgraced. Next year there will be no voting ticket in the eighth district.

HOOK 'er up, Tim; hook 'er up to the last notch and throw her wide open! The people have given you your bells and the jingle, and now's the time to push the old boat off the shoals where she is grounded.

"I Want to Inform You."

Washington, Jan. 18. To a republican senator who called on the president to-day, the latter said: "I am led to believe that the majority of your body intended to insist that I shall give my reasons for suspending an officer earlier at the time I nominate his successor. I want to inform you that I shall do nothing of the kind. Nominations are made by and with the consent of the senate. It is fitting in such cases that the senate should have all the information they desire regarding the men whose nomination they are asked to confirm, but when they insist upon my reasons for making removals they are usurping a privilege that belongs to the Executive alone and their request will in every case be denied. That is the position I propose to take and I am ready to abide the consequences."

WHY WASTE TIME AND MONEY On that which does no good. Your children have worms and are cross, always hungry, sleepless, puny and weak from the presence of worms in the stomach which prevents the food being taken up to nourish the body. PARSELEE'S SANTONINE WORM CANDIES will dissolve and remove the worms and then all will be well. You cannot do better by your children than to attend to their health. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crozier, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Irontou.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 25cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crozier. 2

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.

Have a full Assortment of

WOOLEN BLANKETS AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Six, Six and a Half, and Seven Foot Saws. Double and Single Bitted Axes, Steel Sledges and Wedges. Rubber Goods of all Kinds. Felt Boots, Mackinaw and German Socks, etc. etc. Women and Childrens Buckle Arctics, Olivetts, Snow Excluders, Imitation Sandals, and in short everything of use in the Camp or Household.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., Ironton, Mich.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

Sold Only by

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

PERFECTION AXES.

6 ft. Saws,

CANT HOOKS

Steel Wedges.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

IS THE BEST CHEW, the GREATEST SELLER, and more to it—Dogs may other plug in the State, but it always in good order; NEVER GETS DRIED AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it ever returned. NIMROD IS THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This can not be said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all Kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 28, 1886.

Watch Your Address Label.

The time to which each subscription is paid immediately follows the name on the address label, and keeps every person's account always before them. All remittances are respectfully requested to pay it up.

To those who may not understand the system, we will explain by stating

'31dec5'

Which means that the subscription is paid to the 31st of December, 1885. From this explanation any one paid up, or nearly so, can be readily understood.

☞ All those whose label does not show a credit on the week following a payment should notify the office at once, that any mistake may be corrected before it is forgotten.

CHARLEVOIX POST OFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7:30 A. M. TO 7:30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Bayside 12:30 p. m.	Boyne City 2:45 p. m.
Boyne City, 12:30 p. m.	East Jordan, 1:00 p. m.
Petoskey 1:00 p. m.	Petoskey 2:00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mails, it is necessary to close all offices 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows:

Boyne City 12:30 p. m. Bayside 12:30 p. m.
Elk Rapids 12:45 p. m. Petoskey 1:45 p. m.
Close at 7:30 P. M.

☞ We wish to call special attention to the combination snow excluder and lumberman's rubber. A very excellent article. Upright & Barney.

☞ Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate for 50 cents. Upright & Barney.

☞ A new line of rubberwear received to-day. Coats, caps, socks, mittens, etc. Upright & Barney.

☞ Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Mrs. H. Parmenter is sick this week.

Lieut. Gov. Buttles is in Fort Austin.

J. L. Hurd started for Chicago last Friday.

G. A. Crozier is on the sick list this week.

Ice is running now across the straits on the ice.

C. W. Clapper has gone to East Jordan to open a new business.

The Petoskey boys have ordered an organ for use in their village schools.

Mrs. A. L. McLean is visiting relatives in Boyne City this week.

Sheridan Ash is making slow recovery from his severe sickness.

O. S. Washburn is in Detroit attending the Masonic grand lodge.

Yesterday was bright and warm—as fine a winter day as one could ask.

A few friends enjoyed a "social hop" with T. H. Smith last Thursday evening.

Blacksmith shops crowded these times with horse shoeing and sleigh repairing.

The editor of the Statesman is greatly incensed by "a wretch" who poisoned his dog.

The band boys expect some new caps soon, of uniform, and we may add, grand style.

If the county seat remains at East Jordan, the prospect is good for another newspaper there.

Burns & Scott's new plow does excellent service in keeping the streets free from an excess of snow.

S. C. Evans has returned to Cadillac from Boyne, leaving the store there in charge of his brother.

There was a grand muster of the snow shovel brigade on Saturday morning. Out on dress parade.

Rev. J. T. Iddings preached in Ironton on Tuesday evening, and reports full house and increasing interest.

The farm of W. C. Mears, of Ellsworth, has been rented to M. D. Kittle, of Boyne City, who will soon take possession.

Mr. Alph. Jeles, of Eveline, recently took a contract to deliver 2,500 cords of furnace wood for the Pine Lake Iron Co.

A large party of young people indulged in a candy pull at E. G. Wilson's on Saturday evening. They report no end to fun.

Married By the Rev. J. T. Iddings on Jan. 23d inst, at Charlevoix, Mich., Samuel Clark, and Edith M. Brown, both of Charlevoix.

It is reported that the foreman of Upright & Emrey's camp met with an accident last week that may result in the loss of an arm.

Mrs. Coulter, of East Jordan, who was recently taken sick while visiting friends in Charlevoix, was much better at last account.

A load of young people from Muri on attended the young people's prayer meeting at the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

The editors of Boyne City and East Jordan have opened battle on the county seat question. It promises to be an interesting struggle.

The G. R. & I. R. R. Co. is negotiating for the construction of another feeder for its main line. When it is built we shall say more about it.

Charlevoix people reflect a solid and enduring intelligence by patronizing extensively the new public reading room. Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The regular monthly meeting of the women's foreign missionary society will be held at the M. E. church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark; you may know what you are doing but no one else does.—Ex.

Chas. S. Hampton, editor, politician and batchelor, will shortly drop the last honorable title, and wed one of Adrian's most beautiful young ladies. Detroit Journal.

It is stated that P. C. Hendee, of Boyne City, a gentleman about 70 years old, having been left by the stage, walked home from Charlevoix on the 16th, a distance of 18 miles.

Word comes from Reed City that Rev. C. E. VanAuken has regained strength sufficiently to enable him to preach every evening, with marked success in the results thus far attained.

When he was here Rev. Mr. Potter thought his work in Baldwin nearly fruitless, yet the papers state that 25 persons joined a single church there on the 17th. What does Mr. Potter think now?

Rev. G. W. Howe, of Norwood, who also supplies Atwood, Eastport and Barnard, is holding a series of meetings at the latter place this week. He gave the JOURNAL a very pleasant call on Wednesday.

We take pleasure in noting that the fire engine is on runners this week. If occasion occurs, (which a kind providence deliver us from), we shall all feel more encouragement in pulling the rope.

G. D. Sweetland, who arrived here a few days since from Nebraska, found it necessary to visit Chicago to complete his arrangements for building. He took his departure last Saturday, and will be absent some days.

The work of spouting proceeds rapidly at the new grist mill. The lower spouts are being trimmed with black walnut, which, when oiled and varnished, will give the room a very neat appearance, and tend to lift it above the mere workshop.

Farmers will do well to patronize the library for agricultural reports, containing papers and discussions by the most practical and experienced men in the state. These are sent here for your benefit, and you are at fault if you fail to profit from them.

Cynthia the Gypsy Queen, will be presented at the opera house, Thursday evening, January 28th, under the auspices of the Petoskey cornet band, and conducted by Al. E. Peck. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents. Reserved seats on sale at Weed's drug store.

A young friend hands in the following, which, he assures us, some people will understand, even though the editor does not: The old folks sometimes "get left" when they try to help entertain their daughter's beau, as was the case here last week. But the young lady was "up to snuff" and visited a neighbor's where they passed several hours as happy as could be.

Judge Clover and party, of St. Louis, who have spent several summers in Charlevoix, have already engaged rooms at the Fountain City house for the coming summer. The party expected to visit Europe this summer; but changing plans in that respect, they write at once saying that "Charlevoix is good enough for us, and the Fountain City house certainly is."

W. H. Francis, of the firm Heath & Francis, met with an accident last Friday, which kept him from work until yesterday. His right arm was badly lascerated, but is healing fast now, and will soon be as sound as before.

The young people's society enjoyed a pleasant meeting on Tuesday evening in the "upper room" of the M. E. church. The literary portion of the program consisted of a few select readings, and a paper entitled "The News Boy," bristling with "locals," "contributions," and "cinders."

Ben Davis insists on making Elk Rapids famous for its game fish, and keeps up the stories even in mid winter, like the following: "Joe Minnie and a woman living on Torch lake made some good catches last Saturday. Joe caught five trout weighing about nine pounds each, and the woman caught a muskalonge weighing sixteen pounds and five trout weighing eight and nine pounds." Will Charlevoix fishers let this pass without showing a better catch?

"It will interest you to step in and see the new clocks and silverware just arrived at Mr. Bellinger's. He has taken a new departure in getting in a fine assortment of walking sticks. His gold headed ebony, certainly cannot fail to please the most fastidious. His order was cash direct to the manufacturers, and saves to his patrons the jobber's profits. He is also just now fitting up a new optical case which will be ready for use in a few days.

Last Saturday was an interesting day for some of the boys and girls of Ironton, and with the terms we might include some who would disdain in other relations, to be called boys and girls. The object of interest was a Jersey calf, at the Iron Co.'s stables, less than a day old. It's a beauty,—only about two and a half feet long, and perhaps two feet high to the top of his back, with its head enough higher to give it a graceful appearance. Add to these its pale color, fawn-like expression, and quick nervous movements, and you have a good idea of what caused an almost constant stream of visitors to the Ironton stables.

Every farmer's boy knows what it is to be plowing along, thinking of what he is going to do next Sunday evening, when, all at once, the plow striking a stone, he finds himself lying several furrows away, and feeling as though he had been kicked by a mule. Well, that's about the way the editor felt when he looked over the files of the Journal for an item he supposed was published in the issue of Jan. 7. The item was, that C. D. Hilton spun the 4th day of January plowing. We were going to challenge the south part of the state to show equal evidence of a mild climate. It's a cold day to put this item out doors now, but we're going to do it, if it gets badly frozen.

The Enterprise Reporter.

A "reporter" from the East Jordan Enterprise recently visited Ironton, and "wrote up" a glowing account of the present business, and business prospects of that thriving little town. The article would be considered fairly exact by the average reporter, and in terms not so exceedingly glowing as to "make the judicious grieve, the censure of which—you must in your allowance, o'erweigh a whole theatre of others." Ironton appreciated the article, and ordered all the extra copies the Enterprise had on hand; and through one of her citizens wrote a letter of appreciation, from which we clip the following:

"We willingly and gracefully concede East Jordan's right to the county seat, the "Whoop" factory, and to the paper with the largest circulation in the county, and all other desirable enterprises she may get. We are also glad to acknowledge that Boyne City and Charlevoix have three other newspapers, each, no doubt, with the "largest circulation in the county." And also admit Charlevoix's pre-eminence as a summer resort. As for ourselves we modestly claim to make the best quality of Lake Superior charcoal pig iron, and as regards the beauties and advantages of our situation, we invite our friends to come and see us. Of course we know we are the "Hub of the Lake" and that the steam yachts in summer, and stage coach in the winter, passing from the three extremes of Pine lake—East Jordan, Charlevoix and Boyne City must revolve around us. Our friends who travel on the lake can't help seeing us and with the return of spring and the aid of the big whistle, we intend they shall hear us also."

Last week the "reporter" put on his cap and overshoes and went out again for a stroll in the balmy air, apparently in deep meditation over the county seat problem. His reverie came to an end by finding that he had arrived at "a beautiful village of about 500 inhabitants, located on the G. R. & I. R. R. in the township of Boyne Valley, in this county." He immediately catches inspiration from the scene before him, and "with the pen of a ready writer," describes the natural advantages of the place, the blessings which flow from the railroad, the various church societies and the well conducted schools, and the convenience and material prosperity, derived from a good supply of hotels, stores, mills and manufacturing establishments, all of which reminds us of the hero of Carlyle's Clothes Philosophy, describing the little German village as seen by moonlight. Well, on the whole, brother reporter, we think your wanderings have not been unsuccessful, even though your meditations have been frequently interrupted.

List of Jurors.

The circuit court convenes at East Jordan, Feb. 22. The following is the list of jurors drawn:

Norwood—Thomas Marshall, Harmon Stafford.

Resort—Byron Willoughby, H. McConnell.

South Arm—E. A. H. Cole, Dan Isaman.

Springvale—J. Leveck, Geo. Emburg.

Wilson—E. Harp, L. Hull.

Bear Lake—A. Krause, O. Clapper.

Boyne Valley—J. W. Barnes.

Charlevoix—A. J. Mudge, A. Stover.

Chandler—W. Tingle, W. J. Pearson.

Eveline—A. Campbell, A. J. Beers.

Evangeline—W. B. Jenkins.

Hayes—G. VanSchoick.

Hudson—C. F. Hoffman.

Melrose—H. Bennett.

Marion—B. Burns.

The Historical Society.

Friday evening was "a terror," nevertheless there were about twenty came to Mr. Brown's to enjoy the usual literary treat. It was finally considered best however to postpone the program one week, and to meet at the same place. Those present then spent a very pleasant evening with music, games, and social chat.

The paper next week is by Mrs. E. M. Clark, Subject, Longfellow. Remember when your name is called you will be expected to respond by reciting a passage from the poet of the evening.

Reduced R. R. Fare.

At a recent meeting of passenger agents of the various railroads of Michigan in the city of Detroit, it was decided to give reduced fares for the following meetings:

Y. M. C. A. at Bay City, Feb. 3 7; convention of superintendents of the poor, and conference of sheriffs, at Ionia, Feb. 16 18; Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. at Bay City, Feb. 15 17; Masonic Mutual Benefit Association at Grand Rapids, Feb. 9 11; Michigan Club banquet, Detroit, Feb. 22. Particulars may be had by writing to the various companies.

M. E. Church.

Sermon at the M. E. church in the morning, by the pastor, on "Daniel, the true hero."

Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Parmenter will preach at 7 o'clock.

Preaching at Black's school house next Sunday at 12:30 o'clock.

"Brighter than ever," is the testimony of all concerning Vick's Floral Guide for 1886. Besides its usual description and priced list of nearly everything grown in vegetable and flower gardens, and ornamental grounds, it has bound with it the January number of Vick's Magazine, which is growing in artistic beauty and usefulness with the growth of art, and its union with nature in home adornment. There is nothing shoddy about this firm or anything it sends out. We have patronized them for several years and never sent them an order that was not filled in scripture quantity and quality. The price of this beautiful and useful book is only ten cents; but this amount is deducted from your first order, and next year you get it free about Christmas time. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

THE THROAT

Is often diseased on account of catarrh, producing dryness and a constant desire to cough. That tickling sensation and the hoarseness that is so common to public singers and speakers especially, is relieved at once by Hagan's "Cough Tokens" which are prepared from the most approved formula. Do not wait till acute bronchitis or even consumption takes firm hold of you. Price only 25c per box. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crozier, Charlevoix, and Crozier & Harris, Ironton.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crozier, Charlevoix, and Crozier & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose a chronic affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Boschee's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crozier. 152.

J. L. HURD & CO'S

SPECIAL PRICES.

We regret that our high priced neighbors are grieved because we are quoting low figures in the public prints, but have no time to shed tears when sympathy is undeserved. They prefer the old plan. Keep the customer in ignorance of real values, boast of "square deals," fossilization, low prices in the abstract and great facilities for buying cheap, but it would not do to commit themselves to a price. In these times, when money is scarce, and every commodity low, the public is not to be gulled with any such chuff. Our prices are acceptable to the people and our business is to serve them.

WE ARE SELLING

Manitowoc Patent Flour, per bbl	$5.75	Hiawatha Fine Cut Tobacco	35
Mess Pork, Layton's New	0.07	Spearhead Plug Tobacco	50
Clear Pork	8	Peerless Smoking Tobacco	24
Lard	8	1 3-lb Bar Soap	20
Granulated Sugar	8	3-lb Can Peaches	15
White Sugar	7	3-lb Can California Apricots	36
6 lbs Arbuckles Coffee	1.00	3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	22½	2-lb Can Corn	10
3 lbs Best Starch	25	3-lb Can Apples	8

Our Guarantee. Below competition in prices and as good or better in quality.

We are selling all our Winter Goods, such as Flannels, Blankets, Woolen Underwear, Gloves and Mittens, Hosiery, Dressgoods, etc., at great reduction to close. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. L. HURD & CO,

Pioneers in Low Prices.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

THE HEART WILL HAVE ITS WAY.

Poor Reason tries her best to rule,
And keep an honest grip;
Yet men will sometimes play the fool,
And give their wigs the slip;
Let Judgment caution or condemn,
And Conscience still cry "Nay,"
Sweet Fancy sings her song to them,
And gives the heart its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of all that Thought can do;
In spite of Judgment, tried and true;
And all Experience ever knew—
The heart will have its way.

So Nature wills it—old and young,
The wisest and the best,
Have caught the strain from Passion's tongue,
And felt her sweet unrest.
'Tis well to be of human kind—
To own dear Nature's sway;
For, midst the dim, cold realms of mind,
The heart would lose its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of Wisdom's hoppiest rules;
In spite of sages and of schools;
In spite of reason, we're but fools—
The heart will have its way.

See yonder child, by Nature led,
No rule of life to guide;
See Prudence with her thoughtful head,
And manhood in its pride—
All run in pleasure's heedless race,
And after folly stray—
At every age, in every place,
The heart will have its way—
Its own delicious way—
In spite of all the head can do;
In spite of judgment, tried and true;
In spite of sad experience, too,
The heart will have its way.

Alas! for him whose heart is dead
To every generous beat;
No love-light on his life is shed,
No sympathy he'll meet.
'Tis better far to give the price
That fools to folly pay—
To *men* in everything but *vice*,
And give the heart its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of Wisdom's golden rules;
In spite of sages and of schools,
We're all but erring, love-sick fools—
We give the heart its way.

THE TRAMPS.

BY EDWIN GOADBY.

Is there any more enjoyable feeling in life than to be under a bright morning sky, comfortably equipped, on the tramp through a pleasant country; a world of meadows—a rocky dale—a stretch of brown, billowy moorland? The pulse beats freely, thoughts chase each other like summer butterflies, and you seem to annex every pretty or wild bit of scenery, every quaint homestead, every living thing about you, with an enlarged and conquering individuality. Crowds oppress, cities tire, books weary; but on the tramp you are free to enjoy to receive, and to romance. The junior tramp, however, is a limited individual, and he never gets far away from society and civilization in our island home. The senior tramp, on the contrary, takes ship over sea, and has a wider range. He is everywhere at home. This elder brother is justly entitled a traveler; the junior has to be content with the less ambitious and sometimes shady designation of a tramp. Wandering and little-known tribes are not for him. He feels it at home, with good hope of reaching railways and hotels somewhere, if he turns his back upon them with fine scorn, and a philosophy warranted to endure for twelve or fourteen hours, but good enough while it lasts, and renewable with morning light.

Alas! there are others on the tramp, whose philosophy has little warrant at all, and whose burdens are ever pressing, not gayly left behind! Apart from fine scenery, freedom, and rude health, it is in chance meetings with such specimens of the junior tramp, bright or dull-eyed, that an observing man will find much of the romance of his revolt against acres of bricks and mortar and the elbowing of crowds. The division just made is an induction from a pretty large experience.

The bright-eyed tramp is always a man with an object and a character. He has either a home before him or behind, to reach or to brighten. He will converse freely with you, tell you his history, and accept little kindnesses in a manly spirit. The dull-eyed man does not like you to look him in the face too closely. Scenery seems to oppress him. He ambles along through the finest bits as if he were passing down a back slum. He is a waif; he has no home—only a native parish. He begs, whines, bullies, and I fear he also steals; so true is it that home has its subtle effect on the eye, the character, and the conception of Nature. Meeting such men on a lonely moor, we ask ourselves what restrains them from robbing, and perhaps murdering? The answer comes clear:

"The other idea that sways their minds, the Law!" Cruel Nature, and almost omnipresent Law—these are the only two ideas that rule them.

Walking across a lonely moor, the white road winding ribbon-like over distant brown hills, I was once thinking, in a dreamy way, over some scenes in Scotch history, wherein the sound of a pibroch suddenly filled an apparently deserted hillside with human life, when two men, who had been lying on the dry roadway, making a pillow of their boots, started up, and sent my heart into my mouth. I was never so startled in all my life, for it seemed as if my thoughts had been heard. Looking straight into their steady eyes, and noting there a hopeful look, though the men were almost as startled as I was, I said:

"Good-morning. How's work, mates?"

It was a policeman's hint I was acting upon. To know anything about a man, he had told me—his name, occupation, object—always gives you a certain command over him in a critical moment. Exchanging glances, the tramps answered:

"Bad—awful bad! Do you know of a job, gov'nor?"

I wished I did. They were making a new road seven miles off at P——; they might inquire there.

Work-seekers' stories are often most pathetic.

"What, *you* on the tramp?" was my remark one day to a young fellow, out at elbows, and with frayed garments, who visited me at home, handing me an envelope addressed to him in my own handwriting. Yes; he had lost his situation in a cotton mill in Lancashire, and had trudged southwestward through many counties round to London, and then through the Midlands, without getting a single job. Of late he had not tried; his clothing forbade it. He was clever; a hard, philosophic student; an original man in every way. Yet he had been herding with the meanest, sleeping anywhere, mostly—out-of-doors, living in aboriginal fashion on raw vegetables, and occasionally sharing what others begged. His wife and child had gone home to her friends, and he had never heard of them for nine months, though he had written to his wife at first regularly. She might be dead.

How had he endured it all? He could scarcely say. He dare not think. Then followed a charming bit. As he had tramped along, it had been his custom to recite all the prose and poetic passages he could remember from his favorite authors—and he had a well-stored memory—to preserve his "identity," to prevent him from sinking to the low conversational level of his queer and casual companions. Occasionally others would repeat the little poems they had learned as children at school; sometimes "flash" ballads, bought in penny sheets at fairs. One companion had stuck to him for months, and whenever my friend seemed to be dull, or the way was dreary, or people were uncivil, this seedy-black-coated "chum" would say to him:

"Give us a bit o' poetry, mate."

Can we ever tell to what uses we may put the verses and passages we learn at school and in early youth? They may perhaps save our sanity and self-respect.

Here is another story. A tanned face, unkempt hair, intelligent eyes, clothes worn into a fluffy softness of texture, boots with loose soles, obviously never made for the wearer, hands dirty and large, announced to me, as I looked at them, a broken-down specimen of the work seeker. His companion, a suspicious, furtive-looking tramp, a sailor, and not unlikely the inspirer of the journey. Condensing what it took me a couple of hours to learn, this was his story:

"Respectably connected, had never learnt a trade; had been a shop porter, married a pretty seamstress, lived happily together for years on our joint earnings. No children—didn't want them—hadn't a care. Wife's work fell off, food lessened; she became ill; bit by bit furniture sold, her heart broken at parting with what she had painfully won by her labor. When we had to sell the sewing machine, I could see 'twas all over—she mourned and died. After her funeral, started off. Friends had left the place. I couldn't stand the work. No more happiness for me, sir. Whither bound? To S——. Worked there once—might get a job. T—— the only man I knew. Hard, sir—very hard!"

During this fragmentary conversation, I saw the man greedily grasp at a fragment of newspaper, lying upon the ground, which had evidently been wrapped round something.

"Might have an advertisment on it, you know!"

The sight of a sewing machine always suggests his touching history, told me along a road skirting the sea one misty spring day.

Tramps are mainly men with no definite trade at their finger-ends. There is always a chance for them somewhere, and they lose nothing by not asking for it. The skilled men on the road are much rarer now, since railway traveling has become so cheap, and unionism has developed. A crisis or a strike will, however, act in two ways—sending men out, and drawing them in. A bundle of clothing or tools is generally carried by the skilled tramp, and his gait is more energetic.

To show how gait betrays, here is an odd story. Meeting two brawny navvies in Cornwall one day, I said to my companion:

"Two well-set men. See how they swing in step; ex-soldiers or policemen, evidently."

Two days afterward we were near one of the barrack-gates at Devonport when, behold, our two tramps coming along in custody. An acute rural policeman had, so we learned, noticed their military step and bearing and gone up to them, saying, with a bold guess:

"You are deserters from Devonport?"

Taken aback, as such persons are if you can show you know anything about them, and possibly suspecting the man had a description of them, they admitted they were, and offered no resistance, discipline once more asserting its power. They belonged to a kilted regiment; they had only been five days from barracks; and finer fellows I never saw. They were navvies by occupation.

Foreigners on the tramp are not very common, except on the coast-roads, and they are mostly sailors. They are not communicative, and know little English. The oddest specimen of a foreigner I remember was a German clock-mender I met in the Midlands, who puzzled me greatly. He walked like a drilled man; had well-kept side whiskers, and a bag over his shoulder. We passed and repassed several times. He called at road-side houses, and as I slackened pace, generally overtook me, but I failed to get him into fair conversation.

"Going far? To M——? Long way yet."

His peculiar German accent was coming out more strongly.

"Seeking work?"

"Yes, as he went along."

For several minutes we kept step in silence. Taking out a newspaper I began to read. The man's face relaxed.

"Any news of Garibaldi?" was the sudden question that startled me. A Garibaldian. I said to myself at once. It was just at the time the Italian hero made his last armed venture. I read him the news, and he broke out warmly:

"Ah, bad man—bad, wicked man!" He became more of a puzzle than ever—a nut I must crack.

I waited on his movements, diverted from my intended walk, and devoted myself to getting his story. He became too excited to be very connected, and his German came grinding out at intervals with orchestral effect. A friend had beguiled him into associating with Republicans; he had been in some trouble in the movement of 1848; he had been imprisoned for opinions he did not hold; he was an absolutist and a skeptic. He had lost all his friends, and had come to England. He was a clock-mender, good at American or any other make, and he tramped a district from a center, earning about ten shillings a week. Our conversation became lively; he forgot to call at road-side houses; and to my defense of Garibaldi, all he could splutter was, "Bad man—very—wicked man!" The chat seemed to excite him very much, and at last he dumbled into a little shop, got a job, and I went forward.

Beggar-tramps are the honest juniors' aversion. They are full of tricks, and sometimes smart in speech.

"I never give to beggars on the road," I remarked to one of this class, airing a young man's general principle, perhaps with some self-conceit.

"Well, p'r'aps you'll honor obligge me with yer name and address, and I'll call on yer?" was the prompt retort.

Between Coventry and Kenilworth swarms of beggars had formerly a fine harvest. I once counted twenty. Some were blind and lame; others were singing vagrants, humming snatches of their wailing ballads. One elderly man, with his legs in the dyke—a true tramp's way of sitting—was conning written testimonials, or begging letters, written on dingy yellow paper, that Chatterton might have envied. He had a tiny black pipe in his mouth, the kind of thing a tramp carries in his waistcoat pocket, and he was studying his papers with an author's self-admiring interest. I fear he was marking down some country parson for a victim.

"Dear Sir—The bearer——" was all I could see before he slipped the paper into a pocket in the lining of his waistcoat.

A dingy haversack and dirty garments may make even an honest junior seem like a beggar. Calling at a house in a lonely part of a well-known Yorkshire dale, to ask where I could get refreshment, the girl shut the door abruptly, and said nothing. To a second knock it opened again, and two timid women appeared, the elder in the rear shouting, "Seven miles further on!"—a pleasant answer for a hungry man! A more civil shepherd's wife, to whom I told my story an hour later, said they were not "particular at Beggarsmond" (Beckermonds), whereat I smiled, for the woman was evidently not punning, though at first I thought she was. Over the moor I should soon see "the Settle;" she meant a large viaduct on the Settle and Carlisle Railway.

With food and tobacco, a junior's heart can always be reached. On one occasion, meeting a hungry specimen, I gave him some of my bread and cheese without any request or word from him.

"Thank you, sir," was all he said, in a cold tone; but after he had gone a pace or two, and begun to eat, he turned round, saying, "Bless you, sir, bless you!" as if some new or old chord of feeling had been reached.

The better tramps are often amusing company, and even the worst compel you to moralize anew on the old theme of the universe and the individual. "Chats with a roadside stone-breaker—the true conqueror, because he always rises on the ruins he makes," as a witty prince said—are often pleasant. The turf-cutter, with his long spade pushed before him under the soil, is also an interesting object. Pleasant, too, it is to watch a thatcher thatching his hay with green rushes; to come across strange birds and animals; to note the old village wells and sun dials, the churches and meeting-houses; to get glimpses of heavy antique furniture through cottage doorways; to be mistaken for a wool-buyer, an artist, "the new exciseman," as I was on one occasion; to spread news of big deeds; to find everywhere that Home is sacred, be it never so small or so lonely. He scarcely lives, in fact, who always carries with him the burden of society, who never tempts the unknown, except over sea, and who has never enjoyed the full and exquisite pleasure of being "on the tramp."

Dampness in Houses.

The absorption of rains and melting snows by the foundation and underpinning walls is a source of dampness not so readily discovered as a defective roof or a naturally wet cellar, though quite as dangerous as either, and it is greatly aggravated when the sills of the house or the first floor is near the ground. If it also happens that the ground around the house is nearly level, then the lower part of it, the part that is in the ground and near it, will surely be damp. It is not alone the water that falls upon the roof of a building that must be kept from the cellar. Even when this is caught in gutters, brought to the ground in conductors, and possibly carried off in drain pipes to some sewer or remote outlet, there is still the water to be taken care of that strikes the sides of the building in driving storms, and which at times is scarcely less than that which falls upon the roof. This is sure to follow down the walls and find its way into the cavity in which the house stands; for it must be borne in mind that every house with a cellar under it occupies a hole in the ground. If this is a wet hole the house is sure to be a damp one. Against this there is one simple precaution that should never be omitted except in latitudes where it never rains; this is, a concrete, or, better, an asphalt, pavement, two, three, or four feet wide, the inner edge resting against the underpinning, entirely surrounding the house, and of course pitching outward. This may not seem as picturesque a setting for the house as to have the rich green turf closely embracing it; it is immeasurably better from the common-sense and sanitary standpoint. If vines or green things of any sort are allowed on the outer walls, they ought to be trained by some means to the upper parts, where the wind can sweep through them, and where they will not keep the ground next the foundation walls moist, spongy, and porous.

A Lawyer's Opinion.

One in the long roll of celebrities who have lived and died in the good old town of Winthrop was a country lawyer and a justice of the peace, known as 'Squire Howe, who flourished three-quarters of a century ago. Lawyers of his class in those days took their pay in work. So, when a man came to him one day and said, "Squire, I want you to tell me how small an amount a man can sue for?" Howe told him to work half a day in his field and he would answer the question.

The man performed a half-day's work, and asked the lawyer for his answer.

"You want to know how small an amount you can sue for, do you?" repeated Howe.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, sir, you can sue for nothing at all, and recover the same amount.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Certainly Not.

De Guy—What's the matter, Bagley? You seem to be in trouble.

Bagley—So I am. I lost my purse containing $900 this morning, and I have just offered a reward for its return, but I don't suppose I'll ever see it again.

De Guy (consolingly)—Oh, I think you will. Where did you lose it?

Bagley—Where? Great guns! do you suppose I would advertise for it if I knew where I lost it?—*Philadelphia Call.*

FUN AT HOME.

Entertaining Parlor Games, Tricks, and Pastimes.

THE STOPPLE GAME.—Stick a knife or any sharp thing in the side of an open doorway, leaving the door open and having the knife placed about as high as the head. Then place a cork large or small, on the knife. Go back ten feet, place the left hand over the left eye, walk briskly toward the cork and knock it off with the first finger of the right hand.

SHADOW BITE.—A large sheet is stretched across one end of the room, and one of the party sits on a low stool between it and the light. He is to look right at the sheet, and neither sideways nor behind him. The other players then pass between the light and the seated person, disguising themselves by action or clothing as much as they please, while he is to guess, by the shadows, who they are. When he guesses correctly, the person whom he names must take his place.

THE HIGH JUMP.—Tell one of your friends to place two chairs back to back, about two feet apart, then to take off his shoes and jump over them. If he fails or fears to try, take off your own shoes, put them side by side, and jump over them. This was what you expected your friend to do, only he did not understand you in that way.

LEAVES OF DESTINY.—One of the number is chosen sibyl; she holds slips of paper numbered from 1 to 50; the others draw and the sibyl reads the corresponding number in "Leaves of Destiny."

1. You'll meet this year on Brighton strand, one destined for your heart and hand.
2. Choose one, if you are shrewd, no safely lies in multitude.
3. Endless flirtation doth seem your vocation.
4. Bracing air and embracing arms give Coney Island especial charms.
5. Young or old? Love for gold? Toss odd or even, you'll be told.
6. Some natures change on change of name, but like the rose you'll be the same.
7. For music and balls, you'll have nursery squalls.
8. The right one cometh from New York, with heart and purse as light as cork.
9. Away with pride and cold disdain, or you'll too long alone remain.
10. Don't have for motto, "Both are best," but, "Now choose one, look at the rest."
11. 'Tis simply true, though now you laugh, that you will worship a golden calf.
12. This year a lover will with pride watch thee sporting in the tide.
13. At Ocean Grove you'll forsake worldly notions, drink nothing but tea and attend your devotions.
14. A heart and fortune you will gain, in this summer's grand campaign.
15. Before you go too far, be sure there's not another side the brighter side to mar.
16. A life both long and wisely spent, and children to your heart's content.
17. Happy when single, but not content, you'll marry in haste and soon repent.
18. Lovers and books romantic—the music of the grand Atlantic, this year will make you nearly frantic.
19. The "Mighty Dollar" cannot buy the love for which in vain you sigh.
20. A well-known line you may transpose, "A thorn is always near a rose."
21. You nobly strive to make it known "'Tis bad for man to be alone."
22. Before the present year is out, your wedding cards will be about.
23. A heartless flirt: You'll penance do for all the innocents you slew.
24. Or some fine day, not very remote, you'll meet your match on a ferryboat.
25. Your head is hot, your heart is cold, I pity your lot when you are old.
26. With throbbing heart and trembling hand, soon at the altar you will stand.
27. You'll count amongst your future joys, six little girls, six little boys.
28. Your pace I fear is rather fast—your love's by far too hot to last.
29. Inconstant as the fickle wind, from day to day you'll change your mind.
30. Ever dreaming—never doing, you'll gain naught by seaside wooing.
31. You will love and run away, and live to love another day.
32. You'll have a busy summer, flirting hard with each newcomer.
33. Be merry now, no more you'll laugh when you have found your better-half.
34. Cheer up! cheer up! I plainly see bright golden days in store for thee.
35. Like the flow and ebb of tide, your spirits rise and soon subside.
36. You're building castles in the air, to end in grief and dark despair.
37. You lack the courage to say "no," hence all your troubles here below.
38. Lawn tennis is a pastime sweet, where a life partner you will meet.
39. Enjoy the sunshine while you may, too soon the chance will pass away.
40. Sweet and bright as the month of May, your life shall seem a holiday.
41. You'll break the heartless law of fashion, and own at last the tender passion.
42. Your destiny is hard to fix, bitter and sweet so freely mix.
43. The wedding bells soon merrily shall ring a chime to gladden thee.
44. When you go out to sea to fish you'll catch the very thing you wish.
45. You soon must solve the problem grave—"an old one's pet or a young one's slave?"
46. Some dress to live; but you, I guess, like many, only live to dress.
47. Unless you're a Mormon or a Turk, contented you'll be with this year's work.
48. The happy day is drawing nigh, to all your pains and cares, good-bye.
49. You're leaving now to meet no more the only one you could adore.
50. To young and old I bid farewell, and will next Year their fortunes tell.

Whiling Away the Time.

A gentleman who lived in a small town not very far from Buffalo went the way of all flesh, and the burial ceremonies to be performed over his remains were committed to the charge of the local undertaker. The funeral was quite an important one, for the gentleman was prominent in his own town, and a number of his friends from the city were present. The services were held in the church, but just as the time arrived for taking the remains to the cemetery a severe thunder-storm came up, and it was considered best not to start until the worst of the storm was over. The wait was rather an embarrassing one, but the undertaker was equal to the emergency. Standing on the chancel steps he shouted so as to be heard in the choir loft at the other end of the building: "The organist will please give us a little music to while away the time." Even the mourners smiled.

THE pay of ladies in waiting to the Queen is $3,500 a year; that of lords in waiting $5,000.

HUMOR.

SONG of the shirt—Come rest on this bosom.

SONG of the Nanny goat—Bye, oh, Baby Bunting.

"THIS is the fall of the ear," as the man said, when he clipped his terrier's auricular appendages.—*St. Paul Herald.*

THE BEST ROLE.

Every man has a role in life,
And his had since time began,
But after all the baker's roll
Is the best for a hungry man.
—*Boston Courier.*

IF Tom ever heard some women screeching "Do-hont le-heve your Mo-o-ho-hother, Tom," he would stick tighter to her than a piece of shoemaker's wax will stick to a pair of dove-colored trousers.—*Brooklyn Times.*

"I hear your son is quite a singer, Mr. Yawp." "Well, he does jerk his vocal tubes occasionally." "What kind of a voice has he got? Is it a baritone?" "I guess it is, for most people can b'ar it only a little while."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"AND so you're married, Gracie?" "Yes." "Is your husband a good-natured man?" "Well, now, isn't he, though? I can eat onions whenever I take a notion, and he never says 'Boo!' about it."—*Chicago Ledger.*

"How do you tell a fool when you see one, Mrs. Jones," asked a wearisome old bachelor of a lively young widow. "I usually tell one to leave," she replied, and the bachelor didn't ask for a diagram.—*Merchant Traveler.*

THEATRICAL bill-boards are being abolished in several Southern cities. What traveling theatrical companies would rather see is the abolition of hoard-bills. They wouldn't have so much trouble getting out of town when "business" was bad, if such a reform was effected.—*Norristown Herald.*

DO NOT be too emphatic in the expression of your opinions, my son. I once heard your mother speak of the Bliggses as the scum of the earth. Since then the "scum" has risen, as it always does, first or last, and will have nothing to do with your mother or me. —*Boston Transcript.*

AN English scientist says the Niagara Falls are about seven thousand years old, while another scientist of that country places their age at thirty thousand years. There is a slight difference in the figures, but hardly enough to occasion any comment. It is not often English scientists so closely agree upon any one subject.—*Norristown Herald.*

"AND so Stickum is going into the saloon business, is he?" "That's what they say." "What sort of a go do you think he'll make of it?" "I shouldn't wonder but what he will do right well." "I wouldn't think it. He's full nearly all the time now." "That's the point. He ought to save enough on his own drinks to pay the rent."—*Chicago Ledger.*

TRIALS OF A POKER PLAYER.

The evenings now are growing long,
And the husband's desire will be strong
To "pass" a great deal
Of his leisure where he'll
Hear the poker "pot" singing its song.
He'll come home with his face in a "flush"
And his mouth "full" of business gush;
After tea, he will state
He must hasten back straight
To help the boys through with the rush.
And his wife, with her innocent ways,
Her industrious (?) husband will praise;
But some day she'll find
She was going it "blind"
And her "hand" in amazement will "raise."
For her mother, if still she's on "deck,"
Her trust in her husband will wreck;
With a twist of her lip,
She will put in her "chip."
And the "pot" will boil over a spec.
—*Columbus (O.) Dispatch.*

THE colored editor of a paper devoted to the best interests of the colored community has just finished a heart-rending obituary notice of a deceased white gentleman, a friend of the editor. The foreman of the office came in for some copy, and the editor handed him the obituary notice, and instructed the foreman to put it under the head "Necrology." The foreman read the notice, and in a sort of dazed manner exclaimed: "I say, boss, does you know who de man is wot you is writing about?" "Certainly I knew him. He was a prominent citizen of this place, and has been my friend for years." "Was he a white man?" "Yes, sir." "Well, does you think dis notice should have a head on it like Negrology?" "It is perfectly proper, sir." "All right, den, I puts it dere; but I kind o' spect dat Negrology applies to de black man."—*National Weekly.*

Literary Prophets.

After Hall's discovery of the two moons of Mars in 1877, it was pointed out that Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," had prophetically made the Liliputian astronomers discover the two satellites. A still more curious circumstance is now mentioned by Dr. Sophus Tromholt, who relates that in 1851 a story was published by a Hungarian author, Maurus Jokai, in which reference was made to the star which has recently appeared in the Andromeda nebula. The star, according to the story, was revealed to a royal family by the evil spirit, who predicted death in battle to those who could not see it. Jokai's star was probably a thing of imagination only, although there are some reasons for believing that the tale was founded on a Jewish tradition, which would make it probable that the "new star" at which the world is wondering was seen by the Jews, and has reappeared to view after many centuries of invisibility. In other words, the existence of such a tradition would confirm the conclusion that the Andromeda star is a variable of long period.

EXPERIENCE can discount advice, but the latter is used for economy's sake.

THE CAROLINA CLAY-EATERS.

A Physician's Analysis Shows that the Clay Contains Arsenic.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

It has been a matter of speculation for years as to why the "poor white trash" of Central North Carolina ate the clay that is found in that part of the country. It remained for a Philadelphia physician to solve the mystery. A short time ago Dr. Frank H. Getchell, of 1432 Spruce street, went on a gunning expedition to North Carolina. His quest for game led him into the wild country back of Salisbury, which is inhabited, for the most part, by a miserable race of beings with only just enough energy to eke out a wretched existence. These creatures are nearly all veritable living skeletons, and, with few exceptions, are addicted to the habit of clay-eating.

While shooting wild turkey and other game in this wild region, Dr. Getchell made an incidental study of this peculiar habit of vice among the inhabitants. It is a mountainous country, and in the spring little rivulets start out from the caps of snow on the mountain, and, as the days grow warmer, the little rivulets become torrents, and great wash-outs are made along the mountain-side.

The soil is of a heavy, clayey nature, but there are strata of clay that is heavier than the rest, and when the water rushes down this clay is formed into little pellets, and rolls and accumulates in heaps in the valley. These little pellets and rolls are what the clay-eaters devour with as much avidity as a toper swallows a glass of whisky.

"Among the poor people of this section," said Dr. Getchell, "the habit of eating clay is almost universal. Even little toddlers are confirmed in the habit, and the appetite seems to increase with time. While investigating the matter, I entered a cabin occupied by one of these poor families, and saw a little chap tied by the ankle to the leg of a table, on which was placed a big dish of bread and meat and potatoes within easy reach. The child was kicking and crying, and I asked his mother why she had tied him up. She replied that she wanted him to eat some food before he went out to the clay and he refused to do so. The woman confessed that she ate the clay herself, but explained that the child's health demanded that it eat some substantial food before eating any earth. Almost every one I met in this section was addicted to this habit. They were all very thin, but their flesh seemed to be pulled out. This was particularly noticeable about the eyes, which had a sort of reddish hue.

"All of the clay-eaters were excessively lazy and indolent, and all of these conditions combined led me to the conclusion that there must be some sedative or stimulating qualities, or both, in the clay, and I determined to find out whether there was or not. I consequently brought a lot of the clay home with me, and Prof. Tiernan and myself made an analysis of the stuff and discovered that, instead of clay-eaters, the inhabitants of Central North Carolina should more properly be called arsenic-eaters. All of this clay contains arsenic, but exactly in what proportion we have not yet discovered. Arsenic-eating is common in many parts of the world. It acts as a sedative and also as a stimulant. The mountaineers of Styria, Austria, are habitual arsenic-eaters. They give as their reason for eating it that they are better able to climb the mountains after eating the poison, and their explanation is a perfectly reasonable one, as arsenic acts as a sedative to the heart's action. The habit is also prevalent in the Tyrol and in the Alps.

"It is also said that the peasant girls of Switzerland and parts of Germany and in Scandinavia eat arsenic to give luster to their eyes and color to their cheeks, but this is a matter I have not investigated. It has been shown that arsenic or arsenical fumes are a sure cure for intermittent fever. The inhabitants of a section of Cornwall, England, at one time all suffered with this type of fever, but when the copper works were established there the fever disappeared. This was accounted for by the arsenical fumes created in the treatment of copper. As to whether arsenic-eating shortens life I am not yet prepared to say, but I intend investigating the matter thoroughly."

Fight with a Grizzly.

While two telegraph-repairers were carrying on their work in the Selkirk Mountains, one of them was attacked by a grizzy bear, which caught him by the calf of the leg as he was drinking from a stream. The bear endeavored to carry him into the cave, but he placed his arms around a tree and bellowed for his companion, who came close to the bear and emptied seven Winchester balls into him. Seeing the seven balls did not make him relinquish his hold, he caught the ferocious animal by the ears and tried to haul him off. This caused the animal to move a little, thus enabling the friend to pull his companion's rifle from under the bear. He then commenced pouring his friend's seven bullets into the bear's head, and had fired the last shot when the bear rolled over. The trouble then was to get the jaws open to release his hold. This was done by inserting the barrel of one of the rifles and prying it open.—*Winnipeg Sun.*

Was on Another "Lay."

A correspondent writes: "I send you a little poem called 'The Lay of the Lark.' If accepted, let me know." Rejected, with thanks. If you will send a few specimens of the lay of the hen we will accept.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The Search for Wilkes Booth.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln was a military crime. While actually in command of the national forces, he was killed in a city which was his headquarters, strongly fortified and garrisoned, with a military governor, and a provost marshal whose patrols were abroad night and day arresting all persons found violating the "rules of war." Not only was the murdered commander-in-chief, to use the words of the Constitution, "in actual service in time of war," but it was a time of "public danger," in which the assassins were constitutionally excluded from any right to a trial in the civil courts. Peace had not then been conquered; there was a powerful enemy in arms, to whom "aid and comfort" could be given; the leader of the rebellion was still at large; many loyal men were becoming disheartened by the conscriptions and by the prolonged expenditure of blood and treasure; and there are good reasons for believing that many enemies of the Union, having traversed all the stages of crime, confidently hoped by this assassination to inaugurate anarchy at the North, and thus to prepare the way for a dictator.

Before the martyr-President had ceased to live, Secretary Stanton directed a search for the recognized assassin, and an investigation into the circumstances connected with the perpetration of the bloody deed. The next day, in a letter to the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Stanton said: "The murderer of the President has been discovered and evidence obtained that these horrible crimes were committed in execution of a conspiracy deliberately planned and set on foot by rebels, under pretense of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause." Subsequently the Secretary of War announced, in an official bulletin, that all persons who had harbored or secreted Booth, Atzerodt, or Herold, or who had aided or assisted their escape, should be "subject to trial before a military commission, and the punishment is death." The bulletin concluded by saying: "Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers! All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own innocence charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day till it is accomplished."

Secretary Stanton faithfully performed his share of this work, and he was ably seconded by the Provost Marshal of the War Department, Col. L. C. Baker. The discovery by Fouche of the celebrated French conspiracy, headed by Pichegru, for the assassination of the first Emperor Napoleon, has been regarded as the greatest triumph of detective-police skill on record; but it is eclipsed by Col. Baker's report of his operations. It was not long after the commission of the great crime before he was thoroughly conversant with the associations and habits of the chief actor's acquaintances in Washington, Baltimore, Montreal, and other cities. Some were promptly arrested, a careful espionage was established over others, confidential agents were sent out far and wide, some of them in disguise, the magnetic telegraph and the photographer's camera were called into the service for the transmission of intelligence and for the multiplication of portraits for identification, and it was not long before the proofs of a conspiracy were overwhelming.

The Megaphone.

This instrument, used on shipboard, is a machine for magnifying sound. It is constructed of two cone-shaped tubes, eight feet long and three in diameter at the large end, which diminish to an apex in the form of rubber tubes small enough to place in the ear. Between these tubes are two smaller ones, constructed in the same manner, but not more than half the diameter. By placing the rubber tubes in the ear and speaking through the smaller cones the person can hear and be heard at a long distance, and it thus aids mariners in listening for the sound of breakers or carrying on conversation with persons on shore or other vessels at a distance.

DR. FITCH, of Honolulu, believes that leprosy is not communicable from person to person, except by heredity, and that it is really a fourth stage of syphilis, or a form of scrofula subsequent to syphilis occurring in persons of a broken-down constitution.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

THERE is a New England Judge named Eck, who is reported as originating some very funny sayings. He doubtless presides over the court of Eck-witty.

A LITTLE praise is good for a shy temper; it teaches us to rely on the kindness of others—*Landor.*

A Gentle Stimulus

Is imparted to the kidneys and bladder by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is most useful in overcoming torpidity of these organs. Besides infusing more activity into them, this excellent tonic endows them with additional vigor, and enables them the better to undergo the wear and tear of the discharging function imposed upon them by nature. Moreover, as they are the channel for the escape of certain impurities from the blood, increases their usefulness by strengthening and healthfully stimulating them. In certain morbid conditions of these important organs they fall into a sluggish state, which is the usual precursor of disease. What, then, can be of greater service than a medicine which impels them to greater activity when slothful? No maladies are more perilous than those which affect the kidneys, and a medicine which averts the peril should be highly esteemed.

AT a stand still—the Pea-nut business.—*New York News.*

In the Hospitals.

Baltimore and Philadelphia hospital physicians are prescribing the new proprietary medicine, Red Star Cough Cure. It contains neither morphia, opium, nor any other injurious ingredients. The price is only 25 cents.

Strange Ways of the Modern Young Man.

"It seems to me that the young men nowadays have some queer ways about them," remarked old Mrs. Pipkin, as she divested herself of her wrappings after a trip down town.

"Why so, mother?" asked her son.

"Why, in the street car to-day there were two young fellows, and one said to the other: 'Where's your overcoat?' 'In soak,' replied the other one; 'Where's yours?' 'Same place,' was the answer, 'mine has been in soak all summer.' Now when I was a young woman the men used to put their overcoats in a trunk with camphor and things to keep away the moths, but I suppose the latest style is to put them in soak. I'd think it would take all the shape out of them."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A WORD of kindness is seldom spoken in vain—it is a seed which even dropped by chance springs up a flower.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"ALL'S well that ends swell," said the surgeon as he plunged his scalpel into the abscess.—*St. Paul Herald.*

THOSE who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic never have dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, headache, or kidney troubles. Price 50 cents.

A THIEVES' dictionary has just been published. It is a work of abstract knowledge.—*St. Paul Herald.*

FOR throat and lung troubles, the most reliable remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

IT must be a poor singer who can't make his "board" from the "timbre" of his voice.—*Musical Herald.*

THE most scientific compound for the cure of coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles is Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. It is pleasant, prompt, and safe. 50 cents and $1.

HE is only a success at boating whose life is oar.—*St. Paul Herald.*

PHYSICIANS indorse Hall's Hair Renewer. Its use is always attended with good results.

A DRY spell—S-a-h-a-r-a. Spellbound—The Dictionary.—*Puck.*

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pote) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

A Remedy for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Newton, late President of the Eclectic College, of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

I will send two bottles of WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Diseases*—if you will recommend it to your friends, and get your dealer to order a dozen bottles from his wholesale druggist. Send name of your druggist. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address DR. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

Language fails to express the good results I have experienced with Athlophoros. My friend was drawn over my left shoulder with rheumatism, but half a bottle made me as good as new. A. B. Baker, 365 West Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.

Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

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was not more fearful than are the marks of skin diseases, and yet Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure for all of them. Blotches, pimples, eruptions, pustules, scaly incrustations, lumps, inflamed patches, salt-rheum, tetter, boils, carbuncles, ulcers, old sores, are by its use healed quickly and permanently.

WHEN people are compelled to use snuff they are certainly put to a pinch.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

WATERING the stock of a leather-making company is a new form of hide-draulic.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS—a medicine that expels disease without weakening the patient, exhilarates the spirits without the aid of alcoholic poison—cures every phase and consequence of indigestion, restores the shattered nerves, regulates the bowels and the liver, and imparts to the constitution new strength and elasticity. Let the sick rejoice!

CINCINNATI pork men believe the pen is mightier than the sword.—*St. Paul Herald.*

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

I have been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years. I could not tell how many different remedies I have tried, and none seemed to reach my case like Ely's Cream Balm. I had lost my smell entirely for the last fifteen years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing as well as I ever had, and I can see to thread as fine a needle as ever I did, and my smell is partly restored, and it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh.—Mrs. E. E. Grimes, 67 Valley street, Rendrill, Perry Co., Ohio.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Yaswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

It is Dangerous to tamper with irritating liquids and exciting snuffs. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which is safe and pleasant and is easily applied with the finger. It cures the worst case of Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever, giving relief from the first application. All druggists have it. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

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THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

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FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting, and their treatment. DR. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y. Established 1870. Send 10c for book.

Many Years

Mr. R. Foster, 320 Main street, Terre Haute, Indiana, suffered from Neuralgia and found no relief till he used ATHLOPHOROS, then in one day's time the pain was all gone. It will give prompt relief in all cases of Neuralgia. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

The only studin America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES A. PERRY, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

FRENCH DRAFT HORSES!

I offer for sale the very best specimens of French Draft Horses that can be found in France. All parties wishing good, reliable stock are invited to call and see my stock, which now number about 100 head. Terms and prices to suit purchasers. All stock sold under a guarantee of being breeders. I have also some very fine *Hereford Bull Calves,* all from imported stock. JAMES A. PERRY, Riverview Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill., 56 miles south of Chicago, on C. & A. R. R.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality,* and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope,* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Ironton.

In reading the latest issue of the East Jordan Enterprise, we notice that it does not confine its kind words to the immediate vicinity of East Jordan, but Ironton, Boyne City and other places come in for their share of attention. Some say that the favorable discription of Boyne City's industries was actuated from a kindly desire, on the part of the editor, to console that village for its inevitable(?) disappointment in not securing that choice plum—the county seat. Meanwhile if it is the destiny of our wandering county seat to take another excursion on the lake, we would be in time in inviting it to stop in Ironton long enough to obtain the necessary repairs contingent to constant disturbances.

If it should be our duty to chronicle a happy event in the lives of two of our young friends in next week's JOURNAL, we will do it without a murmur. Mind we say, *if*, as this is only a shadow cast before a coming event.

Rev. Mr. Iddings preached to a full house Sunday afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Strang was also well received in the evening. An appointment was made for Rev. Mr. Iddings, Tuesday evening, also every second Sunday afternoon. We hope to welcome home Rev. Mr. VanAnken next Sunday afternoon. Revs. Iddings and Strang will be welcome at all times.

The Grand Army boys announce their determination to proceed with the necessary measures for establishing a post in Ironton, and the G. A. R. ladies have determined to second them by giving an entertainment for their benefit at an early date.

Preaching at the church last Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by Rev. J. T. Iddings, and in the evening by Rev. C. J. Strang.

Five weeks closes the term of school at Ironton. There is plenty of applicants for the summer term.

Rev. Mr VanAnken will fill his appointment here next Sunday at 3 o'clock. Come out and give him a full house, and welcome him back.

The health of Ironton is exceedingly good. No case of contagious disease during the last year.

Burgess.

There will be a social and oyster supper in district No. 5, Jan. 28th, for the benefit of the church. All invited.

The tax collector earns his per cent getting around these times.

A. R. Struthers' little boy had to have one of his fingers amputated below where it was cut off with the axe. It is to be the source of constant suffering since he was hurt.

It is reported that Wm. Senger, of this township, having inherited some property in England, is going to look after it soon.

Marion.

The stormy weather of the past few days has rather retarded the logging operations among our farmers here.

Peter McFarlane has sold his farm of twenty acres to Mr. Nickson for $750, taking a team of horses in part payment therefor.

A sleigh load of young folks came down to Charlevoix last Sunday evening, to attend the young people's meeting. They met, as always, a cordial welcome.

Miscellaneous.

Work is begun on the new dock at Petoskey.

The G. R. & I. ice houses at Cadillac are being filled.

Mancelona is to have a new turn table. It is now being built at Cadillac.

Snowplow over the G. R. H. three times a day part of the time last week.

A certain Petoskey gentleman, recently returned from Florida, thinks northern Michigan can't be beat after all.

Dr. Miller, of Battle Creek, refused $100 for a Langshan pullet,—an offer made him during the recent poultry show held there.

"Well," said an Irish attorney, "if it plaze the court, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive."

St. Ignace is jubilant over the success of her salt well scheme. They say strong brine flows freely from the bowels of the earth.

The late cold wave has established the fact that alligators cannot freeze to death. When they thaw out they are as lively as before.

"Is ducky darling sick? What will he do for ducky?" was heard issuing from a sleeping car berth. "Try some quack medicine," came the response from five pair of strong lungs.

We are in receipt of another excellent piece of music from Ign. Fisher, Toledo, O. It is a waltz, entitled "Forget Me Not," suitable for either piano or organ, brilliant and fascinating. Price only 40 cents.

Detroit, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo and Bay City are all striving hard for the state fair for next year. Kalamazoo seems likely to come out ahead, as the agricultural society already has fine buildings erected there.

A young man, whose knowledge is based on actual experience, says that when calling on their sweethearts young men should carry affection in their hearts, perfection in their manners, and confection in their pockets.

The editor of the Leelanau Enterprise "takes the liberty of announcing that henceforward the Enterprise shall be an independent newspaper." We think we can see in this the benign influence of the present administration. Having come to the anxious seat, we have hopes ere long, to see in our fellow craftsman a brilliant convert to democracy.

A curious instance of what a simple change of comma can procure has been noticed of late. It runs as follows: Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large, but well-polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking-stick in his eye, a menacing glare saying nothing.—Ex.

The following from the pen of the late J. G. Holland, says the Chicago Current, possesses the essential elements of pathos and truth: Labor is the honorable thing among men. There is not a neatly graded lawn, a pretty garden, or a well trained tree that does not tell of it. It builds magnificent cities, and creates navies, and bridges rivers, and lays railroad tracks, and infuses every part of the flying locomotive. Wherever a steamer plows the waves, or the long canal bears the nation's inland wealth: wherever the wheat fields wave and the mill wheel turns, there labor is the conqueror and the king. The newspaper, wherever it spreads its wings, bears the impress of toilers' hands. Should not the man who produces all that he can eat and wear be honored? Should not the laborer be well housed? To us there is more true poetry about the laborer's life and lot than any other man's under heaven. It matters not in what calling a man toils, if he toils manfully, honestly, and contentedly. The little tin pail should be a badge of nobility everywhere, and in the "good time coming, boys," it will be.

One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the sadness of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper, day after day, go all the wickedness of the world; all the vanities that want to be puffed; all the revenges that want to be reached; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull speeches wanted to be thought eloquent; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns; in order to save the tax of the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right and were never so; all the cracked-brained philosophers with stories long as their hair, and gloomy as their finger-nails in the morning because bereft of soap—all the bores who come to stay five minutes, talk five hours. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shames of the world are seen, day after day, and the temptation is to believe in neither God, man, or woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are skeptical men: I only wonder that journalists believe anything. De Witt Talmage.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Believe your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Hosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crozier. 2

AT HOME AND ABROAD;

At church and theatre, in the counting house and work room, in fact everywhere is heard that hacking cough which soon develops into congestion or inflamation of the lungs, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption. Be wise in time. Immediate relief and cure can be cheaply obtained. HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will surely give relief from those throat and lung troubles that often terminate in death. Instant relief in croup, and a subdurer of whooping cough. Your consumptive friend will be greatly benefited. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crozier, Charlevoix, and Crozier & Harris, Ironton.

EATING AND STARVING

It is all the same, for you are sure to suffer from piles. No worse torture can be conceived of. Blind or itching piles are unequaled for annoyance, but by a few applications of PARMELEE'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES they entirely dissappear. The knife is often resorted to by physicians for the removal of protruding piles, but such barbarity is not a necessity, for PARMELEE'S SUPPOSITORIES used according to directions, quickly reduce, replace, and drive them away. Warranted to cure. Price 50 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crozier, Charlevoix, and Crozier & Harris, Ironton.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "3" of Mortgages, on page 475, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 26th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Gaeot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1881, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1881, assigned by said John A. Gaeot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record, in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 6th day of December 1883, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, that being the place where a Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for the rein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 15th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of John A. Gaeot, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Susan Walker, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I did on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1885, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest, of the said Susan Walker, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, all that certain piece and parcel of land described as follows, to wit: The n w ¼ of the s e ¼ of sec. 25, town 34, north range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the village of East Jordan, in said Charlevoix county, that being the place of holding the circuit court of the said county of Charlevoix, on the 27th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1886.

HARRISON BERDAN, Sheriff.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041f

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 126y1

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

An Eloquent Appeal to Young Ladies by the Mistress of the White House.

J. G. Holland wrote in an album which belonged to Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the ex president, these words: "Women, only, can make wine drinking unfashionable and heal the nation of its curse." If this be true, what a great and awful responsibility rests upon the women of our land! But, girls, do we realize this? Where and how do we stand with regard to this terrible curse of our country which is dragging—our brothers and fathers down to ruin?

In 1882, Miss Cleveland, now mistress of the white house, at Washington, wrote as follows in the Youth's Temperance Banner:

"I wish some strong, bright angel stood before you just now, while you read, girls, to flash before you, as no words of mine can, the power you possess to help or hinder the cause of temperance, to make you feel your responsibility, because you are girls, in the matter; to shudder at its weight, and to never cease trying to fulfill it! Doubtless you have heard a great deal about the value of your smiles; but do you know the value of your frowns? I wish I could make you feel the value of knowing just what to frown upon. What a man must do by a blow a woman can do by a frown. When the time comes that the young man who now shares his time in your society and the saloon, who jokes about temperance in your presence, and takes a glass socially now and then, is made to feel that these things cannot be if you are to be his companion at a party, ride, or church; that good society cannot tolerate these things in its members; in short, that this kind of man is unfashionable and unpopular—then alcohol will tremble on its throne, and the liquor traffic will hide its cancerous face.

"When Mrs. Hayes became mistress of the white house she did an unheard-of thing. She banished wine from all her entertainments, with just one exception. Secretary Evarts made a fuss. He was mortified. He could not endure to have Lord and Lady English, Count and Countess French, Baron and Baroness German come to the white house dinners and have nothing fit for them to drink—not a drop of poison! It was utterly queer! So Mrs. Hayes made one exception in favor of those great foreign highnesses, and allowed wine upon her table in their presence. But only for once. Her conscience—high-souled woman that she is—smote her for that one little cowardly compromise with wrong. She could better endure to have Secretary Evarts and the Smiths ashamed of her than to be ashamed of herself. So she quietly and forever after prohibited wine from her table, and cheerfully endured the lifted eyebrows and shrugged shoulders of the diplomatics, British, French, Russian—all, the little short lived hiss of 'fushionable' society until that hiss turned to a cheer, and fashionable society turned around, like the spaniel it is, and trotted on behind its mistress. It became unfashionable to serve wine and offer wine in fashionable society while Mrs. Hayes was in the white house."

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Antrim county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 163, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1883, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the 27th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MOSHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Hayes, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 26th day of October, A. D. 1885, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, the mare is about eight years old, with one horse colt, light sorrel color, white spot in forehead, colt about six months old, strayed upon my inclosed land in said township of Hayes and now remains thereupon, and that I reside in the said township of Hayes.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1885

J. C. BENNETT.

The above notice was filed in township clerk's office November 4th, A. D. 1885, and copy sent to county clerk November 5th, A. D. 1885.

A. W. CHEW, Township Clerk.
Hayes Township, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 121y1 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

GOING NORTH.

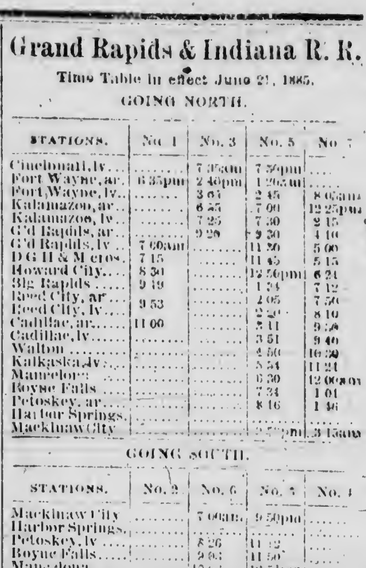
STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 05am	.....	11 50	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 38	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 06	.....	3 41	9 36
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	8 54	11 21
Mancelona	.....	.....	5 30	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 01
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	7 pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 30pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	9 43	12 31am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 25	1 08	.....
Walton	.....	11 11	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25 pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	3 19am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	4 30	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 07	4 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	5 08	8 25
Howard City	.....	3 31	5 61	9 22
D G H & M cros	.....	4 15	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 20	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	8 05	7 05	1 pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 45	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 50	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DE LAND & CO'S



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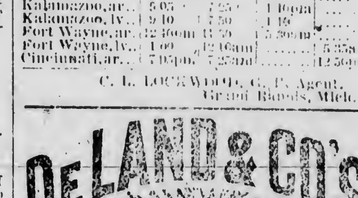

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THE JOURNAL

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At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

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Is prepared to do

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in a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. J. E. Carter, five doors east of Mosher's grocery on Antrim St.

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Avoid all danger by keeping your chimneys clean.

HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.

Will do the work promptly, carefully, and successfully, without dirt or litter on the floors. Get it done before the spring winds. Orders by postal card receive prompt attention.

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It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

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New Goods!

I would call the attention of the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to my new fall stock of

MILLINERY
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Fancy Goods.

Have also just received a fine stock of materials for fancy work, such as Felts, Canvass, Embroidery Silks, Banner and Table Scarf ornaments, Banner Rods, &c.; also Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Collars. Call and examine my Stock. I design to sell cheap for cash only.

Dress-Making Done to Order.

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Boyne City and Charlevoix.

Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
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Good Accommodations for Everybody.

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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 12

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

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HEATH & FRANCIS,

Builders and Jobbers,

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Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

Italians in New York.

A great many hard things have been said about New York Italians as a class, but a good deal might be said in their favor. The worst thing about them is the way many of them live. The bad way of living, however, is confined to the low grade, composed of ragpickers, bone-gatherers and street sweepers. One good thing to be said for all, even the lowest, is that they are industrious and fairly honest. There are very few loafers among the Italians, and it does not appear that there are many thieves. At all events, if they steal, it is in a petty way, that does not attract attention, and hardly amounts to crime. They are willing to do any kind of work, and if they can't get $2 a day they will take $1.50 rather than be idle. We hear a good deal about laziness among the Italians at home, but they certainly don't show it here.

Another point in their favor is their habit of temperance. It is true that those of the lower order drink much stale beer, which costs them very little money, but they don't drink whisky or gin, and an Italian in the fighting drunk condition is rarely seen. While let alone, their inclination is to be peaceful, and when they get into trouble with other people, it is generally because they are not let alone. They defend themselves when attacked, but they are seldom the aggressors in any trouble. Much is said about their readiness to use the knife, but my observation is (and I have given some attention to the matter) that quite as much stabbing is done by the old-time rowdy element as by the Italians, and generally with less provocation. The police regard even the worst of them as models of peacefulness and good conduct in comparison with the ordinary gangs and corner loafers. New York has no reason to regret the growth of the Italian element. It is valuable in many ways, and it contains some of the very best material for development in the future.

One evidence of Italian progress is the position the Italians have taken in the restaurant business. They seem to have even better qualifications for this business than the French, though the latter are supposed to beat the world at it. In New York, however, they don't by any means—in fact the Italians are beating them. The table d'hote system, which has grown greatly in favor in the last ten years, is now mainly in the hands of Italians. I would not say that they manage it better than the French, but they are certainly getting control of it, and that fact is strong evidence for them anyway.

There are several excellent restaurants of this kind on Fourteenth street and on Fifth avenue and Fourth avenue, all kept by Italians, and are getting the best kind of custom. One characteristic of them is that they all grow from small beginnings. There is no flourishing at the start, but a quiet commencement in a small place where the rent is low, and then a steady expansion. Where a large business is done there is a good deal of profit in it, and some of the Italians who began with a few hundred dollars are now quite wealthy. I hear, too, the Italian chief cooks are making their way into hotels and private houses where Frenchmen formerly had had the field to themselves. In fact, the sons of sunny Italy are pushing ahead in all directions in New York, and seem pretty sure to continue doing so.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

A Clue to the Murderer of Capt. Phillip Caffrey.

Capt. Phillip Caffrey, of the schooner Fair Play, went to Milakokia early in the spring of 1883, and was never again seen alive. A reward was offered by his brother who went there in search of him, for any information that would lead to the discovery of his whereabouts. Shortly afterwards his body was found on the beach and brought here, where examination proved he had been shot and the coronor's jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

So great was the mystery concerning the murderer's identification and whereabouts, that his apprehension and capture never was seriously undertaken, and gradually the whole matter passed from the public mind.

Late last fall, soon after the Fairplay started for Florida, E. H. Green received a letter from Ben Thompson (evidently the same person mentioned below), stating that he could give information that would, if followed, lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Mr. Green turned the letter over to F. W. Mayne, attorney for Capt. Caffrey's relatives. Nothing further has come to public notice here until yesterday, when our friend Weaver handed us the Door County Advocate, printed at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and bearing date Jan. 28, from which we clip the following:

On Sunday a dispatch was received from J. L. Murphy, sheriff of Marinette county, stating that two prisoners had escaped from jail on the preceding night and asking that a watch be kept for them. Under-sheriff Scott telephoned a description of the men to Thayerport, and in the evening was notified that they had landed at that place and were held to await his coming. Mr Scott immediately started for Thayerport and, at midnight, the runaways were safely lodged in jail. The men had crossed the bay on the ice during the intense cold of Saturday night, and were so poorly clad that one of them had his feet badly frozen. They refused to give their names or the nature of the charges against them. But upon the arrival on Monday of Sheriff Murphy it was learned that their names are James Black and Ben S. Thomson, *alias* Geo. C. Smith. Black had been brought to Marinette from Florence, having broken jail at that place, but was recaptured and placed in the Marinette jail for safe-keeping. He is charged with having drawn a revolver on a conductor and a brakeman while on board a train on the Northwestern road several months ago, and his trial will take place at the session of the circuit court which convenes at Florence in March. Jim Black is a rather hard-looking character, and no doubt deserves to be punished on general principles. Thompson, or Smith, is charged with stealing a sum of money from John Johnson, who formerly kept a saloon in Menekaune, but who has since Thompson's confinement left for parts unknown. Thompson claims that he is the victim of a base conspiracy, and his version of the matter is here copied from the last number of the Marinette North Star:

"Ben S. Thompson, who now lies in the Marinette county jail to await trial in June for committing burglary and larceny, is innocent of the crimes charged. My real name is Geo. C. Smith. Since the 17th of June, 1885, I have been traveling in search of my father, who disappeared while on his way between Duluth, Minn., and Superior City, Wis. While in Chicago during the early part of June last year, I was informed that parties in Milwaukee, Wis., had furnished money to murder my father. Arriving at Marinette, in search for the murderers, I was arrested at the instigation of John Johnson, the Scandinavian saloon-keeper at Menekaune, who left for parts unknown some time ago. This man, Johnson, with others, put this job on me for to save themselves and get out of the country, as they not only murdered my father, but also the captain of the schooner Fairplay, of Charlevoix, Mich. They also tried to rob the Hopkins manufacturing company, of Bear Lake, Mich., and as they did not find anything there they set the building on fire and burned the building, and two children who were in the house at the time perished in the flames.

This crime has been a mystery until lately, when it was found that those same persons were in Marinette and the surrounding towns. After spending several hundred dollars in trying to capture these same persons, who have caused my arrest for something which I never committed, is a very hard thing for me to bear up under. You need not take my word for this, because proofs can be furnished to substantiate any statement made by me. Any one who will take the trouble to call on me can be furnished with addresses of persons to whom inquiries can be sent. I hope some one will go to the trouble and investigate the matter. Respectfully,

GEORGE C. SMITH.

From the above it will be seen that a pretty good clue is given concerning the murderer; and having so many crimes to settle for we have reason to hope justice may overtake him at last. The friends of the murdered man state that it is their intention to make every endeavor to capture the criminal.

Death of Mrs. Bayard.

Mrs. Bayard, wife of the secretary of state, died on Sunday morning. The immediate cause of her death was congestion of the brain, brought on by the sudden death of her daughter two weeks ago. At first she stood the strain quite well, but the effort was too great for her constitution, and she was compelled to take to her bed on Friday, from which time it was plainly seen that death was near at hand. Secretary Bayard is completely heart broken with his double bereavement. His friends think he cannot be induced to continue in his present position, but will at once resign and retire to private life. All festivities at the capital have ceased for the week, and expressions of sympathy are sent from all parts of the country.

German Officers.

The daily existence of a German officer is a very studious and fatiguing one, but there is nothing whatever in it that can not be overcome and learned; and only a very few fail to do so. The preparation of written essays is one form of professional study which knocks all desire to drone in the head. The Count von Moltke believes that book study produces practical results: he can not talk verbally to his whole army, but he can reach every officer in Germany with the assistance of printers' ink, and he does it. That "writing makes an exact man and reading makes a full one" is something which gentlemen in the American army ought not to forget. In this country, at certain and frequent times in the year, essay subjects are given out to first lieutenants, and on a certain hypothesis furnished they are expected to examine opinions critically, point out advantages and inconveniences from a tactical point of view; discuss the way in which certain combats were conducted, and draw conclusions from encounters. These literary compositions signed, they are sent to their ultimate destination. First, it is the battalion commander who examines the essays, and he is obliged to record his opinion at length on the merits of each, as well as his own views on the subject, all of which becomes a part of the document, and is "respectfully forwarded." Next, the colonel takes a whack at it. He in turn must criticise the remarks of his battalion commanders as well as the essays of their subalterns, write his own views on the matter, send the whole forward to subject himself to the same ordeal, and so on up to the general commanding an army corps, whose office is the ultimate destination of the essays.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

Playing in Boston long ago the elder Booth was seized with a sudden fancy for taking long night walks, on which he made his son accompany him. One night they started out after midnight, and for three hours walked about the docks and quays. Not a soul did they meet until their return to the hotel, when they saw a dark figure following them, skulking in the shadows of the warehouse. Edwin was somewhat scared, but his father stepped forward and in a loud voice said, "Good evening, my friend." The man did not answer, but came forward into the light and showed himself, in looks at least, a thorough ruffian. With a curse he came toward them. The old man drew himself up and asked, "Who are you, my friend? Who are you?" "I'm a thief, that's what I am," said the fellow. "And I," said Booth, in a voice of wonderful sweetness, "am a pirate," and he shook the astonished ruffian warmly by the hand. The effect was electrical, Edwin Booth said, and the man troubled them no further.

Literary activity in the United States is on the increase. 1,060 more copyrights having been granted during 1885 than at a corresponding time in 1884. This increase is largely due to the great number of articles copyrighted by newspapers and magazines.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE two political parties came to a deadlock in the House soon after the reading of the journal on Jan. 22, when Chairman Herbert, of the Naval Committee, asked the passage without debate of the Boutelle resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding the erasure of inscriptions and the discharge of Union soldiers at Norfolk Navy Yard. The Republicans insisted upon having an hour and a half or two hours' debate on either side. Mr. Herbert took the position that as the resolution was simply one of inquiry of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the removal of inscriptions and discharge of Union soldiers, about which the House had no knowledge, any debate that might take place before the information was sent to the House by the Secretary of the Navy would be premature. Reed, of Maine came to the assistance of his colleague, and Hewitt, of New York, resigned the position of the Chairman, and the contest began. The Democrats did not have a quorum present, and the dilatory methods of Mr. Boutelle, intended to prevent a vote on ordering the previous question, operated also to give the Democrats time to send for absentees. Mr. Herbert also demanded a call of the House as was to waste more time, and while that was going on Democrats who had supposed that the day would be devoted to private bills, and had gone to the departments on business or to call on the President, were notified that their votes were needed, and repaired at once to the Representatives' Hall. It was nearly two hours and a half before Mr. Herbert found a sufficient number of Democrats present and not paired to move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. Meanwhile, Riggs, of Illinois, and Sowden, of Pennsylvania, were brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms to explain their absence. After the members had some fun with the two prisoners, their excuses were accepted. The previous question was ordered by a party vote—153 to 91—and the half hour allowed for debate under such circumstances was divided equally between Mr. Bontelle, of Maine, and Mr. George Wise, of Virginia. After a sharp partisan debate, the resolution was passed, with an amendment inserted by the Democrats extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the navy-yard and light-house district at Norfolk, during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. The Senate was not in session on the 23d.

THE Chair presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, at the session of the Senate on Jan. 25, stating that national banks hold $5,069,850 of the bonds called for payment next month; and a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking for additional clerks for the Commissioner of Railroads. C. E. Walthall was sworn in as Senator from Mississippi. Mr. Hoar reported a bill to provide for the settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroads. Messrs. Dawes and Ingalls made some severe comments upon the misspelling of words in bills and resolutions received from the House, particularly as to a measure for the relief of the Northern Cheyenne Indians. In his opening prayer the House Chaplain feelingly referred to the death of Representative Rankin, of Wisconsin, and invoked the divine blessing and protection upon the sorrowing family. The House thereupon adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE Chair laid before the Senate, on the 26th of January, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the payment of salaries of Collectors of Customs not confirmed by the Senate; also, a letter stating that the information called for by a recent resolution of the Senate, relating to claims paid under French and Spanish treaties, could be most speedily furnished by the State Department. The letters were appropriately referred. Mr. Voorhees then called up his resolution expressive of the Senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of the late Vice President Hendricks. The resolution having been read, Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate. After hearing the speeches of Messrs. Voorhees, Hampton, Sherman, Sanlsbury, Evarts, Ransom, Spooner, Vest, and Harrison, in memory of the deceased, the Senate adopted the commemorative resolution and then adjourned. In the House Mr. Swinburne of New York introduced a bill declaring the silver dollar of 412½ grains a legal tender of equal value with gold coin. The bill also provides for the purchase of $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, and the issuance monthly of $2,000,000 of silver certificates. Bills were also introduced in the House to establish life-saving stations outside San Francisco, for the relief of railway mail clerks who have been in the service twenty years, conferring the rank of commander upon Chief Engineer Melville, to authorize the payment of postal notes at any money-order office, to limit the capital of any national bank to $5,000,000, to prohibit the importation of pauper labor, to give preference to American citizens in employing laborers on public works and to limit the jurisdiction of Federal Courts in patent cases. A resolution was introduced directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report his reasons for closing the mint at Carson, Nevada.

A MEMORIAL of the Legislature of Kansas praying for the establishment of two additional military stations in that State as a protection against Indian depredations was passed in the Senate by Mr. Ingalls on the 27th ult. Mr. Plumb presented a memorial from the same body praying for an extension of the military facilities at Fort Riley, Kas. The papers were appropriately referred. Bills were introduced to appropriate $350,000 for the purchase of a postoffice site in San Francisco, and to reimburse the survivors of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition. Mr. Harrison made a speech favoring the admission of Dakota to the Union. The House of Representatives passed a bill to forfeit certain lands granted to the States of Missouri, Alabama, and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of all contracts on file regarding the Southern Pacific Railway and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Senate resolutions touching the death of Vice President Hendricks were presented to the House, and on motion of Mr. Holman (Ind.) were laid upon the table for the present. A smile ran through the House when the chaplain, in his opening prayer, returned thanks that "Our silver and gold have been multiplied," and the silver men pretended to see in the fact that silver had been placed before gold an indication that the religious petition was in favor of a double standard.

EASTERN.

A Boston dispatch says "a notable strike ended yesterday, when it was announced at Lynn that the firm of Morgan & Dore, which operate shoe factories in Lynn, Richmond, Me., and Pittsfield, N. H., had yielded to the demands of the Knights of Labor. This strike, which has been in progress a year and a half, originated with the lasters in the Richmond factory. The firm has now decided to discharge all the men not belonging to the unions who have been hired in the place of strikers, and to adopt a scale of wages satisfactory to the Knights of Labor. This is one of the most decided victories won by the Knights in New England, and causes great rejoicing."

The workingmen of New York propose to ask special legislation at Albany, especially the passage of an arbitration law. The Commissioner of Labor Statistics has formally pronounced laycotting better than striking.

The St. Cloud Hotel and six stores on Arch street, Philadelphia, were wiped out by fire. The loss is estimated at over a quarter of a million dollars.

Peachbuds in the Hudson River Valley have been killed by the frosts, and for the third successive year there will be no crop.

The strikers in the Pennsylvania coal regions have ordered out the engineers at the water pumps. This will cause the flooding of the different mines and great destruction to property.

WESTERN.

In a bicycle contest at Minneapolis, Minn., Woodside broke all records from 67 to 175 miles.

A portion of Stockton, Cal., was flooded by an overflow of the St. Joaquin River. The Moss wheat tract, 3,000 acres, was submerged, and the breaking of a levee placed 13,000 additional acres of wheat and orchards under water, the loss being placed at $425,000.

The Mississippi River, says a St. Louis dispatch, is blockaded by a solid mass of ice from this point as far north as the mouth of the Illinois River and as far south as Ste. Genevieve, a distance of sixty-five miles. The ice is sixteen or seventeen inches in thickness, and resembles in many respects the gorge which blockaded the river in 1875, and which remained intact from Dec. 31 to March 2. This year the river closed on Jan. 13, and the ice is expected to break up about the latter part of February.

Gov. Murray, of Utah, has vetoed an act of the legislature giving absolute right of bail to all convicts except murderers in the first degree.

John G. Jones, a colored citizen of Chicago, has addressed to R. B. Hayes a letter of inquiry regarding the disposition of the John F. Slater educational fund of $1,000,000, of which the ex-President is a trustee, complaining that applications from reputable colored people have not been even respectfully considered.

After a two hours' fight with Indians, on the 11th ult., at East Nocorai, in Sonora, the American force, under Captain Crawford, was fired on by Mexican troops, American scouts returning the fire. Five of the American party were wounded, among them Captain Crawford, who died three days later, while the Mexican loss was four killed and five wounded. The Mexicans claim that they mistook the Americans for Indians, but Lieutenant Maus gives it as his opinion that the Mexicans intended to rout the Americans and appropriate their camp equipage and commissary stores.

Gen. David R. Atchison died at his home in Clinton County, Missouri, last week. He served in the National Senate for twelve years, and was Acting President of the United States for one day. Polk retired from office at noon Sunday, March 4, 1849, and Taylor could not be inaugurated till Monday. Mr. Atchison, therefore, as President of the Senate, held the reins of Government until the inauguration had taken place.

SOUTHERN.

Near the village of Manchester, Clay County, Ky., Theodore Benge, Dick Stivers, and Dan and George Gray, all young farmers, went together to the house of Kate Harvey, a woman of ill-repute. They were drinking, and grew quarrelsome, the woman being the cause of the trouble. In the end pistols were drawn and a duel fought in the house between the Gray boys, who were brothers, on one side, and Benge and Stivers on the other. The woman ran out of the house at once and obtained assistance from the village. When she came back with several men half an hour afterward George Gray, and Benge and Stivers were found lying upon the floor dead, each having several bullets in him. Dan Gray was still living, but is mortally wounded.

At Minden, in Webster Parish, La., Henry Jackson was hanged for the murder of R. A. Britton.

An expert's report estimates the damage done to the orange crop of Florida by the cold at $1,100,000.

Small-pox is said to be prevalent among the Mexican population of San Antonio, Texas.

The State officers of Texas gave military honors to the late Col. Ashbel Smith, a veteran of the war for independence, whose remains were on Sunday placed beside those of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Austin.

At Canton, Ga., Dr. Moore, an aged physician, was bitten by his horse in the neck, the teeth of the animal almost severing the Doctor's head from his body.

A party of hunters at Brushy Lake, Arkansas, cut an air-hole in the ice and killed thirty-two beavers.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Legislature has memorialized Congress in favor of the Eads Ship Railway.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures is busily engaged in the consideration of the silver question, the Washington correspondents inform us. At a meeting of the committee the other day—

The subject was discussed in an informal way, and, while members spoke more freely than heretofore, they did not state their views specifically but in very general terms. The discussion took a very wide range, reference being made to the French monetary system and our own paper money. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Lanham during the session of the committee:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, at as early a day as practicable, to report to the House a bill looking to the free coinage of standard silver dollars."

Mr. Scott (Pa.) thereupon introduced as a substitute for the resolution the following:

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this committee, that the best interests of the country cannot be promoted by any bill now before the committee looking to the free coinage of silver."

Mr. Lanham then also introduced a resolution on the subject, which read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this committee that the law regulating and providing for the issue of gold and silver certificates should be so amended as to provide for the retirement of the same and for the issue of coin certificates in their stead."

No action was taken by the committee upon any of these resolutions, nor did they elicit a distinct expression of views from any of the members. It was resolved that the question should be further discussed and opinions sought from different persons interested in the question until Feb. 10, when the committee will proceed to consider the distinct propositions now before them.

The Court of Claims has awarded the Choctaw Nation judgment against the United States for $886,605.

Congressman Rankin, of Wisconsin, died in Washington on the 24th ult.

The final fight in the telephone litigation will soon begin. All the attorneys employed by the contesting parties are in Washington and ready for battle.

The House Military Committee has ordered a favorable report on the Wheeler bill, designed to restore Fitz John Porter to the army rolls.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report favorably a bill to erect in New York, at a cost of $750,000, a monument to Gen. Grant, one-third of this sum to be contributed by the public.

POLITICAL.

Civil-Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton has sent his resignation to the President, to take effect March 9.

President Cleveland gives it as his opinion that the Senate has no right to request the information upon which he had suspended officials.

Washington telegram: "The Cabinet had a long session over the Senate's demand on Attorney General Garland for information about the United States Attorney's office in Southern Alabama. It is understood that all the President's advisers looked upon the resolution as simply a clever device to get by circumlocution facts which could not be obtained by direct methods, and, although no definite conclusion was reached, it was agreed that Attorney General Garland should draft a reply, which will be submitted at another meeting, and which will be a refusal to give the desired information."

The caucus committees of the Ohio Senate held a conference Wednesday, the 27th ult., to effect a settlement of the existing troubles, and when the Senate met at 4 p. m. adjournment was voted until morning, at the request of the conferees. Previously the Republican Senate held a session, the only business transacted being the approval of the journal. The Democrats held an indignation meeting in the evening.

Chicago dispatch: "The attorneys for the prosecution in the Mayoralty contest yesterday asked Judge Prendergast to enter an order dismissing the case, and taxing the costs to the prosecution. The order was made as requested."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Five deaths have already resulted from the explosion of a distillery boiler at Fort Wayne.

The inquiry in progress at Montreal respecting customs frauds shows that officials have acted in collusion with importers to pass goods under their actual value, often for one-third of their original cost.

John L. Sullivan, who is to continue on the stage another season, expresses a desire to meet any pugilist in private for any sum not exceeding $10,000.

Harvey, a young son of Hon. H. D. Hadlock, of Portland, Maine, killed himself with a revolver rather than be sent away to school. The tragedy occurred at his father's feet.

A collision of freight trains at Ringtown, Pa., owing to the blunder of a dispatcher, caused the instant death of two men and the fatal wounding of two others.

The health authorities of New York seized seven hundred boxes of frozen oranges from Florida, saturated them with carbolic acid, and dumped them into the North River.

The New York Produce Exchange places the visible supply of wheat and corn at, respectively, 55,433,744 and 8,555,812 bushels.

Fire destroyed five stores at Opelika, Ala.; the Grasshopper mill at Youngstown, Ohio, worth $78,000; the dry-goods store of Robinson Brothers, at Wichita, Kan.; and Wheeler's Block, one of the largest buildings in Burlington, Vt.

The *Catholic Universe*, of Cleveland, has received information that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will be raised to the Cardinalate.

Freeman Clark, a negro, who was born in Virginia in 1764, died at Windsor, Ont., being over 121 years old.

FOREIGN.

The British Ministry has been defeated by a vote of 329 to 250, on the question of allotments.

A formal motion for the abolition of the office of Viceroy of Ireland has been made in the British House of Lords. A dispatch from Rome says that the *Monitor* expresses disgust at the opposition displayed in the Queen's speech to the sundering of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. It longs for the time when Protestantism shall be entirely extirpated from Ireland and Catholicism recognized.

In reply to a second note from the European Powers, Greece states that she holds to her original position, and refuses to disarm.

The British Government has made the issue of coercion practically a test one, and the Parnellites have accepted the gage of parliamentary battle. They hope, with the aid of the Liberals, to drive the Salisbury administration from power. The severance of the implied union of the eighty-six Nationalists with the Tories is now complete.

The defeat of the Salisbury Government has left all the political parties in the British House of Commons in a state of chaos, and may result in a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. The crisis excites but little interest among the general public. Everything is quiet and the commercial and financial markets are but slightly weaker. The *Economist's Journal*, of Dublin, is jubilant over the defeat of the Government and says: "The action of the leaders of the National League in defeating the Government emphasizes the fact that there is a new force in politics which Parliament has to consider." The Dublin *Irish Times* says: "The Parnellites rely for help on Mr. Gladstone alone. They believe that he will make them an offer looking to the settlement of the Irish question."

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Columbus (Ohio) dispatches of the 29th ult. reported all quiet. The Senate met and immediately adjourned, pending the conference between the joint committee which had been appointed with a view to learn if some plan could not be agreed upon. The committee was in session all day. The proceedings were had in executive session. In the meantime the representative sides were preparing their programmes of procedure in case a compromise was not reached.

The New York *Sun* has effected a complete change of front on the coinage question. It now declares that bimetallism is a practical impossibility and monometallism the only safe and wise course to pursue, with silver as the favored metal.

At the Cabinet meeting on the 28th ult. the President expressed his determination not to comply with the requests by the Senate for information regarding suspensions from office. His views on the subject were sustained by all the members of the Cabinet, and letters of refusal were formulated in reply to demands for papers bearing on several nominations now pending.

Of 5,000 bills introduced in the House of Representatives, two-thirds have gone to three committees, as follows: Invalid Pensions, 1,200; Claims, 1,000; War Claims, 1,100.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has received any quantity of memorials and petitions and complaints regarding the management of the public lands and frauds that have been committed in their acquisition. The committee has prepared a bill covering the whole subject, and will report it to the Senate at once. The bill repeals all laws providing for the pre-emption of the public lands, as well as the laws allowing entries for timber culture.

The proselyting work of two Mormon polygamists at Walhalla, S. C., has caused much excitement, it being reported that fifty converts are ready to proceed to Utah. The young men of the district have organized, and warned the Mormons to quit.

A European fleet will assemble in Suda Bay, Crete, numbering about twenty men-of-war. Greece, it is announced, "is now ready to comply with the wishes of Europe."

Bismarck addressed the Prussian Landtag for two hours on the expulsion of Poles for constant intrigues against the government, declaring that Germany would never relax a hair's breadth toward a restoration of Poland.

MR. SHERMAN introduced in the Senate on the 28th ult. a bill which repeals the first section of the coinage act of Feb. 28, 1878, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver bullion in bars, not less than 3 fine, to the amount of not less than 2,000,000 ounces troy a month and not greater than 4,000,000 ounces. The Secretary is authorized to pay for the bullion in coin certificates, receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received to be reissued. The bullion thus bought is to be retained in the Treasury as security for the payment of the certificates, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to redeem in coin the certificates on presentation at the Sub-Treasury in New York in sums not less than $1. The bill provides further that any holder of standard silver dollars, coin, or bullion may deposit the same with the Treasurer in sums of not less than $10 and receive coin certificates therefor. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution setting apart sites in Washington for statues of Columbus and Lafayette. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to give the origin and amount of the Conscience Fund. A bill was introduced to grant right of way through Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railway. Mr. Ingalls presented a petition by Frederick Douglass and other colored citizens of Washington, complaining of discriminations at theaters and other public places. Mr. Dawes made a favorable report on a bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, and to extend the protection of the laws over the red man. The bill providing for the admission of Dakota came up in the Senate. The debate lasted for some time, Mr. Butler speaking in opposition and Mr. Wilson in favor of the measure. In the House of Representatives Mr. Weaver introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, and to allot homesteads to Indians. A bill authorizing the President to restore officers to the army in certain cases, intended to apply specific to Fitz John Porter, was reported favorably by Mr. Wheeler. Eulogies on the career of the late Representative Benben Ellwood, of Illinois, closed the proceedings.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.94	@ .95
No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .52
OATS—White	.40	@ .44
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.81	@ .82½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.29½	@ .30½
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .11
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.19	@ .21
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.58	@ .61
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.63	@ .65
PORK—New Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .92½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .92
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .35
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	@ .95½
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .34
PORK—Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .34½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91½	@ .92½
CORN—New	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.98	@ 1.00
CORN—Yellow	.42	@ .42½
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.50

EXTOLLING THE DEAD.

Speeches Made in Praise of the Late Vice President in the United States Senate.

Remarkable Maiden Effort of Mr. Spooner in Lauding the Memory of the Deceased.

There was an unusually large attendance in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday, Jan. 26, and an unusual number of fine speeches, the well-marked characteristics of the late Vice President furnishing themes for memorial orations that some of the best orators utilized. The most marked speeches of the day were those of Voorhees, Harrison, Evarts, and Spooner. It was the first time the latter has spoken in the Senate and he fully justified the reputation that followed him from his State, where his oratorical gifts have long been recognized and admitted. Aside from being a scholarly and eloquent production, it has the merit of originality, which is rarely found in funeral orations, and Mr. Spooner's treatment of the life and record of Mr. Hendricks created quite a sensation. Proceedings were opened by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, who called up his resolution expressive of the Senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of the late Vice President Hendricks. The resolution having been read, Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate:

"For the eminent citizen of the Republic," he said, "who lately fell from his place, and who now sleeps in honor in the bosom of the State he loved so well and served so faithfully, we can do no more than has already been done by tongue, and by every method which human affection can inspire. The heavy drapery of woe has darkened alike the public building, the stately palace and the humble home. The proud colors of the Union have drooped at half-mast throughout the United States and every civilized land beneath the sun. Eloquence in the forum and on the sacred desk has paid its richest tribute to his exalted abilities and to his stainless character. The tolling bell, the mournful dirge, the booming solemn minute-gun, the night's multitude of mourners, have all attended the funeral of Thomas A. Hendricks, and borne witness to the deep love and grief with which he was lowered into his last resting place. All the honors due to the most illustrious dead have been paid by the Chief Magistrate of the Government, by the authority of the States, and by the unrestrained affection of the people. In the senate, however, we may not be silent, even though the cup of honor to his memory is full and overflowing. In this exalted theater of action here, on this brilliantly lighted stage—he fulfilled his last official engagement and closed his long and commanding public career."

In conclusion Mr. Voorhees said: "As long as American History treasures up pure lives and faithful public services as long as just and private virtue, stainless and without blemish, is revered, so long will the name of Thomas A. Hendricks be cherished by the American people as an example worthy of emulation. Magnificent bronze and marble will lift their heads to bespeak honor of his name, but a monument more precious to his memory and more valuable to the world has already been erected in the hearts of the people whom he served so long, faithfully, and with such signal ability. In the busy harvest of the life of the year 1885 was gathered into eternity, and under [illegible] the people [illegible]."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, bore testimony to the personal ability with which Mr. Hendricks had always maintained his opinions. He had been polite and courteous in debate—never wild in manner or sentiment. He was a man of easy approach, affable and kind to all—the best type of an American citizen.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, referred to his long acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks, and said that many years ago he was pointed out to him in court as a man who, it was natural to expect, would be a future and probably successful aspirant to the Presidency of the United States. The speaker thought that of all those who took part in the debates at the time of the impeachment of President Johnson no man appeared to better advantage in composure of spirit, calmness of judgment, and circumspection of deliberation than Mr. Hendricks. He could avoid extravagance and could skillfully draw the line between fidelity to the Constitution and adhesion to the supremacy of party.

Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, said that Mr. Hendricks had always proved himself a lover of his whole country and its liberties. The Southern States in this emergency felt deep, sincere, and overflowing sympathy and sorrow at the bereavement of the Northern sisters. "Thank Almighty God," said Mr. Ransom, "that the everlasting covenant of our union is established in the hearts of all our people, and that, through the clouds of this sorrow, we can behold the peace that is never to be broken."

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, said that Mr. Hendricks was nearer to the hearts of the masses than any other man of his time. He was a partisan in the highest and best sense of the term, because he believed that devotion to party was necessary to the best interests of his country. Asking and giving no quarter, he did not sprinkle rose-water on the enemies of his party or give savory morsels to the wolves ready to spring at his throat.

Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, said he did not think that Mr. Hendricks' popularity had culminated at the time of his death. He seemed to have been never more loved or esteemed by his political friends than just before his death. He was a man of great political courage, and, while not aggressive as a leader, always met assault with force and skill. He had never made his leadership offensive by too open an assertion or display of it. His oratory was persuasive, his style clear and lucid, and, if he did not win his adversary over, always left him kindly disposed. The speaker paid a high compliment to Mr. Hendricks' legal ability. In his private life he was a man above reproach, strong in human sympathy, and to fine the charms of home. He had been blessed in his married life. The wife whom he wooed and won in his young manhood walked with him in love and affection to the end.

The resolutions in memoriam were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned out of respect for the memory of the dead.

SILVER COINAGE.

Speech of Hon. James L. Pugh, of Alabama,

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Jan. 11, 1886.

The Senate having under consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. Beck, Dec. 18, 1885, relative to the payment of customs dues in coin and the execution of the laws relating thereto, Mr. Pugh said:

In the examination and discussion of the troublesome questions of finance the opinions, arguments, and conclusions of others should be weighed according to their real merit; and to ascertain how much they are worth we should scrutinize the motives, capacity, experience, practical knowledge, integrity, and disinterestedness of the authors. Is it a fact that those who take part in the discussion of financial questions and make arguments and express opinions to influence legislation belong to the creditor or the debtor class, or are they producers or capitalists? The people understand that those who supply money and those who use it are widely separated in interest. Capitalists and creditors own United States bonds and national banks, and these banks issue paper money on these bonds and aid in making the volume of our circulating medium. Capitalists and creditors mostly own the deposits and use the checks on banks and clearing houses. Farmers, laborers, mechanics, artisans, and manufacturers own commodities made up of cotton, wool, and other raw material, and wheat, corn, meat, animals, muscle, and brain.

These commodities and human agencies bring money, and the amount depends upon the supply and the demand for them and very largely upon the quantity of money in circulation. If there is a sufficient supply of money, the demand for commodities will be greater and the price higher. Too little money will always buy more commodities, whether the supply be great or small. It is manifestly to the interest of those who have idle money, or money to invest, to make its purchasing power as great as possible. The smallest volume of money will buy more labor, productions, and property than a larger volume. Hence money-holders generally favor contraction of the currency, and commodity-holders favor a volume of circulation that comes up to the point where equality is found between the supply of money and commodities. "The quantity of necessary, useful, or gratifying products is the measure of wealth, and money is the first measure of commerce and exchange and the standard by which contracts are fulfilled."

And what has become of Gresham's law that the cheaper would drive out the better dollar, that silver would supplant all the paper currency and occupy the whole field of circulation, when the fact reported by the Treasury officials is that the people do not want silver, will not take it, and the Treasury is overloaded with unused and idle silver dollars?

But how gratifying the admission in the last Treasury report that the $215,000,000 of silver, the fruit of the Bland bill, that was to spread poison in every direction and produce such dire consequences, can be made as good as gold and absorbed by the people in our circulating medium if we will be so good as to suspend further coinage. What a grim satire upon the financial sagacity of our present instructors in the science of political economy! Is it not a great triumph of the Bland bill that its enemies are compelled to admit that our silver currency has been increased $215,000,000 without driving out a dollar of gold or depreciating Federal bonds, and that all this silver can be utilized in circulation if we will be wise enough to stop the silver mint. As these financiers have shown themselves mistaken seven years ago, it is not impossible that they are now mistaken in their opinions and predictions. One request I make, and that is for the Federal Treasury and national banks to stand aside and allow Gresham's law to have full and free operation on silver currency.

There is a most important difference between gold and silver coin and paper currency that is hoarded by individuals or lying in the vaults of banks, and gold and silver and paper currency that is in actual active circulation among the people. It is very material that we approximate as near as practicable what amount of coin and paper is required by our people for active use among themselves to make our trade and commerce prosperous on a reasonably permanent basis. We should never lose sight of the important fact that our entire volume of currency, whether gold, silver, or paper, circulates only among ourselves in the United States. Not a dollar of our gold, silver, or paper circulates or has any purchasing power as money in any other country in the world. All our gold and silver coin is nothing but bullion when it leaves this country, and is marketable by the pound, just as beef and iron. Remember, then, when we talk about gold and silver and paper as money we only mean, and must necessarily mean, that which is made money by a law of Congress and the stamp of the Government. Where is the necessity for legislation?

President Cleveland and Secretary Manning have communicated to Congress the information that our volume of circulation is made up of an incongruous, conflicting, and irreconcilable mass of paper and coin—national-bank notes, legal-tender greenbacks, gold and silver coin. These high officials, in discharging their solemn duty according to their honest convictions, have recommended to Congress in substance that the legal-tender greenbacks be redeemed and retired from circulation, that no more coin certificates be issued, and that the coinage of silver be suspended. The same information and the same recommendations were made by President Arthur and his Secretary of the Treasury in two annual messages to Congress, and I remember no Republican in either house who was bold enough to introduce a bill to carry out either of these recommendations.

* * * * * * *

Mr. President, I have thus presented to the Senate and the country the controlling influence of banks and bankers in deciding the most intricate and far-reaching question of modern times. The new factors of checks and clearings as substitutes for money had their origin in the war on silver in Europe and America, and these funk implements are and have been the most formidable and destructive with which the friends of silver have had to contend. Checks and clearing-houses have concentrated in banks and bankers irresistible power in interstate and international trade and commerce, and their unlimited influence and agencies in all industrial pursuits connect them necessarily and inseparably with any financial system in any country and make them potential in deciding the volume, character, and regulation of all currency.

See what mighty power banks and bankers possess in determining what amount of money the people shall have in their trade and commerce; when and to what extent the volume of circulation shall be expanded or contracted; whether coin or paper money shall circulate, and in what proportion. Look at the facts and figures I have furnished to prove how this vast power has been exercised. It is useless to tell the people that the banks and bankers will not use their power to promote their own interest. The people fully understand that checks and clearing-houses dispense with the use of money by banks and bankers in their dealings with each other, and make the volume of coin or paper currency in actual circulation a matter of comparatively indifferent interest to them. But it is not so with the people in their trade and commerce with each other. The people have no clearing-houses and but few deposits, and with them checks are a useless substitute for money.

President Cleveland and Secretary Manning and those who urge Congress to repeal and amend our coinage and currency laws have failed to state a single fact or a single cause originating, existing, and operating anywhere in the United States that has produced or can produce any inconvenience or disarrangement in our currency, or justify any change in our financial legislation in accordance with their recommendations. Every fact and every cause upon which they base their predictions of trouble and express the opinion that serious disorder in our currency and ruinous effects upon our trade and industrial pursuits are impending and threatening are foreign in their origin and existence. Congress is confronted with the highest official announcement that the United States have reached a crisis in their marvelous development and in their industrial growth and commercial relations that can be met and relieved only by concurrent action between our Government and the governments of England, France, and Germany, resulting in an agreement by which there shall be but one standard of value in each and all these countries, and that when such an international standard is thus established our entire home currency must be made to conform to it in equivalency and convertibility.

What are the foreign facts stated by Secretary Manning as being so potential and disastrous in their effects upon American conditions and welfare?

1. That, except for petty domestic uses, silver coinage has been suspended and silver disused as a legal-tender currency in England, Germany, and all the nations composing the Latin Union, and gold made the only standard of value.

2. That such suspension and disuse of silver as money of account and contract by leading European nations with whom we carry on nearly all our foreign commerce "has made that metal of unstable and falling value," and reduced the price of silver in our standard dollar from 100 cents to 80 cents in the bullion market of London.

From the existence of these two facts in Europe the conclusion is drawn that their necessary and unavoidable effect on American currency and commerce will be destructive morally, politically, materially, and generally.

It is not stated with any confidence by the President, the Secretary, or any who agree with them that there is any ground for hope that the Government of the United States will be joined or aided by any leading Government in Europe in preserving silver as an equal with gold in the monetary unit of value to be employed by the parties to such union in their trade and commerce with each other.

It is, therefore, useless to blink the issue. The question for Congress to decide is whether the silver-coinage act of 1878 shall be repealed and the coinage of silver thereby forever terminated in the United States. It is a reflection on the common sense of the people and those who represent them in Congress in opposing such repeal to attempt to delude them by the use of terms. Suspension of silver coinage means and is intended deliberately to have the effect of putting an end to silver except for pocket change and petty home uses on the same basis it occupies in Europe.

Is this Senate ready for such action, involving as it does the most momentous consequences? As it does the most momentous consequences? It may be presumption in me to say it, but I am too full of the conviction to retain it, that if the coinage of silver is suspended it will be a step that never can be retrieved, and will lead directly and speedily to the consummation of a thoroughly organized conspiracy of the capitalists who own Federal bonds and national banks and two-thirds of the gold in this country to secure absolute control of all the currency in use by the people, as a measure of value, the regulation of its volume, and its consequent purchasing power over labor, property, and all commodities. To the capitalists who are parties to this conspiracy no such prize ever enlisted the energies of man. No wonder those who stand in the track of their endeavor are denounced as fools, fanatics, demagogues, unworthy of public attention and confidence. "The bankers, bondholders, and business classes," we are told, possess all the ability, learning, and experience on money questions, and they alone are qualified to decide what shall be money, how much of it the people need, and what shall be the price of labor, productions, and property.

Secretary Manning informs us that what he has recommended as "currency reform" "is much more than the deliberate judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury." * * * It is attested to him from the centers of trade in all parts of the country, as much from the South as the North, as much from the West as the East. * * * Not alone our able statesmen and instructed economists and financiers advise the stopping of the silver coinage now, but wherever our fellow-citizens are concentrated in commercial cities and towns the business classes engaged in the trade, the enterprises, and manufactures of those centers, and the still larger classes of workingmen employed by them urge the stopping of the silver coinage now." The Secretary further "respectfully submits that there is no compensation for the risk of a continued coinage of silver, and that a judgment so accordant of the great business classes who carry on the exchanges of the country must be accepted as a final estimate of that risk."

Who are "the great business classes who carry on the exchanges of the country?" The report of the Comptroller of the Treasury, from which I have quoted, proves that they are the bankers and bondholders who carry on the exchanges of 97 per cent. of the entire trade and commerce of this country, and that three-fifths of the whole passes through the banks and clearing houses of New York. The Comptroller's report further shows that most of the banks in the United States, numbering 2,727 national banks and over 4,000 other banks, and most of the other "great business classes who carry on exchanges" in all the great business centers in Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western cities and towns, are bound to New York and her banks and clearing house with hooks of steel. These are the great business classes who are the final arbiters and whose decision of the question whether the coinage of silver shall be suspended "must be accepted as final" without appeal or question.

There is but one fact the enemies of silver parade conspicuously to the front, and, like Day & Martin's blacking, it is always on hand, and that is, that the 412½ grains of silver that the Government makes a legal tender for a dollar is worth only 80 cents; that as American coin in American markets it is made a compulsory dollar, and in the London market England uses the same amount of silver is really worth only 80 cents or less. Banks and bankers, their directors and stockholders, and their subsidized press and other representatives, all able and experienced financiers (?), are greatly distressed that the poor farmer has to sell the fruits of his toil for 100 cents in a dollar's worth, and is compelled to accept only 80 cents in payment, and that the brown-listed laborer and weeping widow and needy orphan have to take for their hard earnings and small incomes 80 cents when their employers and debtors honestly owe them 100 cents.

I undertake to say that the poor farmers and laborers and widows and orphans never had any idea how they were being robbed or how much they had been wronged by the use of this vile thing called silver until they read a description of their sufferings by their guardians in the official reports and the New York and Boston newspapers or other newspapers established, edited, and supported by the officials and stockholders in national banks or by capitalists interested in destroying silver as a part of our coin currency.

The President and Secretary admit that the fate of silver, beyond its use by our own people as pocket change to the extent of its present amount in this country, depends entirely upon the action of foreign governments. The Secretary says "Bimetallism is essentially an international affair;" that "international bimetallism does not exist since it was upset by Germany; and the international agreement, twice attempted, has failed."

Then the sole question for Congress to decide is: Are we to have no more silver than the present supply (say $215,000,000), and is that amount to be accepted as the limit of the silver coin employed by our own people in their trade and commerce among themselves? And shall we now decide that it is now settled that no more of our silver coin will be exported to any abroad? Are we ready to decide these questions on speculative theories and solemn predictions of what may or will happen, against authoritative and indisputable facts found in Treasury records, and against what we know is true, and in favor of what we know to be false?

Are we to accept the mere dictum of the President in his message that the coinage of silver has already gone "beyond" the amount needed for a circulating medium?" Where are the facts to support that assertion? The President himself states them, and what are they? He says:

"The necessity for such a demonstration is compelled by the silver-coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of the silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than one hundred and sixty-five millions in possession of the Government. Against this amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000."

Was ever a conclusion more unsatisfactory? After stating that only about $50,000,000 had found their way into actual circulation among the people, the admission follows that $93,000,000 had found their way among the people, who had deposited them where they had the legal right and obtained silver certificates for their convenience. Do these facts discredit silver with the people and prove that no more is wanted or needed by them in our circulation? What other reason for his opinion that the people do not want silver even to the extent of its present amount is given by the President? He says:

"A special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation; but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has been returned to the public Treasury in payment of duties leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it in hand; and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes."

Poor silver! What can be done to get a little fair play from its enemies? When its friends pass a compulsory law that it shall be received in payment of duties, as soon as it is done the fact is paraded to show that the people are enemies of the money the law gave them the right to pay for duties. But who paid those duties in silver, and where were they paid? More than three-fifths of these duties on imports were paid in New York, and a large part in Boston and Philadelphia. Who made these payments? Were any payments made by importers through national banks and the clearing-house? Did the "great business classes who carry on exchanges" have anything to do with making those payments? If so, the explanation is easy, where and how the President got the information and hard it as a fact supposed to be prejudicial to silver.

But the President and Secretary and all the subordinates in the Treasury unite in the statement that "if silver coinage is continued long enough it will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes." How does the President say this result is to be produced? He answers:

"Every month two millions of gold in the public Treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated."

What public law, duty, policy, or obligation requires that silver bullion shall be paid for in gold? Have bullion owners refused to accept silver? Has silver been offered in payment? Has the Secretary allowed the owners of silver bullion to refuse silver dollars when silver dollars are a legal tender in payment? Is it not singular that silver bullion owners would thus discredit the coin from their own mines? If the owners of silver bullion refuse silver dollars and demand gold, then amend the law with a proviso that the Secretary shall not make the monthly purchase unless silver dollars are received when offered in payment. But I apprehend the payment made in gold for silver bullion has been the voluntary act of the Secretary. If so, then the ruinous drain of gold from the Treasury in payment for silver bullion can be easily avoided.

Again, the President says:

"We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people, and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation."

It is the sentiment of a large majority of the American people that the interest accruing on Federal bonds and the principal of called bonds should be paid in silver dollars, as authorized by express law and the contract recited in the face of the bonds themselves. Why is "the idle mass of silver dollars already accumulated in the Treasury" permitted to remain there by the voluntary act of the Secretary of the Treasury in failing to offer or tender payment in silver dollars in accordance with the positive law of the contract by which the debt was created and on which the bonds were issued? The following is the law and the contract:

"This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and under by an act approved Jan. 20, 1871,' and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of May, 1881, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, etc. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes and duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by any State or municipality."

In the teeth of this solemn act of Congress, passed by a two-thirds vote of the representatives of the people, who have repeatedly indorsed such law by their re-election, and the election of others who have permitted it to remain unrepealed and unamended to this day, the Comptroller of the Treasury has the temerity to use the following language in his report, page 15:

"The credit and standing of the country is deservedly high, and it is not believed that the people desire either that the principal or interest on the bonded debt of this country be paid in anything but gold coin or its equivalent. This matter was discussed at the time the bonds were issued, etc., and the conviction is general that the faith and credit of this Government is pledged for the payment of its securities in gold coin or its equivalent."

The law and the contract which govern in every form in Christendom and the obligation of the Government and the rights of the bondholders expressly declare that the gold and silver coin now lying idle in the public Treasury are equivalents in value and a legal tender in payment of the principal and interest of the bonds through all coming time and under all circumstances and conditions. And yet the Comptroller declares that "if we continue to add these silver dollars to our circulating medium, and they continue to accumulate in the Treasury, the Government must of necessity pay some portion of its obligations in that coin; and if the Government should pay its interest and other obligations and redeem its bonds in standard dollars the business of the country would immediately go to a silver basis." The President follows in the same strain. He says:

"The condition in which our Treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his Government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us, in a prudent management of our affairs, to discontinue the calling in and payment of interest-bearing obligations which we have the right now to discharge, and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon. The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt, and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars."

The foregoing is a burlesque upon Congressional enactments, which define the obligations of the Government as recited in its bonds, and especially is it promising at the faithful execution by the executive officers of the Treasury of the law contained in section 3691 of the Revised Statutes, requiring that

"The coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment, in coin, of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct; third, the residue to be paid into the Treasury."

Why have the foregoing laws of Congress now on the statute-books been persistently treated as a dead letter every hour of their existence by every President and Treasury official? Can any other reason be assigned than that the wisdom of these laws has been condemned by the "accordant judgment of the great business classes who carry on the exchanges of the country, and whose judgment must be accepted as a final estimate of the risk of obeying the laws of Congress?" Shall Congress abdicate and surrender the financial government of the country to this new tribunal, self-constituted, with no responsibility to the people, and from whose decisions there is to be no appeal?

What other powerful motive of self-interest do we find for this life-long, persistent, and unfair warfare upon silver and national banks as a part of our sound currency?

Silver is the only money that circulates among the people that is beyond the control of national banks. Silver is the only lion in the track of the absolute dominion of national banks over the volume of currency that circulates among the people. We have $346,000,000 of greenbacks that cannot be diminished or increased under existing law. Stop the coinage of silver, and nothing in the future is more certain than that it is a mere question of time when the national banks will become not only the money-kings, but the absolute "monarchs of all they survey." In the language of General Hamilton, "the general state of debtor and creditor, all the relations and consequences of price, the essential interests of trade and industry, the value of all property, the whole income, both of the state and of individuals" will become subject "to the judicious or injudicious regulation" of the currency by national banks.

If silver is demonetized how can there be any increase in the amount of our coin or paper money except at the will and dictation of national banks? Is Congress prepared to delegate this stupendous power over the price of labor, property, and productions in this country to these private corporations? Everybody agrees that the price of everything depends largely upon the quantity of money in circulation. Does the amount of money in circulation be diminished if silver were dropped out of our currency?

These crusaders against silver come and tell us "our returns show how small an amount of money enters into our transactions, and how much its use has been superseded by our machinery of banking, with its modern system of checks, bills of exchange, and clearing-houses. The coinage of silver has increased the currency of the country to the extent of $215,000,000, without any necessity or demand for it whatever. Silver certificates are an inexpedient addition to the paper currency. They are made a legal tender, and yet have for their basis only about eighty cents in the dollar. There need be no apprehension of a too limited paper circulation. The national banks are ready to issue their notes in such quantity as they think the laws of trade demand. The embarrassments which are certain to follow the endeavor to maintain several standards of value out of high gold and low silver, and high gold certificates and low silver certificates, are too obvious to need discussion. And then the greenbacks are in our way and fill a place in our circulation that we could supply, and they ought to be redeemed and retired. Let silver and silver certificates go, have no more gold certificates, and sweep away the greenbacks, and the Congress that secures these results will have a monument erected to its wisdom and statesmanship." Then the gold image will rise in full view of an admiring world. Then, indeed, we shall have but one god to worship. What a millennium! Gold the only god and the national banks the only kings! One standard, of no use but to worship, and one currency, all paper, issued alone by the king and in such quantities as he may decree.

Mr. President, silver is invincible because it has the confidence of the people. If its enemies will turn it loose among its friends there will be no depreciation, no degradation. Let gold stay where it has always been, and where it will always be found and nursed and kept free from hard usage, in the vaults of the national banks and the money chests of the rich; but give the people—the friends of silver—a show at it and it will have a hearty welcome and find a warm place in their hearts.

When silver has the same treatment as gold from the Government and from banks and bankers and clearing-houses, and a fair trial with gold on the natural laws of supply and demand, and the same chance with gold to get into circulation, and the same recognition as gold under the existing laws of Congress, then if silver fails the failure will be unavoidable and irremediable. When that trial is thus made and the results verify the predictions of its enemies, I will meet the emergency as best I can with the lights then before me. Until that time comes I shall "let well enough alone" on the double coinage of gold and silver. I have no fear of a loss of our gold so long as the balance of trade is in our favor, and the danger of our imports exceeding our exports is a contingency not likely to happen. Such a result is too improbable to require the perilous experiment of the suspension of silver coinage to remedy. And if we were to suspend silver coinage and the balance of trade were to turn against us how would that balance be paid? Should there be a balance how would our gold be any safer on a single than on a double standard?

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

THE most difficult thing in life is to know yourself.—*Thales.*

THE more a man despises himself the more he shall obtain from God.—*Horace.*

DOST thou love life? Then waste not time, for time is the stuff that life is made of.—*Franklin.*

IT is as hard to satirize well a man of distinguished vices as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues.—*Swift.*

IMPERIOUSNESS and severity is but an ill way of treating men who have reason of their own to guide them.—*Locke.*

STEDY gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other suppleness.—*Sir W. Temple.*

EVERY man has a paradise around him till he sins, and the angel of an accusing conscience drives him from his Eden.—*Longfellow.*

A SNOB is that man or woman who is always pretending to be something better—especially richer or more fashionable—than they are.—*Thackeray.*

EVERY man living shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour which shall more especially try what mettle his heart is made of.—*South.*

PERHAPS, as a mere matter of government, a good despot would make a better government; but for the education of the people governed, a good despotism is worse than freedom with its admixture of folly.—*Garfield.*

NO MAN can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near to his eye is the object. A chemist may tell his most precious secrets to a carpenter, and he shall never be the wiser—the secrets he would not utter to a chemist for an estate.—*Emerson.*

LIFE never seems so clear and easy as when the heart is beating faster at the sight of some generous self-risking deed. We feel no doubt then what is the highest prize the soul can win; we almost believe in our own power to attain it.—*George Eliot.*

AS GRATITUDE is a necessary and a glorious, so also is it an obvious, a cheap and easy virtue; so obvious, that wherever there is life there is place for it; so cheap, that the covetous man may be grateful without expense; and so easy, that the sluggard may be so likewise without labor.—*Seneca.*

Rough on Dallas.

Said a Dallas woman to a female friend:

"You should make your husband quit chewing tobacco. If you tell him to quit, he will give it up, I suppose."

"Yes, if I ask him to, but I am not going to ask him to quit chewing tobacco."

"When he kisses you, don't the taste of tobacco make you sick?"

"Yes, but I want him to keep on chewing. He kisses three or four other women, and the tobacco makes them sicker than it does me, for I've got used to it already."—*Texas Siftings.*

PROF. F. B. DEXTER, of Yale, has written a paper on "Town Names in Connecticut," and says that of 100 names given by public authority before the Declaration of Independence at least fifty-seven were taken direct from British sources, seventeen came from peculiarities of location, eight from the Bible, and only three from names of prominent early settlers and founders. He calls attention to the fact that, while Massachusetts has towns like Hull, Reading, and Manchester, named to commemorate the victories of the Parliament in England, Connecticut has none such. This omission was studied, he thinks, and indicated a different attitude of the State toward England from that of Massachusetts.

IN this fast age old Father Time ought to trade off his scythe for a reaper, binder and harvester combined.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Fire at Middleville destroyed T. D. Finch & Son's flour mill and elevator.

—The Plymouth Medicine Company has been organized with a capital stock of $10,000.

—Wood has become so scarce around Bronson that soft coal is being used in wood stoves.

—Henry A. Luck, of Hersey, contemplates locating at Chase and opening a poultry farm.

—A brotherhood of railroad brakemen has been organized at Saginaw, with a charter membership of twenty.

—The next meeting of the Livingston County Teachers' Association will be held in Howell on Saturday, Feb. 13.

—The German Lutheran Church Society of Saline have placed two new bells in their bell tower weighing 1,200 pounds each.

—County Treasurer Luther A. Haynes died at his residence in Kalkaska recently, after a painful illness of several months.

—The Houghton County Supervisors have adopted the plans of J. B. Sweatt for the construction of a new court house, jail, and Sheriff's residence.

—P. B. Wachtel, President of Petoskey Village, and a prominent pioneer of Northern Michigan, has retired from the banking house of Curtis, Wachtel & Co.

—A petition is being circulated asking Congress for an appropriation of $10,000 to rebuild the dock at Forestville, which was destroyed by the storm Dec. 4.

—William Harris has purchased a tract of land near Chase, upon which there is sufficient cedar to make 10,000,000 shingles. He intends putting in a shingle-mill.

—The people in the vicinity of Chase are greatly excited over the discovery of a deposit of pottery and fire clay on the Pere Marquette River, five miles from that place.

—Professor Cheever, of Ann Arbor, recently sent to Central America, in the interest of a Chicago iron company, has returned and resumed his work in metallurgy.

—At Ishpeming, a miner named James Curnow was instantly killed by the breaking of a plank on which he and another man were working, one hundred feet from the ground.

—Hastings is to have a new and neat opera house this spring, adjoining the new Newton House, the contract for both buildings having been let. They will be of brick, with all the modern improvements.

—At a large meeting in Waldron, the people in that vicinity agreed to raise $2,000 for the proposed Jackson and Ohio Railway. Pittsford and Pioneer are making strenuous efforts to secure the road.

—The Secretary of State is having manufactured a set of books providing for a uniform system of records and accounts for the use of superintendents of the poor and keepers of poor-houses throughout Michigan.

—At Coldwater, B. T. Russell, of the grocery firm of White & Co., and D. A. Sperry, of Stevens & Sperry, manufacturers, have each commenced suit against their partners by filing a bill and swearing out writs of injunction.

—C. E. Hershey, the ex-Cashier of the First National Bank of Owosso, who absconded, has returned home. He is quite sick. It is claimed that under the strain of business difficulties his mind was affected, and that now all debts will be paid.

—A snow-shoe club was organized at Marquette Saturday afternoon. Snow-shoes and moccasins have been ordered from Montreal, and tramps will be taken every Thursday. The exercise is an invigorating one, and the club promises to secure a large number of members.

—Mlle. Emma Nevada was married Oct. 1, in Paris, to Dr. Raymond Palmer, of Birmingham, England. The civil service occurred at the English Embassy and the religious ceremonies at the Church of the Passionist Fathers. The girlish prima donna is the daughter of Dr. Wixom, of Michigan.

—The Athletic Association of the Michigan University has secured the refusal of the roller rink for the use of a gymnasium. The boys will close the contract provided sufficient money can be raised which, added to that already on hand, will be enough to properly equip the place.

—The trial of T. B. Barry for conspiracy in leading the strike in the Saginaw Valley last summer has ended at East Saginaw, the jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty," after being out twenty-three hours. The trial was made under the conspiracy law, Barry being charged with inciting riot.

—The Coroner's inquest over the remains of Frank Knoch, his wife, and their two children, whose charred bodies were found in the ruins of their home at Detroit, ended with a verdict that the parents came to their death by shooting with a revolver in the hands of unknown persons, and the children came to their death by unknown means.

—A notable example of the utilization of smoke is afforded in the case of a charcoal furnace at Elk Rapids. In this furnace are manufactured fifty tons of charcoal per day. There are twenty-five charcoal pits, constructed of brick, each pit being filled with one hundred cords of hard wood, and then fired. The vast amount of smoke thus produced is made to yield acetate of lime, alcohol, tar, and gas.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The Record of John Sherman.

The following timely remarks appeared in the Grand Rapids Leader of Jan. 16:

"We ask workingmen to glance over the record of this man Sherman, whose re-election so highly pleases the republican organs of Michigan. See him in 1875 as author of the resumption act, pushing a measure for the destruction of the greenback and the extension of bank circulation; a measure which became a law, and under which over thirty million dollars in greenbacks were destroyed, when under the pressure of public sentiment that infamous law of Sherman's was repealed. See him as secretary of the treasury under Hayes recommending time and again all the schemes of the bankers and bondholders for a gold basis, the supremacy of the banks and the demonetization of the greenback. See him invariably eating in and paying bonds exclusively in gold. This is the man the republicans of Michigan are rejoicing over; the enemy of the silver dollar, the enemy of the greenback, the friend of the bondholders and the senatorial agent of the money power. And yet the republicans, who are so happy over his election, profess to favor the cause of the working people!"

This powerful arraignment of "honest John" and his obsequious flatterers in this state clearly exposes the utter hollowness of the republican talk—flattery indulged in by that immaculate body of political purists, the Michigan club—as to the solicitude of that party for the wage workers! It is all a sham and pretense. The republican party never fails to send a monopolist to Washington when it has the chance to elect a United States senator. It sent millionaire Tom Palmer from this state, Spooner, a wealthy railroad attorney, from Wisconsin, Stanford, the Central Pacific railroad magnate, from California, and only last week it resorted to the grossest form of outrage to return John Sherman to his old place in the senate! What a pretty list of disinterested champions of the people's interests! In the light of such a record who will deny that there is a startling discrepancy between the promises and the performances of our republican friends, and that they are not to be trusted in matters involving the rights of the masses on one hand and the selfish interests of the corporations on the other?—Lansing Journal.

The Question of Foreign Labor as Handled by Congressman Tarsney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In a conversation with Representative Tarsney, of the eighth district, this evening in relation to the status of the convict and alien labor bills which is intended to prohibit the employment of the labor of both, he said:

"We do not mean to close the doors to foreign immigration, but rather to invite it and to require all those who come to this country and expect employment upon government works to Americanize themselves; in other words, to become a part of ourselves. I believe it is wrong to expend money upon public buildings and improvements where in many cases the principal cost is the labor that goes into the work, and permit the contractor to place the American workingman in competition with the world. With all our talk about the protective policy of the government and its benefit to American labor, the fact is that American labor has never been protected. The only two things that are essential to our existence that flow across the national boundary lines and through the customs houses free of duty, are the air we breathe, and the labor that performs our work. The manufacturers have been protected. We propose, if we can, to protect American labor, and this, too, without deviating one iota from the principles underlying our system, which has always invited foreigners to come to us. We still invite them, but we propose in the interest of Americanization to require all those that come to us to become one of us.

"Let me illustrate: You have $1,000,000 appropriated for public buildings in Detroit. Efforts are being made to increase that appropriation to $1,500,000. Suppose the contract is let for the erection of that building. The contractor will hire his labor as cheap as he can, caring not from whence it comes, or where it goes when he is done with it. Within eyesight, as it were, the Detroit river only separates Detroit from Canada. The Canadian laborer and artisan would be placed in free competition with our people, who have come to Detroit and Michigan to make it their home. I do not want to witness the spectacle of people coming from a foreign land and taking our money back to their country and leaving our workmen out of employment because of their presence. Let the employees of the government and the employees of contractors (for we intend to make this condition a clause of every contract) that the persons employed on all public works shall be: First, not convicts; second, that no material the product of convict labor shall be used in the construction of any public work; third, that no person shall be employed on any such work unless he be an actual resident within the limits of the United States, and he has declared his intention to become a citizen thereof. This will prevent the marauding Canadian, the impossible American Chinese and all other classes of people not in sympathy and harmony with American ideas coming in competition with honest American labor. But to these we would say, 'Come, but Americanize yourselves.'"

The Democratic Senators.

Next in importance to the approaching discussion of the silver question, will be the debates, which, we are told the republican senators will direct against President Cleveland's nominations.

The fact that the white house is now inhabited by a democrat has made no change in the feelings of those gentlemen as to their responsibilities under the constitution. They must still advise the president upon certain questions just as though he were a pure blooded republican, and give their consent to his proceedings as they think fit.

But what is expected to make a peculiar stir among the republicans while debating the new candidates for office, and to produce an energetic and solemn exhibition of eloquence, will be their conclusion that they are the special keepers of the civil service law and the appointed promoters of its spirit and extension. It was invented and sustained by their party, and they must look after its interests; and the way to do this will be to keep the republicans in and prevent the representatives of the democrats from taking their places.

It will devolve upon democratic senators in the event of such an attempt to resist it with the greatest vigor and indignation. Besides sustaining the action of the president by the following course, they will be battling for one of the most fundamental principles of democracy. This is that the people have the right, through their proper representatives, to choose their own agents of government, and that the expressed wishes of a popular majority must be fairly and faithfully observed. It was the intention of the democratic majority in 1881 to take the control of the government from the republicans into their own hands, and this desire must be respected now, and furthered by every justifiable exertion possible on the part of the democratic representatives. The fact that Mr. Cleveland regards himself as in some way the chosen magistrate of the whole people, and in consequence as not holding precisely the same relations to the democracy as democrats elected by narrower constituences, should not lessen a whit the intensity of that party's senators in their devotion to its principles, or weaken their determination to stand immovable for their party's rights against the assaults of its enemies. They must fight for the democracy and against the brazen pretensions of the republicans at every opportunity that is afforded.

In such a contest they will have the people at their back. New York Sun.

The Ohio Revolution.

The republican conspiracy to steal the control of the Ohio state senate has been carried out, as far as was possible, with the audacity and lawlessness that characterized the conception of the scheme. The lieutenant-governor has, in defiance of the rules of the senate and of the most obvious considerations of justice, ruled that the cases of all four of the sitting members from Cincinnati shall be considered at once, and that those members are consequently debarred from voting. This simply means that the presiding officer of the senate usurps the authority to disfranchise a sufficient number of democratic senators to reverse the majority in that body, which majority is constitutionally empowered to settle the very question at issue.

This is revolution, and there are but two ways of meeting it. One is by force and the other is that adopted the refusal of all the democratic senators to participate in any further meetings of the body, thus leaving it without a legal quorum. The lieutenant-governor will, however, rule that the minority is a quorum, and the revolutionary scheme will probably be carried through. There has come a brief halt, however, as the republican rump has adjourned to consider the matter. There is talk about violence, but since the originator of the lawless proceeding still lives, we presume that there is no likelihood of such aggression by the democrats as could alone cause violence or prevent the consummation of the scheme. —N. Y. Star.

The wage workers are gaining in strength by organizing, and just so long as their organizations steer clear of the socialists and other lawless concerns, and make their fight from principle, just so long they will continue to gain strength, and have popular sentiment with them. Their peaceful fight now waging for eight hours a day is a just fight, and will win in the end, unless bad leadership should cause them to take a wrong course. That the democratic administration is in sympathy with the movement, every few days furnishes evidence. Only last week President Cleveland was asked his opinion concerning the new law limiting government laborers and workmen to eight hours a day, and he replied: "I believe the law is a good and sound one, and that it should be enforced to the letter. It ill becomes a government to evade the spirit and letter of its own enactments. If any instances of non-enforcement are presented to me I shall see that the abuse is remedied. My understanding of the law is that a full day's wages are to be paid for eight hours' work."—Big Rapids Herald.

Congressman Tarsney wants to know why some of the $450,000,000 lying idle in the treasury cannot be used in the payment of the public debt, and has offered a resolution to that effect. The inquiry is legitimate and ought to be answered. Let us have light on this subject. No good business man would let the principal of a debt run on from year to year with the right to pay and the means to do it just for the fun of paying interest. We hope the resolution will pass the house and the information sought will be forthcoming.—Elk Rapids Progress.

Mr. Tilden's Life at Greystone.

About a mile and a half above this town is "Greystone," the palatial residence of Samuel J. Tilden, and near by are the beautiful country residences of the Fields, the Colgates, James J. McCoomb, Jay Gould, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Collector Robertson, Washington Irving and many others distinguished in the history of a great city. Having never married, Mr. Tilden lives at "Greystone" the most of his time, his companion being a first-class comptroller Green, who resides with him. Mr. Tilden's house is constructed of greystone. His park is laid out in beautiful drives and walks, and is free to the public. Mr. Tilden himself is rarely seen by visitors, being guarded in his luxurious mansion by his over-working secretaries and Mr. Green, his business manager. A day or so ago I went to see the "Sage of Greystone," and to my surprise Mr. Tilden himself opened the door to answer my ring. In spite of all that is said about the failure of his health—which is not all true—Mr. Tilden carries the weight of his seventy-one years and memory well. He has not a very vigorous physique, and his spare frame is now slightly bent, and his thin hair is whitened with the frosts of many winters. His eyes droop a little, and, whatever may be the cause, he is unable to use his right arm and hand at the table or in dressing. It is said he has had a stroke of paralysis, which has been succeeded by a sort of palsy, so that his right hand is never in repose, but trembles constantly. In ordinary conversation Mr. Tilden's voice is low, sinking at times almost to a whisper. That he is just as bright and as quick-witted as ever, I have no doubt. He is indeed as sharp as a needle in all his transactions. He walks slowly and with difficulty, due to partial paralysis. At home he is hospitable and kindly. His collection of engravings is marvelous. Some of his treasures are invaluable. His autograph copies are numerous, and the man who could be bored or enamed if left for hours alone in Mr. Tilden's library would be just the sort of a man that I should imagine would go to a masquerade ball in a baby's frock. At the present time Mr. Tilden is greatly interested in the construction of his immense conservatory and in the propagation of the stock. His new conservatory when finished will be perhaps the largest and most complete in this country. It is several hundred feet long, and will be heated by steam. In each section the pipes will be so arranged that the temperature can be fixed independently of the adjoining sections. By this means fruits and grapes can be kept in different stages of development, so that, as the products of one section have been exhausted, those of the adjoining one will be ready for use. In most of the sections a trough of water will run through the full length of the conservatory, thus serving the double purpose of moistening the atmosphere and of supply the attendants with water for the plants. When finished, the beautiful grounds and conservatory of "Greystone," which can be seen from the fine road leading to Tarrytown, will be thrown open freely to all visitors, under the supervision of Mr. Tilden's manager.—*Yonkers (N. Y.) Cor. Baltimore Am.*

Miss Gilder, who writes New York letters to the Boston Herald, says that all the statements attributing the authorship of the "Saxe Holme" stories to the late Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson are made without any authority, and are as unauthorized as the same statements made during Mrs. Jackson's life.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.

Have a full Assortment of

WOOLEN BLANKETS AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Six, Six and a Half, and Seven Foot Saws. Double and Single Bisted Axes, Steel Sledges and Wedges. Rubber Goods of all Kinds. Felt Boots, Mackinaw and German Socks, etc. etc. Women and Childrens Buckle Arctics, Olivetts, Snow Excluders, Imitation Sandals, and in short everything of use in the Camp or Household.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., Ironton, Mich.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

Sold Only by

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

PERFECTION AXES.

6 ft. Saws,

CANT HOOKS

Steel Wedges.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

"Facts to be Remembered."

NIMROD PLUG TOBACCO

Is the BEST CHEW, the CREATEST SELLER, and more used than any other plug in the State. It is always in good order; NEVER FOOLHARD AND NEVER SWELLS; GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION, and not a box of it is ever returned. NIMROD IS THE CHOICE OF THE CHEWER; never sticks on the dealer's hands. This can not be said of any other brand of Tobacco. For sale by all jobbers and retailers.

S. W. VENABLE & CO.

Petersburg, Va.

ANOTHER INVOICE

JUST RECEIVED.

SILVERWARE

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

C. R. BELLINGER.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER.

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 4, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids.	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City.	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City.	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids.	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey.	1.00 p. m.	Petoskey.	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and make up mail, it is necessary to close at least 45 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids.	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey....	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

☞ We wish to call special attention to our combination snow excluder and lumbermen's rubber. A very excellent article. UPRIGHT & EMREY.

☞ Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate, for 50 cents. Upright & Emrey.

☞ A new line of underwear received to-day. Gents' caps, socks, mittens, etc. etc. Upright & Emrey.

☞ Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Saturday was a busy day for the tax collector.

Thermometer reached 30° below this morning.

J. L. Hurd arrived home from Chicago last Saturday.

Change of time on G. R. & I. will be printed next week.

A. B. Noyes has been appointed postmaster at Ironton.

Don't forget to look for Mrs. Spaulding's new adv. next week.

Geo. W. Jefferies is in Clare this week, calling on old friends.

Look out for bills announcing the opening of the rink by the boys' band.

It is in the wind that there will soon be another wedding in our social circles.

F. E. Forg, of East Jordan, Sundayed in town this week, on ——ul business.

The Charlevoix town treasurer had 50 taxpayers to look after Saturday morning.

H. G. Edwards and wife spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Shepard, in Boyne.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will preach at Ironton next Sunday afternoon at 2:30, standard time.

The organ recently purchased by the school board has arrived and is giving good satisfaction.

Mrs. Chas. Kelly started for Portland on Tuesday to visit her parents, her mother being quite sick. Mrs. K. will be absent about a month.

Rev. A. M. Parmenter will deliver the address at the union temperance meeting next Sunday evening.

Ben Weaver, late with Upright Bros., may now be found on file at the county clerks office at East Jordan.

Communion service at the school house, Ironton, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are welcome.

Chas. Swallow and Frank Lamphear started on Wednesday for Chicago, where they expect to labor until spring.

W. H. Phelps arrived home from the east Thursday. He reports less snow but more cold weather in New York than there is here.

"H." in the last Statesman, demonstrates by figures that Boyne is the exact geographical center of all the land in Charlevoix county.

Our ready priat rested in a snowbank somewhere about two days this week, of course adding nothing to punctuality on publication day.

The treasurer of Norwood says taxes are paid up this year much closer, and apparently with less effort than last year. This is surely an indication of better times.

Mr. B. H. Krebs, of Muskegon, arrived in Charlevoix on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning went to work in the Rifenburg mill. He will be employed as engineer, at which business he has had an experience of over twenty years, the past eight of which were in the employ of Mr. Rifenburg.

Subject at the Congregational church next Sunday morning: "Prospects." All are invited and a special invitation to all the members.

J. E. Wood received quite a shaking up last week Wednesday, by falling down cellar at Dr. Cronter's. He says he broke his neck, his back, and one of his legs.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken arrived home from Reed City last Thursday night, and was greeted by an unusually large audience at the Congregational church Sunday morning.

No mail from the south on Tuesday. On the same day the Petoskey stage was delayed until 3 o'clock, having shoveled through the big drift just out of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Peck are at East Jordan this week, organizing a company to play "True to the Heart" for the benefit of Stevens Post G. A. R. at that place, next Friday and Saturday nights.

O. W. Smith has invented a runner for use on baby carriages in winter, by which wheels may be changed to runners in three minutes, and *vice versa*. It can be applied to every style of carriage made.

The firm of Curtis, Wachtel & Co., bankers, of Petoskey, has been dissolved. Mr. Wachtel having disposed of his interest to Wm. L. Curtis and James R. Wylie, who will conduct the business hereafter.

If convenient, hear the sermon at the M. E. church next Sunday morning, on "Future Recognition." Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock. On account of the union temperance meeting at the Congregational church, at 7 o'clock, there will be no sermon at the M. E. church in the evening.

The Detroit Weekly Free Press has reached the enormous mail circulation of 122,000 papers per week, to illustrate which they send out a handsome lithograph, showing mail wagon with packages numbered, showing circulation by states. The Free Press is truly the people's paper.

The entertainment of Cynthia, the Gypsy Queen, at the opera house last Thursday night, was well attended, considering the amount of advertising done. The playing was fairly well done for amateurs, but the plot is not one to draw out the full appreciation of our people. Miss Myrtie Petrie, as Bess, the fortune teller, seemed to have the best conception of her character, and evidently gave the best support to Mr. and Mrs. Peck, the principal characters of the play.

It is expected now that the Rifenburg mill will be completed, and begin making fine flour in the early part of next week, probably on Monday. It is the purpose of the Hutchinson Manufacturing Company, by whom it is built, to make the first day a test of its perfection. They will give it a ten hour run under their own supervision and management. We expect to be there at the opening, and next week give our readers a description of the mill and its workings.

C. G. Lewis, of East Jordan, and Miss Grace Watson, of this place, were joined in matrimony at the residence of the bride's parents yesterday, Rev. W. Watson, the father of the bride, officiating. Mr. Lewis is well known throughout this section, having been in business at Boyne City for about four years. Mrs. Lewis is a most estimable young lady, whose friends are countless. We wish the happy couple an abundance of good luck and prosperity.—Boyne Statesman. The JOURNAL desires to add its congratulations to those above.

Mrs. Reuben T. Nicholls, of Torch Lake, died on Saturday, Jan. 30th, and was buried on the following Monday. Mrs. Nicholls was a pioneer in this region, having settled with her husband near the present site of Boyne City in 1855, and afterwards, in 1860, at Brownstown, Antrim county. In 1864 they settled on section 36, Torch Lake, where they have ever since resided. Mrs. Nicholls was a member of the Mormon church on Beaver Island, and bore with patience all the sufferings of those times, living and dying a devoted adherent to the faith of her early choice. She leaves a husband and one son, besides many friends, to mourn her death. The funeral services were conducted by W. Watson, of Boyne.

Dr. E. E. Thompson, the specialist, from Romeo, Mich., arrived on the Tuesday stage and meets her patients yesterday and to-day at T. D. Smith's. She reports an increased acceptance of Dr. Brinkerhoff's methods of treating rectal complaints, and the train of evils which follow, such as fistula, ulcer, cancer, stricture and consumption. We dislike to speak the name "doctor," just as we dislike to complain or hear complaints of the various aches and pains flesh is heir to; yet the diseases exist, and next to the healer of souls, there is no person who stands in position to be a greater blessing to the community in which he resides, than the learned, sympathetic, and virtuous physician. For the sake of the afflicted we overcome our natural sensitiveness and advise them at least, to examine this new system, based upon recent discoveries, and judge for themselves as to its merits.

The Historical Society.

The historical society and its friends to the number of about sixty persons, met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brown, for the purpose of devoting one entire evening to the study of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The literary part of the program was as follows:

The Vienna March, a piano duet, by Miss Cochran and W. A. Brown.

The Skeleton in Armor, recited in a very impressive manner by H. L. Iddings.

Vocal solo, Daybreak, by Dr. Carlstein, accompanied by Mrs. Kane.

Intermission.

Vocal solo, Living Poems, by Mrs. Mayne.

Biographical paper, Henry W. Longfellow, by Mrs. E. M. Clark.

Vocal solo, The Day is Done, W. A. Smith. Accompanied by Miss Cochran.

Quotations from the poet of the evening were recited by nearly every person present. They varied in character from sublime and beautiful sentiments to bits of humor and nursery rhymes; and contributed largely to the interest of the program.

Mrs. Clark's essay on Longfellow, deserves special mention, both on account of its completeness as a biography, and the finished style of its composition. In the course of its delivery, the writer read several appropriate selections from various poems.

The music was all so well rendered that no one selection could be praised above others.

The executive committee deserves great credit for the successful planning of the whole program.

The society now numbers forty-seven members in good standing, and we think all who were present at its last meeting, whether members or not, will vouch for its prosperous condition.

All former members of the society will please to understand that they are still entitled to membership on condition of paying their dues for this year, $1.00, and signing the new constitution, without being voted upon, as are new members.

The society will meet on Friday evening, Feb. 5th, with Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Clark. Prof. Enos will read the biographical paper on Oliver Cromwell.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken's Work at Reed City.

We find the following in the Reed City News, which together with the fact that so many were converted, compensates our people for their sacrifice in allowing their pastor to be absent so long:

Rev. C. F. Van Auken of Charlevoix, who has preached with great acceptability at the Congregational church, each evening for the past ten days, Saturday excepted, closed his labors here Wednesday evening, and left for his home, accompanied by his wife, on the two o'clock train Thursday afternoon. At a meeting of the church Thursday evening the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Rev. C. F. Van Auken, of Charlevoix, has preached with great clearness and power the gospel of Christ in this church for the past ten days, thereby proving his efficiency as a master workman in "winning souls" and leading believers to a higher plane of Christian living, Therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize in him one especially adapted to rescuing the perishing, by presenting Christ as an all sufficient Saviour; that we will review his work in our midst with delight, and ever pray that the blessing of Almighty God will rest upon him and his work wher ever he may go.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the church with which he is connected, thanking them for their kindness in giving the services of their pastor, and praying that God will abundantly bless and reward them.

DR. D. S. TAPLIN, Clerk.

Reed City, January 28, 1886.

J. L. HURD & CO'S

SPECIAL PRICES.

We regret that our high priced neighbors are grieved because we are quoting low figures in the public prints, but have no time to shed tears when sympathy is undeserved. They prefer the old plan. Keep the customer in ignorance of real values, boast of "square deals," fossilization, low prices in the abstract and great facilities for buying cheap, but it would not do to commit themselves to a price. In these times, when money is scarce, and every commodity low, the public is not to be gulled with any such chaff. Our prices are acceptable to the people and our business is to serve them.

WE ARE SELLING

Manitowoc Patent Flour, per bbl	$5.75	Hiawatha Fine Cut Tobacco	75
Mess Pork, Layton's New	6.07	Spearhead Plug Tobacco	50
Clear Pork	8	Peerless Smoking Tobacco	25
Lard	8	4 5-lb Bar Soap	20
Granulated Sugar	8	3-lb Can Peaches	15
White Sugar	7	3-lb Can California Apricots	25
6 lbs Arbuckle's Coffee	1.00	3-lb Can Best Tomatoes	10
Good Roasted Rio Coffee	12½	2-lb Can Corn	10
3 lbs Best Starch	25	3-lb Can Apples	8

Our Guarantee. Below competition in prices and as good or better in quality.

We are selling all our Winter Goods, such as Flannels, Blankets, Woolen Underwear, Gloves and Mittens, Hosiery, Dressgoods, etc., at great reduction to close. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. L. HURD & CO,

Pioneers in Low Prices.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Report of the Charlevoix Public Schools.

The following is the report for the school month ending January 29th:

ENROLLED.

1st department, Miss Cochran, 61; 2d department, Miss Nelson, 56; 3d department, Miss Cooper, 43; 4th department, High School, 45. Total, 205.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

1st department, 50½; 2d department, 50.5; 3d department, 41; 4th department, 42½. Total 184.

ATTENDANCE AND PUNCTUALITY.

1st department, 96½; 2d department, 97 1-12; 3d department, 97½; High School, 97 ½.

The 3d department having the highest record, the names of pupils in that room are given as follows:

Bertie Wood, Julia Miller, Una Sutfield, Artie Kanagy, Chauncey Upright, Aggie Lawrence, Ralph Washburne, Herbie See, John Goss, Joe Hallet, George Newman, Willie Lewis, George Metcalf, Ella Carr, Lottie Moore, Aggie Sharrow, Charlie Lawrence, George Carr, Maude See, Allie Nettleton, Lillie Sine, Abbie Campau, Bertie Johnson.

Firemen's Meeting.

Firemen are hereby notified that, in accordance with a resolution passed Feb. 7th, 1885, making the first Saturday of February of each year, the time for the annual election of officers, a meeting for that purpose will be held on Saturday night next at the engine rooms.

B. F. BISBEE, Secretary.

BEWARE.

Coughs, colds, and slight throat diseases often develop into bronchitis, seated cough, consumption, etc., and should have immediate attention and be removed in the first stages. Not only public speakers, but all, are liable to throat troubles and to obtain relief should use HAMILTON'S COUGH TROCHES, which relieve coughs, and hoarseness, making the articulation clear. Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED

Why will you refuse to be relieved of that cough which is liable to become seated on your lungs and to cause you many a suffering day and sleepless night? Your children are liable to be taken with croup and die before a doctor can be summoned. Be wise and obtain a remedy that will not fail to give relief from coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, and all other lung difficulties. HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will do this and costs but a trifle. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Boschee's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

SECURE ADMIRATION.

Who can help admiring a lovely face, a clear, smoothe, beautiful complexion? These can be easily obtained by the use of HAMILTON'S ORIENTAL BALM. It will surely remove freckles, tan, pimples, and blemishes of every sort and is in no way injurious to the skin, but is the most harmless and elegant preparation of its kind. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

TOOTHACHE.

Money is a great cure for aching hearts, but a twenty dollar gold piece placed on an aching tooth don't seem to have the least effect. In fact, nothing is sure cure but HAMILTON'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which are warranted to cure in one minute. Price 25cts.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low. Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, heed on Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a cure and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., at close of business, Jan 31st, 1886. If not called for in one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Abbott, Mrs. Margaret	Hopkins, Herbert
Barns, Masrron	Heise, Herr Wilhelm
Barnard, Miss Mary	Jahsen & Collins
Bacon, Miss Sulia	Jordan, J. B.
Bennett, Miss Clara	Kayser, John
Beard, Oliver J 2	Lessing, John F.
Bell, Miss Hannah 2	Lyncklip, Sime
Bentley, A. C.	Manning, Cornelius
Boss jr., W. A	Maloy, Miss Lizzie
Brock, Mrs. Marshall	Martin, Mike
Brisbois, A	McMillan, Miss Mary
Burnett, Miss Nellie M	McCauslin, Chas.
Collins, Wm 2	Merrill, C. H.
Chamberlain, Jennie	Monty, Miss Minnie 3
Collins, Miss Lillie	Moorhouse, Frank C.
Coutts, Mrs. Joseph	Newson, Robert
Crams, S	Norman, Albert S
Dake, Thomas	Oberholtzer, Martha
Davis, Amanda	Reed, James
de Vaux, Hans Hennes	Schield, Fannie
de Vaux, Miss Minnie	See, Mrs. Olen
Dunham, Orsen D	Shouse, N. A.
Ely, Mrs. H. O.	Shoecraft, Mrs. A.
Fitzpatrick, Nathan	Snider, James M.
Friedlander, Wm H 2	Thompson, Charlie
Fuller, Mrs. Sarah	Vanzant, Caleb
Fuller, Byron	Wallace, William
Fuller, William	Wrigley, Betty
Gibson, Mrs Clara	Young, M. R 2
Gilpin, Wm T.	J. Nodinitwekwe

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box, of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 12-yl STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1-6yl

THE REST OF DEATH.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

What is the rest of death, sweet friend?
When is the rising up? and where?
I say death is a lengthened prayer;
A longer night, a larger end.

Hear me the lesson I once learned:
I died; I sailed a million miles
Through dreamful, flowery, restful isles—
She was not there, and I returned.

I say, the shores of death and sleep
Are one; that when we wearied come
To Lethe's waters, and lie dumb,
'Tis death, not sleep, holds us to keep.

Yea, we lie dead for need of rest;
And so the soul drifts out and o'er
The vast still waters to the shore
Beyond, in pleasant, tranquil quest;

It sails straight on, forgetting pain,
By isles of peace, to perfect rest—
Now were it best abide or best
Return and take up life again?

And that is all of death there is,
Believe me. If you find your love
In that fair land, then like the dove
Abide and turn not back to this.

Yet if you find your love not there,
Or if your feet feel sure and you
Have still allotted work to do,
Why, then return to life and care.

Death is no mystery. 'Tis plain
If death be mystery, then sleep
Is mystery, thrice madly deep,
For, oh, this coming back again!

Ah, somber ferryman of souls!
I see the gleam of solid shores!
I hear thy stroke of steady oars
Above the wildest wave that rolls.

O Charon! Hail thy somber ships!
We come with neither myrrh, nor balm,
Nor silver pieces in open palm,
But large, lone silence on our lips.

A TALE OF THE RED PIKE.

"I thought I should find you with the girls, Mr. Godwin. You should have been with us. We've had such a scramble over the Honister Crag, and brought back no end of flowers for Gertrude. But one thing I must say, that fellow Losford is a jolly muff, though he doesn't look it. Just a funk, girls, and nothing else. Will you give me some tea, Mrs. Godwin?"

"What nonsense you talk, Bob!" cried his sister, conscious by some feminine instinct that her friend's face was hotter than a moment before; "you are a perfect *mauvais enfant* bursting in like that. I wish Mr. Losford would teach you manners."

"I'd like to see him try. It would take a plucky man than he is. Why, he wouldn't come within yards of the edge, Mrs. Godwin!"

"He showed his usual good sense, Master Robert," was that lady's tart reply. She had her reasons for looking favorably upon Walter Losford, of Losford Court, Monmouthshire, by no means least honored guest at Mr. Godwin's lake villa. And they were a very cheery and pleasant party, the pleasantest set, Gertrude thought, that her mother had ever got together, and Gertrude was a young lady of decided tastes and somewhat difficult to please. Even Bob Marston, when he was not talking nonsense and appearing where he was not wanted at inopportune moments, was as amusing as any other Eton boy. Nevertheless, at this moment two people at least were ardently longing to make his ears tingle.

"And what is the programme for to-morrow, Mr. Godwin?" resumed the young gentleman, not a whit daunted by the unfavorable reception of his last remark. "Can we picnic on the Red Pike? It would be jolly fun."

The host hummed and hawed; he rather preferred an open-air entertainment at a place accessible in an open carriage. But if you have a house among the mountains, up them you must go. The climbing disease is infectious, and there is no evading it until by a permanent residence you become proof against its attacks. Mr. Godwin would have to succumb sooner or later.

"Yes, Bob," said Gertrude, suddenly laying down the fan with which she was playing, "we will go to the Red Pike to-morrow."

And Bob, who thought he had rather put his foot in it, as he would say, was comforted, for he knew that to the Red Pike he would go.

Gertrude's face, as she went up to dress for dinner, was thoughtful. "He showed his usual good sense," Mrs. Godwin had said, and the words kept ringing in her daughter's ears until her lip began to curl with scorn. If there was one thing which Gertrude admired it was courage. Was she beginning to like a man who could be called a coward even by a boy? And the insinuation chimed in with other things. Walter Losford was hardly one to please a romantic girl at first sight. Cold, sensible, and wanting in enthusiasm even in his ambition, trying nearly everything by the arguments of reason, he would have made a just and not too merciful judge. And yet when Gertrude met him at dinner the hauteur she assumed melted away, and she blushed and smiled at his glance; for what is so fascinating as the homage of one who seems utterly careless of all besides?

The Red Pike was red indeed in the evening sunlight, every cliff that buttressed its rugged top burnished to ruddiness, and yet the party lingered, reluctant to abandon the view of the sea and land from Forth to Windermere that held them entranced. It was Bob only who was on the move, skirmishing about untiringly.

"I say, Gertrude, here's a specimen for you! It is a blue gentian growing on this cliff, and a rare good climb it will be to get it."

The party hastened to the edge of the cliff. In a cranny of the rock about twelve feet down grew the flower Gertrude had been longing to find. A slight opening in the wall of the cliff made it just feasible, if somewhat dangerous, to reach it.

"Robert, don't go too near!" cried Mrs. Godwin.

Gertrude turned, with her face a little flushed, to Losford.

"Can you get it for me Mr. Losford?" she said, gently.

"Not without a rope," he answered, calmly: "We will bring one to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" cried Gertrude, with sudden heat. "I want it now. Bob would get it for me in a moment, if I asked him, Mr. Losford."

"Bob's head is steadier than mine, perhaps," the other said.

He was in no way discomposed until, as he finished, his eyes met the girl's full of contempt and anger. Stung by the look he made a hasty step toward the edge of the cliff and bent down to make the attempt. For a moment he remained in that position, then, with a quick shudder, he recoiled, white to the lips.

"I can't get it for you," he said, hoarsely, falling back, while the others looked at one another in astonishment.

"And quite right, too, Mr. Losford; don't try it, I beg," cried Mrs. Godwin, loudly. Loudly, but not so that he failed to hear the word "Coward!" or to distinguish the tone of contempt in which it fell from her daughter's lips. The next instant he was his old calm self again, but he knew that he had his dismissal.

As for the bit of blue gentian, Bob brought it up in a twinkling, and chattered on in such a way as to earn every one's gratitude. Yet it was a dull party that wended its way down the hill, the little blue gentian nestling in Gertrude's fair hair, much to her mother's disgust.

If it was only an awkward hour at dinner that Mrs. Goodwin feared, fate was to save her hospitality from—to do her justice—an unwonted slur.

"Where is Robert?" she asked pettishly, after helping the soup. "Do you know, Violet?"

Miss Marston did not. Bob was not wont to be punctual, and she was about to say so, when the butler entered hastily and whispered something in his master's ear.

Mr. Godwin rose quickly, saying:

"My dear, this is bad news. There has been a fall at the lead works."

"How unfortunate; I am thankful the men were not at work! Or, even worse, we might have been viewing them, as Robert has been plagning us to do, and been all crushed together, like any common laborers. But where can Robert be?"

Here the butler spoke:

"I fear, ma'am, that Master Robert—leastwise he went that way when he came back—is in there, and John has gone to the village for help."

The gentlemen rose and hurried from the room; but almost as soon as they reached the scene the women were there too. The boy's sister could not be restrained, and Mrs. Godwin signed to Gertrude to let her go. Anything was better than inaction.

Mr. Godwin's wad-hole and works were hardly a quarter of a mile from the house, though hidden by a shoulder of the hill. He guessed at once that the boy had taken the key that he might exhibit to the ladies the wonders of the wad-hole, and probably had gone to make his preparations. A servant seeking him when dinner was ready had discovered the accident and alarmed the village.

"Is there any hope?" asked Gertrude, in a trembling voice.

"No," replied her father, with a groan. "The props at this end are gone, and the men say the hill is coming down. We must wait for help from Keswick."

Gertrude was turning to the group indignantly, but one was before her.

"Now, men, I can handle a pick, though I am a Londoner. Ten pounds to every man who joins me. Don't let them say that the Cumberland men left their master's guest to perish because they were all cowards."

The cobl, impassive face was aglow with energy and excitement. Was it Gertrude's fancy, or was it that that word, in his voice, struck her like a whip?

"The hill is on the move, master, and he be dead, too," said the foremost man.

"Hush, his sister be there!" put in a woman, in a low voice.

There was an instant's hesitation while the whole crowd watched the big miner.

"We be with you, master!" cried he, seizing the tool at his feet like a giant aroused.

The spell was broken, and who then so reckless as the Cumberland men? Losford soon had to check them, and assist the foreman to underpin and take other precautions as they worked. In time more men flocked from neighboring pits to the spot, and the work was carried on in gangs. Notwithstanding Mr. and Mrs. Godwin's entreaties Violet would not leave, and hour after hour, while the countless loads of earth were being wheeled away, she walked to and fro with Gertrude's hand in hers. How each workman was gazed at as he came from the darkness into the blaze of the fire and deposited his load. Whoever worked by spells, the figure Gertrude knew best did not appear. But, when the faint, lingering hope was dying out, one of the men staying in the house came quickly up to Violet.

"Miss Marston, do not be too sanguine. There is hope yet, however. The fall is only partial, and he may be in the main workings. The men fancy they heard him knocking."

Violet made no reply. She was sobbing on Gertrude's shoulder.

"Is any one hurt?" asked the latter, eagerly.

"Hardly. Only a few cuts from stones."

Another hour passed, while the crowd thickened, and listened breathlessly to the dull sound of the tools and the creaking of the barrows. A fresh gang was at work, and they came out more quickly. The sky was growing gray, and the hill-tops came out in cold majesty.

Suddenly the work ceased; a barrow on its way out stopped inside the entrance. The crowd outside drew close and breathed more quickly, and women hid their faces as the sound of voices came from the pit. Then a crowd of men pressed out, and in their midst Walter Losford, stained and ragged, with the boy in his arms. He laid him on the wraps by the women. The blood was trickling from a cut in his own forehead, and his face, where it was not lead-grimed, was pallid with fatigue.

"He has only fainted," he said to the doctor.

"Just so; he only wanted a glass of whisky," said the latter, cheerily.

Gertrude rose from the boy to thank his bearer, but he had turned away.

"The worst time was just before they broke in, Gerty. I thought the earth must fall again, or something happen to prevent them reaching me," Bob said to her, when she visited him in his room next day. "But that Losford is no end of a trump. He's been up to say good-by, and I told him what an ass I'd made myself about him. I heard his voice first, and Mrs. Godwin says they would not have got me out but for him."

The likelihood of this alternative appeared to give him unmixed satisfaction.

"I don't think they would," said Gertrude, presenting him with a large bunch of grapes: "I'll get you some more, Bob."

"You bet your boots they wouldn't. It's a pity he can't climb. Fancy a fellow like that with what the doctor calls 'constitutional vertigo!' I can't make it out."

And Bob fell into a brown study which passed into a doze; and thus refreshed, he was enabled to chatter all dinner time.

Gertrude stole out of the room, and, running down stairs, found him in the hall. He had mislaid a favorite stick.

"Mr. Losford," she began, standing before him in she knew not what attitude of pretty humility, "I said something yesterday the memory of which is burning me with shame. I cannot forgive myself, but will you say that you do? Bob has made amends. Let me do so. What a foolish girl said cannot have hurt you!" she pleaded, as he made no answer.

"Rather should not have hurt me," he replied, gravely; "yet it did, cruelly, Miss Godwin. But for the chance occurrence of last night, you would be thinking so still. It was ungenerous as well as thoughtless."

Gertrude winced under each almost contemptuous word. She had not bargained for this. Too much hurt for tears, she murmured as she turned to leave him:

"I am sorry."

"A moment, please. From any other woman I should have accepted the apology without a word. I have scolded you that you might know what it was like before I asked you to give me the right to do it. Gertrude, will you be my wife?"

And Gertrude said:

"I will."

When she had fully satisfied him upon this point, she asked:

"And you have quite forgiven me, Walter?"

"I shall have when you have done the penance I order. It is that you wear the bit of blue gentian at dinner this evening."

There was a twinkle of fun in his eyes that a stranger would not have believed could harbor there.

The sight of the harmless specimen caused Bob to blush, the only blush he was guilty of in his schooldays.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.

Some Interesting Parlor Games and Pastimes.

CLUMPS.—One of the most agreeable and funny games for the parlor is that by the name of "Clumps." It can be played by any number. Sides are chosen the same as in a spelling match, and one chosen from each side to go out and select some article, substance or thing from either the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom for both sides to guess, and the side that succeeds in finding it first gains one member from the other side. The rapidity and eagerness with which the questions are asked by both sides in order to win is very amusing and quite exciting, to say the least.

BLOWING THE FEATHER.—The players sit in a circle, each taking hold of the edge of a sheet with both hands and holding it up to the chin. A feather is placed on the sheet, and the players are to keep it in motion by blowing it, while one of the company is outside the circle trying to catch it by reaching out his hands. The quickness with which the position and direction of the feather can be changed by blowing sharply, will make the efforts of the catcher futile for some time. When he catches the feather, the person in front of whom it is caught must exchange places with him.

GAME OF BEAN BAGS.—A very pretty and amusing game for old and young: Take a board three feet long, eighteen inches wide; cut a hole six inches square; have the top of hole nine inches from the top of board and six inches from each side; arrange legs underneath, either stationary or with hinges, so that the board will slant to bring the bottom of the hole just one foot from the floor; cover with some pretty material—cretonne preferred.

Make six bags six inches square, of ticking, and one bag (called jumbo) six inches wide by twelve inches long. Put a scant half-pint of beans into the small bags and double the quantity into jumbo.

To play the game—Choose sides, then toss the bags the length of the room, about fifteen feet, through the hole.

Each small bag going through counts ten points.

The large jumbo going through counts twenty points.

If it lodges on the board the small bags count five; the large one ten.

The small bags going off the board, the player loses ten; jumbo twenty.

Game 100 points.

It seems an easy matter to pitch the bags through the hole, but experience will prove to the contrary.

THE FRUIT-SELLER.—This is a simple little game that very young children may understand, and yet older ones, by choosing foreign fruits that are not commonly seen, may make it quite puzzling. I got it up for a little class of boys and girls, who thereby learned much about the growth of fruit.

One child is chosen for the seller, and he or she selects a kind of fruit and does not tell the rest, who are to guess what it is after asking one question which may be answered by "yes" or "no." Any one asking a question that cannot be answered thus loses a chance to guess, and the one who guesses right becomes the seller, the previous seller becoming a buyer.

EXAMPLE.

Seller—I have a fruit to sell.
First Buyer—Does it grow on a tree?
S.—No.
First B.—Strawberries?
S.—No.
Repeats to second buyer.
Second B.—Does it "keep" through the winter?
S.—Yes.
Second B.—Quinces?
S.—No.
Repeats to third buyer.
Third B.—Does it grow in this country?
S.—No.
Third B.—Figs?
S.—No.
Repeats to fourth buyer.
Fourth B.—Is it solid, fresh, or dried?
Loses his chance to guess.
Repeats to fifth buyer.
Fifth B.—Is the fruit dried before being sent from the country where it grows?
S.—Yes.
Fifth B.—Raisins?
S.—Yes.

HE that blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.—*Franklin.*

They Do Not Like Our Food.

Not a few articles of food that are popular among civilized peoples, some of them being even regarded as great dainties, are rejected by many savage tribes as utterly unfit to be eaten. Some preparations of food, too, that we enjoy are not relished by uncivilized people, because in their experience they have met with nothing like them. The natives of New Guinea, for instance, cook a few cereals in their own fashion, but they made very wry faces when they attempted to eat some fresh baked biscuits that the missionaries gave them. They finally wrapped their biscuits up in paper, intending to keep them as curiosities. On some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago there are hundreds of natives whose only industry is to collect the edible birds' nests that are esteemed a great dainty by the Chinese. They wouldn't dream of eating them themselves, and they think the Chinese must be very peculiar people to use that sort of food.

The Esquimaux near Littleton Island once discovered a supply of bread and salt pork that Dr. Kane had cached, and they proceeded to enjoy a feast at the white men's expense. They liked the salt pork, and did not leave a morsel of it. This was probably the first chance they had ever had to vary the monotony of their meat diet. They nibbled the bread a little, promptly pronounced it a failure, and told Dr. Kane afterward that they would as soon swallow so much sand. The Esquimaux generally dislike all the preparations of vegetables that the explorers bring among them. They think it is a perverted appetite that craves anything but meat.

A tribe living not far from Port Moresky, New Guinea, that think boiled snakes are to be preferred to roast pig, draw the line at sugar. When they saw Dr. Chalmers, their first white visitor, sweetening his tea one morning they asked him for some of his salt. Dr. Chalmers told them it was not salt, but they were incredulous, and so he gave some sugar to one of the natives. "He began eating it," says Dr. Chalmers, "and the look of disgust on his face was worth seeing; he rose up, went out, spat out that he had in his mouth, and threw the remainder away." Then he told the crowd what horrible stuff it was, and they were satisfied to take his word for it without trying it themselves.

Many savage tribes think eggs are wholly unfit for food. They keep fowls that are very much like our own, and sometimes chickens are almost their sole animal food, but they never dreamed that anybody could get hungry enough to eat eggs until they saw the missionaries eat them. The spectacle of their white friends making eggs a part of their breakfast still troubles a number of tribes in Africa. Mr. Wallace says that among some of the Pacific Islanders hens' eggs are saved to sell to ships, but are never eaten by the natives.

There are a number of tribes in Africa whose chief riches are their herds of cattle, but who never drank a drop of cow's milk in their lives. They think the milk of their herds is for calves and not for human beings, and they are disgusted at the idea that anybody should consider it a proper article of food. A few tribes near the great lakes think it is a spectacle worth seeing to look at the missionaries milking cows and drinking the milk. Among many tribes, however, milk is an important article of food. They estimate a man's wealth by the number of cattle he owns, and thinks he is squandering his capital if he kills one of them for food. They use their cattle to buy wives and other commodities, and eat them only when they die in natural course.

Strawberries and raspberries are found in some tropical regions, but they are never eaten, and, in fact, are hardly worth picking, as they are poor, almost tasteless things. The wild fruits of tropical regions are generally far inferior in quality and abundance to those of the temperate zone.

These same tribes that are astounded at some of the articles white men put into their stomachs very likely eat grasshoppers, ants, monkeys, elephants, and many other things that have not been introduced into our cuisine. The pure white salt of commerce is the one article in the nature of food that they are all glad to get. Earth strongly impregnated with saline matter has a wide sale in one part of Central Africa, and along the Angola coast natives collect the impure deposits of the salt marshes to season their food. If salt were not so heavy, explorers would find it more useful than almost any other commodity in paying their way through savage lands.

A Coincidence.

A stranger who arrived at Sioux City was met at the depot by a rattling big fellow, half drunk and in fighting humor, who stopped him and said:

"Stranger, are you from Omaha?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then prepare."

"For what?"

"To take the biggest licking a white man ever got. I took a solemn oath an hour ago to lick the first chap who arrived here from Omaha?"

The stranger "peeled" without another word and sailed in, and in three minutes he had taken the sand out of the big fellow.

"Stranger, why didn't you tell me?" asked the victim, as he wiped his bloody nose on the rim of his hat.

"Tell you what?"

"That you was a hitter."

"Oh, there was no use in that. As soon as the train entered the suburbs I made up my mind to lick the first man I met after leaving the car, and you happened to be the one."—*New York Star.*

HUMOR.

AWFULLY swell thing in hats—a dude's head the morning after a "bat."

A CANAL horse should never be hard up. He can always draw on the bank.

A HIGH stepper—the tight-rope walker.

THE Boston girl doesn't say, "Let's skip the gutter." She remarks, "Let us suddenly overleap the marginal depression of the public thoroughfare."

THE scientist who said salt was injurious to the teeth never had his foot bit off by a ninety-year-old shark.—*Maverick.*

"GOOD gracious," said the hen when she discovered a porcelain egg on the nest, "I shall be a brick-layer next."—*Boston Bulletin.*

IN some parts of Africa it is the custom for a woman to knock out her front teeth as soon as she is married. In this country it sometimes happens that a woman, soon after she is married, has this dental operation performed by her husband, in a discussion to decide which shall run the house.—*Norristown Herald.*

"ART is a wonderful thing. The painter Rubens could change the face of a laughing child into that of a crying child by a couple of dashes with his brush," said an Austin lady to a Professor of the University of Texas. "There is nothing wonderful about that. I can do that with one well-directed cut of a peach switch; I've done it time and time again," replied the Professor of the Texas kindergarten.—*Texas Siftings.*

SOPHRONIA: "What is a pessimist?" A pessimist is a man who growls when the meat is overdone, growls when it is underdone, growls when it is neither over nor underdone, and cannot see anything good in the world except when he is looking in his mirror. To your other question, "What is an optimist?" we reply that he is a whole-souled, jolly—but call in and see us in person some day; we don't charge anything to be looked at.—*Boston Courier.*

SURE ENOUGH.

"Why should the spirit of mortal be sad?"
The optimist asked with a sigh.
"Why should the spirit of mortal be glad?"
The pessimist asked, in reply.
—*Boston Gazette.*

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK says that ants have a means of recognizing each other not easily explained. "The recognition is immediate and complete, even after an absence of a year from the nest." The recognition in human families is not quite so immediate. For instance: when an aunt—a poor aunt—from the country visits a city nest occupied by rich relatives, after an absence of only six months, she is not recognized so suddenly and impulsively as to make her feel other than an unwelcome stranger.—*Norristown Herald.*

WASHINGTON IRVING once said to a lady friend: "Don't teach your daughters so many things; teach them one thing; teach them to be easily pleased." Judging from the specimens of husbands acquired by numerous young ladies, too many mothers have followed Irving's advice.

"OH, GAWGE!" "Yes, darling." "I fear, oh, I fear that my parents will oppose our marriage." "What makes you think so?" "Why, you know, Gawge, ma thinks you're a flirt. She saw you poking the fire in the grate last night, and she said you did it too well. She said no young man had that twist of the wrist who didn't sit up with a good many girls regularly. Oh, Gawge, are you deceiving me?" "Deceiving you? Naw! I got that twist when I went into the restaurant business—opening oysters. I am all yours, Angelina." "Oh, Gawge!"—*Chicago Black Diamond.*

A TOO COMMON FOOL.

There is a man in our town
Who wasn't very wise;
For twenty long and weary years
Did he economize.

For twenty years he wore old clothes
And toiled with might and main,
And starved and walked on bitter frozo,
And suffered many a pain.

For twenty years did he deny
Himself the joys of life,
And all his self-inflicted woes
Were shared by his good wife.

In twenty years his wife and he
Had saved enough to spend
Their few remaining days in peace
With plenty to attend.

And he of this man, like other fools,
To Wall street went so gay
With what he'd saved for twenty years
And lost it in a day.
—*H. C. Deady.*

"YOU are going into the lecture field, they tell me?" "Yes, I think some of doing so." "Have you ever had any experience in public speaking?" "No, I never tried to address an audience in my life." "But, my good sir, how can you hope to succeed if you know nothing about the lecture business?" "Oh, I'm posted on the lecture business. You can depend on that." "But how does that come?" "Come? Why, great Scott, man, I've been married twenty-two years!"—*Chicago Ledger.*

The Sex of the Locomotive.

"Why," asked the fat passenger, "does an engineer always call his engine 'she?'" There was a moment of embarrassing silence, when the man on the wood box said something about "her headlight," which was followed by a hollow groan all along the line. "Because," ventured the tall, thin passenger, "the more you throttle her the faster she goes." But this was barred out under the rules. The man with the sample case suggested "because she runs the mail," but everybody said "ah, there!" so sarcastically that he apologized. The cross passenger said "because there was so much bustle and bang about her," and he was fined cigars for the crowd on the spot. The bashful passenger said maybe it was because she "pulled the smoker," and he was hissed off the stage. And longer had they sung, but the woman who talks bass closed the lodge by croaking: "Because we couldn't get along without her."—*Burdette, in Pathfinder Guide.*

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That Sausage.

A clergyman in a Southern State was on his way to preach a funeral sermon. As he was passing the house of a widow lady, a member of his congregation, she ran out and stopped him, saying, as they had just slaughtered their hogs, she had put up a few pounds of sausage as a present, adding that, as she had put it in double paper pockets, she thought it would not soil his clothes. He thanked her earnestly for her kindness, and rode on, having put the parcel in his pocket.

All the time he was officiating at the grave a large, half-starved hound kept snuffing around him, sometimes approaching alarmingly near, attracted by the scent of the fresh meat. As the deceased was a man of some prominence, there was a considerable crowd collected, and great mourning and lamentation came from the family group; so no one paid any attention to the movements of the animal, but all noticed with concern—for he was beloved by his congregation—the great pallor of the clergyman, and the beads of perspiration standing upon his brow, and they began to whisper to each other that Mr. H—— must be ill.

After the interment they all proceeded to the church, where the funeral sermon was to be preached. Just before entering, Mr. H—— turned round to ascertain the whereabouts of his tormentor, when lo! there he was, not far from him, but the crowd prevented him from approaching too closely, Just at this moment some one gave the poor creature a cruel kick, which sent him off howling. When the minister reached his pulpit—one of those old-fashioned affairs ascended by a short, steep flight of steps—he breathed more freely. He was just about to commence his duties when the sexton, a good old man, came noiselessly up the steps with a slip of paper in his hand, which he wished to give to the minister, but who was unnoticed by that gentleman, though seen by all the congregation. He gently twitched his coat to attract his attention. A thrill of horror passed over the unhappy preacher at the dreadful thought that the dog had entered unseen in the crowd, and was now about to take forcible possession of the sausage before the whole assembly; so, hoping to drive him away, he kicked back cautiously but vigorously, and struck the old man in the breast, who rolled down the steps.

Seeing the look of surprise and alarm on the faces of the audience, he stammered out, with crimson face: "I must explain to you, my brethren, what must seem my intemperate conduct. A friend came out to me, as I was passing her house, with a small package of sausage for me to carry home in my pocket; but ever since I dismounted from my horse this old dog"—pointing behind to the prostrate sexton, but without looking round—"has been following me, and at length came into the pulpit, and has been tugging at my coat, determined to get the sausage from my pocket."

At this moment the sexton, a little stunned and a little hurt, arose from the floor, and the minister at a glance took it all in, stared wildly at him, took a drink of water, turned very pale, and sat down, overwhelmed with consternation.—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine.*

"If I Only Had Capital."

In all sections of all lands we find a class of people, mostly young men, who are good talkers, but very poor workers. They are constantly bemoaning their lot in life, and grieve because they were not born with a silver spoon in their month. They stand on the street corners or loaf in the billiard and pool rooms, and, like Micawber, are constantly waiting for something to turn up, never themselves putting forth the first effort to turn anything up. "Oh, if I had capital, I'd show you how to make money. I would invest in this enterprise or that industry, and soon it would be bringing me in handsome returns, and then I would be living, and not dragging out a mere existence; but this getting along without money is what I never could do, and I never expect to know how." Such is the soliloquy of many young men who reside not a thousand miles from Portsmouth.

To all such, should they peruse these lines, we would say: "You are the architect of your own fortune," and you are and can be just exactly what you want to be, and what you are willing to work to attain unto. Money is not all the capital that is necessary as a stepping-stone to success. Any young man who has his bodily and mental health, and a mind of at least some culture, has capital that many of the moneyed men never possessed, and if he will only utilize this God-given capital with vim, force, and push, he will thereby be enabled, under ordinary circumstances, to lay up for himself some of that other kind of capital which is so essential to one's happiness and comfort in everyday life. What our young men of to-day need is not so much money as it is the push and energy to earn it. Then when it comes in the reward of their own labors, they will appreciate its value more and know how to save it, and by assiduous toil perhaps some day they may have the capital the lack of which they so much bemoan at the present day.

Then, young man, go to work, cease loafing on the street corners and public saloons, and use the God-given capital you have at your command, and this may be a means to a desirable end. At any rate, don't forever stand crying, "If I had capital," when all the talents you have are depreciating in value for the want of proper exercise.—*Portsmouth (Va.) Times.*

A DOSE of Red Star Cough Cure will prevent you disturbing the congregation and put you in a right frame of mind to enjoy the services. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Life at Rome in St. Paul's Day.

The condition of the lower classes rendered them more hopeful subjects for the ennobling influences of the faith of Christ. It is true that they also lived in the midst of abominations. But to them vice stood forth in all its bare and revolting hideousness, and there was no wealth to gild its anguishing reactions. Life and its temptations wore a very different aspect to the master who could lord it over the souls and bodies of a thousand helpless minions, and to the wretched slave who was the victim of his caprice and tyranny. As in every city where the slaves far outnumbered the free population, they had to be kept in subjection by laws of terrible severity. It is no wonder that in writing to a church of which so many members were in this sad condition, St. Paul thought it necessary to warn them of the duty of obedience and honor toward the powers that be. The house of a wealthy Roman contained slaves of every rank, of every nation, and of every accomplishment, who could be numbered, not by scores, but by hundreds. The master might kill or torture his slaves with impunity; but if one of them, goaded to passionate revenge by intolerable wrong, ventured to raise a hand against his owner, the whole family, with their wives and children, however innocent, were put to death. The Roman lady looked lovely at the banquet, but the slave girl who arranged a curl wrong had already been branded with a hot iron. The triclinia of a banquet might gleam with jeweled and myrrhine cups, but if a slave did but drop by accident one crystal vase he might be flung, then and there, to feed the lampreys in his master's fish pond. The senator and the knight might loll upon cushions in the amphitheater, and look on luxuriously at the mad struggles of the gladiators; but to the gladiator this meant the endurance of all the detestable savagery of the lanista, and the taking of a horrible oath that, "like a genuine gladiator," he would allow himself to be bound, burned, beaten, or killed at his owner's will. There were, doubtless, many kind masters at Rome; but the system of slavery was in itself irredeemably degrading, and we cannot wonder, but can only rejoice, that, from Cæsar's household downward, there were many in this condition who found in Christian teaching a light and peace from heaven. However low their earthly lot, they thus attained to a faith so sure and so consolatory that in the very catacombs they surrounded the grim memorials of death with emblems of peace and beauty, and made the ill-spelt jargon of their quaint illiterate epitaphs the expression of a radiant happiness and an illimitable hope.—*Anon.*

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often literally poured into it for the suppositive relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicine is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or rheumatic would, of course be guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery local bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic, and languid.

Cuvier on Tight Lacing.

The great naturalist, Cuvier, was walking one day with a young lady, who was a victim of tight lacing, in a public garden in Paris. A lovely blossom upon an elegant plant drew from her an expression of admiration. Looking at her pale, thin face, Cuvier said: "You were like this flower once; to-morrow it will be as you are now." Next day he led her to the same spot and the beautiful flower was dying. She asked the cause. "This plant," replied Cuvier, "is an image of yourself. I will show you what is the matter with it." He pointed to a cord bound tightly around the stem and said: "You are fading away exactly in the same manner under the compression of your corset, and you are losing by degrees all your youthful charms, just because you have not the courage to resist this dangerous fashion."

An electric spark in a dusty atmosphere causes the dust to settle, and if the air be smoky, clears it up. This is probably one reason why the air seems so clear when sniffed after a thunderstorm, even though there has been but little rain.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

"Gentle as the Breeze of Evening."

This line of an old hymn is quite appropriate when applied to "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." "I don't like to take pills if I can avoid it," we often hear people say, "because they constipate me so." Now the "Pellets" never do this. They are so gentle and mild that their effect is almost precisely similar to a natural movement of the bowels, and no unpleasant effects are left behind.

WHEN trains are telescoped the poor passengers see stars.

A Happy Port.

What port is sought by every living creature? Support. You can not well make it if your lungs are not sound. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will make them so and cure your cough.

I HAVE been selling Athlophoros about one year. The sales have been very fair, and in every instance the medicine has proved satisfactory to the purchaser in cases of rheumatism and neuralgia. Samuel Hastings, a druggist of Mendota, Ill.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Prematurely Aged.

Many a woman is robbed of those charms which the gentler sex value so highly, and made old before her time by functional irregularities. To such the bloom of youth may be restored by the use of a remedy which has stood the test of time and which is to-day acknowledged to be without an equal as a cure for all female weaknesses—Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By all druggists.

A PUEBLO (Mexican) paper is called the *Mother-in-Law.* Married men won't have it in the house.

Throw Away Trusses.

Cures guaranteed of every case of rupture undertaken. Book of particulars, 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHAKSPEARE would not have asked "What's in a name?" if he had tried to wrestle with the titles bestowed upon his pet orchids.

NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM are depicted in engravings as demons tearing at the human form, but they could be more truthfully described by showing a disordered stomach of clogged blood vessels. VINEGAR BITTERS affords certain relief and eventual cure for both by acting upon the internal system. It dispels all pain demons instanter.

A BILLIARD ball gets off its baize when it jumps the table and tries the floor for a run.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE longest pole knocks the persimmons, and Piggiow's Positive Cure knocks all coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, and consumption. Pleasant for children. Safe and speedy. 50 cents and $1.

GERMAN photographers are now making photographs of lightning. They are said to be striking likenesses.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, in thousands of cases, has cured a cough in a few days.

A RISING young lady from the Yoast—Sallie Ratus.—*St. Paul Herald.*

HAD a bilious attack and one of those indescribable cases of constant weariness. Took quinine and other remedies without relief. Took Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic: am strong and well. ASA THOMPSON, Logan, Ohio.

THE printer has a pick nick all the year round.—*Texas Siftings.*

FOR removing dandruff and promoting the growth of the hair, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

A DOG belonging to a Cincinnati shoe dealer chews tobacco. Probably Spitz.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

I will send two bottles of WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Diseases*—if you will recommend it to your friends, and get your dealer to order a dozen bottles from his wholesale druggist. Send name of your druggist. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.
HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

A Distressed General.

What General causes more distress, is more prevalent, and spreads more dismay? General Want. If it was from the want of sound lungs Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein would out-general it.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago a prominent physician by the name of Dr. William Hall discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. **25 Cts.**
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Cata. Free.

ASK Your Newsdealer for THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the BEST STORY PAPER in the country. Read it

QUICK sales, big pay, steady work, no talk. $1 an hour for either sex. $14.50 samples free. Send stamp and secure a pleasant winter's business. G. B. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
WILL CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

Carpenters and woodworkers, $10 and upward secures exclusive rights to manufacture and sell article required in every house, public building, etc. Handsome profits. Address J. BADGER, 42 W. 133d st., N. Y.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $3,500,000, which includes about
70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country,
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Brood Mares
200 Imported Stallions, Old enough for Service,
125 COLTS
Two years old and younger.
Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

No Words

could express the agony I endured from Rheumatism, and it was all I could do to endure it. Crippled, not able to walk or sleep, I took two-thirds of a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS and in a few days was well." T. L. Chatfield, 366 11th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Athlophoros is the only real cure for Rheumatism ever discovered. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him don't try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.
ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

LE PAGE'S

LIQUID GLUE
MENDS EVERYTHING
Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock. The total quantity sold during the past five years amounted to over
32 MILLION
bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded
TWO GOLD MEDALS,
London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885. Prominent Stores. Look for the Known Sign. Send dealer's card and 10c. postage for sample can FREE by mail.
Contains no Acid. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

These Discs represent the opposite sides of
B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS'
Capsicum Cough Drops
for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.
(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)
They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.
Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

The Old Doctor
NERVOUS DEBILITY | MALE or FEMALE | WEAKNESS AND DECAY.
A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address
Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impotency, Lost Vitality,* and all kindred ills in men. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope,* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Ironton.

We have had breezy weather for a day or two, but barometer indications are for fair weather; sleighing holds good; business is thriving, and a promise of still better times ere long; plenty of wood coming in; and the man who grumbles or is dissatisfied is not to be found in the "Hub of the Lake."

The G. A. R. held an enthusiastic meeting Saturday night, and hope to have their charter in a few days.

The daughter of Leon Otashqnabona (Indian) died Friday night. The ladies aided the family in arrangements for the funeral, the expense of which was borne by the G. A. R., Leon having been a sharpshooter during the war, and is a member of the post just established.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken preached at 3 p. m. Sunday, in the M. E. church. As usual, a good audience. Mr. Van Auken appointed Wednesday evening the 3d to give a preparatory lecture when all who are to unite with the Congregational church will be accepted and the Sunday following the the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Services in the school house at 3 o'clock, instead of at the church in the evening, as was announced last Sunday. This arrangement has been made to accomodate parties who wish to be baptised and unite with the church, who cannot well attend in the evening.

The W. C. T. U. is a band of earnest Christian women organized for temperance work. Their meetings are well attended and are pleasant and profitable, and promise to be a blessing to the community.

The ladies' prayer meeting is also becoming a power for good. Every meeting increases the number who take active and intelligent part.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Lumbey is coming in from Ellsworth now.

Al Draper and family, late of Charlevoix, are now settling in their new home in South Arm.

We have been told that the railroad company will put in a stock of goods at Ellsworth in the spring.

G. C. Sweet informed your reporter Monday night, that he had thus far this winter cut and banked 14,000 cedar ties and posts.

Allen & Hastings, the South Arm machinists, are busily engaged overhauling and repairing the North Star's machinery.

"True to the heart," will be produced by A. E. Peck, under the auspices of Stover's post G. A. R., in this place, Feb. 5th, and 6th.

When the Wilson Hoop Co. and the railroad company have completed their docks in South Arm, they will be about one fourth of a mile in length.

A Shakesperian club has been organized and met for the first time at Mrs. Jas. A. Read's, last Saturday. A large attendance and a good time is reported.

D. R. Miller, who has been employed in the register's office for some months past, is now being instructed in the mysteries of the printing art in this office.

County Clerk Thatcher has received a circuit court calender for Michigan, giving time and date of each session of circuit court in every county of the state.

The Pine Lake Lumber Co. start their small mill for the season's run about the 5th of February, the larger one going into operation about a month later.

Cook & Porter, we understand start their mill next Monday morning. Their yard now is as full as it was last winter and teams hauling at a rapid rate yet.

The appearance of things in South Arm indicate a lively business. This is what we like to see. The streets on Monday last presented quite a metropolitian air.

D. R. Jerome has lately added several fine horses to his livery outfit. Dan thus far has shown to the public that he pulls the reins over no horse that has not got a "git thar" gait.

The Vance saw mill, located about four and one-half miles south and east of this place is cutting considerable hardwood lumber now, which is being hauled to this place for shipment in the spring.

Some dirty, mean, low lived whelp poisoned Philip L. Conway's large Newfoundland dog last Monday night. This dog was an especial favorite among the children in South Arm, he being strong, kind, and very playful.

The band boys are spreading themselves now a days preparing for their concert. We hope when the boys announce the date, that every citizen of East Jordan will secure at least one ticket. They deserve it and it will be a rare treat.

On Tuesday, of last week, Gustave Knopp drew 1,738 feet of hardwood logs, which was followed by Sam Richardson, with a load scaling 1,618 feet. Mr. Richardson drew 5,300 feet in four loads. Considerable rivalry is apparent as to who will draw the biggest load.

Notes and News.

Cadillac has the promise of superintendent S. E. Watson, for direct telephonic communication with Grand Rapids as soon as the weather moderates sufficient to put up the wire.

A German boy of Reed City, by the name of Randolph Batin, was getting shavings at the shaving pile near Horner's mill, when the pile caved in, crushing and burying him. He was missed after about four hours and in two hours more his body was discovered and returned to his stricken parents.

Judge Fallass was in Lowell last week, summoned thither by the death of his father.

Tuesday was the first day of the February term of the circuit court in Emmet county.

There was an interesting group of long faces, Tuesday, at the Petoskey station until the Harbor Springs train hove in sight.

Petoskey had a $2,500 fire last Tuesday. Fell Hill & Co.'s shingle mill caught from a stove in the drying room and was entirely consumed. The company will rebuild and have a new mill running in 30 days.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Dakota and the Brewers.

The national brewers' association is using its influence with members of congress to prevent the admission of Dakota as a state. The reason for their opposition is not far to seek.

When the constitution of the proposed state was submitted to the people, several provisions were submitted separately. One of these, article 24, prohibits forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It was adopted by a small majority of 233. But it must be remembered that while 36,000 votes were cast, there were 30,000 citizens engaged in threshing and plowing at a distance from the polls, who did not cast their votes. The larger towns cast their full votes, so that we may say that a very full vote against prohibition was cast, while the vote for prohibition was small. Prohibitory legislation can be enforced in Dakota, as it contains not a city of ten thousand inhabitants, and Minnehaha county, which contains the largest city (Sioux Falls), voted for prohibition.

The enemies of Dakota are doing their best to convey the impression that the people of the proposed state are not agreed among themselves in desire for a state government. This is certainly not the case. The vote stood 30,000 in favor of the state constitution, to 6,000 against it. It was by a practically unanimous vote of the legislature of the whole territory, a year ago, that permission was given for the people of the district south of the 46th parallel to hold a constitutional convention and form a state government. Under these conditions the provisional legislature has elected its senators, and, having thus formed a state, the people ask congress, in the language of the United States constitution, to "admit" the state thus formed. The object of the brewers' association is to defeat the admission of Dakota, because it puts a new limit upon their traffic. They now oppose the division of the territory, hoping that prohibition might be defeated upon a vote by the two sections combined. But we may be sure that the people south of the 46th parallel will not consent to the admission as a whole. John A. Owen, Esq., who was chairman of the committee on prohibition in the Dakota constitutional convention, and drafted the article on the subject, writes us:

"If we must wage war against the money of the organized liquor-interest of the United States in our efforts to enter the union with prohibition in our constitution, is there not occasion for friends of good morals throughout the union to help us through press and pulpit? Our battle is your battle. There is many a doubtful congressional district in which the people will, at their next election, change their member of the house, if they realize that in obedience to the dictates of the brewers' association he voted to keep Dakota, with her prohibition constitution, out of the union.

"In view of our wealth, our character as a people, our educational institutions, our area, and our 263,000 population, as appears by the official census of June, 1885, shall we not have the active support of the religious press of the east?"

A Munificent Gift.

General A. W. Riley, of Rochester, N. Y., who for fifty years has been a temperance worker, rising early and speaking whether men would hear or whether they would forbear, crowns his noble life by giving eight acres of land a mile east of Rochester to the W. C. T. U. of that city. The property is valued at $10,000. Gen. Riley is in his ninety second year, a veteran of the war of 1812, as well as a veteran in temperance work. His heart is still warm and his mind so clear that he chooses to be his own executor and while living places this property where he believes it will do the most good to the cause to which his life has been devoted. This is one of our "backsets;" we can stand a great many such and we believe we shall have them. The streams have set this way and we have firm faith that they will continue to flow, till their tide becomes mighty enough to float our temperance hospital and training school.—Union Signal.

Three sisters of presidents are W. C. T. U. women. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Cramer, whose husband was recently appointed dean of the theological department of Boston University, is the youngest sister of General Grant and a devoted Christian. She now lives at Auburndale, the home of the Gordons, and takes an active part in the local W. C. T. U. work there, besides being state superintendent of evangelistic work for Massachusetts. Mrs. R. M. Caw, sister of President Arthur, is one of our workers in Albany, and Miss Cleveland, to-day the most conspicuous temperance woman in America, has been associated with the state W. C. T. U. of New York for years.—Union Signal.

To the Auditor General:

The following is a full and complete report of taxes collected or received by me, upon the business of manufacturing, selling, or keeping for sale distilled or malt liquors during the year ending October 1st, 1885.

County Treasurer's Office, Charlevoix County, Dec. 1st, 1885.

ORLANDO BLAIR, *County Treasurer.*

Name of Person, Corporation, Association, Company, or Copartnership paying a tax.	Residence.	Kind of Business.	Place of Doing Business.	Amount of Tax Collected.	Date of Collection.
William A. Renard	East Jordan	Selling or offering for sale spirituous or intoxicating liquors at retail	South Arm Township	$300 00	April 20th.
Henry C. Renard	East Jordan		South Arm Township	300 00	April 20th.
Gilbert Mobilo	Charlevoix		Charlevoix Village	300 00	June 20th.
Gollick & Ingalls	Charlevoix		Charlevoix Village	300 00	May 1st.
Stephen Bennett	Boyne City		Village of Boyne City	300 00	May 1st.
Wm. and H. Ingalls	Boyne City		Village of Boyne City	300 00	May 1st.
Michael Hagney	Boyne City		Village of Boyne City	300 00	May 1st.
A. M. Talley	Ironton		Eveline Township	125 00	July 20th.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 168, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1883, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and be arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said mortgagee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the 27th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MOSHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Hayes, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th day of October, A. D. 1885, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, (the mare is about eight years old,) with one horse colt, light sorrel color, white spot in forehead, colt about six months old, strayed upon my inclosed land in said township of Hayes and now remains thereupon, and that I reside in the said township of Hayes.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1885

J. J. BENNETT.

The above notice was filed in township clerk's office November 4th, A. D. 1885, and copy sent to county clerk November 4th, A. D. 1885.

A. W. CHEW, Township Clerk,
Hayes Township, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

"TERRACE FARM,"

Charlevoix, Mich.

J. R. & J. S. DIXON,

DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.

Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins

A SPECIALTY. 118

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four thundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1881, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1881, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 619, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 186, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the Village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 41, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, Town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 29th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of John A. Bacot, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Susan Walker, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I did on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1885, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest, of the said Susan Walker, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, all that certain piece and parcel of land described as follows, to wit: The n w ¼ of the s e ¼, of sec. 25, town 34, north range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the village of East Jordan, in said Charlevoix county, that being the place of holding the circuit court of the said county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1886.

HARRISON BERDAN, Sheriff.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1641f

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 1261

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 21, 1885.

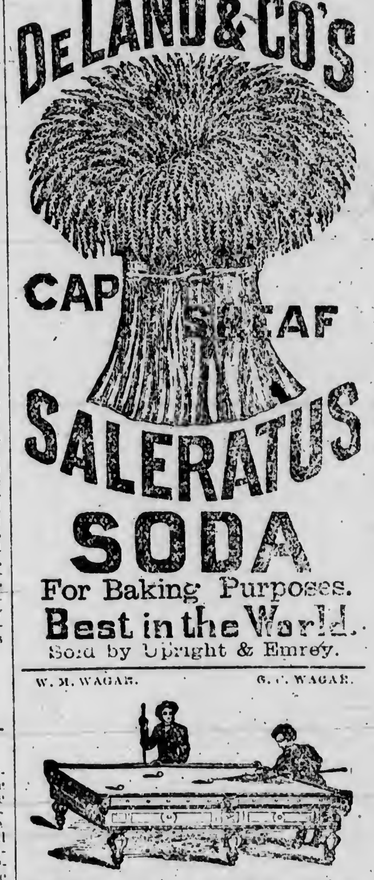
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 35	2 45	8 15am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 35
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 26	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30	5 00
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 15
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 50pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 34	7 12
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 05	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 20	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 41	9 30
Cadillac, lv	.....	.....	3 51	9 40
Walton	.....	.....	4 50	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 54	11 24
Manceloua	.....	.....	8 30	12 05am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 34	1 08
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 16	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 50pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 5	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 00am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 26	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 03	11 50	.....
Manceloua	.....	10 03	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 27	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 24	2 16	.....
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 25pm	3 15	.....
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 35	6 10am	6 10pm
Reed City, ar	.....	1 50	7 20	7 40
Reed City, lv	.....	2 05	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 44	8 28	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 34	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 45	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 00	10 30	10 30
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 40	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 30pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.



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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

We cordially recommend your trade to this remedy known to us for its merits and effect. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

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Agents & Jobbers. Hudson, N. Y.

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U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

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GOWANS & STOVER,

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LUMBER!

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WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

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$200,000 in presents given away. Send 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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Capital, $25,000.

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

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Every convenience for the traveling public.

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First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barcholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Spencer, E. W. Millar, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

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To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

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MRS. JOSIE DART,

Is prepared to do

Dressmaking

In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. J. E. Carter, five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antrim St.

MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

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HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.

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BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

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If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

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Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

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HEATH & FRANCIS,

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FULL STOCK OF MEATS

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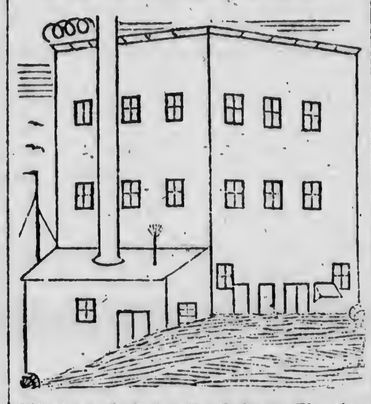
One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 104tf

COMPLETED.



Rifenburg & Co.'s "North Star" Flouring Mill in Successful Operation.

For more than five years Charlevoix has been clamoring for a grist-mill. A number of projects have been instituted with reasonably safe guarantee of success,—yet all have failed to materialize and develop to completion. Not until the Charlevoix Improvement Association turned its attention in that direction last spring, when W. H. Harris of Muskegon, first came to look over the situation and prospects, did the matter take on an appearance backed by such active operations as would give our citizens a full confidence of success. The history of these negotiations are still fresh in the minds of the members of the association, and to some extent, of the people of the surrounding country. A number of excellent sites were examined, and the question of raising the necessary means to secure them failed to receive that hearty response necessary to success. Finally the committee approached Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dixon in regard to their vacant lot on the north side of the channel, near the bridge, and nearly opposite the Fountain City House,—a site that has no superior for the purpose anywhere in Charlevoix. After some negotiations, they generously agreed to convey the property for a grist mill for a nominal figure.

Pending these negotiations, other members of the committee drove Messrs. Rifenburg and Harris over the principal portions of the western half of the county, and so well pleased were they with the prospects, that they accepted the offer of the site, and contracted to build a mill of sufficient capacity to grind all the grain that could be raised in the country tributary to Charlevoix in the next ten years. As soon as the necessary arrangements were completed, these gentlemen returned to their homes, completed their plans and specifications, ordered their machinery, and prepared to remove their families to their new home in Charlevoix.

Early in August Mr. Rifenburg arrived here with his family, and proceeded at once to get out the timber for the frame of the mill, and as fast as the material could be got together he employed mechanics to fit it ready for erection. Since that time, every portion of the work has been crowded as fast as it could be consistent with perfect work Nothing has been slighted, and nothing omitted which could in any manner add to its completeness or convenience. And today it stands as a monument to the efforts of the Improvement Association, to the determination of the owners and builders to do nothing by halves, and to the skill of the mechanics who have so successfully adjusted the delicate machinery.

THE SITE AND BUILDING.

The location of the mill, just between the street and the channel, on the west side of Bridge street, facilitates access both by land and water. Farmers can drive their loads of grain on a level (without climbing either a natural or an artificial hill) along side the mill, and empty sacks into a spout leading to the weighing hopper, while at the same time a vessle may be unloading grain or receiving flour on the other side.

The building was set by compass, "square with the world," and is 48 ft east and west by 40 ft north and south, four stories high, including basement, sided with corrugated sheet iron. The roof is of the same material and has a gentle slope to the south.

Besides this main building there is an annex for the boiler and engine, 20x40, one story high; covered the same as the main building. The whole is lighted by 35 large windows, and two sash doors, arranged not only for inside convenience, but also for outward neatness and symetry. The color of the paint used is so dark a red as to approach a beautiful brown.

Passing to the inside, and first to the basement, which is on a level with the engine room, besides the paved and cemented floor, we are first struck with the massive appearance of the timbers which support the great weight of machinery and capacious bins of grain and flour in stock. We are assured that these numerous and immense pillars can not settle as their foundations are deeply and substantially laid. On the first floor proper we notice this same appearance of strength in the beams and posts. But here, beside "the beauty of strength," paint and varnish, and the black walnut trimmings upon the spouting, (noticed some weeks since in the JOURNAL.) give the room a very tasteful appearance. Here, too, is the office, which shall, when complete, contain more of ornamentation than any other part of the structure. The remaining floors (13 feet between joists) while planned entirely for convenience, have a neatness of finish that is worthy of mention.

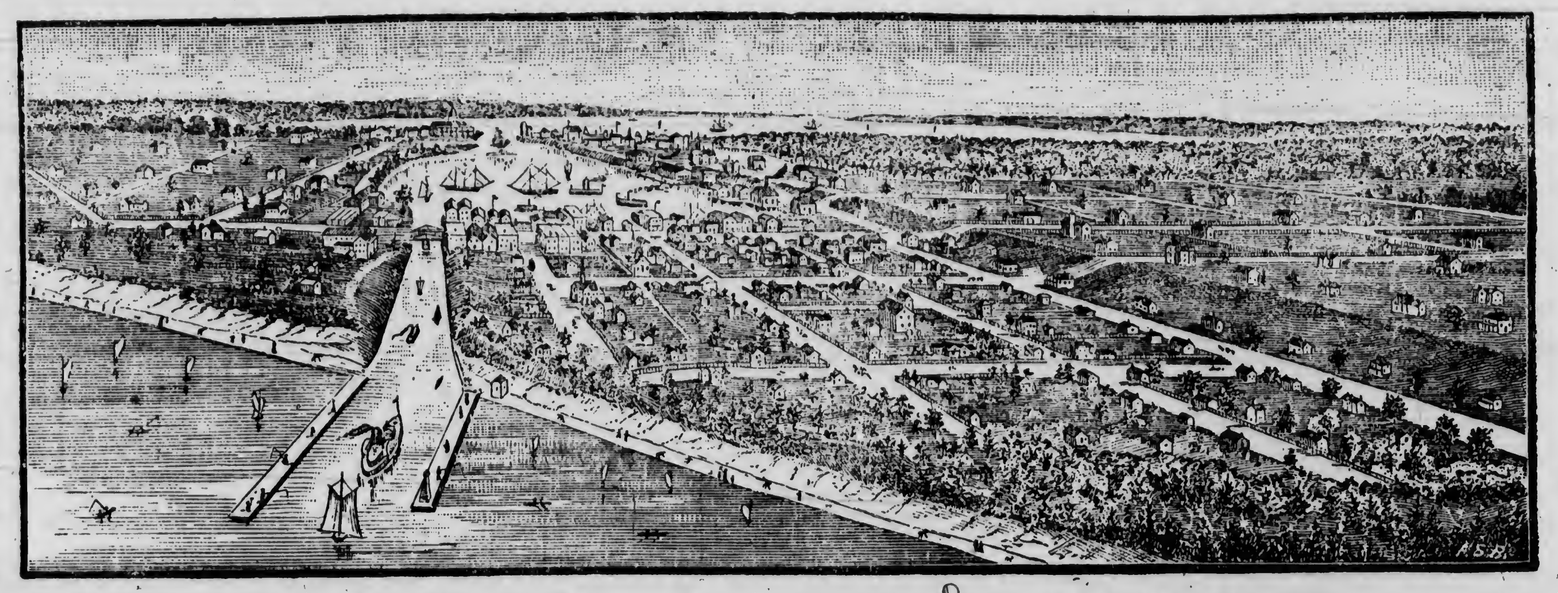
Besides machinery on the third floor, are found the immense storage bins with a capacity of about 10,000 bushels, which are now nearly full of grain awaiting the completion of the mill. This grain was in part bought last fall from farmers in this vicinity, Dr. Lewis being the first to come with 75 bushels, (and by the way the first man to bring a grist which is in the weighing hopper to-day); and part shipped from various points in Wisconsin.

The construction of the building was under the direct and constant superintendence of Mr. Rifenburg. The best workmen of Charlevoix and vicinity were employed.

THE MACHINERY.

The contract for putting in the machinery and spouting, was awarded to the John Hutchison Manufacturing Company, of Jackson, Mich., who sent Mr. Wm. F. Morse, milling engineer, with a corps of skilled mill wrights, as assistants, many of whom have been in the employ of the firm for several years, who have pushed the work from first to last, as fast as was consistent with the perfection aimed at.

The largest and most expensive piece of machinery is, of course, the engine and its accompanying boiler. These, although furnished by the Hutchison M'f'g. Co., are made at the Atlas Engine and Boiler Works, at Indianapolis, Ind., the largest works of the kind in the United States, their shipments reaching 1,200 carloads in one year. The engine here is the latest finish of automatic cut-off; with 12 inch cylinder and 24 inch stroke, rated at 60 horse power; having direct attachment with the 6 inch shaft, upon which is hung the 8 foot driving pulley, used only as a balance wheel. This same 6 in shaft upon which the drive pully is hung, has direct attachment with a 4 inch shaft which extends nearly the whole length of the basement, and upon it are the roller pulleys The boiler is 14 feet long by 52 inches in diameter, containing 62 return flues, and substantially laid in brick over a spacious, furnace; and from it arises to the height of 60 feet, the 26 inch smoke stack, securely wired from all sides. It is supplied with water by an improved Desmond injector. The weight of engine and boiler is 18,600 lbs. In case of a fire, a No. 8 Blake steam pump, (also in the annex) can be put in motion



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF CHARLEVOIX, MICH., SHOWING HARBOR AND SUMMER RESORTS.

and five streams started at once. Protruding through the roof of the engine room, can be seen the vocal organ of the mill, by which we can "talk back" to the Iron Co., of Ironton, and if the wind is right perhaps be heard at the county seat (or geographical center of the county) after the 5th day of April next.

In the basement is one of the John Hutchison Manufacturing Company's Improved Rolling Screens, which removes all impurities which vary in size from the wheat kernel; and a Richmond Horizontal, Adjustable Brush Smut Machine, which removes the fuzz and dust which adheres to the grain.

On the first floor are: 1st. A Barnard & Lea wheat separator, which by wind, screen, and sieve combined, removes straws, sticks, oats, weed seed and the like. This machine, together with the two mentioned as located in the basement, constitute the grain cleaning machinery, which fits the wheat for the clean wheat bin.

2d. Six pair or double stand of Nordyke & Mermon Co.'s Roller Mills, five pair of which are corrugated, and all of which rotate with differential motion. These are the grain crushers or grinders.

3d. One Eureka Flour Packer, adjustable to sacks or barrels. An exceedingly ingenius and handy machine.

4th. A beautiful Buffalo mill scale capable of weighing 60 bushels of wheat to a draught, and so graded that one may read off both bushels and pounds.

5th. In the northeast corner is fitted up a snug and cozy business office which, besides a desk and chairs, will contain a large Detroit Safe Co's safe, and a telephone. This office is heated by steam from the boiler below, the radiator for that purpose being put in by Washburn & Ackert, of this village.

6th. In the corner of the first floor opposite the office is a little room over the door of which we read the inscription, "Corn Cracker's Office." In here we find a buhr stone for grinding feed and corn meal. This, like all the rest, is the best of its kind, and suffices to remind the miller that he has not absolutely graduated from the picking business.

Here too, in stately phalanx, are the 18 elevators, made from clear lumber, all tongued and grooved, put up with round-headed blued screws, all shellaced and varnished. They, (with the exception of one), are provided with 34 in. doors, inlaid and finished in black walnut, with glass fronts. All the spouting is of the same material, and finished the same, as the elevators.

Proceeding to the second floor we find Centrifugal Reels, the cloth of which makes 20 revolutions to the minute and the beaters 200. They are the product of American genius and have given distinctive character and a name to the milling process as practiced in this country. Rollers have been used in Hungary for 40 years, but these reels are of recent date, and by them the system is known abroad as American.

Digressing at this point for a little history, we would say that the great mills of Minneapolis which exploded in 1875 with terrific violence and complete destruction, led to the introduction of the roller process in this country. The new mills put rolls in the place of stones; and the experiment made by Gov. Washburne, at an outlay of $100,000, proved so successful as to lead to all the modern improvements in the process, and completely revolutionize our American practice.

But to return to the second floor of the mill, besides the centrifugals, there are two purifiers which cleanse the opened berry, and two grading reels whose purpose is indicated by their name. On this floor also are the clean wheat bins and feed bins.

The upper floor contains five scalping reels, a bran duster, and a purifier, besides being the termini of the numerous elevators. Here also is the great storage bin now containing nearly 10,000 bushels of wheat, purchased in Sheboygan, Milwaukee and from the farmers of our vicinity.

THE WHEELS IN MOTION.

To illustrate the practical working of this machinery we will suppose it possible for our readers to fasten their eyes upon a particular quantum of wheat and follow it through from the vessel that brings the grain from Milwaukee to the vessel that takes the flour to Buffalo. The line is hauled in, the vessel secured, the hatches opened, the spout put down into the vessel's bin, the belt put on, the pulley and the cups begin carrying up the grain and deposit it into the weighing hopper. The little berries are not at all terrified at the prospect before them for they have already experienced the savage handling of the twine binder and the threshing machine. When the hopper is full, the valve is closed, the beam stay turned, and the balance made, the weights read off and recorded; then the rod is pulled and the little grains seem to be tumbling down cellar, but soon find themselves in a neat bin, from which they are caught up and carried to the upper story and deposited in the storage bin.

The monotony of this existence is broken to the little grains at the miller's choice, and they go down the big toboggan slide to the hopper and are weighed again, and again elevated. This time instead of going to the bin, they take a side route and pass through the Barnard & Lea's separator where by a thorough blowing and shaking up they are made to part company with bad companions, such as oats, cockle, chess, straw, sticks, and thistle heads. Rejoicing in their purer society they descend to the basement, and pass through the Hutchison Improved Rolling Screen, which removes substances too heavy to be blown out by the separator, and whatever may have passed the separator's screen. Being in a purer society they have a keener sense of their personal untidiness, and are perfectly willing to go to the Richmond Brush Smutmachine, from which they emerge with all dust and smut brushed and scrubbed away. Then they ascend in another set of cups to the second story, and rest awhile, "just to take breath," in the clean wheat bin. Again, at the call of the miller, they find themselves in motion, going down another toboggan slide to the first break. This break is a coarsely corrugated one with considerable differential motion, but it is the tightest place the little kernels ever got into. They all have to split open along the seam in order to get through. Being thus open they find they were not exactly clean in this seam and there is a sort of fuzz on the end that attached them to the stalk they grew upon. Resolving, first of all, to be clean, they skip along to the 5-ft scalper which removes the seam impurities, which are carried away at the very first so they can't get mixed with the good flour. After this cleansing the broken berries return to the first floor and pass through the second break. These rolls are the same size of the first (12 in. long by 6 in. diameter) but with finer corrugations and with slightly increased differential motion, then up to a second scalper, then down to another break until the whole five corrugated breaks have been passed, each of which has been more finely corrugated, and increased in differential motion. The scalping reels have each been of finer wire than the preceding.

It is needless to state that the little kernels no longer recognize themselves.

The little granules of starch and fragments of wheat gluten have passed through the wire cloth, and are now known as "wheat meal." All that remains from the fifth and last corrugated break is bran and adhering flour. Formerly, by the old-fashioned bolts, all this adhering flour went into the bran for stock feed; but by this new process it passes to the bran duster where it is dressed and all that is left is the clean pericarp of the kernel, which as a finished article, goes to the bran bin for the market.

The wheat meal from the several scalping reels is now concentrated and passes to a 10 ft grading reel, where it is separated into three elements, the finer of which is known as "bakers' stock," which, after passing another centrifugal, is called "bakers' flour." The next coarser element is "middlings" which goes to one of the three purifiers, and is purified, emerging as "coarse middlings." The coarse material from the centrifugal that dressed the bakers' stock is known as "fine middlings."

The purified middlings from the three purifiers are then concentrated and descend to the first floor through tin spouts, and are ground or crushed by passing three of the remaining rolls, set a little closer and moving with less differential motion than the breaks, which were corrugated, while the rolls are smooth. From these rolls comes the so-called "patent stock," which is then concentrated, and passes upward to another centrifugal and is dressed to "patent flour." All the best is now out, but there is more that is worth saving. The coarser materials from the purifiers and from the patent stock now descend to the remaining three smooth rolls and are concentrated to "low-grade stock," and thence upward again to the low-grade centrifugal, where the seam impurities have previously gone, from which comes forth the "low-grade flour." But let none be mis-led by this term. It is low-grade only in comparison with the two higher grades. It is excellent flour if made from good wheat, and compares with the best old process flour.

And here let us note the advantage of these centrifugals over the old style reels. By the old process all this which now passes for "straight," would have to go as exceedingly low grade.

The little kernels have now become bran in the bran bin, two grades of middlings in bins, and three grades of flour, which may be collected in bins or descend in its turn to the packer, and thence to sacks, upon which (if the patent flour descends alone) we may read "Rifenburg Milling Co.'s Iron Duke, Full Roller Patent." But the mill is so constructed that the bakers' flour may descend with the patent flour in which case the sacks will read "North Star, Full Roller Straight." Now when the vessel arrives, the numerous sack trucks and loading appliances will enable her soon to weigh anchor for Cleveland or Buffalo.

Or perchance, if you happen in the mill office, you may hear a wired voice, if not a wierd voice, apparently from the wall, carrying on the following dialogue with the miller:

"Hello, North Star?"

"Hello, Ironton. Is that you Adams?"

"Yes. Send us, by first boat, 50 sacks of your Iron Duke."

"All right."

FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

In the afternoon, as we go to press, the 21,600 screws have been driven into the 1,800 feet of elevator piping, and 1,000 feet of spouting is finished; the 75 pulleys have been adjusted to 100 feet of polished shafting, and 3,000 feet of the best leather belting, encircle and intricately connect them, and 1,200 elevator cups begin the work of carrying the first wheat through this circuit, from hopper to packer, in the presence of a crowd of citizens, eager to see the first patent flour made in Charlevoix. Many and curious were the reflections of the spectators. Some, we may suppose, were amazed at the flight of belts and the whirl of wheels; others stood in wonderment at the mighty triumphs of the human intellect, in view of the fact that, not only each intricate machine there in motion, but the whole acting in unison and perfect harmony, have been grasped and held by the mind of an individual man, the designer of the mill, before the ground was broken. Still others, we may suppose, of a historical turn of mind thought of the ancients with their hollow stone to hold the grain and a stone to pound with, which developed into the handmill turned by women among the Hebrews, and the mortar and pestle operated by captive slaves among the Romans, which was not much improved in the time of good King Ethelbert (560-616 A. D.) who imposed a fine of 12 shillings "upon any man who should corrupt the king's grinding maid." Then, no doubt, the various successive improvements of wind and water mills came to those historical minds, leading them to the buhr stones of yesterday and the rollers of to day.

But all, whether historically inclined or not, could but reflect upon the future of Charlevoix, as affected by this enterprise. The fields of waving grain will mean more to the farmer than formerly, and the laboring man will find that better bread costs him less money; and indeed there is not an interest in the village that is not enhanced in value by its establishment here. Moreover one could read in the countenances of all present a conscious pride in the new institution, that seemed to say: Success to the Improvement Association through whose endeavors the project was undertaken. Success to Mr. Rifenburg, who has invested his money here and made his home among us. Success to the John Hutchison Mfg. Co. who have taken pride in making every part of their work perfect, and success to every individual workman, through whose painstaking habits the whole is complete to-day.

Space and time, we are told, are infinite. If we were in full possession of the whole of each, we would enlarge upon this article; but ours being limited to *here* and *now* we cannot, further than to say that it will do the farmers good to call and see this mill and learn Mr. Rifenburg's system of exchange, by which no man is required to wait for a grist, but can weigh out his wheat and weigh back his flour, bran and middlings, and proceed to other business at once.

The Republican Desperadoes in the Ohio Senate.

The high-handed action of Lieutenant Governor Kennedy of Ohio in seeing himself above the democratic majority in the state senate and making arbitary rulings that have no justification either in reason or parliamentary practice, fitly illustrates the audacious recklessness of the republican party in its efforts to obtain possession of place and power. The question at issue is not whether the three democratic members from Cincinnati were elected by fraud. The real question involved is whether they can be thrown out before any steps have been taken to legally ascertain if they are holding their seats by fraud. The supreme court of Ohio has decided that the Cincinnati senators have a *prima facie* right to their seats, and until it is fairly determined by lawful and proper methods that their election was secured by the grossest form of outrage on popular suffrage there is not only no decent pretext for removing them but there is absolutely no legal power to do so. The utterly indefensible course of Lieut. Gov. Kennedy is undoubtedly due to the republican fear of the results of an investigation into the Cincinnati elections. Republicans well know that the elective franchise has never been so debauched as in that city by republican money and bludgeons. For the last 15 years they have carried the election there only by terrorism and the open purchase of votes. Lot Wright and his murderous deputies have uniformly been depended on to secure the republican majorities. These facts can be established by the most positive kind of evidence, and it is because they do not want to see them paraded before the country by an investigating committee that the republicans have resorted to methods in the Ohio senate that should stamp them as political desperadoes of the most infamous character.—Lansing Journal.

TOOTHACHE.

Money is a great cure for aching hearts, but a twenty dollar gold piece placed on an aching tooth don't seem to have the least effect. In fact, nothing is sure cure but HAMILTON'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which are warranted to cure in one minute. Price 25cts, Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 11, 1886.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Next Sunday is St. Valentine's day.

Men acknowledge that it takes a superior woman to be an old maid.

The toothed sickle has been thrust in for the ice harvest on Round lake.

Thursday was a "cold day" for house plants. Several ladies report losses.

The young folks enjoyed their youth on Monday evening, coasting on Allen's hill.

A hand grenade fire extinguisher saved Eli Thomas' house in Petoskey a few days since.

Lieut. Gov. Buttars returned last Thursday from visiting friends and relatives in Port Austin.

Capt. Joseph J. Bennett has sold the schooner Fleet Wing to Capts. J. J. Stevens and John H. Wilson.

Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co. have planked the extension to their dock, and have it already nearly filled with ties.

Mr. McNally, of Hayes, had the misfortune recently to fall a tree across his team, killing both animals instantly.

The workmen are putting in the furnace in E. H. Green's new block. It is a good one from the Detroit Stove Works.

The question has been asked where the "proceedings of the justice court" with reference to that feed dealer were to be found?

Dar Meech has been home from East Jordan, and is confined to his bed. He is improving now and hopes soon to be at work again.

Wm. Holland, of Ironton, who was severely injured by a falling tree some time ago, has partially recovered and was in town this week.

Mrs. C. Peaslie suffered another serious attack of her old enemy, rheumatism, last Friday night, and is still in a critical condition, though ap parently improving.

Orvis D. Wood, of Charlevoix, pays taxes on 5,000 acres of land. On his farm near Norwood he has 50 head of cattle, 25 horses and 160 sheep.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The engine on the Harbor Springs road collided with the snow plow and was disabled so she had to go to the shop for repairs. It was an accident no one was to blame for.—Petoskey Democrat.

On Monday last we noticed our village marshal leading five lawyers in the direction of the calaboose. He took them without indictment because they got into his net, and could not extricate themselves.

Before buying fine boots or shoes call at Fox & Miller's and look at their screw-fastened goods. They out wear any sewed or wood-pegged shoe made. Besides it is quite a comfort to have one's feet always dry.

The boys' band opened the rink for a benefit last Saturday night. Those who attended reported a good time and the boys got something of a boost toward the meeting of current expenses which are large just at present.

Elmer Mayne and George Wakefield have both made mis-clips with the axe this week, resulting in bad cuts in their feet. George Linn caught his axe on a limb, which caused him in some way to fall upon it, cutting his hand badly.

Miss L. Spaulding gives the ladies of Charlevoix a big offer this week. One third off on all goods except yarns and crewels. And any lady who purchases $3 worth of goods at one time gets a valuable present. See her advertisement in this issue for particulars.

In last week's issue of the JOURNAL, we gave the school board credit for purchasing the new organ that the scholars are so well pleased with. We learn since, that although well pleased with the new instrument, and although ready and glad to acknowledge that it supplies a long-felt and imperative want, the school board does not claim for itself, nor deserve, any of the credit of procuring it. Prof. Enos, by his own untiring energy, in entertaining the people with a very successful school exhibition for a part, and becoming financially responsible for the remainder, procured the instrument. He alone deserves the praise. May the time soon come when the people will have another chance to second his endeavors by a rousing attendance upon another entertainment under his direction.

The citizens of St. James, Manitou county, are kicking, and with good cause. For weeks they have been deprived of all mails, though the lake is frozen solid and intercourse with the mainland can readily be had; but the letter and paper mails addressed to St. James have been allowed to accumulate at Cross Village, Emmet county, for a long time and the department seems to make no effort to remedy the evil.—Detroit Evening Journal.

A letter from Geo. V. Davis of Grand Rapids, to parties in Traverse City, bearing date Jan. 2d, informs the public that if a man driving a delivery wagon for a grocery or other firm, solicits an order for tobacco or cigars, he is liable therefor as a peddler of those articles for not paying the government fees. But if a customer of such grocery gives the order without solicitation the articles may be delivered as other goods without liability.

The success of our public library is becoming widely known. Among the various papers which have given us notices is the Evening News, from which we clip the following: "Benton Harbor has 5,000 inhabitants; yet during the month of December only 40 books were drawn from the public library. This fact moves Buchanan to say that with only half as many people within her walls she furnished 840 library patrons, while Charlevoix puts in an oar with 1,500 people and 540 books. Both tell Benton Harbor to brace up."

The people of Ironton ought to consider themselves very fortunate in having so mammoth a store in their midst. One large store supplying everything, is worth a half a dozen small ones, each incomplete and a duplicate of the other. Moreover one large store can furnish goods cheaper than any number of small ones, for the reason that buying in large quantities it gets lower wholesale prices, and shipping in large quantities it gets lower freights, and selling in larger quantities by one set of clerks, in one store with its one outfit of lamps stoves and other furniture, can certainly sell at a lower per cent of profit,—all of which is a saving to the consumer.

A girl who has enjoyed the exhilerating sport of the toboggan slide gives this description of the costume: "You first get a long and wide roll of flannel, and, having divested your self of the majority of your clothing, you hold one end of this to the back of your neck, get your maid to hold the other, and then turn yourself slowly arouud until you have enveloped yourself from head to foot. Over this you put a Bloomer costume of heavy flannel, and over this again a jacket and skirt made out of a blanket. Draw long woolen stockings over your legs, put your feet in moccasins and your head in a small woolen sack. You will then look like an attenuated football, and you feel like one. That's what they call a toboggan suit."

The Historical Society.

The meeting of the historical society at Mrs. E. M. Clark's was eminently successful. The evening was propitious, and the attendance reasonably large. The literary part of the program was as follows:

Select reading, Oiling the Waves, by C. J. Grier. This paper gives the result of the various experiments made for the purpose of "stilling the tempest" by oils of various kinds. It was followed by a duet, (the title of which we did not get,) by Miss Cochran and Mrs. Kane.

After intermission, a beautiful translation of the famous German poem, Die Loreli, set to very appropriate music, was rendered by Mrs. E. M. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Kane.

Then came the paper of the evening by Prof. Enos on Oliver Cromwell. This paper was a complete surprise to nearly all present: for since the panegeric by Thomas Carlyle, we have been wont to look upon Cromwell as a "hero without a blemish." Prof. Enos took a very discriminating view, and showed that Carlyle's praises could ap ly only to the true and genuine motives which gave the Lord Protector his start in a long and brilliant career; and then pointed out the influences that changed the hero to the despicable tyrant, and destroyed the foundation for liberty he himself had laid. The paper was received with hearty applause.

The closing music was a solo by Mr. Kane, entitled, A Bird in the Hand. It was rendered successfully, both subjectively and objectively(!) and brought as an encore, Abide Ye Yet, which caused the young people all to smile "out loud."

Our report of the meeting would be incomplete if we failed to mention the cheeriness given to Mrs. Clark's parlors by the arrangement and thriftiness of her house plants. So many, too, were in bloom; one calla especially seemed like an attentive, angelic listener to all that was transpiring.

The next meeting is with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Fox. Subject of the paper, Peter the Great, by Sadie Miller.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Dar. F. Meech, of the register's office, went home to Charlevoix, Monday, sick.

The thermometer attained a maximum of 38 degrees below zero this morning, Feb. 4.

Mr. J. J. Goss, and daughter, Ada, from Charlevoix, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hodkins last week.

J. R. Dixon, of Charlevoix, was in town Tuesday, having been called here to survey a piece of land for Glenn & Porter. He informs us that Charlevoix bay has been frozen over for three days.

Ben Smith, and J. Evans, who have been cutting logs on Glenn & Porter's land, three miles west of town, were brought here Monday night, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Rogers. We understand the charge against them is trespass, they continuing to cut logs on a portion of the land upon which they had been recently notified to suspend operations.

M. E. Church.

At the M. E. church next Sunday morning, sermon by the pastor. Subject—Our Heavenly Home. The young people's meeting at 6 o'clock. Rev. C. J. Strang will preach at 7 o'clock.

Come to the Sunday school at the close of the public service. It is full of interest.

Do not overlook the prayer meeting on Thursday evening, it will do you good to come.

Preaching at Black's school house at 2:30 Sunday afternoon.

Fire Department.

All members, and other persons who wish to be onrolled as firemen for the coming year, are requested to be present at the engine room Monday night, Feb. 15.

By order of the company.

B. F. BISBEE, Secretary.

Recently the dwellers on an island in Lake Champlain obtained permission of a surveyor to look through his telescope. He adjusted the glass so as to cover a particular farm house about three miles off that was pointed out. The islanders wore unusually long faces. The one who was peering through the glass became deeply agitated. The other islanders took their handkerchiefs from their pockets. The observer called out: "There they are getting through the services; now they have put him in the hearse." With every new announcement the little group of friends got up a new wail. There was no pause till the procession had disappeared behind a hill. The telescope was then returned with as much gravity as it had been borrowed and used.

The census in Massachusetts shows that out of about 650 towns 150 lose in population. The gains are in manufacturing centers, the marked losses in the agricultural districts, and certain compensatory gains in towns which would be expected to lose are due to their being convenient homes for those whose business is in the cities. Nantucket threatens to become depopulated in time. The population of the island has fallen from 8,064 in 1855 to 3,143 in 1885.

Experiments made in Paris show that the crocadile can bring its jaws together with the force of over three hundred pounds.

PHENOMENA OF TORNADOES.

Scientific Study of the Phenomena of Tornadoes in the United States.

The phenomena of tornadoes, to the scientific study of which Lieut. John P. Finley, of the signal corps, has devoted about eight years, are now so well understood as to warrant the belief that trustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of localities which may be threatened with disastrous visitations. Daily predictions are in fact, being made at present, having begun last year and continued during the tornado season, and resumed recently upon the return of Lieut. Finley from an inspection tour in the west. The percentage of verification is already gratifying, though the predictions are as yet largely experimental, and are embodied in the daily published bulletins of the signal office only when the conditions favorable to the creation of tornadoes are very pronounced. In such cases "severe local storms" are noted as probable.

To a reporter Lieut. Finley recently described the known phenomena of tornadoes and the ends toward which present researches are directed. These storms have distinctly marked characteristics, and are by no means to be confounded with hurricanes, "blizzards," cyclones, or northeasters. Their tracks are never more than a few hundred yards wide, and their forces are generally exhausted by the time they have traveled a course of forty or fifty miles, though in this latter respect they are quite variable, some having been traced by their lines of devastation more than 180 miles.

Their rotary motion which is greatest toward the center, sometimes reaches the enormous rate of two thousand miles an hour, while their forward movement, always from southwest to northeast, ordinarily does not exceed forty or fifty miles. They are usually unaccompanied by electrical disturbances, and are believed to be uninfluenced by electrical conditions, though violent thunder storms sometimes follow them a few miles away. There is a distinct and curious relationship between the tornado and the general storm center, which is always apparent in their uniform relative positions; the tornado always occurring southeastwardly from the center of the low barometric pressure, and at a distance of from one to six hundred miles. The shape of the general storm center, the direction in which its longest diameter lies, and the appearance of the upper and lower clouds enter as minor elements into the problem out of which the weather experts hope to work a complete system of tornado warnings. The visits of the tornado are commonly between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Its home is an area which includes the whole of Iowa, all of Missouri, except the southeastern corner, the northwestern corner of Arkansas, the northeastern part of Indian Territory, eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, and western Illinois. Here its season extends from April to August, inclusive. It is a frequent visitor to two or three regions. One is a strip along the gulf and south Atlantic which takes in the central portions of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, with termini in Mississippi and North Carolina, over which its devastations are confined to the months of January, February, and March. The other includes a portion of southern and central Ohio, a large part of Pennsylvania, a small area in Maryland, a strip across New York, and a corner each of Massachusetts and Connecticut, where it is seasonable only during the months of August and September.

Lieut. Finley further said, while a host of interesting scientific questions respecting the origin of tornadoes, the laws which govern them, and their relationship to other meteorological phenomena remain to be answered, the more practical questions as to when and where they are likely to appear seem to be advancing rapidly toward solution. The interests which are subject to disaster from tornadoes are alive to the importance of the work in progress. Intending purchasers of farms apply to the signal office for information respecting the liability of their selected locality to disaster. To such are sent the records of the past as far as they are known. Whenever Lieut. Finley travels in pursuit of his studies farmers and villagers press for information. To these he says that nothing raised by the hand of man above the surface of the earth can withstand the shock of the tornado. He advises them to seek their dug-outs upon the appearance of the portentous signs of disaster, and there await the passage of the storm. For their property he advises insurance, so that the losses of the individual may be shared by his more fortunate neighbors. The insurance companies which last year "wrote" $40,000,000 in tornado policies are eagerly awaiting the completion of a map now in the process of making which will, it is expected, greatly narrow the so-called tornado regions, and perhaps show that large portions of them have never experienced a destructive storm. Upon this map Lieut. Finley proposes to show from the complete records of several years and dates as far as obtained for many previous years the average number of tornadoes for each locality per annum.

Gen. Robert Avery, U. S. A., who has but one leg, is inclined to doubt the reliability of a special dispatch from a Nebraska town which lately appeared in the New York *Tribune*. "The Nebraska liar," says the General, "professes to have discovered the soul of man by examination of one-limbed people through the microscope. Now I have but one leg. I will admit that when I lost it sensations appeared to be transmitted to the brain from apparently the same places where the knee, toes, or other parts of the leg should be, but after a time the cords healed up at the stump and gradually a change came. To-day I have no sensations from an imaginary foot or leg, but all come from the tip of the stump in such a way that I can accurately locate them."

Grant's Freedom From Anxiety.

From "Reminiscences of General Grant," by General James Harrison Wilson, in the October *Century*, we quote the following: "I was with General Sherman the night before he began his march to the sea, in camp near Gaylesville, in the north-eastern corner of Alabama, to which point he had followed Hood from Atlanta in his counter movement towards Tennessee. I had recently arrived from the Valley of Virginia, whence I had been sent by General Grant to reorganize and command the Western cavalry. After disposing of the business of the day we spent the evening, indeed most of the night, in front of a comfortable campfire, chatting about the incidents of the recent campaigns and considering the details of those yet to come. One by one the staff-officers had withdrawn to their tents, for Sherman was 'an owl' always ready to make a night of it, and they saw that he was well under way towards it upon that occasion. A dark and solemn forest surrounded us, and a dead silence had fallen upon the sleeping army; not a sound except that of the measured tread of the sentinel in front of the general's tent disturbed the quiet of the night. Twelve o'clock had come and gone, and one o'clock was at hand, when there came a pause in the conversation; then a moment of reflection on the part of Sherman, whose deeply lined face and brilliant, sleepless eyes I see now as plainly as I did then, turned towards and lighted up by the red glare of the blazing logs, and bright with intelligent and energetic life. Then came a quick, nervous upward glance at me, and then the following remark: 'Wilson, I am a great deal smarter man than Grant; I see things more quickly than he does. I know more about law, and history, and war, and nearly everything else than he does; but I'll tell you where he beats me and where he beats the world. He don't care a d—— for what he can't see the enemy doing, and it scares me like h——!' And this vigorous and graphic speech is the best description of the fundamental characteristics and differences of the two men I have ever heard. It shows not only a profound self-knowledge on the part of Sherman, but a profound, comprehensive, and discriminating estimate of the personal peculiarities of General Grant; for it is true that the latter was never scared by what the enemy might be doing beyond his sight. He gave his best attention to learning the position, strength, and probable plans of his adversary, and then made his own plans as best he might to foil or overthrow him, modifying or changing them only after it became clearly necessary to do so, but never lying awake of nights trying to make plans for the enemy as well as for himself; never countermanding his orders, never countermarching his troops, and never annoying or harassing his subordinate commanders by orders evolved from his imagination. He never worried over what he could not help, but was always cool, level-headed, and reasonable, never in the least excitable or imaginative. He always had the nerve to play his game through calmly and without any external exhibition of uneasiness or anxiety; and this was constitutional with him, not the result of training nor altogether of reflection. It was his nature, and he could not help it. The sanguine and nervous elements were so happily modified, blended, and held in check by the lymphatic element of his temperament that he could do nothing in a hurry or a heat, and, above all, it was impossible for him to borrow trouble from what he did not know to be certain, or could not change."

Danger in Raw Oysters.

Now that the oyster season is fairly opened it is in order for us to advise housewives how they should order their oysters opened, for while there may not appear to be any danger in so innocent looking a thing as an oyster, there is nevertheless great danger of its killing us if by chance we should swallow a ragged piece of oyster shell when eating oysters. There is just one way to prevent this danger, and that is by refusing all oysters that have been opened by the process known as "smashing." This operation spoils the appearance of the oyster and its shell, and small particles of the shell are hammered into the body of the oyster, which, when introduced into the stomach, become a terror as deadly as the mistakes of druggists. Insist on it that your oysters are opened by the stabbing process and you avert this danger. Children should not be allowed to eat oysters—raw or cooked—unless they have been thoroughly and carefully examined for minute particles of shells. I am very serious about this oyster opening business, for having lost a very dear friend through his having carelessly swallowed a piece of oyster shell which clung to the oyster I feel that I can not be too emphatic on this subject.—*From the Cook.*

A piece of amber weighing eight pounds is at present being exhibited in the Mark Museum, at Dantzic, for which the owner has refused $1,500. It is probably the largest piece in the world without blemish.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

"The-Public-be-D——d" Policy Denounced.

A railroad charging reasonable rates is one of the greatest blessings to the country it passes through that can be imagined; and indeed it may be said, that the time has come when a town must always make a sort of crippled growth until it has a railroad. We do not hesitate to say that the population and wealth of Charlevoix would double in two years if we had direct connections with the G. R. & I. or the Michigan Central, and through them with the principal cities of Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois. The price of our products would be increased by all that is saved in transportation; and the articles of home consumption would be lessened in price for the same reason,—besides the facilities to business by quicker freights, and cheaper and quicker passenger travel. So long as a railroad thus hastens or cheapens travel and traffic it is a blessing. But when it ceases to bring about these results—and just so far as it hinders the bringing about of these results—it is a curse.

The Michigan Central in getting a monopoly of storage and dockage in Detroit, and by charging exorbitant freight rates to the east, is just now proving itself a nuisance. The company is perfectly aware that this extortion comes principally from the producers of the grain. It also knows that the farmer has power to punish the company at the polls, but it insults the newspaper men of the state by saying that the farmers will remain entirely ignorant of their loss, through the influence of the passes annually issued to the country editors. We assure that company that its statement is not only a gross insult, but *it is a lie.* We take pride in our road, the G. R. & I., because we believe in it; we believe it deals fair with its patrons generally. But when it exchanges its policy and practice for the extortion policy of the Central, we shall say: Keep your pass, and time table too; we can publish something else in the space occupied that will bring us the money to buy what tickets we need to use. The Detroit Evening Journal is doing a glorious work in bringing the policy of the Central before the people.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Feb. 1, 1886.*

Special Correspondence.

The principal topic of discussion, outside of legislative halls, has been for several days the publications of the N. Y. World regarding the Pan Electric Telephone Company and its stock-holders, (who are shown to include several U. S. senators and high government officials,) and the demand made by the senate committees for information relative to President Cleveland's reasons for the removal of certain republican office-holders, and the refusal of the president to furnish the same.

By the advice of the secretary of the interior suit has been commenced by the government against the Bell Telephone Company, to test the validity of the Bell patent. The success of this suit is of the utmost importance to the Pan Electric Co., and some sharp criticism is indulged in, especially regarding the attitude of Attorney General Garland, who owns a large amount of the Pan Electric stock, many people believing that he should dispose of this stock or send in his resignation as attorney general at once.

The attempt of republican senators to compel the president to make public his reasons for the removal of republican office-holders is looked upon as simply an effort to manufacture cheap campaign thunder for their canvass of 1888. That the attempt will result in a disastrous failure to them there can be little doubt.

The president's public reception Friday night was one of the most successful affairs of the kind for many years. It was attended by over six thousand people. The rooms in the white house were beautifully decorated. The two large mantels in the east room were banked with fragrant flowers, and foliage plants filled every available space. The marine band enlivened the occasion with music and the president was assisted in his duties by Miss Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas.

Grave fears have been entertained recently of a repetition of the disastrous floods of '81, and steamers and tug-boats have been kept busy for several days clearing the river of ice to prevent such a catastrophe. They have been so far successful in their efforts that the danger is believed to have passed, for the present at least.

Michigan's well-known and popular poet, Will Carleton, delivered his interesting lecture, "The Chain of Success," to a large and appreciative audience Friday evening. The lecture receives flattering comments from those who heard it.

A strange superstition prevails to a great extent among the negroes, regarding what they term "slaps" or "night doctors;" and many of them can not be prevailed upon to leave the house after dark. They believe that these dangerous characters roam about the country in search of colored victims for dissecting tables and pounce upon any of their race regard less of age or sex, who may be so unfortunate as to be caught out after dark. What inspires them with greater horror of these myths of the night is the manner in which they overcome and make away with their victims. A large plaster is clapped over the unfortunate's mouth and nose and he is hurried away to the dissecting table where he is carved up scientifically before the blood fairly ceases to circulate through his veins. An old colored man who claims to have been chased by these ghouls of darkness, upon being asked if he believed there were such men, replied promptly: "Deed I duz. Ob cose dar am slap doctahs, plenty ob dem. Dar am bofe cullud and white, and dey go in droves, mosly fo' in a row. Ef dey kotch yo' its good bye. I'se skeered mos' deff kum dahk. Dey gets twenty or twenty-five dollahs fo' ebery wun dey kotch. I doan blame de white folks so much of its dar bizness, but I'd jest like ter kill dem ob my own culler. But den, yo' kant kahm 'em, kas dey's sheeted from head to toe. Shooten 'em is no good, and dey turn de age ob a razor jest like a stone wall."

This seems to be an exception to the rule that "ignorance is bliss."

JOHNSON.

Notes and News.

Counterfeit Canadian quarters have been discovered in circulation at Ovid.

The copper mines of Houghton county, u. p. paid $1,970,000 dividends last year.

Berrien Springs is bound to have a railroad, every citizen voting to bond the town therefor.

The Frankfort Express is much improved for the past few months. It is now a six-column quarto.

Mr. Bayard has been prevailed upon not to resign his portfolio as secretary of state, at least for the present.

Flattery used to be called soft soap, now it is called taffy. The style was changed because the lye was so plainly visible in the former.

Detroit is next to Minneapolis and St. Paul in the per cent of increase of business during 1885 over 1884. This puts her third on the list.

Adjt. Gen. Robertson thinks the militia appropriation bill will pass in congress. Michigan's annual portion will be $10,000 to $12,000.

A reporter of the Grand Rapids Democrat meets Prof. Beal, of the agricultural college, on a train and then puts an article in the paper, the tone of which would suggest that the college was established just last summer.

The St. Ignace Republican says: The Algomah can go through any ice we are likely to have this winter like a steer through a patch of green corn. She leaves St. Ignace at 8 p. m., or immediately on the arrival of the Marquette express and runs to Mackinaw City, there connecting with trains on the Michigan Central and G. R. & I. R. R's. She lays there until morning, when she crosses with mail, freight and passengers, connecting here with the train for Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, etc.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Science and Alcohol.

Ten years ago, at the request of the Edinburgh society of Arts, Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., delivered before that body six lectures on alcohol, presenting the result of a protracted scientific investigation of the subject. Among the facts thus scientifically established were the following:

1. Alcohol, instead of raising, lowers the temperature of the body. After a drunken stupor it has sometimes taken three days to restore the natural warmth, under the most favorable circumstances. Even moderate drinkers are peculiarly exposed to dangerous "colds."

2. Alcohol is not, in any proper sense, a food. The development of fat from its use is simply due to structural degeneration of the vital organs.

3. Alcohol accelerates the action of the heart from one hundred thousand beats a day to, say, one hundred and twenty-five thousand, followed by a proportionate weakening that necessitates, successively, additional draughts. Hence the heart becomes enlarged and its valves disordered; and the brain, by the increased flow of blood to it, is rendered for the time more active, and is succeeded by greater feebleness, which demands the repetition of the stimulus.

4. The whole internal cavity of the body, all its organs, every bone and joint, the brain and spinal cord, are wrapped in membranes, through which as filters, everything has to pass for the sustenance of the respective parts. These membranes must be just porous enough, and be kept perfectly supple. Now, alcohol causes them to thicken and shrink, and thus effects a general deterioration of the organic structures.

5. Among the effects of this deterioration, in those who drink moderately, are various neuralgic pains, the worst form of indigestion, and wakefulness.

6. At a later stage of drunkenness, not a single organ of the body escapes disorganization of its vital structure, though heredity or other conditions may cause a seeming concentration of disease on some particular organ—the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the brain, or the spinal cord.

7. If this agent do really for the moment cheer the weary and impart a flush of transient pleasure to the unwearied who crave for mirth, its influence—doubtful even in these modest and moderate degrees—is an infinitesimal advantage, by the side of an infinity of evil for which there is no compensation and no human cure.

The above are the teachings of science. We will add, the teachings of actual observation. Sir Andrew Clark, one of the most eminent medical authorities in Great Britain, says that in seven out of ten of his hospital patients the disease was caused by drink, and in the three others was aggravated by it. He had sometimes thought of giving up his practice and going about the country in a crusade against intoxicating drinks.—Youth's Companion.

The Texas Advocate says: "Merchants at Bedias and Iola say they would not have whiskey sold again in these towns for $1,000 a year. Fourteen thousand dollars' worth was sold per year, it is said, at Iola. Now men pay their debts and have something left, who did but little more than pay their whiskey bill."

A large number of saloonists at Ishpeming cannot get bondsmen and will have to go out of business. This state of affairs has been brought about by the heavy damages recently given a married woman on charges preferred by her against certain saloon-keepers for selling her husband liquor.

The Japanese say: "A man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, and next the drink takes the man."

Cure for Piles.

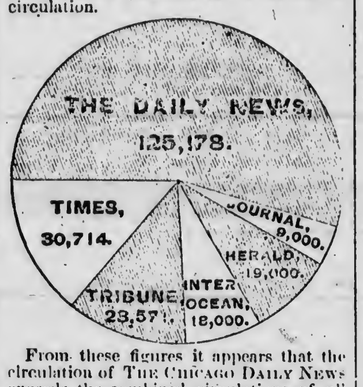
Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crowther. 6v2

The Chicago Daily News

Has the Largest Daily Circulation in America.

Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 130,000 papers a day.

The magnitude of this unequaled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 19,873 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American journalism.

It is a member of the *Associated Press* and is the only 2-cent paper in the West that possesses this first essential to a complete news service. In addition, it has its own private wire (by lease from the Western Union Telegraph Co.) connecting its Chicago office with New York and Washington, at both of which points it has its own news bureaus. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS prints ALL the news.

It is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It solicits the patronage of intelligent, thoughtful, honest people, who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

is a "short and to the point" paper. It believes that newspaper reading is but an incident of the day, not its chief business. It accordingly leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless amplification. It seeks to say all that the reader should care to read, and to say it in the shortest possible manner. It is a daily paper for busy people.

It is a clean paper, fit for the family circle. It is a cheap paper—2 cents per day, 12 cents per week, 50 cents per month, $6 01 per year. Sold by all news dealers throughout the Northwest. Mailed to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of price.

Where the facilities of a daily mail are not enjoyed THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is recommended as "the next best." It is a large 8 page, 64 column paper, carefully made up to meet all the varying needs of the family circle. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. It is equal to the best.

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"Facts to be Remembered."

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Petersburg, Va.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 11, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS. .....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City.	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids.	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey...	1.60 p. m.	Petoskey...	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail, it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids.	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey....	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

☞Young fellow, if you don't wait too long you're sure to get a daisy valentine at F. G. Hines & Co's. He's got a fine assortment but they are going off exceedingly fast. You know they want to get there by next Sunday.

☞We wish to call special attention to our combination snow excluder and lumbermen's rubber. A very excellent article. UPRIGHT & EMREY.

☞D. S. Way has made arrangements to keep the gallery open for a short time, and will make tin types and photos cheap. Call early.

☞Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate, for 50 cents. Upright & Emrey.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
Make your best girl happy with one of these handsome valentines at Dr. Crouter's.

☞A new line of underwear received to-day. Gents' caps, socks, mittens, etc. etc. Upright & Emrey.

☞Every good housewife uses Dr. Crouter's Baking Powder. Get the best. Try it and you will use no other.

☞Another great man gone to join the silent majority; but Dr. Crouter's Baking Powder is only 40 cts per lb.

☞A Clearing Out Sale for two weeks at the FAIR.

☞Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞Goods now at First Cost, at the FAIR.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

The night watch earns his money this weather.

The ancient Dame is perspiring profusely to-day.

Byron See and wife returned home from Philadelphia to day.

C. J. Pailthorp, of Petoskey, made us a pleasant call to-day.

O. I. Wheat expects to return to Charlevoix from St. Johns in a few days.

Sim Wood, of Atwood, died Monday. Funeral to-day, with Masonic ceremonies.

Those desiring extra copies of this week's JOURNAL should order as soon as possible.

Capt. Eli Toulouse returned home this week, from his visit with friends in another part of the state.

The telephone announced the death of Gen. W. S. Hancock last Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken will preach a sermon to the young men next Sunday evening. All are welcome.

Messrs. R. R. Tyler, H. L. Jones, and E. H. Beebe, mill-wrights on the new mill, will leave us soon for other fields of labor.

A new millinery firm went into operation Tuesday,—Mrs. Ella Smith and Anna Cooper, proprietors. Their rooms are in the Ingleside.

A few tax-payers not being able to meet the demands of the collector, the time for payment in this township has been extended to Feb. 27th.

We desire that every subscriber to the JOURNAL in Charlevoix buy at least one copy of this issue of the paper, and send to friends at a distance. Order early.

On Wednesday, W. A. Atchison hauled out with his small team the champion log on the job at Oyster Bay. It was an elm, 14 feet long, and scaled 1134 feet.

The new life-saving station at Frankfort was burned Saturday evening. The loss was $4,000, and insurance $3,500. The cause is not known. —Traverse Journal.

On Monday last, while the young people of Charlevoix were enjoying fine sport coasting on the Allen hill, news came that a young daughter of Mr. Plamondon, of Petoskey, had been run over and killed by a big coasting sled, just a few minutes before the news was sent. A later account stated that the child, although badly hurt was still alive and would probably recover.

The members of the G. A. R. post are making arrangements to give a coffee and hard tack entertainment at their next regular meeting, the second Monday in March.

Mr. W. A. Reynolds, of the Hutchinson Mfg. Co., of Jackson, Mich., is in town this week, looking after the completion and delivery of Rifenburg & Co.'s North Star Roller Mills.

The G. R. & I. coach shops and lumber sheds located at Grand Rapids were burned last Friday night. Six beautiful coaches including the sleeper, Petoskey, were also consumed. The loss is $67,000.

Six below zero yesterday morning, which is the coldest record yet for this village. *** Last night was a stinger— twenty-eight below zero. To-day the air is cool and crisp, in fact nice snug winter weather.—Leelanau Enterprise.

The ladies' society of the Baptist church, will give an oyster supper at the Congregational church next Tuesday evening, February 16th. They extend a cordial invitation to all the people of Charlevoix. Supper served from 6 to 9 o'clock.

A very fine collection of oil paintings were shown us a few days since by Mrs. A. M. Parmenter, the product of her own genius and skill. She is thinking of organizing a class soon, here in the village. "'Tis a consummation devontly to be wished."

A large number of papers having taken up the fight against the St. Andrews Bay, Fla., colony, and denounced it as an unmitigated swindle, we should like to hear from Mr. Wm. Glover on the subject. He has been there long enough to enlighten us.

"There is quite a colony of Charlevoix, Mich., groves in the DunLawton hammock near Port Orange belonging to Messrs. E. Carpenter, M. J. Stockman, Ackert Bros., L. D. Bartholomew, B. W. Miller and Harrison Bedford, all of that place. These groves are on excellent land originally in wild trees and are doing finely."—Halifax Journal.

"A pleasant party of visitors took us by surprise Saturday. We hadn't on our best clothes, and were washing the forms, but put a bold front on it and faced the music. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Carpenter, of Appleton, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Stockman, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Carpenter and daughter Lillian, Charlevoix, Mich. They are all comfortably settled for the winter at Port Orange."—Halifax Journal.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association had a special meeting last Monday evening, to consider matters which the executive committee wished to bring before the whole association. The matters were referred to special committees, to report at the next regular meeting, which occurs next Monday evening. The Improvement Association, gratified by the success of the Rifenburg Mill enterprise, is putting forth great efforts on other schemes that promise equally gratifying results.

At the close of the preparatory lecture delivered by Rev. Mr. VanAuken at the M. E. church, Ironton, Wednesday evening, Feb. 3d, a business meeting of the Congregational church was called after prayer by the pastor. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Fifteen names were then submitted for membership and by vote of acclamation were received into the church. Officers were then elected and the meeting dismissed with the benediction. As previously announced the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered Sunday, Feb. 7th. This was the first communion service of the church just organized with a membership of thirty nine uniting by letter and twenty-one on confession of their faith. At the close of the service Rev. Mr. VanAuken announced communion for the second Sunday in April, when an opportunity will be given for any wishing to identify themselves with the church.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Burgess.

[We beg the pardon of our correspondent from Burgess, for mislaying his items intended for last issue. We print the greater part of them this week.—Ed.]

The church social held in district No. 6, was a grand success.

The time for the next church social has not been appointed yet.

The tax gatherer reports collections slow, and the town board have been asked to extend the time of collection to the first of March. Think they have granted the time asked for.

Moses Cooper has contracted to furnish some parties with 5,000 ties to be delivered at Oyster Bay.

E. M. Clark will have the logs nearly all off from the Sam Olney place by the last of the week.

The item last week about Mr. Wm. Sager should have been Mr. Wm. B. Sayers, who was formerly clerk of the Cushman House in Petoskey.

A prominent young man of Hayes, who has been baching it for a long time; being too constitutionally tired to get a house keeper in a legitimate manner, was supplied thusly: Last fall he got a man and his wife to come and keep house. About a week or so ago he fired the man out, but not the wife. Better look a "leedle oud" young man. There are shooting stars and no hanging for murder in Michigan.

Republican Love Feast.

Great preparations are being made for the banquet to be given by the Michigan club at Detroit on February 22. The Detroit Tribune says that it will be the biggest political blow-out since the presidential election. A special train will run from Washington on Feb. 20 to convey Senators Palmer, Evarts, Mandelson, and other notables to the "city of the straits." The Tribune condescends to inform rural republicans that the dinner "will not be a formal event, and dress suits will be in bad taste." However, as none but "members of the Michigan club will be invited to the feast," and as the matter is in charge of millionaires Palmer and Alger, it is not probable that the plebeian contingent of the g. o. p. will be very largely represented.—Lansing Journal.

Fire Department Election.

The Charlevoix Fire Co. met last Monday evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Gurley Boak.
Vice President—J. W. Kirby.
Secretary—B. F. Bisbee.
Treasurer—Horace S. Harsha.
Foreman of Engine—A. J. McLeod.
Ast. Foreman of Eng.—H. Barth.
Foreman of Hose—Montie Lewis.
Engineer—Gurley Boak.
Ast. Engineer—Geo. Pappin.
Nozzlemen—Ed. Bagg, Harry Nicholls, and Smith Campbell.

BEWARE.

Coughs, colds, and slight throat diseases often develop into bronchitis, seated cough, consumption, etc., and should have immediate attention and be removed in the first stages. Not only public speakers, but all, are liable to throat troubles and to obtain relief should use HAMILTON'S COUGH TROCHES, which relieve coughs, and hoarseness, making the articulation clear. Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

SECURE ADMIRATION.

Who can help admiring a lovely face, a clear, smoothe, beautiful complexion? These can be easily obtained by the use of HAMILTON'S ORIENTAL BALM. It will surely remove freckles, tan, pimples, and blemishes of every sort and is in no way injurious to the skin, but is the most harmless and elegant preparation of its kind. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

1/3 OFF SALE
—AT—
Miss Spaulding's Millinery Room.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 15, and continuing two weeks. I will sell my entire stock of goods (except yarns and crewels) at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Any lady purchasing goods to the amount of $3 will receive a present of her choice of any untrimmed felt hats in the store. Come early and secure a bargain.

New Advertisement in This Space Next Week.

J. L. HURD & CO,

F. G. HINES & CO.,
Druggists and Stationers.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.
Have a full Assortment of
WOOLEN BLANKETS AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.
Six, Six and a Half, and Seven Foot Saws. Double and Single Bitted Axes, Steel Sledges and Wedges. Rubber Goods of all Kinds. Felt Boots, Mackinaw and German Socks, etc. etc. Women and Childrens Buckle Arctics, Olivetts, Snow Excluders, Imitation Sandals, and in short everything of use in the Camp or Household.
PINE LAKE IRON CO., Ironton, Mich.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
Sold Only by
L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

PERFECTION AXES.
6 ft. Saws,
CANT HOOKS
Steel Wedges.

HENRY C. COOPER
Undertaker!
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.
Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.
Come and See my Stock of Furniture.
ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

MAKING MONEY.

It does not need to be asserted that money making is a topic of universal interest and acceptance with all classes of people from the self-assertive rich to the humblest poor. Money is a god universally worshiped. Its altars are on every hilltop and valley; at every hamlet and fireside. Money is the epinuism or synonym of all human comfort, luxury or advantage; the possession of it stamps its holder as a man of power in the community, and has become an essential in the organization of business. It is a topic always discussed; never laid aside, ever present and of enlarged interest day by day, in the factory and field, in the church and forum. It has ever been so since the dawn of civilization and must ever remain so as long as civilization lasts.

Money is the solvent of trouble, the charm for the hungry, the solace of him that is ready to die; for the troubled soul feels that with money he could remove disquietude; the hungry knows he could buy food; the man just going into the unknown feels that his grave will be paid for, and not in the Potter's field. And as long as "earth has its price for what it gives up," and "the beggar must pay for a corner to die in," we may expect no change in this apparent law of action. In earlier days, when money, or the medium of exchange, was less plentiful than now, and the labor of man was held at a rate surprising for its smallness—when it required a huge quantity of work or merchandise to purchase a piece of gold now valued at a dollar, there was small opportunity for one to amass a large sum.

The law of supply and demand ruled then with all its severity, and as land, cattle and ordinary property were a drug in the market, while gold and silver were rare metals, the record shows a general condition of what now would be called poverty. A herdsman with a thousand cattle or sheep was not worth more than an owner of a small farm now; perhaps a market gardener with his two or three acres could buy him out as to values in the market. Nor is this condition of lowness in values so very remote; nor does the present generation lack demonstration of its applicability now; for when a surplus of a useful article is piled upon the market how rapidly prices decline.

Nor does the recent discovery of the richest mines of gold and silver ever known change this great fact. And how few of all the adventurers into the business of mining come out with even a competence. It is a fact well attested that of the men reported worth their millions made in mining nearly every one made his money by fraud in manipulating the shares of mining companies, and oftentimes the millions gained were stripped from hard-working people in humble life, not excepting the hostler and servant girl. And after all the fleecing and stealing indulged in by these sharpers, not a baker's dozen have succeeded in holding a fraction of the wealth imputed to them.

Could we investigate the history of all great fortunes we should be surprised to find how few have been accumulated without the incidental advantage of some fortunate or fortuitous accident or incident. Up to 1840 the two wonderful accumulations were those of Girard and Astor. Now Girard, though a wonderfully wise and thrifty manager, had the good luck to have uncounted thousands thrust into his hands by the insurrection of the negroes in Hayti or Guadalonpe, who slew a number of wealthy men who had deposited their money and jewels on board Girard's vessel to bring them to the United States. Now this luck was not in consequence of Girard's shrewdness, it was what we call an accident unusual, and perhaps never to be repeated.

The pith of Astor's fortune was also the result of an accident or several accidents that have never been duplicated. So we may readily see that what are called great fortunes resulted more from factitious circumstances than from an inherent ability of good management. Yet it must not be forgotten that these men held on to what they got and increased their gains by adhering closely to the rules of economy and simplicity taught them in the schools of poverty.

While very rich men are scarce, and the condition of the millions remains just about as it was fifty years ago, the people are slowly being educated to a better comprehension of the true method of accumulation. It is easily seen that the economy and frugality that governed the lives of those who have succeeded in gathering large fortunes will give every man competence in due time, while waste and unthriftiness lead surely to poverty.

The royal road to wealth has never changed, it lies through the vale of self-denial, saving small sums, invested in living permanent property and adding annually to the sum gained. Misfortunes may sweep it all away, but this chance must be taken in all ventures.—*Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.*

Gypsy Peculiarities.

Few more fantastic scenes can be conceived than a gypsy wedding. The place usually chosen is a sand pit. In two long rows, fronting each other, the attendants take their stand, leaving a path in the middle, half way down which a broomstick is held up about eighteen inches above the ground. The bridegroom is called, walks down the path, steps over the broomstick and waits the maiden's arrival. She, too, is called, walks down between the two rows of gypsies, lightly trips over the stick and is then received into the arms of her husband. A few days of feasting follow and then the wild wandering life is resumed. Children grow up in the tent or van, and as the wants become greater, the gypsy matron adds another to her resources for making a livelihood. The fortunes she predicts to the farmer's blooming daughter bring many a meal to her hungry family, and the elegant lady who allows her stealthily to enter the rich home rewards her with money or castoff clothes when from the lines of her hands she is foretold a future full of splendor. Old age comes slowly to the gypsy race; weakness, pain and suffering are strangers among them, and the physician's craft is despised, as are all the other institutions of the Gorjos. But when death at length enters the gypsy's tent he is borne uncoffined to his last resting place, deep in the forest or on the lonely heath, and as often as their wanderings bring the gypsies to the place where one of "our people" is laid to rest they stop and pay a short tribute to the memory of him who sleeps beneath the moss or heather.

The Genesis of Fashion-Plates.

In these plates every line is charged with meaning. The carriage of the head and arms, the way of holding fans or parasols is that of well-bred demoiselles or ladies. The lissome waists, the shapely necks and compact hairdressing, belong to the well-born class who follow the fashions abroad, and it is as much a pleasure to study the groups and expressions as any pictorial story by Willems or Madrayo. Turn the page in the same number, and Berlin is apparent in the stiffer, more careless figures and outre inventions of dress which seek novelty rather than grace. The drawing is poorer, the faces those of German shop-girls, or low-class women who only dress for occasions, who lay the hand in view on the bodice or hold it up with first and little fingers out to improve the shape, who wear preposterous petticoats gathered all round the belt, or Marguerite costumes with girdles that spoil the waist, or broad bands of trimming which cut up the whole figure, or corsages of the pretty milliner style. English-drawn figures are from seven to thirteen feet high in proportion, drawn by pupils of the schools of design, who make half a guinea by copying costumes mounted on wire stands, adding laces and accessories of their own fancy. The faces are foolish, with big, dark eyes, like opera girls, and vicious temper under lines of dove-like meekness, suggesting the younger sister or impatient shop-girls who tried on the cloak and dress for models. The drawing grows worse and worse, till it is a mere shadeless outline, less offensive than the meanly-sketched figures which tell of ill-placed economy in the fashion-sheets, which are, as a rule, conducted on the principle of paying little for illustrations and nothing for contributions—and show it, too. In this country the fashion journal, which appears on tinted and hot-pressed paper, with contents of every feminine interest from Abraham's wife down, presents its readers with costume figures of impossibly bad drawing, heads set at right angles with the neck, wooden shoulders, patent grin, and amputated hands with three fingers apiece. How can they be better, drawn as they are by a 14-year old boy from one of the central drawing classes, who is glad to earn 50 cents to $1.25 an hour at such work. The wretched work passed off in the most pretentious papers is enough to afflict the nerves of the eye permanently, while the poorest ought to be prohibited by law.

Japanese Ragpickers.

Late in the evening, when the shutters of shops and offices are close drawn, when the lanterns at the fire stations are lighted, when song and merriment commence at the tea-houses, and when weary! heart-sick sons of toil, millionaires, grandees and coolies have thrown aside the robes of office and the implements of trade in exchange for peace and ease, the "chiffonnier" wanders forth. We choose the French word, not only because the native word is of dreadful length, but because the French expresses the trade of the man exactly. He is armed with a long two-pronged bamboo, and carries over his left arm a basket, into which he forces all sorts of old rubbish and unconsidered trifles. Externally he appears to be a consolidated mass of what he picks up, for nothing is visible of his face but a pair of quick, glancing eyes, and there is scarcely a square inch of whole garment upon him. He rarely raises his eyes from the ground, and moves at a slouching crawl, stopping now and then to sort some especially tempting heap of filth, and prongiug the odds and ends into his basket. No one notices him, for he creeps along under the shadow of the houses, making no sound with his straw-bound feet, and living in his own little world of dirt and evil smells. Yet dirty and miserable as he appears—a very Pariah among men—his calling is by no means an unimportant one. That collection of many colored bits of filthy paper in his basket will be ground to pulp, prepared, and turned out as rough, serviceable material in less than a week's time. The leaves of the last new romance, turned over by the dainty fingers of the Japanese belle in her boudoir, the yellow proclamation of the Imperial Government, the white, semi-transparent windows of the great castles, the gorgeous lanterns of the big tea houses, are all made from the scraps picked up by the chiffonier, while for fish-bones, pieces of broken metal, and cinders, there are endless uses. Moreover, it is a lucrative calling, for pickers-up of old scraps and fragments have risen to wealth and position; and one of the most famous restaurants in the gay quarters of the great city is owned by one who, for forty years, slouched about back slums with his basket and prong of bamboo.—*All the*

The Songs of Russia.

The Russian comic songs, says Archibald Forbes, are full of "snap" and verve, and they always have a rattling chorus, in which everyone within hearing joins, while the singer accompanies the strains of his chorus with a ludicrously fantastic breakdown, in which he seems to dislocate every joint in his body. The plaintive melodies vibrate a strange pathos, that swells the heart of the listener, even although he may understand nothing of the words. And the grand chant, with which the massive columns moved forward into battle, glows with the old fervor of fighting ardor. There is a legend of a battle-song so heart-stirring that it inspired Mennonites to violate their tenets, and fight like men possessed.—*Boston Record.*

WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED

Why will you refuse to be relieved of that cough which is liable to become seated on your lungs and to cause you many a suffering day and sleepless night? Your children are liable to be taken with croup and die before a doctor can be summoned. Be wise and obtain a remedy that will not fail to give relief from coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, and all other lung difficulties. HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will do this and costs but a trifle. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is r. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seven y cents ($1,372.70), principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 19th day of May**, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west. In the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Scheff's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

PERRY WHEELER,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 126y1

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 22nd day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Friday, the 2d day of April next**, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of John A. Bacot, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Susan Walker, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I did on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1885, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest, of the said Susan Walker, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, all that certain piece and parcel of land described as follows, to wit: The n w ¼ of the s e ¼ of sec. 25, town 34, north range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the village of East Jordan, in said Charlevoix county, that being the place of holding the circuit court of the said county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1886.

HARRISON BERDAN, Sheriff.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy [illegible] for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Eldh,
Madison, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 163, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1883, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the **27th day of April, 1886**, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
NEWBERRY & MOSHER, Mortgagee.
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Hayes, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th day of October, A. D. 1885, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, (the mare is about eight years old,) with one horse colt, light sorrel color, white spot in forehead, colt about six months old, strayed upon my inclosed land in said township of Hayes and now remains thereupon, and that I reside in the said township of Hayes.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1885

J. J. BENNETT

The above notice was filed in township clerk's office November 4th, A. D. 1885, and copy sent to county clerk November 8th, A. D. 1885.

A. W. CHEW, Township Clerk,
Hayes Township Charlevoix Co., Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 35	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	3 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 01	10 13	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Baking Purposes.

Best in the World.

Sold by Upright & Emrey.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Ruttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO KATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. S. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D. Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no exins to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MRS. JOSIE DART,
Is prepared to do
Dressmaking

In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. J. E. Carter, five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antrim St.
MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

FIRE! FIRE!!
Avoid all danger by keeping your chimneys clean.
HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.
Will do the work promptly, carefully, and successfully, without dirt or litter on the floors. Get it done before the spring winds. Orders by postal card receive prompt attention.
HORTON & MAYNE, Charlevoix, Mich.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

DAILY STAGE
BETWEEN
Boyne City and Charlevoix.

Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.
W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.
☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

New Grocery!
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

1/3 OFF SALE
AT
Miss Spaulding's Millinery Room.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 15, and continuing two weeks. I will sell my entire stock of goods (except yarns and crewels) at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Any lady purchasing goods to the amount of $3 will receive a present of her choice of any untrimmed felt hats in the store. Come early and secure a bargain.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

ANOTHER INVOICE
JUST RECEIVED.
SILVERWARE
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY.
C. R. BELLINGER.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 104tf

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A Trip to the Tropics.

We have the promise of a series of letters, which we shall publish under the above title. Jamaica being a somewhat unusual resort, and although a very interesting portion of the globe, not much written about, we are sure our readers will be delighted with these articles as they appear week after week. Our Ironton friend who contributes them, is a keen observer, and close discriminator in natural scenery; and the affairs of a country; and it is needless to say possesses a rare gift in being able to make his readers see things just as he sees them.

Old navigators all agree that a "trip to the tropics" is the most delightful ocean voyage that can be taken.

The West Indies, Central and South America are one side of the general line of travel and comparatively few go that way, either for health, pleasure, or novelty. But if the reader will journey with me and spend a winter in Jamaica all three can be enjoyed in an unlimited degree. We will choose the month of October for our sea voyage, as the "hurricane months," July, August, and September, are then past, and we may feel assured that soon after passing Hatteras, we shall enter upon "summer seas" that bear no resemblance to the raging ocean with its traditional waves that roll mountains high. Let us then board the steamship Acadia, genial Captain Graham, master, at Collihou street wharf, Philadelphia, and turn our bow and our faces down the Delaware.

Philadelphia's pleasure gardens, the navy yard, the powder works, Admiral Dupont's magnificent residence, and other objects of interest pass like a panorama before us. Soon we reach the beautiful little city of Wilmington, where the river widens into the bay. As we arrive off capes May and Henlopen, the pilot's boat comes alongside and sunders the last cord that binds us to America, by taking our pilot and the letters we have written during the hundred mile trip down the Delaware. And now as the evening is upon us, and we take a last look at our native land before turning into our bunks, we realize that he who can leave his country without a feeling of sadness must have a soul as dead as he who returns from "wandering on a foreign strand" without a feeling of gladness. As we enter the bay the receding waves meeting the incoming tide, chop the sea to such an extent that the feeling of sadness is intensified to a feeling of positive melancholy, and we gather small comfort as we stagger into our staterooms and plunge into our berths from the thought, "Our lot is the common lot of all who go down to the sea in ships."

The morning finds us far out of sight of land our only companion in solitude an approaching steamer, as it comes nearer we read her name, the British Princess, freighted with one thousand emigrants. They greet us as welcome harbingers of land with such cheers as only sea worn sailors, welcoming release from the bondage of the sea, can give. In the following days we are entertained by the variety of sights which make a complete sea voyage, a description of which every traveler inflicts upon his friends. Mother Carey's chickens, hover around us; flying fish rise in schools or flocks on every side, and occasionally a rash adventurer lands on the decks; porpoises and blackfish are not wanting, and even a school of eight whales are seen but a short distance away. They fluke their tails and take their soundings, in the most approved manner, as though on exhibition for our benefit. In short nothing is wanting to make a complete sea voyage in a "trip to the tropics."

Eleven hundred miles south of Philadelphia we pass Watling's Island or San Salvador, the first land seen since leaving America. It is a disputed question whether this is the island or Cat island, forty miles to the westward, on which Columbus first landed. With the aid of a glass we can see people on shore, examine closely the buildings, and withal get a very clear idea of the island. In a few hours we are off Bird Rock light house on Crooked island. Twenty two miles south of Crooked island is Fortune island; like most of the Bahamas it is low ground and so exposed to the salt sea atmosphere that vegetation is far from being luxuriant in a tropical sense. Twenty-six miles to the south east is Castle island and six miles west of that island are the Mirapovas shoals, making a narrow, and in stormy weather, difficult passage for sailing vessels. There are excellent light houses on both Crooked and Castle island, the former a revolving the latter a steady light. It is difficult to imagine a more isolated life than is led by the keepers of these light houses. With the exception of the inspecting man of war, which makes an annual and in some cases quarterly visit, hardly a word of communication is held with others than their own household from January to December. Passing among these of the Bahama islands, occasionally a sail boat starts out and as we approach is sailed alongside in a skillful manner, while the blacks, or "white trash," whichever it may be, clamber aboard with bales of sponges, and baskets of shells, sea ferns and sea fans, and trade for money, provisions or old clothes. On the morning of the sixth day at sea, we see what at first appears to be a dense blue cloud on the horizon but on approaching we can soon distinguish the mountains of Cuba. About twenty five miles west of cape Maysi, which is the eastern extremity of Cuba, is seen Anvil Hill, an extinct volcano about 2,000 feet high. The table lands on the summit have an area of five square miles. The natural deposits have filled the crater and it is now the finest coffee plantation on the island. Although Cuba the "Gem of the Antillas" is rich beyond description, the eastern extremity is rocky and barren. Cape Maysi is a promontory about 800 feet high, eight ledges or sea walls forming a gigantic stairway to the top, each step cut and proportioned as by the hand of man. Rounding Maysi and Caleta point, we see enormous gorges penetrating the island as far as the eye can reach. These fissures appearing to be from one-fourth to one-half mile wide and unfathomable are the work of earthquakes. Looking from Cuba forty-five miles to the southeast we can see the highlands of St. Nicholas point, Hayti. Our course is now directed to the southwest and Cuba sinks from sight. We have passed under the sun and for the first time it shines upon us from the northward. In the evening the north star seems to speak of home and friends, while over our bow the southern cross, that most beautiful constellation in the heavens, tells us of the "Isle of Springs" we are nearing. As we enter the harbor of Port Antonio, Jamaca, a vision of tropical luxuriance and beauty is before us. The bay forming this harbor, which is the best in Jamaica, is a half mile wide and a mile deep. At its mouth is Navy island forming a complete natural breakwater leaving only a narrow passage to the sea. Entering this passage we see the quaint little town of Port Antonio, shaded with palm, mango, and bread fruit trees. Nestling close to the water's edge are the ware houses, stores and shops that comprise the business portion of the town. While on our right is a peninsula one hundred feet high, called Tichfield heights, on which the finest residences are built. A range of high hills rise abruptly from the sea, back of this range is another and another, each succeeding range rising higher and higher until Blue Mountain peak, 8,360 feet high, casts its shadows over all.

Governor Alger issued a proclamation ordering that the flags on the state capitol be placed at half-mast for the period of 30 days, in honor of General Hancock, recently deceased. The order also included the closing of the state business offices on the day of the funeral.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether the Assistant Secretary at New York had been instructed to refuse deposits of silver dollars for certificates, was adopted by the Senate on the 29th ult. A bill was passed to remove the political disabilities of George S. Storrs, of Texas. The Attorney General sent a letter to the Senate, in answer to the resolution calling for "all the documents and papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama," in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution in question, he says: "In response to said resolution, the President of the United States directs me to say that the papers which were in this department relating to the fitness of J. D. Bennett, recently nominated to said office, having been already sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the papers and documents which are mentioned in said resolution, and still remaining in the custody of this department, have exclusive reference to the suspension by the President of George M. Dustin, the late incumbent of the office of District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, it is not considered that the public interests will be promoted by compliance with said resolution, and the transmission of the papers and documents therein mentioned to the Senate in executive session." The House of Representatives passed a bill to pay the Fourth of July claims, aggregating $229,000, distributed among eleven States. At the evening session fifty pension measures were put through.

A BILL providing for the division of the Sioux Reservation, Dakota, and a relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder passed the Senate on the 1st inst. Bills were introduced to appropriate $150,000 for buildings and material used or destroyed by the Federal army in Nashville, and for a public building at Beatrice, Nebraska. In the House Mr. Hanback, of Kansas, secured the adoption of a resolution which provides that "the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice be empowered to make full inquiry into any expenditure on the part of the Government relative to the rights of the Bell and Pan-Electric Telephone Companies, and for the purpose of this investigation and to the end that the people may be fully advised, the committee is granted the right to send for persons and papers, all expenses to be audited and accounted from approved vouchers, and when so approved to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Mr. Matson, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the bill increasing the pensions of soldiers' widows from $8 to $12, with an amendment providing that this act shall apply only to widows who were married to the deceased soldiers prior to its passage and to those who may hereafter marry prior to or during the service of the soldier. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, inquired whether the effect of the passage of the bill under a suspension of the rules would be to put to one side the amendment which was pending to the bill repealing the limitation on the arrears-of-pension act, and upon receiving an affirmative reply moved that the House adjourn. The motion was lost—yeas, 98; nays, 171. After a short debate between Messrs. Browne and Matson, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 198; nays, 93.

MR. RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, offered a resolution in the Senate, on the 2d inst., that the President is not restricted by law in removing officials, and that the Senate has no right to require a statement of his reasons for suspensions. Mr. Pugh submitted a substitute, declaring the President responsible to the people for removals or suspensions from office. The matter went over. The electoral-count bill, with all the amendments proposed, was recommitted. Mr. Chace introduced a bill to prevent Congressmen from recommending appointments to office, and Mr. Harris a measure appropriating $75,000 to establish a bureau of public health. The Secretary of the Treasury answered a resolution of inquiry by stating that no assistant treasurer has been instructed to refuse to issue certificates on deposits of silver dollars. The House of Representatives devoted the day to eulogies of Vice President Hendricks by leading members. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, was the first speaker to bear testimony to the true worth of the dead statesman. He traced the life of Mr. Hendricks through childhood, youth, and manhood, showing that in every stage he had manifested that ability and talent which had made his name familiar to every household in the land. Mr. Hewitt said that the nomination of Mr. Hendricks in 1884 secured the success of the Democratic ticket. It prevented an issue addressed to the conscience of the people, and in New York especially was so acceptable to a portion of the party otherwise dissatisfied that personal grievances were to a large extent swallowed up and postponed to the large duty of justice to the man in whose person the will of the people had once been defeated. But for the existence of this feeling the accession of independent voters would not have materially changed the strong current of feeling among a portion of the Democratic voters for the candidates of the other party. Mr. Hendricks, he said, was a partisan, but this partisanship was never exerted at the expense of his patriotism. There was no reason for apology or explanation so far as Mr. Hendricks' views on the matter of appointment to public office were concerned. These views were given in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for Vice President in 1876, and coincided with the views of Washington and Jefferson. Mr. Randall expressed admiration for the dead statesman, whose life had been the embodiment of that old Latin saying, "mild in manner and resolute in conviction." His ways were gentle and kind, but in a matter of right or wrong he was fixed and immovable. As he was greater than others, he was also stronger than any political organization to which he was attached. He believed that our liberties were sacred only when all tendencies toward centralization were to be resisted and destroyed. He died as he lived, calmly and serenely. Like a shadow thrown softly and sweetly from a passing cloud, death fell; for him.

THE Chair placed before the Senate, on the 3d inst., the resolutions submitted by Mr. Riddleberger and the substitute for it submitted by Mr. Pugh, relating to the relations between the President and the Senate in regard to information and papers affecting Government officers suspended or appointed. Mr. Edmunds said that practically but four months of the session were left for business. The resolution, offered, embodied no practical question—only two questions—and it would be time enough to debate the question when it should become a practical question. He moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion to lay on the table was decided in the affirmative, only one voice being heard in the negative. At a subsequent stage of the Senate proceedings, Mr. Riddleberger again called up his resolution and criticised the course of Senator Edmunds, whose vote "is too supple to be heard except by himself, who never makes a speech and then moves and votes but his motion," "I don't point blank charge by a radio asterisk," continued Mr. Riddleberger, "but I don't like being led by a wheelbarrow." Great merriment. The motion of Mr. Morrill to recommit was then, without debate, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Dakota bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Logan took the floor in favor of the admission of that Territory as a State. Mr. Morgan opposed the admission of Dakota under the present conditions. He thought the Senate was asked to admit no new State merely for the purpose of admitting the officeholders that had been sent here. The patriotism that had been so much referred to led in it a strong flavor of self-interest. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Bland, requesting information from the Secretary of the Treasury whether an arrangement was made with the New York Clearing-House to prevent the circulation of silver, and asking for a statement of silver dollars and certificates on hand and afloat.

EASTERN.

A seven-story malt-house at Albany, N. Y., valued at $125,000, was destroyed by fire.

A billiard tournament in New York for $5,000, lasting six nights, between Schaefer and Vignaux, was won by the former, who scored 3,000 points to the Frenchman's 2,818.

Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, has issued an order for the enforcement of the statute of 1794 prohibiting the performance of any worldly employment on Sunday.

From the estate of the late Francis E. Parker, of Boston, about $75,000 each will go to Harvard College and Phillips (Exeter) Academy.

Owing to the strike, it is reported that the coke supply will not last over ten days, and as a result employes of mills and furnaces throughout the country will be rendered idle.

A number of imported laborers who were brought to Standard, Pa., refused to go to work, having been dissuaded from entering the mines by the striking Hungarians.

WESTERN.

The census of Nebraska for 1885 shows a population of slightly less than ten persons to the square mile. The State contains nearly 48,000,000 acres, of which less than 11,000,000 are under cultivation.

An assignment has been made by the banking firm of Ritzinger Brothers, at Indianapolis. The partners state that malicious gossip caused the failure. G. P. Malott, a depositor, drew a revolver on A. W. Ritzinger, and threatened his life. One of the attorneys engaged reports the assets as high as $207,000, much of which is in real estate. The liabilities are said to be about $150,000. For some hours there was a run on the banking-house of S. A. Fletcher & Co., but all drafts were promptly met.

A courier brought information to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, that the Apache chief Geronimo had unconditionally surrendered to Lieutenant Mans.

In the woods near Detroit, close to the house where the Knoch family was murdered, a Pole discovered in a hollow tree a full suit of male clothing, saturated with blood.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has decided that the three Detroit Aldermen recently indicted for bribe-taking and bribe-soliciting must stand trial on the charges preferred.

SOUTHERN.

The blunder of a sleepy brakeman caused a collision on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road at Staunton, Va., one man being killed and three others possibly fatally injured.

Bolling Parker, a respectable farmer of Nansemond County, Va., made a deadly assault with an ax upon his wife and sister. The latter was instantly killed, and his wife fatally wounded. Parker says he had no quarrel with his wife or sister, but could not resist the power that prompted him to the deed. He is believed to have been insane.

A New Orleans special reports that "on the Jamison plantation, near Thibodeaux, La., while the wedding ceremony was being performed which united in marriage James Baptiste and Marie Dujoe, the lights were suddenly extinguished and the room left completely dark. In the midst of the darkness screams were heard, and when lights were brought it was found that the bridegroom had been stabbed seven times in the back with a large knife and fatally wounded, dying a few minutes afterward. An investigation showed that the murder had been committed by Keziah Collins, a former mistress of Baptiste, who, in cooperation with others, had extinguished the lights when she had assaulted him. The woman escaped on a steamboat."

Unusually heavy snow storms are reported from the Southern States, a depth in excess of two feet being noted at some points. Snow fell in the vicinity of the City of Mexico for the first time in thirty years. Snow fell to the depth of several inches at Washington, and at various points in Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, and Virginia it was from ten to twenty-two inches in depth.

The recent cold weather has killed large numbers of fish in the Gulf of Mexico.

POLITICAL.

At a caucus of Democratic Senators in Washington, after a full discussion of the matter of refusing to furnish the reasons for removals from office, it was resolved to give the President cordial support. A Washington correspondent reports the President as saying:

"I have tried to be true to my own pledges and the pledges of my party. We both promised to divorce the offices of the country from being used for party services. I have held to my promise, and I mean to hold to it.

"I did not propose to hold party service in the past in the Democratic ranks as against a man. On the contrary, it gave him a strong, equitable claim to office. He had been excluded for twenty-four years because he was a Democrat. He should be removed for the same reason when a Democratic administration came into power, provided he was a competent man for the position to be filled. What I understand by civil-service, as I am carrying it out, is that officeholders shall be divorced from politics while they fill their positions under this government. That rule I have meant to stand by. My removals from office, such as are made, are made for cause. It would be absurd for me to undertake to give the country my reasons in all cases, because it would be impracticable. When I have removed a Republican for political reasons, or for any other reasons, I would apply the same rule to my own party. I talk Republicans to Senators should be just enough to believe this of me. The only thing I am trying to do is my duty. Why they should misconstrue that no one can see. They do not come to me, or I to them personally or by committee, to get an understanding of my attitude or to obtain explanations on points of action to which they object. They stand off and question the sincerity of my purpose."

The election of a successor to Congressman Rankin will take place in the Fifth Wisconsin District, Feb. 23.

Thomas R. Hudd, of Green Bay, Wis., and Col. Fred Horn, of Cedarburg are candidates for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Joseph Rankin.

W. M. Campbell, of Litchfield, Minn., has been appointed Marshal for Minnesota.

The Governor of Ohio has sustained the charges made against the Police Commissioners of Cincinnati, but they absolutely refuse to vacate their offices.

WASHINGTON.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,747,700
Bonds at 3 per cent	194,190,500
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	217,800
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,023,512
Principal	$1,260,774,412
Interest	8,283,331
Total	$1,269,063,342
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$3,324,755
Interest	201,175
Total	$3,525,931
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,656
Certificates of deposit	1,350,000
Gold certificates	155,815,251
Silver certificates	89,761,609
Fractional currency (less $8,375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,959,153
Principal	573,341,101
Total debt—	
Principal	$1,837,138,577
Interest	8,485,131
Total	$1,845,923,636
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	231,451,551
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	$331,451,551
Total debt less available cash items	$1,514,472,135
Net cash in the Treasury	79,020,862
Debt less cash in Treasury Feb. 1, 1885	$1,431,782,293
Debt less cash in Treasury Jan. 1, 1885	1,413,454,876
Decrease of debt during the month	$18,327,553
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$115,281,951
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	89,761,609
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	11,590,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	11,869,861
Fractional currency	5,126
Total available for reduction of the debt	$231,451,550
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$20,013,493
Minor coin	531,918
Total	$21,545,411
Certificates held as cash	58,289,176
Net cash balance on hand	79,020,862
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$498,986,832

During the month of January the United States mints coined 3,720,050 pieces of gold and silver, valued at $6,200,470.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Road report its gross debt at $30,923,040; state that without the branch system the line would be bankrupt, and recommend Congressional action on the principle of the Hoar bill, the period being fixed at eighty years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A case to test the validity of the Blake transmitter patent, held by the Bell Telephone Company, has been filed with the Canadian Minister of Agriculture.

General David Hunter, U. S. A. (retired), died suddenly in Washington last week. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, served with distinction in the war of the rebellion, and was President of the military court that tried Mrs. Surratt. The venerable John D. Philbrick, LL. D., the most widely known educator in Massachusetts, died at Danvers, in his 68th year. He was a member of the educational jury at the Vienna Exposition. A dispatch from Rochester announces the death of Thomas Leighton, well known as a bridge builder, aged 68 years. The Hon. David T. Linegar, of Cairo, Ill., died at his home in that city after an illness of some months. He was a prominent member of the last Illinois Legislature.

A rabid dog ran through the streets of Parsons, Kansas, during a terrible storm, and bit five persons before it could be killed. George P. Fatgel and Joseph Clark, the latter a boy of 12 years, were bitten by a St. Bernard dog at Jersey City. They will be sent to Paris to be treated by M. Pasteur. At Cohoes (N. Y.) dispatch says: "George Waterhouse, a boy 14 years of age, some six years ago was bitten by a dog in Lansingburg, N. Y. For the past week the boy has shown signs of hydrophobia. His condition became alarming, and a physician was called, and administered all the mediemes ittually used in such cases, but it was deemed advisable to smother him."

FOREIGN.

The new British Cabinet was officially announced on the 3d inst. It is made up as follows: Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury; Sir Farrer Herschell, Lord High Chancellor; Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council; Mr. H. C. E. Childers, Home Secretary; Earl Rosebery, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Earl Granville, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl Kimberley, Secretary for India; Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Marquis of Ripon, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. J. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board; Mr. C. O. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland; Mr. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland. The dispatches say the composition of the Cabinet is thought to indicate a compromise, and has caused much astonishment. Under the new administration Mr. Charles Russell has been appointed Attorney General, Mr. Arnold Morley Patronage Secretary, and Earl Sydney Lord Steward of the Queen's Household.

Lord Dufferin has gone to Burmah to make arrangements for the extension of the Indian administration to that country.

A huge block of buildings in Manchester, England, valued at $500,000, was destroyed by fire.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The conference committee of the Ohio Senate reached an agreement on the 4th inst., and submitted its findings to the Senate, which agreed thereto. The principal points are that two Republican members shall be added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; that a sub-committee of three of each party shall make the investigations; and that on points on which the latter may disagree the Hon. A. G. Thurman and the Hon. R. A. Harrison shall decide, such decision to be final, both before the committee and in the Senate; that the will of three members shall rule on the calling of witnesses and taking of testimony, but that the Senate proper shall take no action in any contested case until the conference committee shall have agreed upon rules to govern the trial.

An Iowa jury has decided that a colored man has rights which the keeper of a restaurant is bound to respect. At Keokuk, last week, a Superior Court jury, in the case of the Rev. T. L. Smith vs. Lemuel Daugherty, brought in a verdict of $1 in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was for $1,000 damages. The Rev. Smith ministers to the spiritual wants of the Pilgrim's Rest Baptist flock of Keokuk, and is prominently identified with every movement of the colored people in that section of Iowa. He is also manager of the *Western Herald*, the organ of the colored Baptists of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. The suit resulted from a refusal to furnish refreshments at Daugherty's restaurant. On the night of Oct. 27, 1885, the Rev. Smith attended a colored Masonic lodge meeting. Officers of high rank in the order were present. They labored in the Masonic cause until late, when the Rev. Smith hospitably invited the visiting guests to Daughtery's restaurant to partake of refreshments. He was astounded and mortified at the reception given by Mr. Daugherty to himself and guests. They labored with the restaurant man, but failed to make any impression on his Celtic obstinacy. He persistently, but respectfully, refused to sell to colored men. Hence the suit for damages.

Justice George A. Meech, of the Chicago Police Court, has begun suit against the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of that city, for slander, fixing the damages at $25,000. The action is based upon certain remarks made by Dr. Kittredge in a sermon, in which he criticised Justice Meech's conduct in imposing only a nominal fine upon 225 men arrested in a gambling-room.

A LETTER from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that since 1827 the conscience fund has developed to $220,717, was read in the Senate on the 1st inst. A memorial from the Legislature of New Jersey protesting against the granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Road the right to build a bridge from the Jersey shore to Staten Island. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to appropriate $150,000 more for a public building at Fort Scott, and Mr. Dolph a measure to extend the limits of Portland, Ore., to include the east bank of the Willamette. Mr. Cameron called up the bill providing for an assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Senate, and a debate of the merits of the bill was entered upon which soon took the character of a political discussion and ended in a fight over the action taken by Secretary Whitney in the Dolphin matter. Mr. Cockrell defended the actions of Secretary Whitney. In the House the day was devoted to the discussion of the Dakota bill. Mr. Harrison declared that the real animus of the objections to the bill was that another Presidential election should pass before the people of Dakota were to be permitted to participate in such elections. Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Harrison, who was evidently a candidate for the Presidency, might not have a chance at the votes of Dakota, for he (Mr. Morgan) did not think that he would rip on in four years. Mr. Harrison replied that if he ever should be a candidate, although he would not be sure but that he might justly claim the electoral vote of Alabama, he never would expect to have it counted for him. Upon the reading of Mr. Harrison of papers in contradiction of those read by Democratic Senators to show the feeling prevalent in Dakota with regard to the question of admission, one Senator brought down the House and Senate by quoting Falstaff's exclamation: "Oh, Lord, how this world is given to lying!" When at another time, Mr. Harrison asked amid laughter whether Mr. Butler would have entitled the constitution of Dakota "The Constitution of the State of Dakota, by the grace of God and the Senator from South Carolina," Mr. Butler turned the laugh against his opponent by replying: No; I should have simply said: "By the grace of the Senator from Indiana."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$5.00	@ 6.70
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .95
No. 2 Red	.90	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.49½	@ .50
OATS—White	.39	@ .41
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.25	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .24
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.61	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .30
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .11
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.58	@ .62
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .35
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@ 11.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .91
CORN—Mixed	.31	@ .31
OATS—Mixed	.27½	@ .28
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@ 11.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91½	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.31½	@ .32
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.50
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	2.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.81	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92
CORN—New	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.25
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.98	@ .99
CORN—Yellow	.41	@ .42
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.50

THE LAW LAID DOWN.

Messrs. Riddleberger and Pugh Define the Relations of the President and Senate.

[Associated Press report.]

In the Senate.

Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Executive of the United States is not restricted by constitutional law in removing or suspending appointees; that the Senate has no right to require that reasons shall be given for such removal or suspension; that it is the right of the Senate to call for any paper relating to the conduct of removed or suspended appointees, or to the qualification and fitness of all persons whose names are presented to the Senate for confirmation or rejection, and it is the duty of the Executive to comply with all demands for the same.

In offering the resolution Mr. Riddleberger said his purpose was simply to bring the subject up in open debate. It did not involve any so-called high prerogative of the Senate when it should go into secret or executive session, but only that abstract question as to whether the Executive could be called on or required to give reasons for removals. Mr. Riddleberger asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) objected.

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, offered later in the day the following substitute for the resolution, and asked that it be allowed to lie over until to-morrow:

1. That the executive power is expressly vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, so that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

2. That the power of appointment to Federal office is an executive power to be exercised by the President under the limitation in the Constitution that he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint.

3. That the power of removal and suspension from the powers and duties of Federal office is also an executive power vested exclusively in the President, without any such limitation in the Constitution as is imposed thereby on the power of appointment, and for its exercise he is responsible alone to the people and not to the Senate.

4. That the right of the President to make nominations to the Senate and of the Senate to advise and consent thereto are each separate and independent rights, to be exercised by the President and Senate respectively, and separately and independently within their absolute discretion; but in relation to the person or persons so nominated the Senate may request information of the President affecting the character or qualifications of those as to whose appointment he asks the advice and consent of the Senate.

5. That when the President makes nominations to the Senate of persons to be appointed by him to exercise the powers and duties of Federal officers who have been removed or suspended by him, no law, public duty, or public policy requires that he shall send or communicate to the Senate any cause, reason, or information within his own knowledge or contained in any letters, petitions, papers, or documents addressed to him or any member of his Cabinet, or in the possession of either, and relating to the subject of removals or suspensions or containing charges, causes, or reasons, and the proof thereof, for making such removals or suspensions; and no law, public duty, or public policy requires or authorizes the Senate to call for such information existing in any such form from the President or any member of his Cabinet, to enable the Senate to review or question the action of the President in exercising his executive, discretionary, and exclusive power of removing or suspending Federal officers from the powers and duties of their offices, or to put the President on trial by the Senate or to enforce accountability to the Senate for anything he may have done in the exercise of such jurisdiction.

6. That to obtain information considered by either house of Congress useful in passing necessary and proper laws either house of Congress may request the President, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interest, to give any information within his knowledge or contained in any public document or records or file or in the lawful custody of any of the departments, and relating to the administration of any public office or the official conduct or acts affecting the official conduct or duties of any public officer; but for the Senate to make such request of the President, or to direct any member of his Cabinet to transmit to the Senate any information or any public documents or papers in open or executive session to enable the Senate in open or executive session to review the propriety or the reason of the information upon which he acted or may have acted in making removals or suspensions, would be an attempt to obtain such information by false pretenses, and for uses and purposes not authorized or justified by any law or public policy of the United States; and for the President to grant such request or require any members of his Cabinet to obey such direction from the Senate, when decreed by him to be made for such unjustifiable and unlawful uses and purposes, would be to create new and encourage an improper practice and an injurious innovation upon his exclusive and independent rights, powers, and duties as President of the United States.

The plan of the Republicans is to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, whence Mr. Hoar (Mass.) will report a substitute expressing the Stalwart Republicans' views of the question. This resolution will be debated in open session, and it is expected that the Stalwart Republican Senators will say their say concerning the President. They hope by acting upon the resolution in open session to force Mr. Van Wyck (Neb.) and other Republicans of whose support in executive session they do not feel certain.

Meanwhile the Judiciary Committee, to which the Senate in executive session referred the Attorney General's letter in the Dustin case, will continue the pursuit of the President through Mr. Garland. There is talk of backing down on the part of some Republican Senators, but Mr. Edmunds, who leads the opposition to the President, is as determined as ever.

GENTLEMEN BURGLARS KILLED.

A Tennessee Merchant and an Armed Crowd Pursue Three Cracksmen.

[Chattanooga telegram.]

A terrible tragedy occurred at Knoxville Junction, eighty miles from this city, in which two daring safe robbers were killed by a pursuing posse. Last Friday night three burglars broke into the store of A. M. Hamby, a merchant at Gleanaty, and attempted to crack his safe, in which there were several thousand dollars. They were detected by the merchant, who at once opened fire on them. They returned the fire and a regular fusilade ensued in which twenty-five shots were exchanged, but no one was wounded.

The burglars fled, and no trace of them was found until this morning, when Hamby learned that the robbers were encamped on the Emory River. He collected a posse and went in pursuit of the desperadoes. They were found concealed among some crossties, and were ordered to surrender. Two of the burglars threw up their hands, but the third shouted defiance at the posse and swore he would never give up. The posse shot him dead, his body being perforated with bullets. The remaining two fled, but one was shot, and in his agony leaped over a bluff 400 feet high into the Emory River and was drowned. The third burglar escaped. The two burglars killed were handsomely dressed and wore the diamonds and watches. No clew to their identity could be obtained.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE Italian people have left off smoking cigars, owing to their indignation at a new law affecting the price. In Rome an association called the Pipe Club has been formed, every member of which refuses to smoke cigars. In Naples companies of young men parade the streets with long pipes, so that a regular revolution in the habits of the people has been effected.

THE Paris fire brigade is composed of 1,743 men and fifty-one officers, divided into twelve companies occupying as many barracks in different parts of the city. Important features of the system are the forty-six lookout stations, and the telegraph which connects all the stations with one another, and with head quarters, and is used for no other purpose.

AMERICANS are the third highest in point of numbers of the foreigners residing in Japan, according to statistics published in a native paper. The Chinese stand at the head of the list with 2,471 residents, followed by the English with 618, the Americans numbering 187. Although the Americans are far less numerous there than the Chinese or English, they occupy more houses, in proportion, than either.

THE following prophecy concerning the destruction of the world was made by Nostradamus, the celebrated French astrologer, who died in 1566: "Quand George Dieu crucifiera, Que Marc le resuscitera, et que Saint Jean le Portera; La fin du monde arrivera"—which means that the world will come to an end when the feast of St. George falls on Good Friday, the feast of St. Mark on Easter, and Corpus Christi Day on St. John's Day. Such is the case this year.

THE new Bishop of Ely, Lord Alwynne Compton, comes of about the most cultivated aristocratic family in England, and one which has already given an eminent prelate to the episcopate in the person of that militant prelate who donned armor and jack-boots in 1688, Bishop Compton, of London. He occupied the see nearly forty years, was a famous botanist, and the first to introduce into England many foreign trees and shrubs, notably those of North America. A few of these, or their descendants, may yet be seen at Fulham Palace.

THE Iturbides, who have spent the best part of their lives in Washington, are heirs to the throne of Mexico, if there is such a throne. The Emperor Augustin Iturbide had been an officer in the Spanish army when Mexico was a dependency of Spain. Having been cashiered for cruelty to his prisoners, he revenged himself by heading the revolt which freed Mexico from the Spanish dominion. This was in 1821. But, being a man of powerful ambition as well as extraordinary powers, he managed to have himself proclaimed Emperor of Mexico.

"NED BUNTLINE," the famous author, bears a remarkable likeness to the late Capt. Mayne Reid. He is about the same height, has the same expression of countenance, and has the same earnest, bluff method of speech. What adds to the remarkable nature of the resemblance is the fact that he was an old friend of the English author. They fought together in the Mexican war and were within ten feet of each other at Churubusco, where, in the celebrated forlorn hope charge, Mayne Reid was wounded. Although "Ned Buntline" fought through that war, he has asked for no pension from the United States Government.

AN electric boy has been on exhibition in Edinburgh, and a gentleman who writes to the electrician says he made such a thorough examination of the case as to satisfy him that there was no deception. He was a colored boy. The writer says: "I had the boy stripped naked. While thus naked he walked in my presence, and also sat on a wooden seat with his feet off the ground. In every position in which I tried him I found electricity proceeded from his body when I touched it with one finger. The electricity came with the greatest freedom from the upper half of his body, and especially from his tongue."

THERE were expended during 1885, in the erection of new buildings in the city of New York, the sum of $45,000,000, besides $7,000,000 expended in alteration of existing buildings. The following table shows how these figures compare with corresponding returns from other cities:

	Estimated population.	Outlay on buildings.	No. of buildings.
New York	1,550,000	$52,000,000	3,368
Chicago	650,000	19,000,000	3,121
Boston	400,000	12,000,000	1,664
St. Paul	125,000	8,500,000	3,451
Minneapolis	140,000	9,700,000	3,370

Minneapolis expended about $69 to each inhabitant; St. Paul, $68; New York, $38; Boston, $32, and Chicago, $29. The average cost of the new buildings in New York was more than in the other cities, that in St. Paul being least. Among Chicago's buildings were nearly 350 "flats." The number of dwelling houses erected in St. Paul and Minneapolis was not only proportionally but actually greater than the number built in the other cities.

HOW WONDERFUL are the works of Nature! In the tropics, where man is disinclined to work, grow the date, the palm, and the bread tree. In the temperate zones everything comes to the hand of the man who will work, and the bracing climate makes labor a pleasure. In the high latitudes the bear is clothed in thick and fine fur, and the denizens of the frozen seas are habited to withstand the rigors of the climate, while man is of thick and stunted stature. In Nebraska, when a man is accused of murder, the people take him out and hang him to the nearest tree. But, fortunately, there are few trees in that State, and so a great many people escape.

THE French Government has coined a new dollar for circulation in Tonquin in the East. Specimens of the new coin are to be seen in London, and it appears to be exactly the same as the Mexical dollar in weight, size, and fineness. The superscription, however, is different, and this it is which inspires the criticism, by those who know the Chinese, that the latter will reject it, and will say, "No wantee China side." It will be remembered that the United States formerly coined a trade dollar for circulation in the East; but its deficiency in fineness (371¼ grains instead of 377¼ grains) soon became apparent to the astute natives, and they reverted to the Mexican dollar, large quantities of which are still sent to China. It remains to be seen whether the dollar provided by the French Government will be more successful.

THE circulation of the London *Times* is now confined to clubs, hotels, restaurants, persons who hire it to read, a very limited class of business-men, and families of exceptional affluence; but thousands coming under the latter head do not take it. It is, no doubt, glanced over—for few persons actually read through its yards of print—by the Peers and members of the House of Commons. The effect of the new enfranchisement will be to diminish its influence still further, as the new voters know nothing of it. While, however, its circulation declines, or at best stagnates, it probably is as an advertising medium more valuable than ever. The London morning paper having the widest circulation among the well-educated class is the Conservative *Standard*.

IT looks as if Mr. John Jay Knox, of New York, wants to pose as the champion ass of the year. He is President of that band of cranks, the Anti-Vivisection Society, and he is wild with the thought that the medical men of this country are about to institute some researches into the Pasteur theory. He calls the members of the Pasteur school "human brutes" in a letter written to the New York papers, and says it is reported that Dr. Billings, who went over with the bitten children to Paris, is going to kill five thousand rabbits by slow fever. Knox says: "If he kills even one rabbit he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law by this society." Knox is the special champion of the rabbits and Bergh of the dogs. But, all the same, dogs go mad and people are bitten and die the most horrible of deaths in consequence. It is doubtful if death comes to man in any shape more terrible than through that of hydrophobia. Anything that human ingenuity can do to lessen or prevent this fearful malady should be welcomed by every sane person. The death of every rabbit in the country would be a cheap price to pay for human life. The same papers that contain Knox's letter tell of three children in Mutawan, N. J., aged 15, 12 and 10, who were bitten the day before by a mad dog. They were bitten by a dog that had been bitten by that dog which caused the children to be sent to Pasteur.

THE early Christmas shopper always catches the best presents.

LABOR'S ADVOCATES.

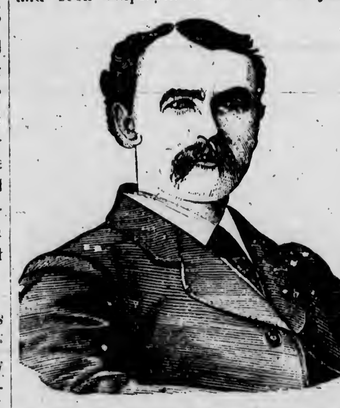
Hon. John J. O'Neill, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor.

Hon. J. J. O'Neill, of Missouri, has been made Chairman of the House Committee on Labor. The importance of this committee is not to be underrated, and the appointment of Mr. O'Neill as Chairman

thereof cannot be but flattering to himself and friends. John J. O'Neill, of St. Louis, was born June 25, 1846, of Irish parents. He received a common-school education, and during the war was in the employ of the Government. After the close of the war he engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and in 1872 was elected to the State Legislature, being re-elected in 1874 and 1876. In 1878 he was nominated for Congress on the Workingmen's ticket, but withdrew from the contest. He was elected to the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis in 1879 and again in 1881. He was sent to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress.

Frank Lawler, Member of the Committee on Labor.

Hon. Frank Lawler, of the Second Illinois District, is one of the most active members of the committee of which Mr. O'Neill is Chairman. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1842; attended a public school until 13 years of age, when, owing to a serious accident which befell his father, he was compelled to leave school and seek employment in a brick yard,



where he continued to labor for two years; was a news agent on railroads for three years; learned the trade of ship-builder, was elected President of the Ship-carpenters and Ship-caulkers' Association, and took an active part in organizing trade and labor unions; was appointed upon the request of the trade and labor organizations to a position in the Chicago Postoffice, which he held from 1869 to 1877; was elected a member of the Chicago City Council in 1876, was re-elected in 1878, 1880, 1882, and 1884; and was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat. The Denver *Tribune* says of Mr. Lawler:

"It is the fashion of several Chicago papers, mostly Democratic, to sneer and poke fun at Frank Lawler, the Democratic Congressman who beat Mr. Finerty. Frank Lawler is by no means a bad fellow. He was a newspaper boy, learned and worked at the trade of a ship carpenter, was a letter-carrier in Chicago, and finally drifted into the Aldermanic Board. He is an American, born in New York State, of Irish parentage, a natural orator, and a pretty 'square' man. He is particularly clever to newspaper correspondents, tells them what he knows, and neither lies about nor exaggerates the facts. In those regards many of his colleagues might emulate him to their advantage. Mr. Lawler is not a course, uneducated man. He writes a dashing good hand, and one can read his signature and his chirography. He makes no mistakes in spelling, either.

"Mr. Lawler does not get drunk, play poker, or 'buck the tigor,' and, although plainly dressed, wears clean shirts and collars, minus the diamond headlight studs, like the average city Alderman. The only ornament he carries consists of a gold watch, and he has a fancy for square-toed boots, always neatly polished. Like all natural orators, he talks a little too freely, but there is a world of good sense, and, indeed, modesty in what he says. He is good-hearted and generous, and, sizing him up one side and down the other, barring the slightest suspicion of the 'bregne,' he is vastly the superior of many men who, either through accident or design, get into Congress and go gilping to the devil thereafter, forever and forever, with no amen!"

Connecticut Trades Unions Put Some Questions to Their Congressmen.

[New Haven special.]

The Amalgamated Trades and Labor Unions of this State recently forwarded to the Senators and Representatives from Connecticut at Washington the following measures, requesting their influence in support of the same:

First—That the public lands be reserved for actual settlers, not for railroads and speculators.

Second—The abolition of the Government contract system and non-competition of convict with free American labor.

Third—Graduated tax on lands and incomes.

Fourth—The establishment of postal savings banks and safe deposits for small amounts.

Fifth—That importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

Sixth—Incorporation of trades-unions.

Seventh—Direct Government issuance of money without the intervention of banks.

Eighth—That the Government shall control all telegraphs, telephones, and railroads, and that hereafter no charter shall be granted to any corporation for the construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers, or freight.

A request for an expression of opinion on the above was made.

BOUTELLE SQUELCHED.

[Associated Press report.]

Mr. Herbert (Ala.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Boutelle resolution in the House of Representatives calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the alleged erasures of certain inscriptions and the dismissal of Union soldiers at the Norfolk Navy Yard, with an amendment extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the navy-yard and light-house district at Norfolk during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Herbert said the present resolution was substantially the same as that originally offered by Mr. Boutelle, except that it was somewhat broader. He demanded the previous question. Then commenced a political debate, which was opened by Mr. Boutelle. Whether his position were that of a member of Congress, or a citizen in private life, said Mr. Boutelle, he entered his protest against this morbid sentimentality; against this false idea of magnanimity, which would for one moment tolerate the laying of the hands of desecration on the memorials of the triumph of the Union arms. In the case of the Norfolk Navy Yard and Custom House gallant, efficient, worthy, faithful, public servants, who had followed the flag of their country across a hundred battle fields, had been turned out that their places might be given to men who had fought to destroy the Government. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, said that the Secretary of the Navy was called upon to report if any tablets had been destroyed at the Norfolk Navy Yard which commemorated the fact that the dry-dock at Portsmouth had been destroyed. He was glad of the opportunity to inform the gentleman from Maine that the dry-dock at Portsmouth had never been destroyed. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman asked the Secretary of the Navy if inscriptions had been removed from cannon captured from the Confederate army. He would inform the gentleman from Maine that no cannon with such inscriptions had ever been in the Portsmouth Navy Yard. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman from Maine wanted to know if a Union soldier had been discharged and a Confederate put in his place. He would inform the gentleman from Maine that the man who was discharged had never been in the Union army, had never been within a thousand miles of a line of battle, and had never heard the music of a minie bullet. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle—Did he not render great service to his country?

"No sir," replied Mr. Wise. "He, sir, was in receipt of a large salary in a bomb-proof position, while brave men fought the battles of their country."

Mr. Brady of Virginia rose and asked permission to propound a question.

"No, sir; no, sir!" exclaimed Mr. Wise. "I will give my attention to you in one minute. The Confederate, or the man who you (Mr. Boutelle) allege was appointed on account of his service in the Confederate army, was appointed after a competitive examination, and the man to whom you refer was removed for beastly intoxication." [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] "One other fact I commend to your consideration. During the Arthur administration the Postmaster at Portsmouth, who was a Union soldier, twice wounded and twice promoted for gallantry, was removed at the direction of William Mahone. Ah, Mr. Speaker, it is a good thing to raise a fuss over this, isn't it? Your fellow-citizens of Maine," addressing Mr. Boutelle, "are anxious to know if a Confederate has been appointed in the Norfolk navy yard by this administration. Have you forgotten that during the Grant administration and during the administrations of Hayes and Arthur you sent the Captain of the Confederate guerrillas—John S. Mosby—to represent the Government of the United States in a foreign country?" [Applause on the Democratic side.] "Have you forgotten that Longstreet, a Confederate Lieutenant General, was selected by your Republican administration for the most important office in Georgia? Why is it, I will ask the gentleman from Maine, that we have heard a howl from that ice-bound region about these appointments?" [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

"Does the gentleman desire a reply?" inquired Mr. Boutelle.

"No, sir," exclaimed Mr. Wise. "Go read the speech of the Senator of the United States who, with all kindness, is in the estimation of the whole country a better man than you are. Go read the speech of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts.

"If I mistake not, he was the first in the country who declared, some fifteen years ago, that the time had come for peace, and that the bitter memories of the war should be removed. And mark the contrast between the leader of the Federal army and the gentleman from Maine. The last words spoken by that great leader on his dying bed at MacGregor, were that he thanked God that he closed his eyes on the world believing that peace had returned to a distracted country." [Applause on the Democratic side.] "Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say one word more to the gentleman from Maine while we sit here and vote pensions to our soldiers."

"Our soldiers!" exclaimed Mr. Boutelle.

"Yes," replied Mr. Wise, "our soldiers. We are in the house of our fathers, and we have come to stay." [Applause on the Democratic side]. "While we are ready and willing to vote pensions to honorably discharged soldiers who served their country in time of war, we will never consent that it shall be held, and proclaimed on high, that one who happened to have been in the Confederate army is forever disbarred from the service of his country. I protest that these honorable soldiers of the Union army shall never again be subjected to the treatment that they were subjected to under the last administration, when men who fought bravely for the Union, under the circular bearing the names of William Mahone as Chairman, and James D. Brady, the present member of this House, as Secretary ——"

"There was no such circular," interrupted Mr. Brady. "I challenge him to produce the circular."

"When," continued Mr. Wise, not heeding the interruption, "they were required, under the whip of a master, to give money for partisan purposes—required, like slaves, to hold their ballots up that their boss' minions might see whether they voted right. Oh, what an attitude in which to place a discharged soldier of the Union—under the whip and the lash of a Confederate Brigadier." [Loud and continued applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Fire at Middleville destroyed T. D Finch & Son's flour mill and elevator.

—The Plymouth Medicine Company has been organized with a capital stock of $10,000.

—Wood has become so scarce around Bronson that soft coal is being used in wood stoves.

—Henry A. Luck, of Hersey, contemplates locating at Chase and opening a poultry farm.

—A brotherhood of railroad brakemen has been organized at Saginaw, with a charter membership of twenty.

—The next meeting of the Livingston County Teachers' Association will be held in Howell on Saturday, Feb. 13.

—The German Lutheran Church Society of Saline have placed two new bells in their bell tower weighing 1,200 pounds each.

—County Treasurer Luther A. Haynes died at his residence in Kalkaska recently, after a painful illness of several months.

—The Houghton County Supervisors have adopted the plans of J. B. Sweatt for the construction of a new court house, jail and Sheriff's residence.

—P. B. Wachtel, President of Petoskey Village, and a prominent pioneer of Northern Michigan, has retired from the banking house of Curtis, Wachtel & Co.

—A petition is being circulated asking Congress for an appropriation of $10,000 to rebuild the dock at Forestville, which was destroyed by the storm Dec. 4.

—William Harris has purchased a tract of land near Chase, upon which there is sufficient cedar to make 10,000,000 shingles. He intends putting in a shingle-mill.

—The people in the vicinity of Chase are greatly excited over the discovery of a deposit of pottery and fire clay on the Pere Marquette River, five miles from that place.

—Professor Cheever, of Ann Arbor, recently sent to Central America, in the interest of a Chicago iron company, has returned and resumed his work in metallurgy.

—At Ishpeming, a miner named James Curnow was instantly killed by the breaking of a plank on which he and another man were working, one hundred feet from the ground.

—Hastings is to have a new and neat opera house this spring, adjoining the new Newton House, the contract for both buildings having been let. They will be of brick, with all the modern improvements.

—At a large meeting in Waldron, the people in that vicinity agreed to raise $2,000 for the proposed Jackson and Ohio Railway. Pittsford and Pioneer are making strenuous efforts to secure the road.

—The Secretary of State is having manufactured a set of books providing for a uniform system of records and accounts for the use of superintendents of the poor and keepers of poor-houses throughout Michigan.

—At Coldwater, B. T. Russell, of the grocery firm of White & Co., and D. A. Sperry, of Stevens & Sperry, manufacturers have each commenced suit against their partners by filing a bill and swearing out writs of injunction.

—C. E. Hershey, the ex-Cashier of the First National Bank of Owosso, who absconded, has returned home. He is quite sick. It is claimed that under the strain of business difficulties his mind was affected and that now all debts will be paid.

—A snow-shoe club was organized in Marquette Saturday afternoon. Snow-shoes and moccasins have been ordered from Montreal, and tramps will be taken every Thursday. The exercise is an invigorating one, and the club promises to secure a large number of members.

—Mlle. Emma Nevada was married Oct 1, in Paris, to Dr. Raymond Palmer, of Birmingham, England. The civil service occurred at the English Embassy and the religious ceremonies at the Church of the Passionist Fathers. The girlish prima donna is the daughter of Dr. Wixom, of Michigan.

—The Athletic Association of the Michigan University has secured the refusal of the roller rink for the use of a gymnasium. The boys will close the contract provided sufficient money can be raised which, added to that already on hand, will be enough to properly equip the place.

—The trial of T. B. Barry for conspiracy in leading the strike in the Saginaw Valley last summer has ended at East Saginaw, the jury bringing in a verdict of "no guilty," after being out twenty-three hours. The trial was made under the conspiracy law, Barry being charged with inciting riot.

—The Coroner's inquest over the remains of Frank Knoch, his wife, and their two children, whose charred bodies were found in the ruins of their home at Detroit, ended with a verdict that the parents came to their death by shooting with a revolver in the hands of unknown persons, and the children came to their death by unknown means.

A notable example of the utilization of smoke is afforded in the case of a charcoal furnace at Elk Rapids. In this furnace are manufactured fifty tons of charcoal per day. There are twenty-five charcoal pits constructed of brick, each pit being filled with one hundred cords of hard wood, and then fired. The vast amount of smoke thus produced is made to yield acetate of lime, alcohol, tar, and gas.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The Sum of All Folly.

If we could get all our goods by wishing for them, would it not be better than by toiling and spending money? If foreign ships brought all kinds of manufactures here and gave them away, who would object? No sane person, surely. Now, because foreign ships, come here and offer half their goods for nothing (or all of them so cheap that it amounts to the same thing), a certain few object, and put such a heavy fine or tax on their imported goods as to keep them from coming here. The same wicked selfishness that has upheld persecution, tyranny, slavery, war, despotism, now upholds the tax on trade and decries cheap imports. If slavery was "the sum of villianies," our tariff is the sum of all stupid ties.

A sample of the execrable hypocrisy of protection is seen in the silk business. "American industry is not to be allowed to compete with foreign pauper labor." No! no! A heavy tariff is put on imported silk manufactures, so that a few thousand persons in silk factories, not over ten thousand in all, and mostly children and girls, may get big wages ostensibly, but in reality to favor a half-dozen employers. *They* are American laborers, and theirs is an industry *par excellence*. They must be protected, and more joy is made over their paltry product ten thousand times than over all the results of agriculture itself, whereas in fact the hens of any half dozen counties surpass it. But the poor creatures who try to produce the raw silk here are left to compete with Chinese and Italians, in their foreign homes, who work for ten to twenty cents per day. Get into a factory and work up the raw material, and you become an industry and are to be protected; but go out and toil to create the wealth out of which the manufacture exists, and you are a nonenity, except for taxation.

There is something so unutterably foolish in the belief that wages are higher because employers make higher profit, that one knows not how to expose it. But, says a large manufacturer to me, we don't pretend to pay more wages, because we make more profit. The point is just this: if you don't protect us we can't pay at all, or can only offer so little wages that our workmen will leave us and go at farming.

And that is just the truth. Your occupation is no business at all. It is beggary, alms, and extortion. Good heavens! To believe that a vast number of people can do prosperously what no *one* can do without ruin. One man can not neglect his proper business to make his own shoes, wagons, harness, etc. But several millions can despise the opportunities that are all around and under foot; can waste millions' worth of raw material, the product of their own hard toil or of countless ages of nature's storing, and can violently displace, pervert the natural evolution of labor by vast numbers of their citizens—all to make a little silk and keep a dozen steel rail mills going, and a few hundred woolen factories and some thousand or two other mills, foundries, etc.

The waste and neglect of raw material in the west and south is something stupendous, all because manufacturing is invited or forced into departments that are unnatural to our present development. Manufactures should develop naturally, just as the flour mill follows upon the thresher. Natural home demand is the parent of manufactures, not a demand forced by embargo on ports and a robber tax. Hostile states blockade each other's ports to ruin or distress the foe. A robber congress has put an embargo on our ports, and punishes the smuggler as the belligerent punishes the blockade runner. Were we of the west under another flag, how long would we tolerate a tariff by the nation owning the ports that compels our products the exports to pay it?

Although we are near sixty millions of people, we are not as great a nation as we were in 1860 with thirty millions. We are not so compactly settled as we were in 1850. Since 1865 the whole continent has been opened up by railways, and we are relatively a more dispersed, thinly settled nation. In 1875 lands had fallen lower than for many years, owing to the countless millions of acres opened up by transcontinental railways, and by homestead laws. We were more crowded in 1860, and our manufactures had increased in less than ten years some eighteen thousand in number, and the investment one hundred per cent. From 1870 to 1880 we added less than eighteen hundred to the number, and only thirty-five per cent to the invested capital. From 1850 to 1860 was our free trade era. Then the agricultural implement business originated, created its own market by experiments in the fields, and grew to enormous proportions. In our then comparatively compact older settled conditions the word tramp was as unknown as the thing; the tramp was the creature, in England, of her corn laws, and filled her highways by armies in 1816–48.

I have stated solid facts. Abolish this tariff, and there will no more be heard of strikes, labor riots, communism, socialism, or tramps, until our lands are settled up, and some other bad laws are felt. H.

A bill has been introduced recently by Senator Voorhees to admit Washington Territory as a state, and Monday he introduced a bill to admit Montana as a state. When the senator was asked if he intended to make the admission of Dakota conditional on the admission of Montana, as it had been reported that the democrats were indisposed to do, he replied: "I can speak only for myself. I think the best argument that we can make is to admit Dakota, Montana and Washington together. They must all come in soon and might as well come in now. I do not see how we can prevent Dakota's coming in. She has a voting population of 80,000 and is certainly entitled to admittance. I thought at first that I should oppose the division of Dakota, but I do not see how I can. The territory has an area of five times my own state, and South Dakota would be as large as Ohio and Indiana. Montana has a voting population of 26,000, and Washington a voting population of 40,000. There are not fifteen congressional districts in the country with the population of Washington, and not a hundred with that of Montana. Dakota is republican. Montana is democratic, and I am sure will remain so. Washington is close and may be won by either party. If she comes into the union by democratic votes, under a democratic administration, our chances in the new state will be all the better. It seems to be much the best plan to take in these three territories at once. They are entitled to it, and politically it will be as fair and equitable an arrangement as can be made."

Pocket Money for the Young.

Teach your children the proper use of money. Begin with a small allowance of pocket-money, which they shall feel as *their own*, and let an account of its expenditure be made to you. Carefully guard against any ridicule if there have been foolish purchases, for that will soon beget distrust, then follows deceit, and very soon you will never know what has become of the money. *Kindly advise*, so that if your boy is tempted to spend his money in a way he knows is wrong, he will freely come to you and tell of it. Until you feel positively compelled to do it, do not withdraw your allowance. It may be that you will find no other way to stop a career of wasteful and sinful extravagance, but let all effort be made in other ways first. Teach your boys to earn a little for themselves. Many little ways will suggest themselves. It is so much more helpful to them as well as an enjoyable pride, that it's always well to encourage all such endeavor. We know a mother who prizes, above all her other possessions, a pair of gold sleeve buttons purchased with the first money her boy ever earned, and though he is now in business for himself, we fancy he never invested any money more cheerfully than that.—*Mrs. Eben Bliss Hooker, in Good Housekeeping.*

A Novel Bird-Trap.

A bucket filled with water was set in the yard of a Huntington street residence recently when a young 2-year-old of the house with maritime proclivities set a tin milk pail afloat in it. Next came a thirsty fantail pigeon, the pride of a neighbor's flock, which perched on the edge of the milk pail and leaned over to wet his whistle with the water in the bucket; but Isaac Newton's law asserted itself, the pail careened with the weight of the pigeon, and caught the bird's neck between its edge and the side of the bucket. The young sailor fairly shrieked with delight as he saw the fluttering tail of the bird sticking up over the edge of the [illegible] to see what it was [illegible] was [illegible] tail [illegible] decim[illegible]

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All the Foreign News,
All the Domestic News,

All the Social News,
All the Sporting News,
All the Amusement News,

All the Literary News,
All the Religious News,
All the Educational News,

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Published in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Editions.

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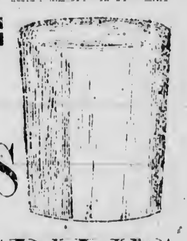

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 18, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS..... 7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids	11.30 a. m.	Bayne City	12.45 p. m.
Bayne City	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey	1.00 p. m.	Petoskey	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail, it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Bayne City	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey....	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

☞ We wish to call special attention to our combination snow excluder and lumbermen's rubber. A very excellent article. UPRIGHT & EMREY.

☞ Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate, for 50 cents. Upright & Emrey.

☞ A new line of underwear received to-day. Gents' caps, socks, mittens, etc. etc. Upright & Emrey.

☞ Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

G. W. Crouter is again out of town.

Circuit court at East Jordan Tuesday.

Mrs. J. A. Gellick is on the sick list this week.

They have a regular old fashioned singing school at East Jordan.

An assembly of K. of L. was organized at Ironton Monday evening.

Al. Washburn is in Cadillac on business: expects to return to-day.

Ben Weaver was in town Sunday. We wonder if he is homesick already.

The M. E. choir meets Saturday evening at W. A. Smith's. All members requested to be present.

Michigan has 4,000 physicians and 1,400 health officers, and yet Ironton has'nt a representative of either class.

O. I. Wheat and wife returned home from St. Johns to-day. W. H. Carr and family are expected on Saturday this week.

The supply store at Ironton has a change of adv. in this issue. Look it over, and when you are at Ironton examine the goods.

Our office stove takes 20 inch wood but we will accept any quantity of 18 inch, to accomodate those of our subscribers who have it on hand.

Married—At the parsounge, by the Rev. J. T. Iddings, February 15th, Mr. John S. McIntosh, and Miss Serepta Cooper. Both of Marion.

Steve Millard and wife, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Middleville, this state, for two weeks, returned home Tuesday very much pleased with their trip.

Married By the Rev. J. T. Iddings, at the residence of A. F. Myers, February 17th, Mr. Caleb Vanzant, and Miss Diana McClanahan. Both of Marion township.

C. R. Bellinger has not only added to his stock of jewelry during this past week, but exchanged much of his old stock for new. He now has a fine display in the latest styles.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken received a telegram Saturday night from his brother in Potterville, Mich., stating that his wife was not expected to live. He accordingly left for that place on Monday.

Frank Crane of this city, will open a dry goods store at Charlevoix April 1st.—Cadillac Democrat. The work on Mr. Green's new block, the building Mr. Crane is to occupy, is progressing rapidly.

Student "Heat expands and cold contracts." Prof. "Correct. Give an example." Student—"During the summer the affections of city people for their country relations expand and in winter they contract."

Levi Lamphear went to Chicago Monday to work at the painter's trade: Mrs. Lamphear having recovered sufficiently from the severe accident she met with last fall to be left under the care of friends for a short time.

A. D. Cruickshank, the popular Charlevoix attorney, was in town Saturday on his way home from the Grand Encampment of Oddfellows, at Big Rapids.—Petoskey Correspondent of the Harbor Springs Independent.

Manistique indulged in a $12,000 fire last week.

A. J. Mudge placed the first wholesale order for flour with the new mill.

We have tried the flour from the new mill, and know it to be equal to the best in the market. Last night they run out fifteen barrels after supper to meet the immediate demand.

Paraphernalia is a word that came to us from the Greek through the Latin. But the Smith & Cooper millinery firm can surpass Webster in defining it to the ladies. They have exhibited excellent taste both in the selection of their goods, and in the arrangement of the same for the inspection of their patrons.

There will be a Night Cap Social at the Barnard school house, on Saturday evening of this week, the proceeds of which are to benefit Rev. G. W. Howe, who has been laboring in that place during the past few weeks. A good supper will be provided, and admission will be only 25 cents.

The oyster supper at the Congregational church, under auspices of the Baptist church was a success. The ladies wearied themselves, we were about to say overmuch, to entertain their guests sumptuously. He who could not get his money's worth, is a commercial failure in matters of diet.

Their Norwood friends, assisted by a notable company from Charlevoix, dropped in upon Mr. and Mrs. Meech last Saturday evening, bringing with them a fine array of silverware, that being the 25th anniversary of their marriage. Regargless of the complete surprise, the company was provided for with bounteous hospitality.

John B. Alden, the publisher of good books at low prices, is just now issuing a Cyclopedia of Universal Literature. The work has cost years of labor, in planning and preparation, and is a work indispensible to any complete library. The price brings it within the reach of all. Dr. Lossing, the eminent historian and author, says of it: "I am strongly impressed with the great intrinsic value of the work as a popular educator in a high department of learning. The plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with specimens of his or her best literary productions, gives it an inestimable power for good among the people." The work is being published in parts of 160 pages each, paper covers, at the price of 15 cents, also in very handsome cloth-bound volumns, gilt tops, 480 pages, for 60 cents. The parts can be exchanged for bound volumes, at any time. Four parts are now ready, also the first bound volume; volume two will be issued in a few days. The publisher's 132-page illustrated catalogue of standard books may be had for 4 cents, or condensed 15-page catalogue free. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York; G. W. Crouter, agent in this town.

The "Kicking" Era Past.

Speaking of our rejoicing in our new mill the Petoskey Record says: "Charlevoix folks and Charlevoix county farmers will be kicking in due time. No flour is ever popular in the town where it is made, and there are no farmers any where who don't think the miller gouges them. Milling is the queerest business under the sun, and the notions of people about flour are wonderful and past finding out."

We think our friend is mistaken. The kicking era went out of date with the old process. Any just cause for kicking must be found either in shortage of quantity or defective quality. Shortage of quantity can not occur in this new Charlevoix mill, for this is not a custom or toll mill. The wheat is weighed in, and the flour, bran, and middlings weighed out. Defective quality could arise from either of two sources, poor wheat or poor machinery. Now Messrs. Rifenburg & Co. do not propose to flour any poor wheat. They will not soil their machinery with it. If a farmer allows his wheat to grow or become musty, he must sell it to shippers of poor wheat and not to makers of good flour, and then buy his flour. Or, if he wishes it ground here, in justice to the company he must bring 20 bushels of good grain to clean the mill with after his grist is ground. In this case the quantity and quality is just what there is in the wheat he brings, since you cannot get any more out of a thing than there is in it. As to machinery, failure from this source is impossible. The best machinery made for the purpose is here, and working admirably, put in by a reliable firm, the John Hutchison Mfg. Co., of Jackson, Mich. Moreover, we are not writing out a plausable theory of the case. We can refer you to many examples in substantiation thereof. An instance we are most familiar with is that of Colby & Buskirk, of Downgiac, Mich. Not less than nine-tenths of the flour used in the city is from that mill, and the other tenth is poor quality and pretends to nothing else. The roller process has made the saying that "the dust on an honest miller's back will cure sore eyes," no longer a proverb.

A Foul Murder.

Peter Higgins, a farmer, living about seven miles east from Eastport, was missed from home by his neighbors about ten days ago. Mrs. Higgins replied to their queries concerning her husband's whereabouts, that he was gone from home on business for a short time. But Mrs. Higgins' intimacy with her husband's nephew, and a quarrel which had previously occurred, led to suspicions that all was not right. Mrs. Higgins and the nephew went to East Jordan, and the suspicious neighbors embraced the opportunity to search for the missing man. Their efforts were successful. The body of Mr. Higgins was found beneath the manure pile, covered by about two feet of earth and the manure replaced. The body was bruised and gashed, especially about the head. An old broken hoe bearing blood stains, is evidently the instrument of death used.

An inquest was held early yesterday morning, upon the strength of which the murdered man's wife and and nephew were arrested in East Jordan yesterday and taken to jail at Bellaire, to await trial at the next term of circuit court.

The Historical Society.

As we were prevented from attending the meeting last week, we can give only the bare program in this issue:

Instrumental solo,—Miss Bertha Mills.

Select reading from various authors on Cromwell.—Mr. John Nichols.

Vocal quartet, "Molly Grame."—Misses Minnie Lewis and Flora Nelson, and Messrs Al. Washburn and Gard Brown.

Paper, "Peter the Great," Miss Sadn Miller.

Select reading, "The Yankee Schoolmaster,"—Mrs. Dr. Carlstein.

Instrumental solo,—Miss Abbie Campau.

Next Friday evening the society will meet at O. D. Wood's. Paper by Chas. J. Strang on "Chinese Gordon."

G. A. R. at Ironton.

Maj. E. H. Green, assisted by nine comrades of Baxter Post, G. A. R., mustered in the Ironton Post, No. 340, on the 16th inst. The following are the names of the officers:

C.—Wm. M. Smith.
S. V. C.—Edman Jackson.
J. V. C.—Geo. E. Beardsley.
Adjt. Stephen McQueen.
Sing.—Leon O-tash qua-bon-ne.
Chap.—Henning Frizzell.
Q. M.—James D. McKee.
O. D. Erastus B. Hodge.
O. G. Robert F. Preeper.
G.—John Hammond.

M. E. Church.

Services at the M. E. church next Sunday, preaching at the morning hour by the pastor. Followed by the Sunday school, to which all are invited. The young people's meeting at 6 o'clock. It is taking on excellent interest, and is quite a factor in the church work.

A musical study and practice, led by the chorister, on Tuesday evening.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will preach at Ironton next Sunday at 2:30 o'clock, standard time.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 25 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 22-143

GRAND WIND UP!

Our recent Special Sales have far exceeded our expectations. The people know that We Live up to our Promises every time, and when we advertise an article below its value, we are not conveniently out of it. Deception does not pay! Now we have to say that, owing to a contemplated

CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS

Recently decided upon, we are compelled to close out our entire stock immediately, and in order to save time and expense we have determined to limit the sale to sixty days. The first loss is the best, and so Everything goes

REGARDLESS OF VALUE.

Our stock is now the largest and best in Charlevoix, with a full line of Staple Goods, and nothing is reserved.

We Have a Fine Assortment

Of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Silks, etc. Cottons of all kinds. Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels, Shawls, Cloths, Trimmings, etc. Besides a Complete assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

An Immense stock of

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

Flour, Feed, Meal and Provisions, Etc.

Come early, before any assortments are broken and we will show you a picnic.

J. L. HURD & CO.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Houssaye's Anecdotes.

The elder Dumas was asked to contribute a louis, toward the funeral expenses of a poor cuissier, or bailiff. "Here are 40 francs," said Dumas; "bury two." He was, as everybody knew, most liberal. "I have never refused money to anybody except to my creditors," he would often remark. One day Houssaye was at breakfast with him at Monte Cristo, when an actor's wife, poorly attired, but too timid to ask for assistance, called upon Dumas. The latter understood the situation at once. "My poor child," said he, "the sun is very fierce just now. How can you walk without a sunshade?" And he slipped a 500-franc note into the young woman's hand, adding, "Go and buy yourself one." As she moved off he concluded merrily, "If you will come and see me on a rainy day I will give you enough to purchase an umbrella."

Count Colonna Walewski, an illegitimate son of Napoleon I., wrote a comedy, "L'Ecole des Femmes," which was acted with unsatisfactory results at the Theater Francaise. M. Thiers said to Walewski: "Why did you do that? It is so difficult to write a five-act comedy and so easy not to write a five-act comedy."

Gen. Fleury was one of the emperor's bosom friends. After the empire had fallen he gradually sank out of sight. One day Houssaye had him at dinner, and assigned him the seat of honor. "I am not used to this," remarked Fleury. "See the uncertainty of things in this world. There was a time when old Baron de Rothschild gave me the seat of honor—perhaps because my wines were no worse than his. After the war he invited me, but I was placed in the second chair, then in the third, and finally I found myself at the lower end of the table. It was quite natural. I had to come after ambassadors, ministers, and other official personages. As scripture says, 'The first shall be last.'" Fleury, too, was the man who observed concerning a miserly senator, "Oh! he denies himself nothing—in other people's houses.

Merimee was another wit. Referring to M. Viennet, of the academy, he observed: "We must not speak ill of his tragedies. At the siege of Lipsic he had one on his mind that he intended for Talma and the pain of kings. A cannon ball recontected again at his breast but the tragedy saved him. The missile had not strength enough to go beyond the third act."

How They Trap Bears in Maine.

I usually build a cubby-house in the woods out of old stumps and decayed branches. I scrape pine 'cru up around you know, and leave a little opening for the bear to go in, after he sees the consarn and his curiosity is excited. I catch some suckers or other kind of fish in the river in this cubby. Then I try to fix the trap so that the bear will have to step on the trencher if he gets the fish. A bear never steps on a log in his path, but always steps over it. I usually fix the trap on t'other side of a log or branch so that he will be pretty sure to step over the log and into the trap. A knowing old bear won't go into one of these cubbies. Sometimes after trying to catch an old sheep thief in this way and not getting him, I have caught the old fellow by hanging a string of fish in a careless way on some tree, as if left there accidently by some sportsman, and putting a trap underneath. Sometimes I find a track where a bear has a habit of fording a brook. I take away the stone in the brook which the bear steps on when he crosses, and put the trap in its place. When the bear feels after the old and familiar stone, his fore-paw is caught in the trap.

Some bears have learned to smell a trap, so we have to kill the smell. We do that by daubing it over with lard and beeswax. I have twelve traps and visit 'em twice a week. The bear is usually caught by the fore-paw. He doesn't live more than twenty-four hours after the jaw closes on him, as a general thing. In warm weather the pelt would soon spoil if I did not get it pretty quick after the critter died. The fur is in the best condition when the bears are housing, late in the Fall. Then it is as nice as a merino sheep's wool. I get $8 to $15 a piece for my pelts. The bears spend the Winter in the ledges about here and under the stumps. Since we had that hurricane that blew down so many trees, there have been a lot of cozy places for bears around here.—*Mr. Knapp, Veteran Hunter, in Lewiston Journal.*

BEWARE.

Coughs, colds, and slight throat diseases often develop into bronchitis, seated cough, consumption, etc., and should have immediate attention and be removed in the first stages. Not only public speakers, but all, are liable to throat troubles and to obtain relief should use HAMILTON'S COUGH TROCHES, which relieve coughs, and hoarseness, making the articulation clear. Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

SECURE ADMIRATION.

Who can help admiring a lovely face, a clear, smoothe, beautiful complexion? These can be easily obtained by the use of HAMILTON'S ORIENTAL BALM. It will surely remove freckles, tan, pimples, and blemishes of every sort and is in no way injurious to the skin, but is the most harmless and elegant preparation of its kind. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

TOOTHACHE.

Money is a great cure for aching hearts, but a twenty dollar gold piece placed on an aching tooth don't seem to have the least effect. In fact, nothing is sure cure but HAMILTON'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which are warranted to cure in one minute. Price 25cts.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 1-52

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

MY DARLING, WHERE ART THOU?

BY NATHAN D. CHNER.

"Oh, my darling, where art thou? All vainly
I search the old paths, silent now,
Where once heart to heart spoke so plainly.
My true-love, why lingerest thou?
But, ah, wait. There returns a fierce parting—
A quarrel, wild words, prayers denied—
After which all is dark. But no thwarting
Should my darling thus keep from my side."

Sad the words through the forest-ways lonely!
They are those of Wild Nell, who for years
Thus her grief-distraught heart voices only
By mingling entreaties and tears.
Hark again: "Oh, my darling!" Thus ever
She complains, and will not understand
That her love can return to her never,
Though her cries compass ocean and land.

Wild that parting which poor Nell thus dimly
Out of wrecked hopes and memories brings!
Sweet and bitter that past o'er which dimly
It hovers with dark-brooding wings!
For with her was the fault that her lover
Fled, heart-broken, over the wave,
Where no scorn his retreat might discover,
There to find among strangers a grave.

Too late, all too late, did her reason
Back to calumny track the fell lie
That had dared to accuse of base treason
The fond heart she had thrust forth to die;
The tale of whose fate, sad and mournful,
Uncomplaining, unwept and disowned,
Has remained, though no longer she's scornful,
A blank in her mind disenthroned!

Hark, again through the dim, solemn forest—
"Oh, my darling, where art thou?" she cries,
"I am she, the true love thou adorest!
Haste, haste to me, light of my eyes!
Call me home to thee, sweet, as so often
When I was thy dove and thy dear!"
Poor Nell! there is nothing can soften
A grief so profound and severe.

THE WIDOW'S SON.

BY M. C. WALSH.

"Father, I have a favor to ask of you," observed Amy Archdale, a beautiful girl of twenty, as her father came home from business one summer evening.

"Well, Amy dear, what is it you wish?" asked Everett Archdale, who was accustomed to grant every reasonable request his fair daughter made.

"Have you a vacancy in your office for Robert Alger?" she asked, timidly, looking up into his calm face, anxiously.

"Robert Alger," repeated Mr. Archdale, reflectively, "how happens it that you take so much interest in the young man?"

Amy blushed and said earnestly, "Oh, papa, if you knew what a hard struggle his poor widowed mother has to get along, you would not need to ask that question; and now Robert has returned from the West and is anxious to support, or even assist her, but cannot get a position."

"Well, my dear child, that is really too bad, but it is no affair of ours; still I am disposed to what I can to alleviate distress; so if you will have Mrs. Alger send Robert to the office to-morrow, I will see what I can do for him."

"Oh, thank you! thank you, papa." And the young lady's face became radiant with a flush of pleasure.

Amy Archdale was the only child of Everett Archdale, Esq., and heiress to his fine fortune and extensive estate at Elmwood.

Mr. Archdale was a wealthy merchant, who owned quite a number of ships engaged in foreign trade.

After dinner Amy dispatched a servant with a note to her friend, the Widow Alger, notifying her to send her son to the merchant's office on Weybosset street the following day.

Accordingly the young man presented himself, and, after a brief examination, Mr. Archdale being very well satisfied with his penmanship and general business qualifications, as well as his neat appearance and gentlemanly deportment, at once engaged him at a salary of ten dollars a week, which the young applicant was very glad to accept.

He applied himself eagerly to his duties, and at the end of six months was promoted to the full charge of the books with a largely increased salary.

At length Mr. Archdale was so well pleased with Alger that, noticing his health was being impaired by too close application to business, he determined to send Robert away on one of his ships as supercargo, hoping that a change of air and scene would prove beneficial.

Both Robert and his mother esteemed Miss Archdale highly for her kindly assistance and sweet disposition; and the former had learned to love her, though on account of the disparity in their social standing he felt obliged to suppress all tender feelings other than those of sincere friendship.

Still when at length he bade her adieu and sailed on the Etta Fairfax, it was with the fondly cherished hope that he might by a judicious investment of the funds saved from his salary be able to lay the foundation of a comfortable competence, and in the future reach that station which he felt it was essentially requisite to attain in order to aspire to her hand.

He was, however, mistaken in his interpretation of her character.

Shortly after his departure Amy invited Mrs. Alger, a bright, clever little woman, educated and refined, to take up her abode in the Archdale mansion and be her companion, to which the widow gracefully assented.

Amy had many eligible admirers, and one among their number, Gilbert Ashwood, was her favorite suitor.

This gentleman, an aristocratic young attorney, was engaged to be married to the vivacious little beauty.

Time elapsed, and the ship upon which Robert Alger had sailed was reported lost!

It was now nearly a year since that deplorable event, and the Widow Alger was still dwelling at the Grange, her associations with Amy Archdale being in a measure a compensation for the loss of her son.

She still, however, maintained her belief in his escape; refused to abandon hope, and the conviction that Robert was yet alive was her greatest consolation.

One day a sad calamity befell Everett Archdale!

His business suddenly collapsed, and he found himself a bankrupt and almost penniless!

The fine mansion went with the rest, and the Archdales were obliged to take up their abode in a humble cottage, where Amy and Mrs. Alger opened a private school.

Before their departure from the Grange, however, Gilbert Ashwood had an interview with Amy, during which he coolly stated that in view of her recent change from affluence to poverty he could not reasonably be expected to marry her. Without waiting for the conclusion of her recreant lover's speech, Amy released him from the engagement.

She had loved him with all the fond affection of her young heart, and thought him sincere on his part; but now that he had shown himself to have been actuated by the most mercenary motives in seeking her hand, she began to realize that after all it was a blessing that her father had lost his property, as she was thereby saved from a life of misery with one who did not love her.

* * * * * * *

The day appointed for the sale of the Archdale mansion at public auction at length arrived. A large crowd was assembled, bids ran high, and the property was finally, after deliberate proceedings, "knocked down" to a tall young man with dark complexion and a foreign appearance, evidently a stranger at Elmwood.

He paid the necessary deposit to the auctioneer, promising to call at the latter's office in the afternoon with the balance, and requesting him to have the deeds ready to transfer at that time; after which he returned to his hotel.

Nobody seemed to know who the young man was, and when she heard the news, Amy was as much mystified as the rest.

That night while she was reading to her father, a knock suddenly sounded on the cottage door.

She answered the summons, and beheld a tall young man, singularly dark and handsome, standing on the porch.

"Does Mr. Archdale reside here?" asked the stranger, pleasantly.

"He does, sir," replied Amy; "please come in." And she led the way to the humble little parlor, followed by the visitor after which she retired as Mr. Archdale entered the room.

"Mr. Everett Archdale?" queried the stranger.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, Mr. Archdale, I am the young man who purchased your estate to-day."

"Yes?"

"Then you do not know me?" asked the visitor, standing up and casting aside his false beard and other disguises.

"As I live, it is Robert Alger!" exclaimed Mr. Archdale, in astonishment.

"That is my name, sir," admitted Robert (for it was indeed he).

Explanations followed.

The ship upon which Robert had sailed, nearly two years since, had foundered in the Indian Ocean on her outward voyage. Himself, one of the mates, and two sailors were the sole survivors!

They had embarked in one of the quarter-boats, and after having drifted about under the brassy glare of the fierce tropical sun for three days, and spent four dreary nights tossing about on the desolate waste of waters, they were eventually picked up by a passing ship and brought to Australia, where Robert had until recently remained.

He had managed to secure his money before leaving the sinking ship, and at once engaged in business at Sidney, intending, if successful, to return home after a while and surprise his mother.

His business enterprise prospered; and at the end of the first year he had accumulated a snug little fortune.

He remained six months longer, and then determined to return home, as he felt assured he had made enough money to afford him a handsome capital with which to engage in business in his native city—Providence.

Accordingly he came home, via San Francisco.

During his wanderings in the West in early youth he had staked several claims which had been left in charge of a reliable partner.

These were located in Idaho, but as he had heard nothing from his partner for some years, he determined to visit the place on his way home.

He did so, and was surprised to find his claims in the hands of strangers and paying handsomely.

On inquiring, he learned that his partner was dead and these strangers had taken full possession three or four years since, usurping all rights!

As he still retained his papers, however, he placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer, who was instructed to institute immediate proceedings against the invaders.

Mrs. Alger was nearly overcome by the intensity of her joy when she was led into the room to meet her long lost son.

And when the good mother held her boy in her arms and wept with great joy, the scene was indeed an affecting one to those present.

Amy greeted the wanderer with the cordiality of sincere friendship.

Robert had heard the whole story of her heartless lover's treachery, and sympathized with the maiden in her double sorrow.

This was mainly the incentive that had prompted him to assume his disguise and purchase the homestead when it was sold by the Sheriff.

"Oh, Mr. Alger, how kind you were to buy our house and save it from strangers! I shall certainly feel privileged to visit your mother frequently when she takes up her abode there," said Amy, as she followed him to the gate when he was about to return to his hotel.

"So you shall, Miss Archdale," he faltered. "But—but—why can you not take up your abode there, too, as——"

He hesitated, for his heart throbbed so wildly that it seemed to check his further utterance.

Finally, however, he made a desperate effort to control his feelings and contrived to murmur:

"As *my wife*, dearest Amy, for God knows I love you with all my heart!"

An ecstatic feeling of joy thrilled through Amy's frame as she sweetly murmured:

"So be it, Robert; you are a noble man, and I can desire no better husband."

Needless to say that when they were married Mr. Everett Archdale returned to his former home.

Robert's lawyer out West soon after communicated with him, naming a handsome figure which he had been offered for all right and title to the mines, and the young man instructed him to sell.

So after all the Archdales were restored to their old home through the instrumentality of the WIDOW'S SON.

VOLTAIRE said of the English: "When I see an Englishman who is proud and sensual, I know he is of Norman descent—that his ancestors came over with William the Conqueror. The Englishman who is affable and friendly is of Saxon lineage. The brutal Englishman has Danish blood in his veins. Your nation is like your language—made up of many different elements."

THE number of the asteroids is now two hundred and fifty. No. 249 was discovered by the veteran Peters, at Clinton, N. Y., on August 16th, and No. 250 on September 2d, at Vienna, by Palisa.

AN electrical signal travels at the rate of 16,000 miles per second.

RAILROAD TRAVELERS.

BY R. J. BURDETTE.

Now there abideth on the railway car, and travel up and down the land herein, the citizen whose name is Legion—William H. H. Legion, of Legionville, Legion County, and this is the manner of man he is:

One of him talketh politics. From the time he getteth upon the train until he steppeth off he talketh the local politics of Deddangon County into the weary ears of the stranger from Farther India, who knoweth about American politics far less than the pig at the corn pen knoweth about the new star in Andromeda.

And another of him is the man who gets carried by. Never a train yet ran upon wheels that did not carry some man by. The brakeman, with the rich tenor voice, opens the front door and shrieks, in ear-splitting falsetto, "Wood *awn! Wood* lawn!" Then the brakeman, with the deep bass voice, opens the rear door and roars, "*Wood* lawn! *Wood lawn!*" The train boy goes down the aisle with his books and apples and squeals, "Woodlawnwoodawn. Finally enters the conductor, who says, in tones of impressive dignity and official authority, "*Wood* awn; *Wood* lawn." The train stops. The passenger raises a window and looks out at the village. Ten miles further on the brakeman with the tenor voice opens the door, a cinder flies down his throat and chokes his utterance, he gasps feebly and inarticulately, "Winshermeshum." The astonished passenger springs to his feet. "Winchester Junction!" he howls; "why in the name of goodness didn't you tell me when we came to Woodlawn? Now I can't get home till to-morrow morning! I'll report you for neglecting to call out stations, see if I don't!"

And there is the man who gets off the train every time it stops, rushes down the platform, gets in everybody's way, forces his way into the waiting-room while everybody else is trying to get out, peers into the ticket offices, always wants to know "Where the mischief the telegraph operator is?" Never reads a telegram; never knows what to say if the operator is at his post; always peeps into the baggage car to see if he can discover his own trunk which was put on ten hours and 250 miles ago; gets thumped with trunks and pinched by trucks, gets deeper in the way every time he tries to get out of it, never sees anybody he knows on the whole trip, and would be amazed if he did, and rides in his seat so little of the time that it doesn't pay him to claim it when he sees any one else in it, although that is the only time he wants it.

And there is the man who is familiar with all the train men; he calls the conductor "George" and the brakemen "Johnny," and addresses the waiters at the dining station by their first names. If, however, he speaks to a fellow passenger he calls him "Say, you." He stops the conductor when that official is the busiest to ask him about brakemen on freight trains of whom the conductor never heard; nor any other man, possibly. He calls the length of the car to the newsboy, to know when we pass "ninety-seven," and if "Bill Slunt is runnin' her to-day?" His withering contempt for passengers is something immeasurably painful to the unhappy people who are obliged to travel. This man, whom you have often met, has two or three origins. He usually travels on a trip pass, and used to sweep out the general offices when the regularly ordained janitor had to take the Superintendent's place. He isn't a railroad man, but he'd give both his legs if he could make people think he is.

There are two men in a seat near the stove exchanging recipes for rheumatism and other ills to which human flesh is heir. One of them had the "janders" all last spring. They "come onto" him just as he was getting over a spell of "neuralagy" and left him just in time for two weeks' "rassel weth lumbago in the spine of his back." That isn't what ails him now, though. It's this "miasmia in his system" and the things he has been and is yet taking for it are numerous enough and various enough to kill off a county almshouse. The other man had "a malignant tumor" on his hip all winter, and the only thing his doctor could do with it was to throw him into a "bronchial fever," the effects of which were still painfully apparent in chilblains and "excerated sore-throat." Every time he "swollers" he'd "druther die'n swoller agin." So these two sufferers while away weary hours telling each other infallible cures for all the things the other man has.

And then there are four other people on the train; they are on every train that ever turned a wheel—the two young people who have just been married, and the omnipresent other two young people, the two who want to be married.

Importance of a Trained Military Staff.

That we may be able to keep pace with the rapid and unceasing improvements of modern military science, and adapt them to our peculiar needs, it is absolutely necessary that we should have a permanent establishment where officers devote themselves entirely to the military profession, while the non-commissioned officers and men remain long enough in the service to acquire thorough discipline and instruction.

In measuring the value of such a permanent establishment it is to be borne in mind that not only can it perform certain duties, such as the control of the Indians, very much more efficiently and economically than any temporary force, but that, if maintained at a sufficiently high numerical standard, it stands ready to bear the first brunt of hostilities until new troops can be organized and constructed, that it affords the means of infusing discipline and instruction among these new troops, and that it furnishes the robust frames of the various staff corps, whose business it is to direct the movements and supply the needs of both old and new troops. It is impossible to exagerate the importance of these staff corps of the regular army, and it is one of the unavoidable necessities of our position to maintain them on a larger scale than is demanded by the current needs of the army on a peace footing.

Our ability to increase the strength of the army with rapidity, and to improvise new armies, depends chiefly—it may perhaps justly be said entirely—upon our maintaining in time of peace a large and thoroughly trained staff corps. Far from having too many, our organization is still deficient in the lack of something corresponding to the magnificent "General Staff Corps" of the German army—a corps composed of the ablest and most highly trained officers of the most perfectly organized army the world has ever seen, and forming the most admirable and efficient military instrument of which history bears record.

It must not for a moment be forgotten that the mere drill in the tactics and the use of arms forms a very small—although a very essential—part of the instruction required to prepare troops for war.

The proper feeding and clothing of the men, the care of their health, the collection of the various supplies required, together with the formation and management of the requisite depots and trains to insure their being on hand at the right time and place, the determination of the most efficient arms and ammunition, the establishment of hospitals and field-hospital trains, the provision of the means for crossing rivers, the use of heavy and light artillery, the conduct of sieges, the attack and defense of posts, the collection of information as to the theater of war and the supplies it affords, of the movements and intentions of the enemy, guard and outpost duty, reconnaissances, marches, handling troops on the field of battle—in other words, the means required to put troops to the best possible use, or, in fact, to any use whatever—all this requires for its proper execution a combination of theory and practice, of education and experience, that can be acquired only through a regular establishment. Moreover, it must be remembered that never before has technical science played so great a part in war, and never before was thorough scientific knowledge of the art of war, in all its branches, so necessary to insure success.—*George B. McClellan, in Harper's Magazine.*

Five Millions in a Bag.

John I. Blair, of Blairsville, N. J., is one of the most remarkable of men. Though 80 years of age, his bearing is perfectly erect, and he is more active than many young fellows of 50 years. The Jersey town in which he lives was founded by him and named in his honor, but he is known in the West as one of the most extensive railroad builders of the century.

He is a man of very large wealth and of very original methods. Many years ago, it is told of him, he was a partner of John B. Alley, another millionaire. They disagreed and separated. Some time after Alley sued him for something like two and a half millions. When the trial day came Mr. Blair was not ready, for some reason, and he wanted a postponement. There was a battalion of lawyers in the case, and a great deal of quibbling ensued. The court finally decided to grant the motion, but stipulated that a bond of double the amount of the alleged claim should be filed.

"The bond required will be $5,000,000, I understand," said Mr. Blair, when that point had been reached.

The opposing counsel were quick to assure him that he had not overstated the amount.

"I expected there would be something of the kind necessary," said Mr. Blair, quietly, "and so I brought this along."

"This" proved to be a black bag, which he had laid down on the floor near his chair when he came into court. He opened it, and, stepping up to the bench, took from it and spread before the Judge $5,000,000 in Government bonds.

"These will answer, I suppose?" he inquired.

After the Judge recovered from his amazement he said he believed they would. "But," he continued, "I will make you custodian of them, with the distinct understanding that none of them shall be used while it is a part of the bond."

"Your Honor need have no fear on that score," Mr. Blair responded, reassuringly. "I only brought in a few this morning for this purpose. These are same that I will have no use for while this matter is pending."

It was some time after the millionaire had left the court-room before the witnesses of the scene recovered from the stupor produced by the display of such princely wealth in such a matter-of-fact fashion.

A Fair Division.

"I want some pie," said a young Angus at dinner at his grandfather's. "Have patience," said his grandmother. "Which would you rather have," asked his grandfather, "patience or pie?" "Pie," replied Angus, emphatically. "But then," said his grandfather, "there might not be any left for me." "Well," said the small boy, "you could have patience."—*Philadelphia Herald.*

IT is the business of anybody who can to set right what anybody has set wrong.—*Paul Faber.*

HUMOR.

WOMEN on the shady side of life never should complain of the heat.

THERE is no excuse for a shiftless woman when muslin is so cheap.

IN the newspaper business it is the editor who always gets the lyin's share.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"JUST drop me a line if you want to save a sole from a watery grave," remarked a fish to an unsuccessful fisherman.—*Maverick.*

"CAST your bread upon the waters and it shall return after many days," but we are afraid we shouldn't want it then.—*St. Paul Herald.*

IN his sermon, last Sunday, Prof. Swing asked if all the poets were dead. We refer the reverend Professor to our waste basket.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A MASSACHUSETTS boy was born without arms or legs, but he won't miss them as long as he can wipe his nose on his coat collar.—*Newman Independent.*

WHALEBONE is growing in demand, says an exchange. If demand will raise whalebone, it is a paying crop, as there is so much waist about.—*California Maverick.*

"I CONSIDER him a bold, arrogant man." "Yes, I know he is now, but he won't be very long." "And why not, I should like to know?" "He is to be married next week."—*Chicago Ledger.*

"THERE is one last request I would make," said the dying grammarian; "ask the newspapers if they give an account of my funeral, to avoid speaking of it as my 'funeral obsequies.'"—*Boston Courier.*

MEN who spend a great deal of time and words in complaints of reducing a new pair of boots to wearable shape, would be consoled if they knew of the sleepless nights the opposite sex pass in breaking in a new corset.—*Buffalo World.*

THE latest list of American beetles describes 9,490 species on this continent alone. When one of these beetles alights on the neck of a young lady she doesn't ask what species it belongs to, and derive consolation from the fact that it is only one in 9,490. She simply howls. She howls as howlfully as if the entire 9,490 species were on her neck.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE GREAT MOLLIFIER.

Fie, Mollie, fie!
Come, now, I'll buy
A sealskin sack and muff beside.
Then Mollie dries
Her dewy eyes,
And she is sweetly mollified.

THE INOCULATION TREATMENT.

Oh, the doctors now a look of wisdom wear,
As with earnestness together they declare
That the only sure salvation
Is in quick inoculation,
When a deadly scourge develops anywhere.
They'll inoculate for cholera, and when
There's diphtheria about they'll cut again;
And, in saving you from harm,
They will carve your upper arm
Till you think you have escaped a lion's den.
Against hydrophobia and fever, too,
They will wisely undertake to poison you,
And, it seems to very clear,
In the future we shall hear
Of this treatment for pneumonia, pots.
They will give it for sweet love's consuming fire,
For red-countenanced and eyeball-glaring ire,
And the evil of divorce
They will cure by this, of course,
And prevent the fabrications of the liar.
—*Columbus Dispatch.*

LITTLE Lou Brakeley has some very cute things to say now and then. A day or two since she was following her grandma about the house, picking up such information as childish curiosity leads to, and suddenly putting her hand on what to her seemed a novel utensil, she asked what it was. Her grandma told her it was a corn-popper, and that temporarily ended the catechism. Some time afterward the two were seated quietly in the sewing-room, when Lou broke the silence with: "Nana!" (her version of grandma,) "is your papa dead?" "Yes," answered grandma. A long pause, and then came from the little lips: "Then the only papa you got is just a corn-popper!"—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A Kind Act.

One day Sir William Napier, while walking in the country near Freshford, met a little girl sobbing over a broken bowl. She told him that when she got home she would be whipped; but suddenly she looked up at him and said: "But ye can mendit, can't 'ee?" He told her that he was afraid he could not, but that he would give her sixpence to buy a new bowl. Finding, however, that he had no money in his pocket, he promised to meet her on the spot, and at the same time, next day. The child was off quite happy. On returning home, Napier found an invitaion to dine at Bath the next evening, to meet a person he particularly wished to see. He at once thought of this little friend. Would it be possible to go and meet her, and then to return in time for dinner? Finding that it would be impossible, he wrote to decline the invitation, remarking to his daughters, "I cannot disappoint her, she trusted me so implicitly."

WOOD WORMS can be destroyed in books and woodwork by benzine. Books are locked up in a cupboard with a saucer of benzine. The insects as well as their larvæ and eggs soon die off. Furniture and carvings are similarly placed in a room with a dish of benzine and kept closed up for several weeks, the time required for the complete destruction of the insects varying according to the thickness of the wood. New woodwork can be protected against their entry by a coating of glue, as, living on vegetable substances, they do not touch animal products.

THE proceedings for the beatification of Joan of Arc were commenced the other day before the Congregation of Rites at Rome. Shakspeare'sditchis in a fair way of realization:

No longer on Saint Denis will we cry,
But Joan la Pucelle shall be France's saint.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

A Physician Presents Some Startling Facts.

Can It Be that the Danger Indicated Is Universal?

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers entire:

To the Editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

SIR: On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head; but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger; for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that *I had no pain* in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand!

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly! My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was *a good sign* for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed, and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy, or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal consequences. J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

AN article in *Hall's Journal of Health*, after naming the earliest and prominent symptoms of consumption, says: "How much it is to be wished that the symptoms of this hateful disease were more generally studied and understood, that it might be detected in its first insidious approaches and application be made at once for its arrest and total eradication; for certain it is that in very many instances it could be accomplished."—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

THE New York *World* says a child in that city was poisoned by a cough syrup containing morphia or opium. There is no such danger in Red Star Cough Cure. It is purely vegetable, prompt, safe, and sure. 25 cents.

Big Diamonds and Poor Luck.

A leading London jeweler, in talking with a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter, remarked: "A big diamond always brings bad luck. I would not hold one, except in the way of trade, on any terms. If a man comes to me with a diamond worth £100,000—as a matter of fact there are few diamonds of that value—I should proceed in this manner: I should look at the stone, weigh it, test it, and having satisfied myself of its value, I should hand it to the vender and ask him to seal it up. Why? So that he might not show it to any one else. I should then ask him to call in forty-eight hours for a reply, and call some friends together, and I should say: Here is a diamond in the market worth £100,000; what will you take? and we should form a syndicate, buy the stone, and, holding it for a time, ultimately cut it and sell it in small portions."

COL. D. J. WILLIAMS, Quartermaster U. S. A., and ex-U. S. Consul at Callao, Peru, spent $20,000 in eight years in trying to cure himself of rheumatism, but got no relief until he used St. Jacobs Oil, which cured him.

Electricity in Engraving.

In a new engraving maching Lieut. B. Carter, of London, has made an interesting application of electricity. The machine is chiefly intended for decorative work upon metals, and rapidly produces high-finished results. The words or designs to be engraved are first furnished by a setting of ornamental types or stereotype plate. A fine platinum point traverses this, its motion being responded to by a table carrying the metal to be engraved under the point of the graver. As the platinum point is raised or let down by the design an electric current, acting upon an electro-magnet, produces a corresponding movement of the graver, which is thus made to accurately cut in the metal an enlarged or reduced copy of the types.

A Wise Reform.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men, have adopted, not wholly, of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or half cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

AMONG the miscellaneous articles purchased for the use of the United States Senators, and by them charged to the republic, are baronial envelopes, the English quarterly magazines, the American magazines, including several publi-hed specially for children, common-sense inks, shears, magic pencils, whistles, silver and porcelain toothpicks, anti-nervous pen-holders, pearl glove-hooks, card-plates and cards, cork-screws, sugar spoons, Apollinaris water, granulated sugar, ginger ale, lemons, lemon-squeezers, dippers, tumblers, "one punch bowl for lemonade," salts of tartar, spirits of ammonia, castor oil, cologne, soft soap, and repairs to a tricycle.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

Petroleum V. Nasby.

D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby, editor Toledo *Blade*, writes: "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a 'run-round.' The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give me a fair night's rest, which I had not had before for a week. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article."

A Tall Man.

Why are the tallest people the laziest? They are always longer in bed than others, and if they neglect their coughs or colds they will be there still longer. Use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain or dread, and with perfect safety. Try the remedy. It cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and Colds in the Head. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief from the first application. Price 50 cents. At druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

PERU Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

I had not taken three doses of Athlophoros for inflammatory rheumatism before I was better, and I have been improving ever since. I am satisfied it is the best remedy for rheumatism there is to be had. C. Lockwood, Millbrook, Ill.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

RELIEF is immediate and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

A Small Leak

will sink a large ship; and what at first appears to be a trifling cough is apt to culminate in consumption if not properly attended to in time. For consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and for all blood and skin diseases, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. By druggists.

TO AN alligator—"Thy sweet smile haunts me still."—*St. Paul Herald.*

ONE word: one step may make or mar one's whole future. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the proper move when you have dyspepsia, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague, malaria, low spirits, headache, or any stomach or liver troubles. 50 cents.

SUITABLE motto for plumbers and undertakers: "Down with the dust."

LEADING physicians testify to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a specific for colds.

SOME one declares the chambermaid to be the woman of dustiny.

A NATURAL color, that defies detection, is produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

A SNOW PLOW is like a bad habit—a good thing to cut a drift.

DO AS you please when you please to do right; and you will always do the proper thing in taking Bigelow's Positive Cure for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Pleasant to take, and cure speedy. 50 cents and $1.

IT takes a good many strikes to make a baseball match go off well.

Money Well Spent—Try It.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—I'll cure any cough you ever heard of, and with one of the simplest remedies you ever saw, and that remedy is Allen's Lung Balsam. It contains no opium, and is perfectly harmless. Mothers can give it to their children for croup with perfect safety. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 a bottle; at druggists'.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

I will send two bottles of WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Diseases*—if you will recommend it to your friends, and get your dealer to order a dozen bottles from his wholesale druggist. Send name of your druggist. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

One of my children, a girl about nine years old, had a very bad discharge from her head and nose of a thick yellowish matter, and was growing worse. We had two different physicians prescribe for her, without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise in three days there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was apparently cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners, and wear them again.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE RED STAR MARK.

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Cats. Free.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

Skunk, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon

Skins, etc., bought for cash at highest prices. Send for circular. E. G. ROUGHTON, 41 Bond St., New York.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters, a purgative and tonic, purifies the blood, strengthens the liver and kidneys, and will restore health, however lost.

Vinegar Bitters is the best remedy discovered for promoting digestion, curing headache and increasing the vital powers.

Vinegar Bitters assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Vinegar Bitters is the great disease preventer, and stands at the head of all family remedies. No house should ever be without it.

Vinegar Bitters cures Malarial, Bilious and other fevers, diseases of the Heart, Liver and Kidneys, and a hundred other painful disorders.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be in the hands of every child and youth in the country.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., N. Y.

All People Appreciate Honest Goods.

MIDDLESEX

INDIGO-BLUE FLANNEL SUITS

ARE ALL PURE WOOL.

Always look well and give long service. Coats of the genuine middlesex blue flannel sack, sacque, "Only garments not a form Middlesex Flannels wear like iron." Order WENDELL, FAY & CO., Agents, MIDDLESEX CO." Boston, New York, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING CLOTHIERS.

The Old Doctor

NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

MOSES must have been one of the first football players, as he was found among the "rushes."

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated pamphlet suggesting sure cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A DUDE in one of the new cape coats has the general appearance of a perambulating penwiper.

CHILDREN'S AILMENTS, such as "constipation," disordered bowels, worms, and many other diseases so prevalent, can be successfully treated by the occasional use of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. It is as safe and certain in its action upon children as upon adults. It acts on the liver and cleanses the blood.

BECAUSE the baby is a little yeller, it's no sign he is a Chinaman.—*Palmer Journal.*

The bottle of Ely's Cream Balm that I obtained of you last summer has entirely cured my little boy of a severe attack of catarrh. —Mrs. Sallie Davis, Green Postoffice, Ala.

FOR MALARIA TAKE HOPS & BILIOUSNESS FOR

MALT BITTERS.

IT IS THE

BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.

It never fails to do its work in cases of **Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache,** loss of **Appetite** and **Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia,** and all **Female Complaints.** Hops & Malt Bitters is a **Vegetable** Compound. It is a **Medicine** not a **Barroom Drink.** It differs as **widely** as does day and night from the **thousand-and-one Mixtures of vile whisky** flavored with **aromatics.** Hops & Malt Bitters is **recommended by Physicians, Ministers** and **Nurses** as being the **Best** Family Medicine ever compounded. Any **woman** or **child** can take it.

"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success."

C. E. DEPUY, Ph. G., Detroit, Mich.

The only **Genuine** are manufactured by the HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

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MR. JAMES BAGLEY, section foreman C. & M. R. R., Winkle, Ohio, had not slept

A whole Night

for over a year, his suffering from Neuralgia was so great. Three doses of ATHLOPHOROS cure him. Neuralgia can always be quickly cured by use of Athlophoros. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South. Combined with a tea made from the Mullein of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's

Celebrated Eye Water

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article proves its efficiency. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N. Y

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. No Seeds produce finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable tested Northern Grown Seeds. Splendid Farm Seeds; increase yields by 1. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered you FREE. BY MAIL. Catalog free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

MRS. DAVID RICKARD, Waterloo, Iowa, says: "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."

MR. W. H. HITCHCOCK, Greene, Iowa, says: "I suffered with Dyspepsia for four years. Less than three bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters cured me. I take great pleasure in recommending it."

MR. WILL LAWRENCE, 456 S. Jackson St., Jackson, Mich., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and consider it an unequaled remedy."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75. per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE. Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co., Boston, Mass.

FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting, and their treatment. DR. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y. Est'blish'd 1870. Send 10c for book.

JAMES A. PERRY,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

FRENCH DRAFT HORSES!

I offer for sale the very best specimens of French Draft Horses that can be found in France. All parties wishing good, reliable stock are invited to call and see my stock, which now number about 100 head. Terms and prices to suit purchasers. All stock sold under a guarantee of being breeders. I have also some very fine *Hackney Half Colts*, all from imported stock. JAMES A. PERRY, Riverview Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill., 52 miles south of Chicago, on C. & A. R. R.

These Discs represent the opposite sides of

DS

B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS'

Capsicum Cough Drops

for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alloviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.

(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)

They are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.

Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,

Specialists for Thirteen Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may say they can do without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs been tapped and drained of water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds.,

55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *Free Trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impotency, Vitality*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope*, mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 6—86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Ironton.

Rev. VanAuken preached at the M. E. church Sunday, to a large audience.

The people of Ironton are a church-going people. One week ago Revs. Iddings and VanAuken preached at the same hour, both had good congregations.

The following is the program in Ironton for the present week. Monday eve. Organizing a society to be called the "Knights of Labor." We have not learned the particulars. Suppose there was a large and enthusiastic meeting. When told the initiation fee was one dollar we turned sadly away. Tuesday eve. Mustering of the G. A. R. boys by Major Green, of Charlevoix. We understand that they are now a full rigged post, sailing under the name "The Iron Post of Ironton." This being another occasion where our attendance was respectfully declined, we cannot write particulars, but will endeavor to learn some facts for our next letter. Wednesday eve. Prayer meeting at the Ironton hotel. Thursday afternoon. Ladies' temperance prayer meeting, and Thursday eve. prayer and conference meeting at the M. E. church.

On Friday evening there will be a basket social at the home of Mr. F. C. Bird, proceeds to go toward paying the church debt.

Saturday evening a temperance lecture by Mrs. Benjaman, of the W. C. T. U., is announced.

We are glad to note that our invalid friend S. M. McQueer, Esq. is on his feet again, and able to attend to the duties and responsibilities of the engine room.

Our friend A. M. Burdick has forty-eight fine hens in his new hennery, and is very desirous of making it an even fifty. Padlocks are worth 15 cents and chickens 25 cents. A word to the wise is suficent.

There will be an entertainment at the Ironton hotel, on Washington's birthday, Monday evening, the proceeds to go into the treasury of the young ladies' society. They will welcome any friends who may like to take advantage of the excellent sleighing and moonlight evenings.

Burgess.

No school in district No. 4, from Wednesday of last week, until Monday of this week. The teacher, Miss Hannah Bell, had business in Charlevoix that required her presence there.

The lumbermen, who were broken off by the soft weather last week have again commenced operations.

A good time for hard colds, and quite a number of the inhabitants of our town are improving it.

Mrs. Hamlin has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Whitford, the past week.

A basket social at A. W. Chew's residence next Thursday evening, the proceeds to go for the benefit of Ren Wood who preaches at our school house.

We understand that I. Rarn, of Carpenter, is selling out, and intends to go onto his farm, just out from Petoskey, in the spring.

The cold weather of week before last, has frozen a good many potatoes that were out in pits.

Marion.

Mrs. Reed is on the sick list.

Many of the farmers here are now hauling logs to Mr. Nicholls' mill.

We have quite good sleighing in this locality now.

Wood is beginning to move more freely than at any time before this winter.

Monday, the 15th inst., occurred the marriage of Miss Serepta Cooper to John McIntosh, of the firm of McIntosh & Lynde. May they have a long and prosperous journey down life's pathway.

The G. R. & I. are clearing eight acres of land at Oden and will make a beautiful park. They will also erect bath houses and run a 'dummy' four times a day between that point and Petoskey. — Kalamazoo Telegraph.

"Baby Mine," a Langshan pullet owned by Dr. W. J. Miller, of Battle Creek won a $50 prize at Cairo, Ill.

The tug Pendleton went down at Cheboygan, by being caught in the ice.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. L. E. Allen, on Friday, at 3 p. m. All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. S. C. Benjamin will deliver a temperance lecture at the Congregational church, next Sunday evening. All are respectfully invited to be present.

Rev. Mr. Parmenter's Address.

Our temperance matter being already in the hands of the printer, this synopsis of Mr. Parmenter's address was unavoidably postponed until this issue of the JOURNAL. In giving this synopsis we cannot expect to convey the full effect of the address upon the audience. If we can preserve the statistics and set the reflective imagination of our people upon them again, our purpose will be accomplished.

The text was Acts xxiv-25. A reason for the greater importance attached to the subject of temperance by christian people, and especially ministers is found in the increased activity of christians and the greater intensity of christian thought, Aroused and quickened by the missionary spirit of the age, christianity imitating the example of the Master, preaches, and practices a gospel of interference. Another reason is found in the fact that the evils of intemperance have increased out of all proportions, to the increase of population. From 1860 to 1870 the per cent of increase in population was 29, and that of intemperance was 31. From 1870 to 1880 the corresponding figures are respectively 33 and 70.

Fifty, or even thirty years ago the monster vice sneaked into its dens of desecration and seemed tolerably content to live a life of infamy and shame. Now the hydra-headed monster, without a pretense to modesty, claims the protection of law.. It rejoices in its privilege of paying its blood money to the government, and then demands its victims by thousands and tens of thousands, with a pride of power that contemns God, despises law, and defies control; as an organized body it bribes juries, corrupts judges and legislators, and intimidates and murders officers engaged in enforcing the law. It packs caucuses and conventions, and holding the balance of power, compels concession from political parties, corrupting government both local and national. These crimes of organized evil come in only as additions to the private characters of individual inebriates, as insane persons, thieves, debauchees, and mid-night assassins. Lulling to sleep both congress and the courts by waving its golden wand forged in the fires of hell; with equal pride it snatches its victims from the hovels of poverty and the halls of wealth, from untutored youth and disappointed age. How can we call it other than the maamoth evil of our day.

The fact that there are 104 saloons on the street leading from the white house to the capital, serves as an illustration of the frequent and mighty temptation before the intemperately inclined. And the question of how to save all, and especially the young, from misery and disgrace, and eternal death, that lurks behind the tinseled surface of those inviting institutions, appeals to all in whom there yet remains a spark of human feeling. The appeal is made to our manhood, to our christianity, and to our ambition, to be of use in the world. There must be work that will draw the sweat of self sacrifice. The weapons used must be more efficient than moral suasion. Every instrument of warfare God has put into our possession, we must wield wisely and well. We must guard our influence, keeping off from the gambler's premises, (to use an illustration from Spurgeon) although we should not gamble if we were there, remembering that our presence there may make a gambler out of some one else. And remembering the preamble of the constitution of the United States, the appeal to us as patriots comes with exceding force. Let us inquire, in the spirit of the constitution, what influence or power more constantly and efficiently opposes the "general welfare" of "the people of the United States" than the rum traffic? The conclusion is imminent that all license laws are unconstitutional, and if they were not unconstitutional, they would still remain contrary to God's law, which says, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puteth the bottle to him and maketh him drunken also." If drunkenness be not a sin, why tax it? If it is a sin, it is a crime, and to license it makes the goverment a partner in the crime. License laws are contrary to the statement of Gladstone, that "It is the duty of the government to make it easy for the citizen to do right."

Finally, consider the subject in the light of the Yankee question "Does it pay?" Opening the ledger we find credited to the rum traffic $100,000,000 license fees. On the debit side are, 1st, $900,000,000 paid for rum; 2d, 30 per cent of increase of taxes; 3d, prosecution and punishment of crime, $2,000,000,000. While we look at these figures with the question before us, "does it pay," let the words of our favorite poet inspire us to activity:

"Sail on, O Union, strong and great;
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee.
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee."

WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED

Why will you refuse to be relieved of that cough which is liable to become seated on your lungs and to cause you many a suffering day and sleepless night? Your children are liable to be taken with croup and die before a doctor can be summoned. Be wise and obtain a remedy that will not fail to give relief from coughs, colds, whooping cough, cronp, and all other lung difficulties. HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will do this and costs but a trifle. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 464, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seventy cents ($1,372.70) principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of Sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 19th day of May**, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west. In the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Schoffen's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 28th day of May, in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein John A. Bacot is complainant, and Abraham She-quaw-yaw and Mary She-quaw-yaw, are defendants,

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall, in the township of South Arm, in said county and state, which hall is the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday the 7th day of April A. D. 1886**, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due, to the said complainant, for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described land to-wit: The south east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34), north range seven (7) West, containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, being in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1267

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "I" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, **on Friday, the 2d day of April next**, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

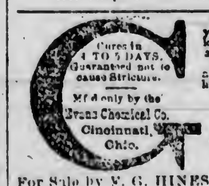
SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in favor of John A. Bacot, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Susan Walker, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I did on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1885, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest, of the said Susan Walker, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, all that certain piece and parcel of land described as follows, to wit: The n w ¼ of the s e ¼ of sec. 25, town 34, north range 7 west, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house, in the village of East Jordan, in said Charlevoix county, that being the place of holding the circuit court of the said county of Charlevoix, on the 25th day of February next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 15th day of January, A. D. 1886.

HARRISON BERDAN, Sheriff.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.



We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk,
Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by V. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

Old newspapers, five cents a dozen.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 161, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1883, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the **27th day of April, 1886**, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MOSHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

Notice of Stray Beasts.

To the township clerk of the township of Hayes, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th day of October, A. D. 1885, one dark bay mare, white spot in forehead, (the mare is about eight years old,) with one hind foot, light sorrel color, white spot in forehead, colt about six months old, strayed upon my inclosed land in said township of Hayes and now remains thereupon, and that I reside in the said township of Hayes.

Dated November 4th, A. D. 1885

J. J. BENNETT.

The above notice was filed in township clerk's office November 4th, A. D. 1885, and copy sent to county clerk November 5th, A. D. 1885.

A. W. CHEW, Township Clerk,
Hayes Township, Charlevoix Co., Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 20	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 20	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 59
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 56	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00nn
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 25pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	5 05	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 55pm	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 06	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 45	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	3 50	8 58	8 23
Howard City	.....	5 32	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10nn	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DeLAND & CO'S

SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

$100 REWARD
FOR
Every Ounce of Adulteration
IN THE
U. G. Soap
The Great 5c Cake,
Made only by
GOWANS & STOVER,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Sutton's Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. N. MOOR, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. A. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HANSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

W. P. CROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts Drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and Sold. Prices in and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely refitted and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association
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President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Execution Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Gromler, E. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

MRS. JOSIE DART,
Is prepared to do
Dressmaking
In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. J. E. Carter, five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antrim St.
MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

FIRE! FIRE!!
Avoid all danger by keeping your chimneys clean.
HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.
Will do the work promptly, carefully, and successfully, without dirt or litter on the floors. Get it done before the spring winds. Orders by postal card receive prompt attention.
HORTON & MAYNE, Charlevoix, Mich.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound
Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

DAILY STAGE
BETWEEN
Boyne City and Charlevoix.

Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.
W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 13

New Grocery!
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.
A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

1/3 OFF SALE
—AT—
Miss Spaulding's Millinery Room.
Commencing Monday, Feb. 15, and continuing two weeks. I will sell my entire stock of goods (except yarns and crowels) at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Any lady purchasing goods to the amount of $5 will receive a present of her choice of any untrimmed felt hats in the store. Come early and secure a bargain.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

At the Old Stand.
A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED

A New Assortment of
OPTICAL GOODS
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY.
Silverware, Etc.
C. R. BELLINGER.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.
One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 18tf

A Trip to the Tropics.

II.

The history of Jamaica is a chapter of tragedies. It is no part of my plan to write a history of the island; yet a brief outline cannot be uninteresting.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus May 3d, 1494, and named by him Santa Gloria, in consequence of the beauty of the country; but the aboriginal name Xaymaca, (signifying an abundance of rivers and great fertility), harmonized into Jamaica, has been accepted.

Jamaica remained in Spanish possession 161 years, during which time the aborigines, an unwarlike tribe of Indians, were exterminated. The history of the country during these years is full of the horrible cruelties practiced on this people. In 1655 the island was surrendered to an English expedition. The Spanish were driven from the country, but the destruction and devastation of war caused a famine which compelled the soldiers to eat vermin, and green unwholesome fruits. Such diet brought on a disease similar to a plague which nearly depopulated the island. Oliver Cromwell, who was "Protector" in England at the time, resorted to novel means to repopulate the country. After offering inducements to Bermudas, Barbadors and other places, a thousand young girls and an equal number of young men, were "listed" in Ireland, and sent to the colony. In the year 1657 a former Spanish governor returned with a strong force, landed and built a fort on the north side of the island. After holding out a short time, the fort was completely routed by the English army, and Don Sasi, (the governor), escaped to Cuba in a canoe. When Jamaica passed under English rule the Spanish slaves retired to the mountains, and for more than one hundred years carried on a system of petty warfare with the planters. The isolation of the planters rendered them an easy prey, for the "Maroons," as they were called, would surround a lonely plantation in the night, free the slaves, burn the buildings, and in many cases murder the inmates, and then return to their mountain fastnesses. Every measure taken to drive them from their retreat met with failure. The Mosquito Indians from the Spanish main, were employed, also Cuban hunters and blood hounds. At last a treaty of peace was agreed upon between the English government and the three Maroon captains, Cudjoe, "Accompong" and Quaco. The English government conceded to them the lands they occupied; and they were subject to the laws of the land, but reserved the right of electing their own magistrates. Maroontown had been a city of refuge for escaped slaves. Not only was this discontinued, but in several insurrections, the Maroons supported the masters and fought their own race.

To the present time the Maroons live in the seclusion of the mountains, hold themselves as vastly superior to the commoners, and will do no labor that was commonly assigned to slaves, as laboring in canefields, etc.

While the English dealt treacherously with them many times, they have always been true to their peace treaty. Even in the insurrection of 1865, when the negroes were incited by seditious speeches to attempt the massacre of the white population of Jamaica, the Maroons of Scot's Hall, and Mooretown, headed by their chief, Colonel Fyfe, did good service in crushing the rebellion. During the seventeenth century the Carribean sea swarmed with pirates and privateers. About the year 1675, Sir Thomas Modyford, governor of the island, entered into league with these outlaws and commissioned them on his own responsibility, in the name of the King of England, to commit depredations on the provinces of the Dutch, Spanish, and other nationalities. On intelligence of this reaching England the governor was called home as a prisoner for assuming too much authority. At this time Port Royal was the home of all the pirates that infested these seas, and to quote the history of Jamaica, was "The finest town in the West Indies, and the richest spot in the universe, also the wickedest city on earth."

In 1692 occurred "the great earth quake" which changed the whole outline of the island. The mountains were riven assunder, valleys became mountains and river channels were formed where the mountains had been. Port Royal was sunk many fathoms under the sea, and the thousands of putrefying bodies that rose to the suface bred a pestilence that slew thousands of the survivors. In sailing on Kingston Bay at the present time the ruins of the city can be seen. None of the ill gotton wealth has ever been brought up from the sea and the divers who have attempted it have in most cases lost their lives. The destruction of the city is looked upon as the judgment of God, and as his will that the blood bought gold should lie buried in the sea. In 1694 the French invaded the island under Admiral DuCasse. They penetrated the interior, committing horrible atrocities, murdering men and women. They were finally driven back to their ships by the colonial militia, with a loss of seven hundred men, but in escaping they carried with them 1,300 slaves. During the early part of the eighteenth century the Picaroons from Cuba made frequent invasions, landing on the unprotected coasts in the night time, murdering the planters, plundering the plantations and kidnapping the slaves. In 1740 Jamaica was the victim of another dreadful earthquake. The greatest destruction occured at Savanna la Mar, the whole town being totally obliterated, leaving none to tell the tale. In 1760 one of the most formidable of the many rebellions among the slaves occurred. The insurgents fought with desperate fury and were at first successful, but were finally overpowered by the militia after many hundreds on both sides were killed. The ringleaders were burnt, and some were hung in chains. Seventeen years later another outbreak among the slaves disturbed the tranquility of the the island. At this time there were 250,000 slaves in Jamaica. Again the ringleaders were executed. In 1785 came the last of five successive hurricanes, which so completely destroyed the island vegetation that many thousand, perished by famine. And thus it has been with this beautiful but unfortunate island throughout its entire history in instances far too numerous to admit of the slightest mention here. Earthquake and famine, hurricane and flood, plague and pestilence, and enemies from within and without. In 1865 the negroes attempted the massacre of the entire white population, believing that Jamaica was to be taken possession of by the United States and they reduced to slavery.

Since that time Jamaica has enjoyed peace and prosperity. When slavery was abolished 50 years ago 300,000 slaves were set free. To-day she has a population of 600,000 souls, of which, perhaps 50,000 are white, 50,000 East Indians (coolies), and the remainder black and brown.

Cutcheon says that Grant's namby pamby imbecile acknowledgement of Fitz John Porter's innocence was based on the idea that there was no battle on the 29th of August, 1862; whereas, in Cutcheon's opinion, there was a battle and Cutcheon is willing to swear to it. It is of course high time for somebody to come forward and show that Grant didn't know a battle from a dog-fight, and Cutcheon is the man to do it; at any rate he is the man who has done it. A year ago Grant was alive and Cutcheon didn't set himself up so high for a military authority as he does now. He then contented himself with being a moral philosopher, and attributed Grant's change of views in regard to Porter to his desire to get on the list. However, either as a military critic of Grant, or as a stern moralist accusing Grant of selling himself for an annual pension, Cutcheon is an equally edifying spectacle.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE Senate closed its long and wrangling debate over the admission of South Dakota into the Union as a State on the 5th inst., by passing the bill of the Committee on Territories. A vote was first taken on the Butler substitute, which was an act to enable the people of Dakota to frame a State constitution, etc., and it was rejected by a vote of—yeas 22, nays 33. A vote was then taken on the bill itself, which resulted in—yeas 32, nays 22. The negative vote was wholly Democratic. The affirmative vote was made up of thirty-one Republicans and one Democrat—Mr. Voorhees. The bill as it was passed divides the Territory of Dakota on the line of the 46th parallel of latitude; provides for the admission of the southern portion as a State under the title of Dakota, and the organization of the northern portion into a separate Territory under the name of Lincoln. The Frye bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the alcoholic-liquor traffic was reported favorably to the Senate. It provides for the appointment by the President of five persons to investigate the alcoholic-liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social evil, the public health, and general welfare of the people; to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States, and to report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress. It appropriates $10,000 for the expenses of the investigation. The Senate passed Mr. Sewell's bill providing for an annual appropriation of $600,000 to buy arms and ordnance stores, quartermasters' stores, and camp equipage for the militia of the several States and Territories. No State is to receive a share of the appropriation unless its militia force numbers at least one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which it is entitled in Congress. The Senate also passed a bill providing for the sale of the old site of Fort Brady, in Michigan, and for the purchase of a new site and the erection of suitable building thereon. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill to pay to Joseph W. Parish, of Peoria, $58,341.85 for ice contracted for army hospitals in 1863. Mr. Randall reported to the House the pension bill from the Appropriation Committee, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The bill as reported appropriates $75,754,200, an increase of about $15,000,000 over last year. It is made up as follows: For army and navy pensions, $75,000,000; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, $500,000; for salaries of eighteen pension agents, $72,000; for miscellaneous expenses, including clerk hire, rents, etc., $182,200.

A NICE silver debate was running along peacefully in the Senate on the 8th inst., with Senator John Sherman on the floor pointing out the mistakes that had been made in the Treasury Department in failing to follow his example, when some accidental remark was made about the inquiries the Senate was making of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to silver, and the Senator from Ohio at once branched off into a discussion of the great question of the hour—the relations of the Executive and the Senate. Mr. Edmunds was absent, and Mr. Sherman had a chance to come to the front as the Republican spokesman. For half an hour the debate between Mr. Sherman on one side and Messrs. Sanlsbury and Pugh on the other was decidedly interesting. Mr. Sherman's position was that the Senate had no right to question the President as to his reasons, but it had a right to any information that exists in the departments. The doctrine, he declared, had always been recognized till the present administration came in. In the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan committees of Congress had a cabinet minister before them, and overhauled papers in the departments, and it was never even suggested that the two houses of Congress were not entitled to see everything on file in the departments. When he was Secretary of the Treasury he was summoned before committes of both houses, and questioned about executive acts both in regard to appointments and removals and in regard to financial policy, and he answered all questions but one, and that was as to what he was going to do. The Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Ingalls, which directs the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of making such an amendment to the Revised Statutes as may be necessary to require the issue of United States notes of the denominations of $1 and $2. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Blanchard introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all moneys seized or collected in the Department of the Gulf by Generals Butler and Banks. Mr. Springer introduced a bill to enable the people of Dakota east of the Missouri River to form a Constitution and State Government, and there is strong reason to believe that it will be the measure which the House will oppose against the Harrison bill which passed the Senate. The bill provides for admitting the east half of Dakota, which contains about 420,000 inhabitants, with two members of Congress and two United States Courts. This will leave only about 30,000 inhabitants west of the river to be organized into the Territory of Lincoln. Bismarck is left out of the new State, and will become the capital of the new Territory. The bill provides that Congress may hereafter, when the Indian reservation titles are extinguished, annex the Territory of Lincoln, and Dakota is required to consent to this in her constitution. Mr. Weaver addressed the House upon the coinage question. In the course of his remarks Mr. Weaver attacked the national banking system. There were four things, he said, relating to finance which this Congress must enact. First, it must provide for unrestricted coinage of American silver. Second, a law must be passed for the issue of Treasury notes to take the place of bank notes. Third, the largest portion of the surplus in the Treasury must be paid out in liquidation of the interest-bearing public debt. Fourth, it must forbid by law any further discrimination against silver coin.

A BILL to provide for the control of the reservation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the distribution of water, was introduced in the Senate on the 9th inst. The Senate passed bills appropriating $350,000 each for public buildings at San Francisco and Portland, $200,000 for San Antonio, $150,000 for Pueblo, Fort Smith, Dayton, and Zanesville, and $100,000 for Atchison, Sioux City, Oshkosh, and Vicksburg. A bill passed to sell the old site of Fort Brady, in Michigan, and erect a suitable building in a new location. The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bland resolution. Referred. The Secretary says: "I have received the inquiries addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by the House of Representatives in their resolution respecting the silver balance and circulation, and beg leave to say in reply that I will, with all due diligence, make full answer to the same. I am for the moment delayed by the current business of the department, and by a special endeavor to promote exigent reforms in the levy and collection of duties on imported commodities, by affording some information therein in season for the advantage of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the Senate, which has requested the same and which I am happy to say is about to undertake an early examination of the difficulties set forth in my annual report in respect to the collection of revenue at the Custom House at New York." The Speaker also laid before the House the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution asking for a statement of the amount applied to the sinking fund during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. Referred. The Secretary gives the following figures: Bonds, principal, $45,588,150; interest, $271,607.92; fractional currency, redeemed, $15,885.63. Total, $45,875,702.75.

THE Fontis resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the refusal of the Assistant Treasuror at New Orleans to receive shipments of silver and to issue silver certificates therefor, was the theme of a protracted debate in the Senate on the 10th inst. Senator Call defended the action of the Treasury officials and Senator Plumb criticised it. Senator Coke attacked the Treasury Department vehemently, saying that the Treasury officials, while ostentatiously taking credit for supporting the public credit and executing the law, were doing everything in their power to accomplish a directly contrary result. He made no war on the administration, he said, but he believed that a public office is a public trust, and in the position taken by him he executed the trust conferred on him by the people whom he in part represented. Senator Teller praised the Democratic members of the last House for "resisting the effort of the incoming Democratic President to discredit silver." He commented severely on the statement made by the President and Secretary Manning, that it had been possible to force only $50,000,000 in silver into circulation when $ 300,000 of silver certificates and $40,000,000 in silver coin were in the hands of the people. Mr. George defended the administration, after which Mr. Eustis said that he had telegraphed to Mr. Roach at New Orleans to ascertain the purpose of the bank shipment of silver, and had received this reply: "Shippers sought to get rid of excessive silver by shipping to the Sub-Treasury and asking that silver certificates therefor should be turned over to their New Orleans correspondents. The Sub-Treasurer declined to receive from express company because, first, he doubted the propriety of the Treasury becoming intermediary between country and city banks; second, for lack of clerical force. I feel assured that provision for sufficient clerks would remedy everything." The matter finally went over. The House met, adopted resolutions eulogistic of Gen. Hancock, and immediately adjourned.

EASTERN.

The remains of General Hancock were on Saturday, the 13th inst., escorted by regular troops to Trinity Church, New York, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. Morgan Dix. A special train conveyed the cortege to Norristown, Pennsylvania, and the casket was placed in the vault. Mrs. Hancock has received telegrams of condolence from Samuel J. Tilden, the Governors of various States, and numerous military officers of high rank.

The Mahone report, showing the sums appropriated for and expended on public buildings from March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1885,—assay offices, mints, and buildings in the District of Columbia being excluded,—gives the following figures of the amounts actually expended in the States named:

New York	$15,339,085	Indiana	$855,076
Pennsylvania	8,762,074	Minnesota	640,336
Massachusetts	8,357,114	Nebraska	628,316
Illinois	7,781,581	Iowa	606,658
Ohio	7,387,936	Wisconsin	601,723
Michigan	894,027		

Laura Don, well known as an actress, died near Troy, N. Y.

WESTERN.

The boiler in a feed mill at Oshkosh exploded, killing the engineer, Walter Follett, and a laborer named Remmold, besides seriously injuring several other persons.

A Seattle (Wash. Ter.) dispatch of the 11th inst. says: "This city has become a military camp, and every corner is guarded by a sentry, and military rule is supreme. There has been no effort on the part of rioters to interfere, nor to even hold a meeting. They are without recognized leaders, and are utterly powerless to do anything so long as the military are under arms. There is, however, an intense feeling of bitterness against the militiamen who did the shooting on Monday, and it is openly threatened that they will be hanged as soon as military rule is relaxed. Precautionary measures against mob violence have been taken by the authorities of Portland and Olympia."

John G. Thompson died at Seattle, Wash. Ter., last week. He held the position of land-claim agent in Washington Territory by appointment of President Cleveland. He was 53 years of age, a native of Ohio, and spent his early life on a farm. He was a member of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee from 1860 to 1883, during fourteen years of which he was Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House in the Forty-fourth Congress, and served three terms.

SOUTHERN.

Two passenger trains came into collision on the Iron Mountain Road, near Piedmont, Mo., three employes being killed and several travelers slightly injured. Both engines and eight coaches were wrecked.

Dr. C. Whittier, of California, has purchased 76,000 acres of land in Swain County, North Carolina, and will open a vast cattle ranch and build a new town.

At New Castle, Delaware, with the mercury in the neighborhood of zero, five thieves were lashed on their bare backs and a forger was placed in the pillory for an hour.

During a heavy fog at New Orleans the British steamship Castle Craig refused to obey her rudder and collided with several other vessels, doing about $70,000 worth of damage.

Near Graham Station, Kentucky, Mrs. Slater and her nurse and baby were drowned by the ice giving way beneath their sleigh.

WASHINGTON.

The following is the full text of Senator Allison's silver bill, introduced in the Senate the other day:

That hereafter any holder of silver coins of full legal-tender value may, at his option, present them in sums of $50, or any multiple thereof, at the Treasury, or at the Sub-Treasury in the city of New York, and receive therefor in exchange a like amount of gold coin or United States notes, and any holder of gold coin may in like manner present the same and receive therefor silver coins of full legal-tender value or United States notes; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the increase of the aggregate issue of United States notes now authorized by law, nor to restrict or limit the issue of gold or silver certificates as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. That sections 5143 and 5194 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed, and the words "lawful money," wherever in the statutes of the United States, shall be construed to include United States notes, gold, and silver of full legal tender.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws requiring the lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided by section 5223, Revised Statues, to be held as a special fund for the redemption of notes of national banking associations, are hereby repealed, and all the money now deposited or which may hereafter be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as authorized by section 4 of an act entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874, shall be covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That section 3 of the last-named act is hereby amended so as to authorize the redemption of national bank notes in gold or silver, and to authorize the deposit of gold or silver in lieu of United States notes required to be deposited by said section.

The Government suit to test the validity of the Bell telephone patent will be conducted by Solicitor General Goode, assisted by ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, Grosvenor Lowrey, of New York, and Eppa Hunton and Jeff Chandler, of Washington.

Attorney General Garland's attention was called to the widely published statement that the President had asked for his resignation, to which he replied:

"You may say that there is no truth in the report so far as I have been advised, and it occurs to me that I should know. You may further say that the reports that I have received gifts of the Pan-Electric stock or am a donee of that company are not correct. People seem to have forgotten my letter to the President dated Oct. 5, 1885." Turning to that letter the Attorney General read this sentence: "About three years ago I, with six or seven other gentlemen, entered into an organization known as the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, based upon what was called the Rogers invention. We formed that company in good faith and started in its operations. You will see from this," said the Attorney General, "that I was one of the original incorporators of this company, and as such entitled to stock." The President has said recently to friends that a request for the resignation of Mr. Garland was not in contemplation.

POLITICAL.

Chairman Morrison, of the Ways and Means Committee, a Washington correspondent informs us, has completed his tariff bill, and is having certain computations made to show the practical operation of the measure. Speaking of the bill in an interview the other day, Mr. Morrison said:

It is not the intention of this bill to go through the entire list of the schedules of dutiable articles, but to fix the duties on certain articles which are now classed too high or upon which rates are exorbitant, such as pig-iron, which is valued at $6.72, and would be high at $5, and steel rails, which bear 9-10 of a cent a pound and would be liberally cared for at $12 or $13 a ton. Sugars will also be reduced. In the schedule of cotton and woolen textiles, pottery, metals, and cotton there are many articles on which the duties are entirely too high and can be reduced from 10 to 40 per cent. on the present rates. As a rule all raw materials will be transferred to the free list. Iron ore, which now has a duty of 25 per cent., will be made free; so will lumber, hemp, and chemicals. Wool will not be disturbed at present, but certain manufactures will be scaled down. In fact, the free list will be substantially enlarged.

Mr. Morrison claims the bill will receive the united Democratic support. Mr. Randall says he has not seen the bill, nor has he been much consulted in regard to it, but in a general way he can say that he will oppose it if it strikes at the interests of his constituents, or will in any way tend to a cheapening of American labor. Mr. Morrison says it will take some weeks to consider the bill thoroughly in committee, but his plan is to report it, and pass it in the House as soon as possible.

A favorable report on the Hennepin Canal bill is considered as assured from the committee having it in charge.

The Democratic Congressional Committee at Chilton, Wis., nominated Thomas R. Hudd on the fifty-first ballot to succeed the late Joseph Rankin.

The President has nominated Stephen A. Walker to succeed Mr. Dorsheimer as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Walker is now President of the Board of Education of New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business failures throughout the country for the week were 253 for the United States and 34 for Canada, a total of 287, as against 289 for last week and 329 for the week previous. Most of the failures were in the Southern, Western, and Pacific States.

According to the report of the New York Produce Exchange, the visible supply of grain on Feb. 6 was: Wheat, 54,197,045 bushels; corn, 7,251,352 bushels; oats, 1,824,398 bushels; barley, 1,750,207 bushels; rye, 715,067 bushels.

The Adams Tobacco Company, of Montreal, went into liquidation, with liabilities amounting to $175,000.

It is stated that by the death of General Hancock, Major General Schofield, commanding the Division of the Missouri, will become Senior Major General, and will be given command of the Department of the East and the Division of the Atlantic.

Schaefer and Vignaux have signed to contest a balk-line billiard match of 3,000 points, for $1,000 a side, winner to take all receipts and loser to pay expenses.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has been cabled from Rome that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, would be made a Cardinal at the next consistory.

FOREIGN.

At Nottingham, England, 200 unemployed workingmen have called on the authorities for bread.

It is now announced that Earl Cairns (Lord Garmoyle) is about to marry an American woman.

S. S. Cox, United States Minister to Turkey, has obtained a furlough on account of poor health, and has gone to Egypt with his wife.

Senor Murnaga has been appointed Spanish Minister at Washington.

At a meeting of Englishmen and Scotchmen in London, presided over by Lord Ashburnham, it was resolved to form an association to advocate the granting of a Parliament to Ireland, and £400 were subscribed to the fund.

Rioting was resumed in Trafalgar Square, London, on the 9th inst., by ten thousand men, mainly of the lowest class, who were driven by the police into the side streets and dispersed. Burns, Champion, Hyndman, and Williams, the four principal leaders of the riots, called on Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board. Mr. Chamberlain refused to see them personally, but replied to a statement in writing relative to the grievances of the workingmen with a letter in which he said he did not think any of the remedies proposed by the Social Democratic Federation would prove effectual to relieve the misery of the unemployed. He accompanied this statement with some vague promises of attention to the wants of the poor. His visitors went away dissatisfied.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Touching the attitude of the Republican Senators toward the President, the Chicago *Inter Ocean's* (Rep.) Washington correspondent telegraphs that journal as follows:

There is considerable feeling upon the Republican side of the Senate, growing out of the action of some of the committees in reporting nominations to succeed suspended officials, which is claimed to be a violation of the programme adopted at a recent caucus, when it was decided to suspend action upon all such cases until the points at issue between the President and the Senate were decided. It is the policy of Edmunds and other leaders to hold in abeyance all of such nominations until the President or the members of the Cabinet send in the papers called for in suspended cases, to either finally reject them or to hang them up unconfirmed until the end of the session. Mr. Edmunds advances the proposition that the Senate cannot act intelligently upon a nomination until it knows why the vacancy it is to fill was made by the President, and if the latter refuses to furnish such information the Senate ought to punish him by refusing to confirm the nomination.

Employes in John P. Mullaly's stables at St. Louis, discovering that the building was on fire, undertook to save the horses, and were vigorously clubbed by two policemen, who claim to have mistaken them for thieves. The result was the cremation of sixty-two horses.

The Sheriff of Cass County, Missouri, having in charge a lunatic prisoner, went to sleep in the Tolono (Ill.) depot, upon which the lunatic robbed the Sheriff of a gold watch and $65, and escaped.

Daniel J. Dalton, Clerk of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Court, was arrested at Columbus at the instance of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House and brought before that body for contempt in refusing to allow the committee to make a photographic copy of the tally-sheet of Precinct A, Fourth Ward, Cincinnati, and also in failing to produce the original returns before the committee at Columbus. A resolution was adopted in the House by a strict party vote directing that Dalton be placed in jail for thirty days unless he furnished the returns.

Mr. O'Shea, the Parnellite candidate, has been elected member of Parliament from Galway.

The French Chamber of Deputies rejected a motion of want of confidence in the Government by a vote of 301 to 188.

MR. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced a bill in the Senate on the 11th inst. providing for the repeal of all treaties permitting the coming of Chinese to the United States and prohibiting their coming, except in the case of diplomatic and official personages. The Senate passed without amendment the House bill for the payment of the "Fourth of July" claims and a bill regulating the promotion of West Point graduates. The Blair education bill was called up in the Senate, and Senator Morgan (Ala.) delivered a long speech against it. He called it a bill to tax the honest, hard-working man in order to educate the children of the drunken, loafing vagabond. Forty of the sixty millions of people in the United States were dead-beats and non-producers, and the tax imposed on the remaining twenty millions, he said, would foot up $10 a head. The constitutional ground for the bill, Mr. Morgan continued, was said to be found in the "general-welfare" clause of the preamble to the Constitution. Such an application of that clause simply meant that you could pull down the man who got up by his own exertions, in order to put up a drunken loafer who would not exert himself. Senator Morgan characterized Senator Blair's idea as one involving the right of Congress to educate the children of the several States without the consent of the States. The Senate adjourned to Monday, Feb. 15. In the House, Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill granting a pension of $2,000 per annum to the widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock, but Mr. Beach, of New York, objected. The House passed the bill to enable national banks to increase their capital stock and to change their names or locations. The Fitz-John Porter bill came up in the House, and Mr. Haynes, of New Hampshire, opened the debate with a speech in its support. Mr. Steele, of Indiana, followed Mr. Haynes and opposed the bill, declaring that General Pope's famous order could and should have been obeyed by General Porter. A map of the scene of military operations in question having been hung upon a support in the space in front of the speaker's desk, Mr. Steele pointed out with a cane the movements of the various commanders. During the delivery of the speech Mr. Steele was interrupted but times by General Bragg, who took occasion to question the speaker's statements, and at the close of the speech the two had a brief controversy over the circumstances attending certain movements at the battle, during which General Bragg said: "I find that those who were not there know very much more about it than those who were." Mr. Steele replied: "In reply to that I have read the reports of as distinguished soldiers as ever did battle for any cause who were there."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.00	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 3 White	.95	@ .96
No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .52
OATS—White	.40	@ .44
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	4.25	@ 5.00
Common	3.25	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.51	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.80	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .30½
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .30
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .11
Skimmed Flats	.05	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.20	@ .21
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.55	@ .60
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .59
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .93½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39½
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.89	@ .90
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .35
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@ 11.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.50
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.89	@ .90
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .93
CORN—New	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.25	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.25	@ 4.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.96	@ .98
CORN—Yellow	.42	@ .43
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.50

EVICTING THE CHINESE.

Riotous Scenes at Seattle, Wash. Ter.—Chinamen Driven Aboard a Steamer.

They Are Shipped for San Francisco, with Steerage Passage Prepaid.

[Seattle (Washington Territory) telegram.]

At last the long-drawn-out anti-Chinese agitation has reached a culminating point so far as Seattle is concerned. It was thought by many when the United States troops were withdrawn from here that the agitation was dead, and as weeks went by without the commission of any overt act, this opinion was strengthened. As the event shows, however, the feeling was not very dormant, and the agitators have been quietly laying plans all the while. An effort was made to put these plans into execution to-day, though with what success can not be said. An anti-Chinese meeting was held last night, at which a committee was appointed for the ostensible purpose of visiting Chinatown and ascertaining whether the city sanitary regulations were properly observed by Chinamen. This committee commenced its work at 7 o'clock this morning, headed by Acting Chief of Police Murphy, and, accompanied by an enormous crowd which had apparently come together by previous understanding, it proceeded to Chinatown. The mode of procedure was simple. The committee would approach a Chinese house and knock at the door. When the occupants appeared they were asked questions concerning the observance of the cubic air and other city ordinances. While the conversation was in progress a crowd would enter the house and begin packing the contents upon a wagon which would appear at that juncture. It was useless for the Chinamen to resist, and they generally acquiesced with as good a grace as possible. When their movable goods were loaded in the wagon they were also placed on board and driven to the ocean dock, where the Queen of the Pacific was lying ready to sail for San Francisco. Not the slightest warning of this movement had been given, and the authorities were totally unprepared for it. The police force generally sided with the crowd, and made no effort to stop the work of removal. Sheriff McGraw was soon on the scene, and commanded the crowd to disperse, but it paid no attention to him. When he would collect a few citizens and attempt to interfere, the crowd would cease operations at that point, but carry them on without cessation in other quarters. This continued for several hours. Sheriff McGraw, Judge Green, and Mayor Yesler made such efforts as they could in behalf of the law, but without avail.

The Governor issued a proclamation "warning all persons to desist from breach of the peace, and that peacefully disposed persons shall retire to their homes, except such persons who are disposed to assist the Sheriff and the duly constituted civil authorities in maintaining law and order, and I request all persons who are disposed to assist in maintaining order to enroll themselves under the Sheriff immediately for that purpose. Furthermore, I order the military of this city to immediately place themselves under arms, and that the commanding officers of such companies report forthwith to the Sheriff of King County."

This was read to the crowd, and was received with a howl of defiance. It had absolutely no pacifying effect. An attempt was then made to ring the fire-bells, but they were soon silenced. Two local companies of militia and three companies of home-guards, organized at the time the United States troops were withdrawn, however, responded as quickly as possible, but by the time they were ready for action there seemed nothing for them to do.

About four hundred Chinamen were huddled together in a warehouse on the ocean dock, and an immense crowd prevented them from returning to their homes. Indeed, the majority of them showed much inclination to remain, as they were thoroughly cowed, and eager to get away. Officers of the steamship, however, refused to receive Chinamen without tickets. They prepared hot-water hose, and took every precaution to defend the vessel from any attempt to force the Chinamen on board. In this dilemma a collection was raised and enough subscribed to pay the passage of about a hundred. These were received on board, each one expressing a desire to go and declining the offers of officials to protect them from violence if they remained.

The Mayor of Seattle and other prominent citizens telegraphed to Vancouver barracks asking General Gibbon, commanding the Department of the Columbia, for troops.

QUEER CASE.

Remarkable Effects of a Rattlesnake Bite.

[Jasper (Ga.) telegram.]

The condition of Mr. Sylvester Sams, a well-known citizen of this county, excites considerable interest. Two years ago Mr. Sams, while walking on his farm, was bitten by a rattlesnake. He immediately resorted to the native remedy in such cases, whisky, of which he took copious draughts. Nothing more was thought of the matter until six months ago, when Sams betrayed symptoms of St. Vitus dance. He is never still, not even in his sleep, twitching his muscles and moving incessantly. Later he has developed violent symptoms, so much so that he beat his wife and family and whoever comes within reach. He now acts like a man with a well-defined case of rabies, only instead of barking he makes a rattling sound. He has been taken to the Canton jail, where a strong guard can be kept over him until the result of his case can be reached.

THE copy of the first book on arithmetic, of which only another copy is known, fetched $200 at a sale in London the other day.

UNITED STATES officials in Wayne County, New York, have discovered a band of moonshiners, and made several arrests.

A CALIFORNIA nurseryman is writing to Orange County, Florida, for young orange trees.

THE stenographer's fees in a prolonged contest over a will in a New York court were nearly $8,000.

HANCOCK DEAD.

Another Brave Soldier and Brilliant General Vanquished by the Dread Destroyer.

His Taking Off Sudden and Unexpected—A Sketch of the Deceased.

[New York telegram.]

Winfield Scott Hancock, Major General commanding the Department of the Atlantic, died at Governor's Island on Tuesday, the 9th inst. The cause of his death was a carbuncle, located on the back of his neck, combined with kidney trouble. The carbuncle first made its appearance Jan. 27, while the General was in Washington, whither he had gone on private business. He believed it to be a boil, and had it lanced. It caused him considerable annoyance for two or three days, but on Friday, the 29th ult., he felt in the best of health and spirits. He returned to New York on that day. The supposed boil began to trouble the General after his return to Governor's Island, and a week ago to-day Dr. Janeway pronounced it a carbuncle and began to treat it as such. Two days later the General's condition was apparently much improved. The carbuncle, however, broke out afresh on the 7th with a great deal of vigor. It grew worse and worse until 11 o'clock at night, when the General became delirious. The following day the kidney trouble was discovered, and the patient's condition was for the first time considered dangerous. Early this morning he became unconscious. Dr. Janeway called in Col. Charles Sutherland, Medical Director, and telephoned for Dr. D. M. Stimson, of this city, who soon put in an appearance. The physicians examined the patient, and soon saw that Gen. Hancock's hours were numbered. He sank steadily from that time forth until he died. Fears were entertained of uremic convulsions, and preparation was made to treat them, but they did not appear, and the General passed away quietly. In the room at the time, in addition to the physicians, were Gen. James B. Fry, Lieut. Eugene Griffin, an aid-de-camp; Hospital Steward Robinson, and Orderly John Ward, who had been in constant attendance on the sick man for several days past. The patient had been unconscious for about six hours previous to his death.

Mrs. Hancock was in the adjoining room when her husband passed away. She had been up with the General all night, and left him at four o'clock in the morning. Even then the sick man seemed to realize that his end was drawing near. As his wife imprinted a farewell kiss on his sunken cheek he murmured: "Oh, Allie, Myra, good——" Allie was a pet name by which he called his wife. The sentence was not finished. They were the last words he attempted to utter. With Mrs. Hancock, at the time of her husband's death, were her cousin, Mrs. Emma Bouvier, and Mrs. Eugene Griffin. The survivors of General Hancock's immediate family, aside from his widow, are his brothers Hillary Hancock, who was born his twin, and is a lawyer at Minneapolis, and Brevet General John Hancock. He was the father of two children, both of whom are dead. His daughter Ada died in March, 1875, and his son Russell died a year ago last December at his plantation in Clarksdale, Miss. The son left a widow and three children, one of them a boy, who has been living with the General at Governor's Island.

The News in Washington.

[Washington dispatch.]

A telegram announcing the dangerous illness of Gen. Hancock was received by the President about 1 o'clock to-day and was read to the Cabinet. Just after the Cabinet adjourned a second telegram was received conveying the intelligence of his death. The flag on the White House was immediately placed at half-mast, and the President soon after issued the following Executive order:

"Tidings of the death of Winfield Scott Hancock, the senior Major General of the army of the United States, have just been received. A patriotic and valiant defender of his country, an able and heroic soldier, a spotless and accomplished gentleman, crowned alike with the laurels of military renown and the highest tributo of his fellow countrymen to his worth as a citizen, he has gone to his reward. It is fitting that every mark of public respect should be paid to his memory. Therefore, it is now ordered by the President that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the executive departments in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place."

The President also sent the following telegram to Mrs. Hancock:

"Accept my heartfelt sympathy and condolence in your terrible bereavement. The heroism and worth of your late husband have gathered to your side in this hour of your affliction a nation of mourners."

The flag on the War Department building was placed at half-mast by order of the Secretary of War, and arrangements were made for the promulgation of a general order formally announcing Hancock's death to the army, which will be issued to-morrow. The Secretary of War also recalled the invitations he had issued for a reception to the officers of the army, navy, and marine corps for this evening.

Biographical.

General Hancock was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1824; he entered the West Point Academy in 1840, graduated in 1844, and in 1846 received his commission of Lieutenant of infantry. He served during the Mexican war, was promoted for his gallantry, and, having filled several subordinate posts, was made Assistant Quartermaster of the Western Department with the rank of Captain on the staff, which rank he held at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He accompanied General McClellan's army to the Peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself in the battle of Williamsburg.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, he commanded a division which suffered severely, and for his meritorious conduct on this occasion he received a commission as major general of volunteers. He took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. When the advance of the Union and Confederate forces encountered at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and the Union forces were driven back, Hancock was sent forward by Meade to decide whether a general battle should be risked there, and if so, although he was outranked by Howard, who was on the field, was ordered to take the command until Meade should come up. In the decisive engagement July 3 Hancock's division bore the prominent part, although he himself was severely wounded early in the engagement. He recovered sufficiently to return to duty Dec. 27, 1863, but was unable to command a body of troops until April, 1864, when he was promoted to the command of the Second Army Corps and was engaged in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 12, 1864, when the breaking out of the old wound received at Gettysburg compelled him to leave for a time. He returned to his command in July, and remained with it until Nov. 26, 1864, being subsequently engaged in lighter duties until the close of the war. He was promoted to be Brigadier General of the regular army in August, 1864, Brevet Major General March 13, 1865, and Major General of the United States army July 26, 1866.

After the war he was successively commander of the Middle Department, 1865-66; of the Missouri, 1866-67; of the Department of Louisiana and Texas, 1867-69, and of the Department of Dakota, 1869-72. Upon the death of Gen. Meade, November, 1872, the President, in acknowledgment of his great military services, appointed Gen. Hancock to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, a position which he held up to the day of his death, being one of the three Major Generals in the United States Army.

In 1868 Gen. Hancock was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency, which, however, was given to ex-Gov. Seymour. He secured the nomination in 1880, but was defeated in the election by Gen. Garfield, who received a popular majority of 7,018 and an electoral majority of 59 over Gen. Hancock.

SAM JONES says "from a Governor down to a dog pelter, he would not vote for a man that touched, tasted, or handled whisky to save his life."

ERASTUS CORNING, whose 1,100 orchids have cost a fortune, has also a collection of 50,000 butterflies.

MR. EDMUNDS' PRECEDENTS.

The Judiciary Committee's Report on the Relations of the Executive to the Senate.

[Washington special.]

Senator Edmunds has completed his report on the reply of the Attorney General to the Senate Judiciary Committee's application for information regarding a removed official. He has had the records overhauled for precedents, and is greatly pleased at what he has found. The following is in substance the historical portion of the Senator's report:

Three Senate committees have considered the whole subject of the relations of the Executive to the Senate and Congress, and have taken substantially the same position, that the Senate has a right to participate with the President in removals, as it has a right to participate with him in appointments, and that Congress has a right to enact almost any kind of a law regulating the exercise of the appointing power by the President. The first of these committees reported in 1826, and had Thomas H. Benton at its head. In 1835 John C. Calhoun had a committee created to consider the growth and the proper means of curtailing Executive patronage, and made a very able report, not much of which, however, was devoted to the matter of removals. In 1844 a third Senate committee was raised on this subject, and was headed by Senator Morehead, who made his report June 15, 1844. The Benton and Calhoun reports and the debates on the latter are attached to the Morehead report, which devotes more space than its predecessors to the alleged right of arbitrary removal possessed by the President. Senator Morehead said that the power of removal without cause and without the consent of the Senate was not only not conferred on the President by the Constitution, but was expressly withheld from him. He admitted that that power had been exercised without impeachment and without the acquiescence of the constituted authorities ever since the organization of the Government, but he pointed out that for the first thirty years removals were scarcely ever made except for cause, and with that practice he contrasted the practice of removals for political reasons, which began sixteen years before, and had been general for twelve years. It was not, he said, till 1826 that the Senate's attention was called to the President's assumption of power not belonging to him, and its attention was then called to it by the exercise of the appointing and removing power by a President who was elected by the House of Representatives after a heated and excited campaign. The committee then created (the Benton committee) reported in favor of Congressional regulation of the appointing power, and reported six bills to curtail the President's patronage, and also to repeal the four years act of 1820. One of these bills was to prevent the arbitrary removal of army and navy officers. None of these bills was acted on. The Calhoun committee reported two bills. One of these repealed the four years law, and made it the duty of the President to report to the Senate the reasons for every removal made during the recess; the other bill regulated the management of public deposits. The former bill passed the Senate after a most interesting debate by a vote of 31 to 16. Mr. Morehead describes this as the reclamation by the Senate of the power which, by the casting vote of the Vice President, was in 1789 yielded to the President, but which Congress has the right to reclaim at any time. Mr. Morehead argues the invalidity of the precedent of 1789 on account of the peculiar circumstances, George Washington then being President and the Senate being entirely new to its duties. Besides, he says, all that was then conceded was the President's power to remove for good cause. He admits that Madison argued for the President's power of removal, but he also points out that Hamilton, who was always on the side of a strong executive, said in No. 87 of the *Federalist* that the President could only remove with the consent of the Senate. Hamilton used this to allay the fear of those who thought the President might make a clean sweep on coming into office. Fisher Ames construed the Constitution as Hamilton did. "Down to 1828," says Mr. Morehead, "the power was not construed as authorizing the removal of honest, qualified men. The motive for its exercise was public policy—not party resentment." The report vigorously condemns allowing the President to divide the offices "as a victorious General distributes the spoils of conquest. A citizen of the United States," says the report in small capitals, "who accepts a public trust, however obscure his birth or humble his employment, has an inviolable right to be protected in the faithful discharge of his duties from the violence or the menaces of arbitrary power." Speaking of the newly introduced spoils system, the report says:

"Honest, capable, and faithful public servants have been removed from offices which they had filled with credit to themselves and advantage to the country to make room for incompetent parasites, whose meager qualifications for such offices were to be acquired at the expense of the Government, and whose experience was to be matured at a cost not to be estimated, consisting of losses to the nation perhaps never to be recovered. Diplomatic functionaries who had filled those stations with honor to themselves and their country have been recalled to make way for reduced to afford the means of corrupting the members of the National Legislature."

The resolutions attached to this report affirm the right of Congress to make laws regulating the appointing and removing power, denying the power of arbitrary removal to the President and the heads of the departments and declaring in favor of a law regulating qualifications of appointees and excluding improper interferences in State or Federal elections by officials. In the debate on repealing the four-year law, Mr. Calhoun attributed the needless increase of the public service to the President's power of removals, and he claimed that his party had pledged itself to repeal the four-year law and to restore to Congress the power of dismissing officials. Webster and Clay strongly supported Calhoun in denying the power of absolute removal to the President. Webster affirmed the power of Congress to reverse the action of 1789, and Clay offered an amendment to Calhoun's bill, providing that if the President's reasons were not satisfactory to the Senate, the removed official should resume his office. Webster affirmed the constitutional right of the Senate to demand of the President the reasons for his removal. Two years before this, in March, 1842, the House of Representatives by resolution called on the President and the heads of the departments for the names of all members of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses who were applicants for office, whether they applied in person or by friends, and what places they wanted. President Tyler refused to give the information, saying, in the first place, that applications for office were confidential communications to him, but he added:

"The appointing power, as far as it is bestowed on the President by the Constitution, is conferred without reserve or qualification. The reason for the appointment and the responsibility for the appointment rest with him alone. I cannot perceive anywhere in the Constitution of the United States any right conferred on the House of Representatives to hear the reasons which an applicant may urge for an appointment to office under the Executive Departments, or any duty resting upon the House of Representatives by which it may become responsible for any such appointment."

In the summer of the same year—July, 1842—the removal of a pension clerk named Sylvester by Secretary of War Spencer, created such a breeze that the House raised a select committee to investigate the matter. Garrett Davis was Chairman. This removal was not political. Webster demanded Sylvester's removal on the ground that he had spoken libelously of him. Garrett Davis reported three resolutions of which the second is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That both houses of Congress, and especially the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, have a constitutional right at all times to free access to the executive departments of the Government for the examination of all papers therein, whether regarded by the head of the department as public or as private and confidential, and also to copies of such papers from the officer or officers having their custody, as either house may require."

DAKOTA SENATORS.

The Two Men Chosen to Represent the Prospective State in the U. S. Senate.

Hon. G. D. Moody.

Gideon D. Moody, one of the newly elected United States Senators from Dakota, was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1832, entered the Union army, rising from the ranks to a colonelcy. Removing to Dakota he was made Speaker of the Assembly in

1868, and re-elected in 1874. In the years intervening he served as a member of the House. He was sent as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1883, and served as chairman of the committee appointed to prepare the memorial to the President and Congress setting forth Dakota's claim to sisterhood in the United States.

Hon. W. J. Edgerton.

W. J. Edgerton, the United States Senator-elect from Dakota, who, with Mr. Moody, his colleague, is in Washington awaiting recognition, has already served in

the Senate. He was chosen to succeed the Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, when the latter was chosen for Garfield's Cabinet. Upon the close of his Senatorial term he was commissioned, Dec. 23, 1883, Chief Justice of Dakota, which position he held until succeeded by the Hon. Bartlett Tripp.

BORED WITH BULLETS.

An Officer in Austin, Tex., Shot and Killed by a Drunken Scion of a Good Family.

[Houston (Tex.) special.]

For several days past Mr. Kyle Terry, a handsome man, about 26 years old, whose home is near Richmond, in Fort Bend County, has been visiting friends in this city. He has been indulging in liquor pretty freely, and last night became somewhat intoxicated. Officer Williams arrested Terry against the latter's protest, taking him to the station, but was released on the pledge that he would appear before the Mayor and answer to the charge of being disorderly. This morning he came upon Officer Williams, who was going toward the Court House. The very sight of Williams seemed to drive Terry crazy. He sprang toward the officer, uttering a terrible oath. Williams saw he was confronting a man crazed with drink, and jumped behind a passing colored man. When the negro saw Terry advancing, pistol in hand, he became frantic and tried to run, but Williams clung to his back with deadly tenacity. The colored man from sheer fright, it is thought, fainted, and with Williams still clinging to him they rolled off the sidewalk into the gutter. Terry followed, becoming apparently more excited at Williams' effort to escape. Bending over the prostrate negro, Terry emptied his self-cocking six-shooter into the prostrate form of his victim. He literally pumped lead into Williams without moving his arm. Each ball entered the body of the unfortunate man. The effects were noted by people who witnessed the affair from a distance, who say the body seemed to jump a few inches from the ground each time a bullet penetrated it. The fifth ball passed through the heart, and Williams rolled over dead, one hand still grasping the negro, who lay in an almost comatose condition, an unwilling witness to the awful crime. Terry was immediately arrested without resistance and taken to jail. Intense excitement has prevailed here all day, and an extra guard has been placed inside the jail to prevent possible lynching. Officer Williams was a general favorite on the force, and leaves a wife and three children. The Terrys have been for three generations among the most honorable citizens of the south. The prisoner is a son of General Frank Terry, of Confederate renown. Terry's Rangers were far-famed in war days. He comes from a fighting family, being a nephew of Judge A. W. Terry, of California, the slayer of Senator Broderick. Other members of the family have achieved distinction in legislative halls and on the bench of Texas.

A Dollar in the Mint.

The visitor followed an ingot into the coiners' department. The ingot has in its name, with its suggestions of treasure galleons and buccaneers, about all the romance there is in the nomenclature of money. It has in itself $50 worth of silver prepared by the melter for the coiners' use, the shape of a bar twelve inches long, two inches wide and half an inch thick. It has a rapid, varied and rather trying experience before it is on its way into dollar shape. The first room in the coiners' department was full of artisans rolling, drawing, cutting, and milling the ingots.

Thorough sheer force is the first of the coiner's art exercised on the ingot. That which the visitor had followed was inserted between the jaws of two huge rollers and slowly went through a process of deglutition down an iron throat. Twelve times it had to go through this ordeal, the pressure being increased by the narrowing of the space through which the ingot passed by a sixteenth of an inch each time. It is then twice its former length and so reduced in this press that when split in the middle the two bars which are produced are just the thickness of a dollar. The rolling process imparts a heat to the metal which necessitates the use of handling it and a brittleness to overcome which another trip to the furnace is required.

Some coiner of imperial Rome was doubtless a long time hammering out Judas' thirty pieces of silver. The machine which was working across the room from the rollers cut out in the minute which the visitors looked at it just eight times as many pieces as Judas sold his master for—240, all told—using up in the process about ten bars of metal which had been heated in a furnace and straightened in a drawing machine before they reached the cutter.

"It's like a girl cutting out cookies," said Colonel Maurice as he watched the big machine clanking silver like a greedy boy. Each bar of cuttings was bent into three folds by a workman as the machine finished with it and stowed in a box for a return to the melters. Then the milling machine was set whirling. It is a thick circular piece of steel with grooved edges, revolving in a circular hoop of steel, with the inside edges also grooved. A grist of the metal disks from the cutter was dropped into a tube, of which the bottom was the space between the whirling and the stationary grooves. Then the milling machine began scattering the disks from a slit in its circular side. The disks when they came out had a raised edge on each side. They began to look like dollars. Very dull and zinc-like looking dollars they were, however. The visitors followed them into an adjoining room, where they were plunged into an acid bath and then placed in a revolving wire cradle with a quantity of hot sawdust. There they were left, turning brighter and more dollar-like every moment.

The adjusting-room, where the tour next led, looked not unlike a meeting of a Dorcas society, for at least a dozen women—matronly looking for the most part—sat and stitched in knots of three and four, talking meantime in low tones.

"They are sewing coin bags," said Colonel Maurice in explanation.

But of all the flying fingers in the busy room, the most sentient and human seemed the steel digits of the coin press. It seemed a satire on humanity to one watching the workings of this machine that it should do so much and the mortal who ruled it should do so little. All the share the quiet lady-like looking woman who sat before the press had in its operation was in placing pile after pile of bright silver moons in its tube. Then at every three-quarters of a second the two steel fingers of the machine would catch the bottom moon of the pile, pilot it on its course to its place between the dies, and leave it there. Then, with a pressure of sixty tons exerted, every three-quarters of a second the head of Liberty above came down on the eagle beneath and the silver moons received their impress.

Piled on the table at the far end of the room the visitors saw heaps of dollars waiting to be marshaled forth in weighty columns to their tremendous work in the world. Four ordinary mortals—a man and three women—stood there with mechanical fingers busy among those dormant forces.

"They can count the output of $100,000 a day," said Colonel Maurice. "No, it doesn't require a special knack, only experience."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"WHEN we try to recall social England," says Thackeray, writing twenty-five years ago, "we must fancy it playing cards for many hours every day." The custom is well-nigh gone out now, but fifty years ago was general, fifty years before that was almost universal, in the country. "Gaming had become so much the fashion," says Seymour, "that he who in company should be ignorant of the game in vogue would be reckoned low bred and hardly fit for conversation." There were cards everywhere.

THREE years after her marriage to John Rolfe, who converted her to Christianity, Pocahontas was taken to England by her husband, being presented at court and being treated with marked attention by all classes. When about to return to her native land in 1617, she suddenly died, leaving a son from whom are descended the Tolling, Randolph, Fleming, and other families of Virginia.

IT is often safer to express an opinion than to carry it to the person you wish to receive it.

TURKEY is the only state in Europe that is not Christian.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Bay City is practically out of debt.

—The diphtheria scare at Ishpeming has abated.

—Another bank is to be established at Bad Axe.

—The school at Carleton has been closed because of scarlet fever.

—Ed H. Freeney's store, at Wise Station, was destroyed by fire recently.

—The contract for the construction of a new hotel in Hastings has been let.

—The State tax in Monroe County this year is the highest ever known.

—Abraham Percival, an old resident of Pontiac, died in that city last week.

—Wm. Schneider suicided near Harvey, U. P., by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

—The Bay City Academy of Prof. H. B. Scott was greatly damaged by fire the other night.

—The Monroe Ice Company has finished harvesting a crop of ice that will last two years.

—In 1885 $289,000 worth of goods were manufactured at Northville, and $91,400 paid out in wages.

—Mrs. Frank Grubaugh, of Washington, is under arrest, charged with conspiracy to remove her husband.

—Dwight Johnson, an old resident of Shiawassee County, died recently, and leaves quite a large family.

—The business men at Evart have a fund with which to entertain strangers who go among them looking for a place to locate.

—The city of Detroit has placed $30,000 Belle Isle bridge bonds, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, at a premium of 4.263 per cent.

—Carland Depot, on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan Railway, ten miles north of Owosso, has been destroyed by fire.

—A daughter of Conrad Wiseman, of Hillsdale, was accidentally shot in the back of the head with a revolver in the hands of her brother.

—The Salvationists of Corunna propose to make a raid on Vernon, having rented a hall there in which to hold meetings on certain evenings of each week.

—McKenna, Fuller & Cowles, of Marquette, claim to have a quartz prospect selected in Alaska, the specimens of which assay as high as $1,000 to the ton.

—The Hillsdale Water Works are completed, and the first water was let into the pipes last week, and is now in full operation. The people of Hillsdale are delighted.

—By invitation of the South Carolina Bar Association, Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, will deliver the annual address before them at Columbia, S. C., next December.

—The Springwells Dry-Dock Company, Detroit, recently increased hours of labor from nine to ten daily without increase of pay. The men, however, struck, and the company yielded.

—William Barnes, at Mackinaw City, was chopping ice from his house door when the ax struck a torpedo which had been dropped. The pieces passed through his clothing, ears, and probably put out his eyes.

—William Snyder committed suicide near Harvey by cutting his throat. He had been sent home from the insane asylum on the ground that he was not crazy, and his friends had abandoned their close watch of his movements.

—The fully completed figures of copper production by the Lake Superior mines for 1885 have just been finished. The total production of smelted copper was 71,150,000 pounds. This is only 1,850,000 pounds more than the product of 1884.

—Judge Brown, at Detroit, decides that it is competent for a vessel-owner to show that he delivered all the grain laden on his vessel, despite the terms of the bill of lading, and that a master has no authority to bind the vessel or her owners for cargo not laden on board.

—The Sturgis Furniture Manufacturing Company's works, with contents, have been destroyed by a fire, caused in a peculiar manner. A workman was standing in front of the stove, when the back of his coat caught fire. From the coat the flames seized on inflammable oils and the building was soon on fire.

—Things look as though the university boys would not get even the brief apology for a gymnasium which they have been attempting to boom at the roller rink. President Angell, Trustee of the gymnasium fund, some $3,000 in money made at the field-day exercises and entertainments, says that he does not feel that he could part with any of it to be used off the campus. The students asked for $150.

—At the Farmers' Institute at Rochester, Prof. R. C. Carpenter, of the Agricultural College, read his paper on the "Reclamation of Swamps," in which he showed that the first step in improvement must be drainage, which will fit most swamps for pasture or meadow lands. Top-dressing of manure or lime is essential on many swamps and for crops generally. The element of time is also necessary; muck must be allowed to decay. The celery and peppermint are especial crops that do well on muck. Grain will do well after some years of cultivation, but not at first.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Capital Punishment.

Much is being said throughout the state by the press and otherwise in favor of the establishment of the whipping post, capital punishment, and other means of more severe modes of dealing with our criminals. This we think is all wrong. The trouble is not with our modes of punishment, nor the severity of the punishment, when convictions are had; but the trouble is with the machinery for the trial of criminals. It is almost impossible to convict one of crime at the present age of the world, as our laws governing the trial of criminal cases are all in favor of the criminal. Courts and juries seem to forget that the people have any rights to be subserved, and the benefit of every doubt, whether in the law or the evidence, is given to the prisoner. The people have no right of appeal to a higher court, no matter what errors are committed by the trial court, and a motion for a new trial will not be entertained no matter what new evidence may be discovered or what frauds may be perpetrated upon the people by the trial jury. These things are all wrong. The people should have some rights which courts and criminals are obliged to respect.

Lawyers are sent to the legislature who are interested in making defenses in criminal cases as easy as possible. Thus laws are framed and passed which are decidedly in favor of the criminal; and should a law be passed which savors of a subserviency of the people's rights, with reference to crimes, the court in the trial of the case under it, will so construe the law as to deprive it of all utility, and the people are again without remedy. We think legislation is needed in this matter, but it should be in the direction of simplifying the rules of evidence, and regulation of the trial of cases, and not by inflicting more severe penalties for the violations of laws.

"Michigan Lumber."

"A Grand Rapids lumberman predicts that Michigan lumber will be used up in five years."—Roscommon News. The prophecies of the Grand Rapids man will certainly be fulfilled if many such contracts as the following are filled from our forests:

A contract has been made by the Michigan Central railroad company with a lumber manufacturing firm on the Mackinaw division north of Bay City. It calls for the drawing to market five hundred million feet of lumber in the next ten years. The terms are private, but satisfactory to both parties.

Five hundred million feet of lumber! Hesitate a moment and think of that immense quantity.

An ordinary flat car is two rods long and is capable of carrying ten thousand feet of lumber. To transport five hundred million feet it will require fifty thousand cars, or a train over 512 miles long, or 2,500 trains of twenty cars each, exclusive of locomotives.

Five hundred million feet of lumber will build twenty thousand ordinary houses, or four cities of 20,000 population, and it would build a fence nearly four feet high around the entire globe.—Bay City Tribune.

The Telephone Suits.

Fault is found with the administration for bringing a suit to invalidate the Bell telephone patent, simply through the ignorance or depravity of the fault finders.

Bell obtained two patents—one in March, 1876; the other in January, 1877. The first one was held to be invalid, because it was not a working electrical telephone, and the second one because it embodies ideas and inventions already established by other inventors, including especially that of Professor Philip Reis, of Germany. Once his first and useless patent, he did indeed produce an instrument which transmitted words, and under his second patent has used it. But its arrangement was based, it is claimed, upon Reis' instrument and upon discoveries made by Edison and other inventors. In addition to this the charge that he fraudulently secured from Gray's caveat ideas which he proceeded to embody in his patent of 1876, and exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition a telephone substantially the same as that described in Gray's caveat, but wholly unlike that described in Bell's patent. Every claim in the invention or discovery described in the Bell telephone was shown before Secretary Lamar to have been used prior to 1876 by a score of different inventors; not that any one of them invented a telephone, but that their discoveries and inventions of various kinds in that direction were used by Bell in developing his instrument.

Such is the case against Bell, and upon this showing the interior department ordered the suit begun. If it is successful it will throw open the whole field of telephony and abolish or prevent all monopoly.

The Bohemian Oat Swindle.

Noticing a great many items concerning the Bohemian oat swindle, we wrote to Prof. Johnson, of the Agr'l college, asking the methods of proceedure by which the farmers have lost half a million. The following is Prof Johnson's reply:

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. }
Lansing, Mich., Feb. 12, 1886. }

EDITOR JOURNAL, *Sir:*—The Bohemian oat swindle is carried on in different ways, but mainly, as I am able to learn, as follows: A smooth tongued agent offers the farmer the oats at $10.00 per bushel, cash or note, usually the latter method of payment and agent agrees to take, or sell for the purchaser, all the oats raised from the seed bought of the agent, at so many dollars per bushel. The notes are sold, the contracts prove worthless, the farmer has to pay his note and concludes that he has been badly sold. At a farmer's institute I attended at Eaton Rapids last week it was stated that one bank in that city had $1,000 of these notes given by the farmers in the vicinity, and that $50,000 worth had been sold in three of these central counties. It is a marvel that farmers can be duped in this way after the repeated warnings of the press and those who have suffered.

The oats shell badly, I am told, and are not worth either for seed or feeding purposes any more, if as much, as our ordinary white oats.

Yours truly. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

BEWARE.

Coughs, colds, and slight throat diseases often develop into bronchitis, seated cough, consumption, etc., and should have immediate attention and be removed in the first stages. Not only public speakers, but all, are liable to throat troubles and to obtain relief should use HALLOCK'S COUGH TROCHES, which relieve coughs, and hoarseness, making the articulation clear. Warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crozier, Charlevoix, and Crozier & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after rubbing warm, is a common attendant. Blind, bleeding and itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crozier. 152.

Remorse to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. Take Kennedy's Discovery, Kennedy's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Consumption. Cures those terrible Lung Diseases, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Chest and Back. Every case warranted. Take no other. Price "Discovery" and Syrup, $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crozier. 1

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THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest first class weekly in the world. It is a family newspaper in the best sense—full of bright and entertaining reading. Both old and young people like it, and one of its most popular features is its own original method of illustrating its articles. Portraits of all the prominent men of the time are printed in it regularly. It has all the striking features that have made THE DAILY NEWS the most brilliant success ever known in Philadelphia journalism. Colonel A. Wilson Norris is writing for it a series of articles called "Pen Pictures of the War."

Specimen copy free to any one.

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The Representative Michigan Newspaper

The Best, Largest, Cheapest, and Most Enterprising.

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All the State News,
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And all other kinds of News and interesting Miscellany that men and women of intelligence want to read.

"The Detroit Free Press is the only sheet
In this whole state that gives you all the News.
Nothing left out, cut down, or incomplete;
For lack of room no paragraph you lose,
As in the smaller papers of the town.
That clip, pare, mangle, abbreviate and limit;
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is a large eight page, fifty six column family newspaper, suitable for the farmer, the mechanic, and all others who do not wish to take a daily paper. It is an epitome of the Daily Free Press, and is a live, progressive, and interesting weekly journal, full of good things. Note the following remarkable

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Published in the City of New York,

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Editions.

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A clean, pure, bright and interesting

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Original stories by distinguished American and foreign writers of fiction.

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The Daily Star contains all the news of the day in as small a space as possible. Its special force gathers by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome is a prominent feature.

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My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

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Groceries and Provisions,
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IRONTON, MICH.

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Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

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DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
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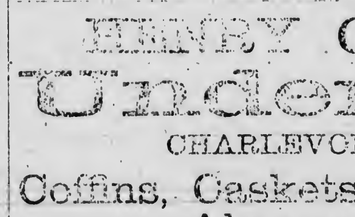
W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.



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Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. First door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich

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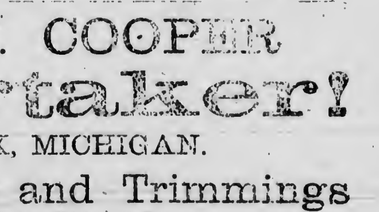

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SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., Feb. 25, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS..... 7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey	5.00 p. m.	Petoskey	2.00 p. m.

To give mail an time to properly assort and we do insist it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Boyne City	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. A. STRANG, P. M.

There was an old woman, and she was, oh so poor!
She lived in a house that had but one door;
She used Cronter's Baking Powder—the effect it was that.
The old woman grew healthy and happy, contented and fat.

GOOD COW WANTED.

I have two sets of sleighs and a good cutter to trade. Will take a good new milch cow, or will trade for wood or grain. W. J. Stevenson.

We wish to call special attention to our cow filtration snow excluder and fishermen's rubber. A very excellent article. UPRIGHT & EMREY.

Buy a pound of New Era Baking Powder of U. & E. and get a fancy tea cup, saucer and plate, for 35 cents. Upright & Emrey.

Always ahead. L. D. Bartholomew & Co. will manufacture a soap made furnace that beats the world.

A new line of underwear received to-day. Gents' caps, socks, mittens, etc. etc. Upright & Emrey.

Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLARENCE J. STRANG, Editor.

W. H. Mason was in Manton last week.

Mrs. G. W. Holly, of Belaire, was in town last week.

A. B. Noyes takes possession of the Ironton postoffice to-day.

G. E. Sweetland and wife expect to return to Charlevoix this week.

A cat aged 22 years, belonging to Mr. Bolton, the postmaster at Inwood, died recently.

Dr. Kanagy, of Atwood, was seriously injured recently by the dynamic heels of a horse.

The Congregationalists of Cadillac are planning to launch a small weekly paper devoted to their interests.

Upright and Emrey hold them all down on buying ties and posts. Their store presents its usual appearance of neatness and thrift.

The ¼-off sale Miss Spaulding is making, is clearing her shelves fast; but they are not to remain vacant long. New goods are on the way.

A card from Rev. C. F. VanAnken states that he will be here to fill all his next Sunday appointments. Come out and give him a rousing reception.

The Blakeley string band furnished excellent music for the masquerade, and their caller had no difficulty in making himself heard all over the room.

John Eaveland, of Milwaukee, the commission merchant to whom is shipped a large part of the posts and ties got out here, made us a pleasant call Monday.

Max Gesett and family, of Norwood, who have been visiting relatives and friends in New York state during the past winter, returned home last Thursday.

In a late Florida paper the principal advertisement, which is six times larger than any other advertisement in the paper, is devoted entirely to the sale of coffins and undertaker's goods. Healthy country, that!

A gold locket about the size of a lady's watch was lost last Sunday morning by a little girl on her way to the Congregational Sunday school. The finder of the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the JOURNAL office.

Wm. Miller returned last week from his visit to his Arkansas home. He has over 300 acres of land there, through which a railroad is being built and on which a station will be located. It promises to become a mine of wealth for him.

The ladies of Charlevoix will give a entertainment and supper at Newman House next Tuesday ng for the benefit of the boys' b to help them buy uniforms T ts 15 cents. Turn out and help a worthy cause.

Mr. Joseph Pappin is preparing to start an ashery in the spring as soon as the snow is gone, and advertises in another column to save your hardwood ashes. In the beginning he expects to pay cash, but after he gets started he will trade soap on a generous basis.

Some of Prof. Allen's old pupils who have been teaching during the winter, as their schools close, are organizing a normal class with him as teacher. The class meets daily at the parlors of the various students, and the professor reports enthusiasm and efficient work.

The case of Roberts vs. the Township of Charlevoix, for illegal assessment and collection of tax on the tug J. L. Higgie, which was decided in the circuit court last summer in favor of the township, came before the supreme court last week, and the decision of the lower court was reversed.

"The last issue of the Charlevoix Journal—Charlie Strang's paper—contains a six-column description of a flouring mill just completed at that place, with a wood-cut picture of the building. The people of Charlevoix have at least one newspaper that has enterprise and public spirit, and they ought to give it a liberal support. Mr. Strang is an old Lansing boy."—Lansing Journal.

The February number of the Library Magazine is at hand, and has its usually attractive array of contents. There are seventeen articles in this number, all by our ablest scientific and literary men. Its contents compares well with that of any of our $4 monthlies, though its price is only $1.50 per year, or send 15 cents for a sample copy to John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Mr. M. Scott, late of Harbor Springs, has bought Geo. Pappin's lease of the blacksmith shop in Washburn & Ackert's foundry building, and proposes to become a permanent citizen of Charlevoix. He claims an experience of 35 years in the business, which ought to place him in the front rank as a skilled workman. He gives especial attention to horseshoeing, and desires to meet the farmers of the surrounding country.

We have received a copy of "Midsummer Wandering in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan," which in addition to excellent engraving, is full of interesting and well-written articles descriptive of the scenery. The book is a model of typographical beauty, and, in addition to the information it contains for tourists, is worthy preservation as a work of art. It will be mailed free to any address on application to Chas. V. McKinlay, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. D. Crnickshank and G. W. Cronter have each been promoted by the I. O. O. F. Mr. Cruickshank went to the Grand Encampment as Grand Sentinel, to which position he was elected last year; but he returned as Grand Marshal. Mr. Cronter attended the Grand Lodge and was appointed Grand Conductor and nominated for Grand Junior Warden. The Grand Encampment is to be held in Muskegon next year; and the Grand Lodge in Jackson.

A late correspondent of the Albion Republican writes some facts from Florida not usually found in guide books and real estate circulars. At Orlando, hay sells for $30 a ton, milk 15 cents a quart, cabbage 5 cents a pound, small fowls 60 cents a piece, northern beef 25 cents a pound. If these articles were raised there in abundance it would be well enough, but they are not, all having to be shipped in from the north. To keep the orange trees and vegetables thrifty 10,000 barrels of commercial fertilizer are required annually, at a cost of $50 a ton. It requires a steady stream of fresh blood and capital from the north to keep the country healthy The chief product of the soil is malaria. Before moving there to settle we would advise our neighbors here to compare this with some of the flowery real estate circulars, and then calmly compute the real difference in advantages between that state and this, and see if the benefits will warrant the expenses of a change. It is also a fact that the orange groves, which produce such large crops, cost all they are worth to bring them up to the high standard, and are a continual expense to keep them up. Good land is high priced; cheap land will raise nothing and is worse than useless. It would be well to state that the gentleman who writes the letter is not a transient, but has invested considerable property there, and is doing as well as anyone in the community.

The new covered stage recently put on the Petoskey and Charlevoix route, reminds one of the age in which he lives,—a thing which cannot be said of every stage. Of course it is not quite like a palace car, although so tastefully painted. It is substantially and tightly made, well lighted with windows and sash doors, well ventilated, and heated by a nice little sheet iron stove, that could not spill fire if the coach should capsize. The floor is double and carpeted and the seats cushioned. He who wants a better conveyance ought to be obliged to stay at home winters until Charlevoix has a railroad.

The masquerade was a great success, netting the Boy's Band a handsome profit, besides furnishing an abundance of genuine sport to a large party of young people, and older people with young hearts. The boys deserve their success too; for they have given long hours of hard work in their practice. Their new caps and torches give them quite a dazzling appearance on the street in the evening, and their playing shows steady improvement. They gave the masquerade the same persistent labor they do their music, and have the satisfaction of the largest attendance, except possibly one, of any dance ever held in Charlevoix.

The Historical Society.

The "howling elements" were entirely excluded from the covered bus; the ladies arriving like feathers in a bandbox. The spacious parlors of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood were soon filled and the meeting called to order by the genial president, E. H. Green. Mr. Kane read a selection from a famous speech of Daniel Webster, in which the present conflict between senate and executive was foreshadowed and suitable remedies suggested. W. A. Smith, accompanied by his daughter, Florence, favored the audience with a tenor solo. After intermission a beautiful piano duet was executed by Mrs. O. D. Wood and Mrs. F. A. Smith. Then came the paper of the evening on "Chinese Gordon," by Chas. J. Strang; after which Dr. Carlstein gave a bass solo. "I Cannot Sing the Old Song." Mrs. E. M. Clark then read a beautiful poem from Longfellow, which closed the program,—except the matter of getting home, which proved to be the fun-producing feature of the evening.

The next meeting is with Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Upright. Paper by Mrs. O. S. Washburn; subject, "Isabella of Spain."

Wedding Bells.

On Monday evening, Feb. 22d, Mr. Lyman B. Price, of Charlevoix, and Miss Francis M. Norris, of Elk Rapids, were married by Rev. Mr. Morrell, at St. Paul's church, Elk Rapids, in the presence of 250 invited guests. After the wedding, a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Price, which was also attended by a very large number of friends of the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Price returned to Charlevoix on Tuesday, where they expect to make their future home. "May they live long, and prosper."

The Murderers of Higgins.

The parties arrested for the murder of Peter Higgins,—his wife and nephew,—proved to be the right ones. Mrs. Higgins confessed to have gone after the mattock, while the nephew held her husband down and choked him. And then she stood by and saw him dealt the ten blows which caused death, after which she stood guard while the remains were buried, putting a rosary and cross over his face.

The nephew, finding all had come out, made substantially the same confession. Both are held for trial.

GRAND WIND UP!

Our recent Special Sales have far exceeded our expectations. The people know that We Live up to our Promises every time; and when we advertise an article below its value, we are not conveniently out of it. Deception does not pay! Now we have to say that, owing to a contemplated

CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS

Recently decided upon, we are compelled to close out our entire stock immediately, and in order to save time and expense we have determined to limit the sale to sixty days. The first loss is the best, and so Everything goes

REGARDLESS OF VALUE.

Our stock is now the largest and best in Charlevoix, with a full line of Staple Goods, and nothing is reserved.

We Have a Fine Assortment

Of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Silks, etc. Cottons of all kinds, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels, Shawls, Cloths, Trimmings, etc. Besides a Complete assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

An Immense stock of

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

Flour, Feed, Meal and Provisions, Etc.

Come early, before any assortments are broken and we will show you a picnic.

J. L. HURD & CO.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

Around the County.

Letter from D. C. Loveday.

Charlevoix, Feb. 22, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL, *Sir:* Will you allow me through the columns of your valuable paper, in justice to myself and the citizens of Charlevoix county, to correct a false report that is in general circulation in this county, to the effect that the county has had to pay me the sum of $100 for use of my hall in East Jordan for court purposes.

Mr. B——, of the township of Eveline, made it his business to call on me a short time since, to learn the facts in the case, as it was told to him for a fact by a leading citizen of the township of Wilson, who took dinner at his house on the second of February, that I presented a bill of $100.00 to the last session of the board of supervisors of Charlevoix county, for rent of my hall for county purposes, and that said bill was allowed and an order drawn to pay it.

I have never presented a bill to Charlevoix county for anything, as the county records will show; and furthermore, the county holds a lease of my hall for the nominal sum of $1 per year, for as long as East Jordan retains the county seat.

Now, Mr. Editor, whether the parties stating this base falsehood, had been misinformed, and did it innocently, or whether it was done with malicious intent, either to injure me individually, or the people of our neighboring village of East Jordan, I could not say; but if the latter was the intent, (as it seems to be by the story's being used so generally in connection with county seat arguments), the originators must have been as shortsighted as they were when they got up the Traverse City & Boyne Falls Branch of the G. R. & I. via Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Ironton, Boyne City and Cape Horn.

The county records will show in this case, as in the letter of the officers of the G. R. & I. did in the other.

Truth, ratified, then falsehood, will win the people's vote.

D. C. LOVEDAY.

Barnard.

William Clark's youngest child has the whooping cough.

Robert Matchett has sold his fine horse team to McNally for $300.

Will Oldham has gone to Canada to visit friends.

Our school closes in two weeks.

The Cap Social, Saturday evening, was one of the pleasantest gatherings ever held in this place. The supper was excellent, and he who came away without his money's worth is a commercial failure in matters of diet. The receipts of the evening were $14.50.

Ironton.

That Jersey calf which has received notice far beyond what is usually accorded to calves of the common herd, feels its oats and is thriving accordingly, while the little Durham, which has lately arrived to act as its companion, suffers from a feeling of neglect and mourns the lack of appreciation on the part of Messrs. Editors of the JOURNAL and Enterprise, who have failed to extend to it the hand of journalistic fellowship.

The entertainment given by the young ladies' society Monday evening was well attended and passed off pleasantly. The object of the gathering was more for social enjoyment than profit, but a bountiful supper was provided, which afforded both pleasure and profit, increasing the deposits of the young ladies' treasury over twenty-five dollars.

Mrs. Benjamin, who lectured under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., was received by a crowded house and made a most favorable impression.

Our school has closed. The principal gave a farewell address at the church, in the form of a carefully prepared lecture on the advantages of graded schools.

The ladies of the "Willing Workers," out of their abundance, have given $50 to the Congregational church building fund, which is increasing to goodly proportions under the solicitations of Messrs. Lewis and Dunlap.

M. E. Church.

Preaching at the morning hour, by the pastor; subject, "Jacob's Ladder." The Young People's Meeting at 6 o'clock, lead by Wm. Stover. Preaching at 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. R. Robenson, the Indian orator.

Preaching at Black's school house, at 3 o'clock.

All are invited to all the services.

TOOTHACHE.

Money is a great cure for aching hearts, but a twenty dollar gold piece placed on an aching tooth don't seem to have the least effect. In fact, nothing is sure cure but HAMILTON'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which are warranted to cure in one minute. Price 25cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Cronter, Charlevoix, and Cronter & Harris, Ironton.

Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Cronter, Charlevoix, and Cronter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Save Your Ashes

JOSEPH PAPPIN will start an Ashery and begin to buy ashes as soon as the snow is gone in the spring, and wants all who use wood stoves to save their hardwood ashes. Will pay cash.

FOLDED IN

BY WILLIAM MAUGHTON.

God gave me one ewe lamb, so fair,
So beautiful was she
That life was but perpetual prayer
That she might happy be—
Safely sheltered from the world's unrest,
Its sorrow and its sin;—
The Saviour called her to His breast,
And she was folded in.

Ah! Then my heart was desolate,
And life seemed dark and cold;
So long to weep, so long to wait
Outside the Shepherd's fold.
And yet, I knew a crown more fair,
No life prolonged could win,
As when, in answer to that prayer,
My lamb was folded in.

For her sweet sake I'll bear the cross,
The trial and the pain,
For mine is but an earthly loss,
And her's a Heavenly gain.
Safe sheltered from the world's unrest,
Its sorrow, and its sin,
She sleeps upon the Shepherd's breast,
Forever folded in.

THE COLONEL'S SECRET.

A little more than two years ago, when the Jesse James gang and other organized bands of train robbers and desperadoes were being wiped out pretty rapidly throughout Missouri, I was still, notwithstanding years of conscientious study and ambitions dreams, nothing more than a locally popular stock-actor in St. Louis, with little prospect of a sudden, high-vaulting advancement in the profession.

However, both Mabel and I were in fine spirits. At last she could fulfill her vow of residing once more under the long-desolated roof-tree of her family homestead before marrying, and I was soon to be the fortunate possessor of her hand, as I had long been of her heart.

Mabel was not an actress, though her father, Colonel Dearborn, had made his fortune as a theatrical manager, and her earliest associations had been allied with the realities and traditions of the stage.

Our marriage engagement had been a peculiar one.

Five years previously, Colonel Dearborn's elegant country-seat, occupying a commanding but isolated position on the Iron Mountain Railroad, had, during the family's temporary absence, been attacked, sacked and disfigured by mounted robbers, presumably of the James band. The depredations for the time being had full swing, and the communities thereabout were wholly terrorized.

Exasperated at the failure of the authorities to suppress the outlaws and protect law-abiding citizens, the old Colonel had but once revisited Glenwood, as the place was called, and then taken up his residence in St. Louis, there to remain until more settled times.

He was accompanied by Mabel, his motherless child, then a lovely girl of sixteen, and by his sister, a maiden lady of uncertain age, who had also been an actress of prominence in the old days of Ben Debar's New Orleans and St. Louis management. Mabel's mother had died in bringing her into the world, and this lady, Miss Winslow, had nobly and conscientiously filled the maternal place.

Colonel Dearborn had known me from my childhood, both my father and mother having filled professional positions under his management. He now welcomed me as a visitor to his city home. I was soon on terms of intimacy with the transplanted household. The latter was further increased about this time by the arrival of the Colonel's nephew, Clifford Wharton, a young, strolling actor of about my own age, but of cloudy and presumably disreputable antecedents, from somewhere along the Arkansas border.

But the old manager's cherished hope of at last ending his days in the peace and seclusion of his beloved Glenwood was cut short by an interference as seldom provided for as it is vaguely feared. Sudden death by an apoplectic stroke carried him off just as the moral atmosphere of the robber-infested interior was clearing up, and he was beginning to think of returning to his estate.

As a near friend, I was hastily summoned to his death-bed, but reached it, accompanied by his physician, barely in time to receive his last sigh. We found only his daughter present, Miss Winslow being absent on a brief visit. Mabel was terribly agitated, and had evidently received some important communication from her father before the fatal stroke had deprived him of speech. The dying man managed to shake his head hopelessly, as the physician approached, though upon perceiving me his face lighted up.

By a great effort, he seized his daughter's hand and mine, and joined them together across his body.

"All I leave is hers, and she is yours!" he gasped. "You are executor—you will see to everything!" Then, turning his glazing eyes on Mabel, he said to her, faintly but impressively, "Remember!" after which he breathed his last.

My own sense of bereavement was great, for I had come to regard Colonel Dearborn as my best friend. But this sense was relieved by what had just taken place, for, though I had not concealed my growing passion for his daughter, I had not yet ventured to ask him for her hand. But this closing act of his life had at once dissipated my doubts, and, as I was already sure of Mabel's heart, led me to believe that she would become my wife after the usual period of mourning should have elapsed.

As I led her, weeping, from the chamber of death, I saw her cousin, Clifford Wharton, cross the passage from the vicinity of another door leading out of the same room. This gave me an impression that he might have been an unperceived witness of the interview between the old manager and his daughter before my arrival with Dr. L——. However, I thought little of this at the time, for, though I did not like Wharton, and knew that his uncle had never fully trusted him, I had no reason to doubt his sincerity. Nevertheless, as he went by us in the passage and down the staircase, without Mabel having noticed him, he started from his attitude, which had signified both grief and terror, and threw me a glance of such malevolence and triumph that I was both puzzled and placed on my guard, for it was not unknown to me that he had strenuously essayed to make love to his cousin before her preference for me had been so plainly indicated as to leave him without a shadow of hope in that direction.

I left Mabel at the door of her chamber in charge of Miss Winslow, who had just got back home to learn the sad intelligence. After speeding away the frightened servants, who had assembled on the staircase landing, and saying something to soothe their fears, I was returning to the death-chamber, when I met Dr. L—— coming out of it, with something troubled and stern in his face.

"I don't understand Colonel Dearborn's death," said he, taking me into a recess. "It seems that Mabel found him lying speechless on his bed, grasping a cup that had held a composing draught, which he had kept in readiness to take upon feeling the dangerous symptoms against which he had been frequently warned. He had just drunk off the contents, and was yet past help when you and I were summoned. This is what I do not understand."

"Pray explain," said I, anxiously.

"The stroke he received was not necessarily fatal in itself," said Dr. L——. "The composing draught must have relieved it unless"—he looked at me significantly—"unless it may have been tampered with. However, I am not wholly certain of this; but I think that you will agree with me that a *post-mortem* should be had."

"Undoubtedly!" I exclaimed, astonished and horrified.

"Good! Try to get Miss Dearborn's consent to the examination, but without exciting her suspicions of foul play. You know how reluctant women are in such matters. In the meantime, I shall neither say nor do anything."

I promised, not doubting my ability to bring Mabel to a proper consideration of the subject, and the physician went away. But in this I was mistaken. Nothing that I could say, or hint, or urge could induce either Mabel or Miss Winslow to consent to a *post mortem* examination. Young Wharton, to my surprise, supported me strongly in my efforts to persuade them—though with hypocritical over-eagerness, I afterward thought—but all to no purpose. Their feminine association of such an examination, with the idea of desecration of the dead was invincible. They even caused Dr. L—— to forego his insistance toward the last; a certificate of death from natural causes was given, and the remains of the old theatrical manager were borne to their last resting-place without it being generally known that anything mysterious had attended his death.

Now came another surprise for me. Col. Dearborn had left no written will. In this case Mabel was of course his sole heiress, as, indeed, she would have been without the injunction embodied in her father's dying words, and which had likewise constituted me his executor. But to my own surprise, and that of nearly every one else, it proved that he had left hardly anything available. He had lived expensively, drawing from time to time upon a large sum of money which he had deposited in two of the St. Louis National Banks. Of this sum only twelve hundred dollars now remained, and as his farming lands about Glenwood had long lain in neglect, it seemed that this modest sum was, for some time at least, to constitute Mabel's sole fortune. However, she continued to draw upon it with great complacency, after reducing her household considerably, as though in anticipation of a windfall of whose nature she would only hint to me in a mysterious way; having been pledged to secrecy, as she said, by her father before my arrival with Dr. L—— at his death-bed. I was so deeply in love that I would have cared nothing for this if she would only have married me without delay. But she had also promised her father that she would put off her marriage until she should once more be established with safety as the mistress of Glenwood.

Well, I had submitted with the best grace I could, and now here at last, having finished my engagement with the —— Theater Stock Company, I was apparently on the threshold of my reward.

It was six months after Colonel Dearborn's death. The organized bands of train-robbers, bank-brokers and horse-thieves were said to have been wholly broken up or scattered, all the southern counties were reported sufficiently safe and quiet to warrant Mabel in resuming the occupancy of Glenwood. Our wedding-day was fixed upon, and I was to set out forthwith for the locality that bade fair to see the fruition of my fondest hopes, as an escort of my bethrothed and her aunt.

I should have mentioned that Clifford Wharton, who had been accustomed to absent himself frequently and misteriously from Mabel's house, in which he still had his quarters, had latterly disappeared so completely that nothing had been heard of him for several weeks.

Ordinarily, nothing would have been thought of this. The fellow was a fair actor, especially in scrio-comic, foppish parts, if he had cared to exert himself and hold his opportunities, and I had twice secured him good engagements at the —— Theater. He had sacrificed them successively, through his indolence and dissipated habits, and I had grown to regard him as a worthless, ungrateful young man, undeserving of further countenance; but now there came rumors of his having committed a downright forgery, in connection with the signature of Mr. Whitcombe, the Treasurer of the —— Theater. It was only to a small amount, indeed, but still sufficient to explain his continued absence, and to cause both Mabel and her aunt mortification and distress, should they come to hear of it.

This, however, I took care to avoid, as the wedding-day was near at hand, and I was solicitous that no shadow of a cloud should interfere with our happiness; but it was fated to be otherwise.

Early on the morning of the day we were to set out for Glenwood, I was breakfasting with Mabel and Miss Winslow, in high spirits. Suddenly Mabel, who had been the first to appropriate the morning newspaper, gave an alarmed exclamation.

"What is it?" I cried.

She recovered herself, laughed nervously, and, handing me the journal, pointed to a telegram.

It was to the effect that a reorganized band of mounted desperadoes, doubtless composed of the scattered remains of the Jesse James and other gangs, had just made a final raid in the vicinity of Glenwood, where they had robbed and despoiled right and left, even digging up house-grounds and orchards, in the hope of unearthing hidden treasure, before being once more dispersed and driven back to the Arkansas mountain line, with a loss of many killed, wounded and captured, by the combined sheriffs' posses of three counties.

"Why, this amounts to nothing," said I, lightly. Glenwood mansion could offer little more to the rascals' cupidity, after their ransacking of long ago, and as for any treasure having been buried there, the idea is absurd."

Mabel changed the topic, and, by the time breakfast was finished, had quite recovered her spirits.

But just then the servant brought her a telegraphic dispatch, which she had no sooner read than she seemed ready to faint.

"Oh, oh! read it!" was all she could say, as she threw me the dispatch.

It was from Wharton, was dated Boone Corners (a village near Glenwood,) and ran as follows:

"Robbers have ripped up everything at Glenwood. Could your father have buried any money there? Entire house-grounds spaded up. Not even your birthday laurel escaped. All safe now. Shall investigate more fully to-morrow."

"Oh, it is gone—gone!" sobbed Mabel, as I looked inquiringly at her. "All the money—the fortune with which I was to surprise you on our wedding-day."

I besought her to calmness, when she at last astounded me by an explanation.

"This was my father's death-bed revelation to me," she said. "He had a morbid distrust of banks as depositories of great sums. Just before the first sacking of Glenwood he had disposed of all his other property for cash. The sum realized was one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Twenty thousand dollars of this he secured here in St. Louis, as a fund to live on until we could dwell once more with safety in our dear old household. The remainder—one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in gold and legal tenders—he secretly buried at Glenwood during his last hurried visit there. The spot was under my birthday laurel—a bush that papa had planted just east of the mansion, in commemoration of my birth, and afterward attended himself with care and pride. He had succeeded in imparting this secret to me just before you and Dr. L—— entered the room where he was dying. He had at the same time enjoined me to retain the secret inviolate until the day of my marriage under the old rooftree, when I was to have it unearthed in the presence of my husband, and present it to him as my unexpected dowry. He feared that I might otherwise be wooed and won solely for my fortune. This unlooked-for wealth was to reward the true man who should have loved and married me for myself alone. But now it is gone, gone! Oh, who could have guessed or betrayed the buried treasure's secret? I alone was with my father when he revealed it. I never talk in my sleep, nor have I for a single instant forgotten his injunction to secrecy. It is incomprehensible!"

During Mabel's recital, my mind was alert and busy, as you may well believe, and I had gradually recurred to the suspicions circumstances attending Colonel Dearborn's death which had almost escaped my memory.

"Well, there's no use repining," said I at last, with a cheerfulness that surprised both Mabel and her aunt. "Remember, my darling, that the dowry you were to have brought me is not hopelessly lost until we shall altogether have failed to find its purloiner. Come, hasten with your preparations, and we will be off by the forenoon train, instead of later, as we had intended. While you and Miss Winslow are getting ready, I will take a look through the house."

My decision of manner proved infectious. While they were preparing for the journey I pretended to visit a guest-room I had occasionally occupied, but in reality devoted myself to thoroughly searching the one adjoining, which had been Clifford Wharton's when at home, and was still filled with his belongings.

I found that for which I searched, and, excusing myself to the ladies, hurried off to Dr. L——'s office, which was not far distant. It was with a feeling of yet greater satisfaction that I returned to Mabel's house a little later, and we set out upon our journey without further delay.

We arrived at Boone Corners early in the afternoon. Here, while waiting for a conveyance to Glenwood, three miles distant, I sought an interview with Sheriff B——, whom I chanced to know personally, and obtained permission from him to converse with the prisoners captured on the preceding day. But a brief interview with them served to convince me that the robbers had had nothing to do with digging up the grounds at Glenwood.

"We only ripped up two or three gardens nearer town," said one of the fellows, "and gained nothing by even that. It stands to reason we wouldn't have bothered with Glenwood. It was out of our plan, and we knew it to have already been cleaned out years before."

When we set out for Glenwood, an hour later, we were accompanied by Sheriff B—— and several of his men.

The house and grounds were found less devastated than I had expected, though both Mabel and her aunt shed tears at the havoc that had disfigured the stately old place.

Wharton met us in the garden. He had two or three friends with him, young men of the neighborhood, and I noticed that he was haggard and ill-at-ease; though he strove to dissipate this impression, and at first seemed unaffectedly miserable over the way in which the grounds had been dug up.

"Just look, Mabel!" said he at last, after conducting us to where the laurel lay uprooted. "What an outrage! The villains have not even spared your birthday laurel!"

Having already made certain observations, I signed Mabel to let me reply to him.

"It does seem odd, Wharton," said I, "that the villain or villains should have uprooted this shrub over all others."

"It is odd," he admitted.

"Yes," I went on; "for I noticed elsewhere that the grounds have only been comparatively scarred, without so much as a tree or a plant having been seriously disturbed. One would suppose the villain or villains had expected to unearth something particularly valuable from under this particular laurel."

"What do you mean?" he cried, for my tone was significant.

"Villain—murderer!" I shouted in a voice of thunder—no stage-thunder at that; "I mean that *you* are the villian—that you are the thief of the golden treasure that was concealed under that laurel bush!"

Changing from white to red in a flash, he drew his revolver with a hoarse cry, but was quickly disarmed by the sheriff's men.

"Oh, you have wrought cunningly, but in vain, Clifford Wharton!" I went on; "for the evidence that has come to light, pointing you out as your uncle's murderer, will be equally unerring in tracking you down as the purloiner of his daughter's buried dowry from under the roots of that laurel bush! Deny the charge, if you can, forger—murderer—poisoner!"

Mabel and her aunt suddenly clung to each other, with exclamations of horror, while Wharton's companions and others were scarcely less affected by these startling accusations.

"Murderer! poisoner!" echoed Wharton, in a faltering voice. "It is false! You can not prove it! What mean you?"

"Look! One of the proofs, at least, is here!" I cried, displaying a phial of almost colorless liquid which I had found among other bottles and phials in a small closet in his room, and whose contents I had subsequently submitted to Dr. L——'s critical analysis. "Behold the poison—the hydrocyanic acid—with which you adulterated Colonel Dearborn's composing draught when you secretly saw him reel into his room under the partial apoplectic stroke which, but for your tampering with the draught, might not have proved fatal."

All this was mere induction and bold conjecture on my part, but, from the frightful change that had taken place in the accused, I saw I had hit the mark, and hastened to push my advantage.

"Dare you deny the truth of my charge?" I went on. "Dare you deny, either, that, after witnessing the effect of the deadly draught, you hid behind the headboard of your victim's bed, where you overheard the secret of the buried treasure imparted by Colonel Dearborn to his daughter with his dying words? What will you then say when I have convinced you that a recent examination of your victim's remains has revealed the presence of a poison identical with the contents of this phial, and that only this morning the druggist was found who sold you this poison, and is willing to identify you as the purchaser? Speak, wretch! dare you deny aught that I have charged upon you?"

His knees were now knocking together, and his conscience-stricken agony was pitiable to witness.

"Mercy! mercy!" he gasped. "It is the retribution of Heaven!"

"It is not I, or even this poor girl, whom you have so ruthlessly orphaned and robbed, who can accord you mercy!" said I, sternly. "But you may make some slight amends for your first crime by confessing your last. Speak, for you are the thief! What have you done with the money you unearthed?"

"Under the barn—under the barn, directions.

He was taken in charge by two of the sheriff's men, while his companions shrunk from him in loathing and horror.

The rest of us then lost no time in going to the barn, where, after digging at the spot indicated, the money was recovered intact.

My strange story is about ended. The exact object of Clifford Wharton in murdering his uncle was never certainly known, for he committed suicide by hanging on the night of that very day, in the county jail; but it has since been thought that he had imagined the old manager to have made a will partly in his favor, and was in hopes of prosecuting his suit for Mabel's hand more successfully with her father out of the way, though the crime had resulted so differently from what he had anticipated.

This, however, is mere conjecture, and we must leave it there.

Suffice it to say, in conclusion, that Mabel and I were duly married, that I bade a final farewell to the stage forthwith, and that our union has been one of exceptional happiness. We are still living at Glenwood, which has long since been restored to its original beauty and stateliness; and Mabel is still occasionally fond of referring back to the recovery of her buried dowry, while her happy husband as often felicitates himself over the strange events that led up to ly against the northeast support!" he almost yelled, after which he fell down in convul- the Stock-Actor's Windfall.—*Chicago Ledger.*

How Henry VIII.'s Bed Was Made.

This is the way his Majesty's bed was to be made: "The curtains must be drawn and a gentleman usher must hold the curtains together; then must two squires of the body stand at the bed's head, and two yeomen of the crown at the bed's foot, and all the stuff laid safe at the bed's foot, on a carpet, the contents of the pallasse (which was open in the middle) were remade. Then a yeoman to leap upon the bed and roll him up and down and array the litter; then to lay down the canvas again, then the feather bed, and beat it well and make it even and smooth. Then take the fustian (under blanket) and cast it upon the bed without any wrinkles, and the sheet in the same wise." Then follow directions regarding the sheet, how it is to be stroked smooth, tucked under the feather bed, over it is to be laid "t'other stuff," upper sheet, blankets and fustian, and over that a covering of martin's fur and ermine. "A yeoman to beat the pillows and throw them up to the squires to lay them on the bed head, as pleaseth the King's grace. A sheet of Rennes was passed under the pillows, falling over loose in front (no pillow case), over that a rug of ermine. The bedclothes were then to be brought well up to the pillows and turned down the space of an ell. It is added that when all was done these functionaries withdrew behind the curtain which divided the room and had a drink all round.—*Old MS. in the Magazine of Art.*

LIZARDS are very nearly the shape of crocodiles, and are covered with a skin which has a semblance of scales, not like the scales of a fish. A specimen of the house lizard was shown. This lizard is found in Asia, Africa, South America and in other countries, but not in the United States. It is useful in destroying vermin, and can easily climb walls. It lays its eggs under rafters, in the thatches, and under leaves. It is a mistake to think of scorpions as very poisonous; they are a little venomous. Bird spiders are somewhat venomous. Large toads which have been called poisonous have no venom. Among all the lizards there is only one, a Mexican, which is venomous, and there is some doubt of him. Most of these animals, when irritated, excrete a venomous saliva, and even frogs will attempt to bite when troubled. Toads can tell the weather better than the Weather Bureau. When it is dry they go down into the ground for moisture; in damp weather they come out of the ground. Lizards stow themselves away when the sun goes under a cloud, and at such a time turtles will hide.

IT is pleasant to see a man who has a firm will, and who knows what he is about, carry his point in spite of all obstacles.—*Texas Siftings.*

HUMOR.

FREE of charge—paying cash.

THE ghost of a smile—smelling the ink.

A PLACE of note—the mail-box at the corner.

BOYS, choose old maids for wives. They will be so thankful that you can play all sorts of lodge rackets on them without a kick.—*Maverick.*

YOUR bluff old chap, that boasts of always doing things "by the card," is very apt to perform his gambols with a sort of an ante-lope.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A PRICKLY pair—a quarrelsome husband and wife.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Oh, heed not the world's scornful glances,
And mind not what others may say;
If good fortune away from you dances,
You may be a plumber some day.
—*Goodall's Sun.*

PEDDLERS and book agents should be paid in buzz-hard dollars.

"YES," said Mrs. Brown, as she showed Mrs. Gray her birds, flowers, bric-a-brac, and so forth, "I like to surround myself with beautiful things." "I notice, however," said Mrs. Gray, "that your servant girl is remarkably homely." "I draw the line at servant girls," was the grave reply.—*Boston Courier.*

WHILE a London chemist was testing a bottle of milk it exploded with a loud report, shattering fragments of glass all over the room. Prof. Huxley's theory is that the cow had been eating dynamite, but we think his hypothesis is wrong. A more plausible explanation is that some fiend had thrown nitro-glycerine into the well.—*Norristown Herald.*

ONE of the quilts at the New York crazy quilt exhibition was made by a man, on which he was engaged two years and a half. What a terrible waste of time! Just think how many games of base-ball and pool he might have played during that period! A man should not squander the golden hours when there are so many useful pursuits in which to engage.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE LATEST SONG.

Oh, mamma, dear mamma, come home with me now—
I wonder what papa will think?
He'll meet you to-night with a frown on his brow
For staying so long at the rink.
No lamp has been lighted to-night in the hall,
'Tis dark an' the baby's awake,
And—there! I was sure, dearest ma, you would fall—
Some night your poor neck you will break.
Come home, come home,
Oh, mamma, dear mamma, come home.

AMERICA has to give up the claim of having invented the game of poker, it having been known in Persia centuries ago—but nothing can take from Columbia the proud glory of having been the mother of the remorseless train boy.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Woolen Underclothing.

Among the many means by which we seek to guard ourselves from the effects of chill there is one which hardly, even now, receives sufficient attention, the use of woolen underclothing, except in the very hottest weather. The majority of persons of the male sex do, indeed, show their appreciation of its wholesome qualities; but there remains a considerable moiety of these, and a far greater number of women and children, who prefer an undersuit of smooth but relatively meager linen. Yet the superior advantages of wearing wool next the skin are easily apparent. They do not depend merely on its greater warmth and closeness of application. It is further capable, according to its texture and in virtue of its composition, of better adaptation, in respect of temperature, to the needs of various climates and the changes of seasons than any other dress material. Moreover, it exhibits a special faculty for absorption and distributing moisture. It is this property especially which renders it the natural next covering of the constantly perspiring skin. If one be engaged, for example, in active exercise of limb, a linen fabric will absorb what products of transudation it can till it is wet, but will leave much moisture upon the clammy service; whereas a flannel, from its more spongy nature, will rest upon a skin which it has nearly dried and be but damp itself. It is obvious, then, that in the event of an after chill, and this occurs in summer as in winter, the body is, in the latter case, most favorably disposed to resist it. Flannel is not less cleanly than linen, though it may appear less white; and if the wearer bathe daily, it is surprising how long it will retain its purity. The skin irritation to which it sometimes gives rise is usually associated with coarseness of quality or freshness of manufacture, and is, with nearly all who have experienced it, a merely transient condition. Women, as well as men, we repeat, but above all children and the aged, who are alike particularly apt to take cold, should certainly adopt a woolen material for their customary undergarment. It is easily possible to adjust the texture to the season, so that it shall be warm enough in winter and not too warm in summer.—*Herald of Health.*

History of the Potato.

In 1585 the potato was first brought into Germany. The first seed potatoes in Saxony were a present in 1591 from the Landgrave of Hesse to the Elector of Saxony. In 1617 they were grown as exotics in gardens at Leipsic. Swedish soldiers brought them into Western Germany about the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War. In 1717 they were reintrodnced into Saxony from Brabant, and within twenty-five years they began to be regularly cultivated, their use being much developed in the famine period of 1770 '71. In the year 1882 over 9,000,000 acres were given up to the cultivation of potatoes in Germany, the produce amounting to 23,000,000 tons.

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...g symptons instead of diseases for years,
...a high time it ceased. The symptoms I
...st mentioned, or any unusual action or
...n of the water channels, indicate the
...ch of kidney disease more than a cough
...ates the coming of consumption. We do
...at the cough, but try to help the lungs.
...ould not waste our time trying to relieve
...adache, pains about the body, or other
...toms, but go directly to the kidneys, the
...e of most of these ailments."
"...is, then, is what you meant when you
...hat more than one-half the deaths which
...arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doc-
tor?"
"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are tor-
turing people to-day, which in reality are
Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It
is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest
symptoms should strike terror to every one
who has them. I can look back and recall hun-
dreds of deaths which physicians declared at
the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy,
heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and
other common complaints, which I see now
were caused by Bright's disease."
"And did all these cases have simple symp-
toms at first?"
"Every one of them, and might have been
cured as I was by the timely use of the same
remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly
opened in this matter, and think I am helping
others to see the facts and their possible dan-
ger also."
Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establish-
ment on North St. Paul street, spoke very
earnestly:
"It is true that Bright's disease had increased
wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics,
that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250
per cent. Look at the prominent men it has
carried off, and is taking off every year; for
while many are dying apparently of paralysis
and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney
disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis,
apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers
record the death of some prominent man from
this scourge. Recently, however, the increase
has been checked, and I attribute this to the
general use of my remedy."
"Do you think many people are afflicted with
it to-day who do not realize it?"
"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medi-
cal college was lecturing before his class on the
subject of Bright's disease. He had various
fluids under microscopic analysis and was show-
ing the students what the indications of this
terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,'
he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indi-
cations I will show you how it appears in a
state of perfect health,' and he submitted his
own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the
results his countenance suddenly changed—his
color and command both left him, and in a
trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have
made a painful discovery; I have Bright's dis-
ease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year
he was dead. The slightest indication of any
kidney difficulty should be enough to strike
terror to any one."
"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"
"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."
"It is very wonderful, is it not?"
"No more so than a great many others that
have come to my notice as having been cured
by the same means."
"You believe, then, that Bright's disease can
be cured?"
"I know it can. I know it from my own and
the experience of thousands of prominent per-
sons who were given up to die by both their
physicians and friends."
"You speak of your own experience; what
was it?"
"A fearful one. I had felt languid and un-
fitted for business for years. But I did not
know what ailed me. When, however, I found
it was kidney difficulty I thought there was lit-
tle hope and so did the doctors. I have since
learned that one of the physicians of this city
pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one
day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead
within a year.' I believe his words would have
proved true if I had not providentially used
the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."
"Did you make a chemical analysis of the
case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago,
Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of
the analysts of the State Board of Health.
"Yes, sir."
"What did this analysis show you?"
"A serious disease of the kidneys."
"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"
"No, sir. I did not think it possible."
"Do you know anything about the remedy
which cured him?"
"I have chemically analyzed it, and find it
pure and harmless."
Dr. Henion was cured *five years ago*, and *is
well* and attending to his professional duties to-
day, in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion,
Mr. Warner, and Dr. Lattimore in the commu-
nity is beyond question, and the statements
they make cannot for a moment be doubted.
Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's
disease of the kidneys is one of the most de-
ceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it
is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured
if taken in time.

A PERSON struck by lightning does not know it, the fluid being much quicker than thought. The nerves which convey pain are rather slow in their power to convey information. Stick a pin in the tail of an elephant and quite a perceptible interval occurs before the noble animal gives his opinion of the man or boy at the end of the nervous system on trial. Lightning does its work before the victim knows anything. Two men were struck while taking refuge under a tree. Both were carried into the house, and laid out for dead. One of the men revived, and after weeks of suffering and infirmity, he got out again, and is still living. He said he knew no more about having been struck by lightning than he was conscious of having lived before the flood. It was all news to him when told of the fact.

THERE is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother for her son that transcends all other affections of the heart.—*Washington Irving.*

MR. J. D. L. HARVEY, proprietor of the Palace Market, Chicago, writes that he spent $2,000 in trying to cure his wife of rheumatism, and that St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what all else failed to bring about. He says it is a greater discovery than electricity.

Slightly Overdrawn.

Mr. Malapropos (to Miss Charmante, who is smiling and animated)—"You remind me of an old French teacher of mine" (noticing a change in Miss C.'s expression at the adjective)—"oh, not that you're old, or look like her; not that, but——"

Miss Charmante (again radiant)—"No? But how then?"

Mr. Malapropos—"Well, she used to say, you know, that it was so absurd for people to laugh in conversation, for to laugh is always to distort one's face."

Miss Charmante—"And you consider that I——"

Mr. Malapropos—"Oh, but you don't, you know; that's how I happened to speak of it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

WHEN a man's notes are readily indorsed, his credit is good. When public men indorse Red Star Cough Cure as being safe, sure, and free from poisons, you may be certain it is a great discovery. Price, 25 cents.

The Convert's Ire.

A well-known Baptist minister of this city relates that some time ago a convert was made of a somewhat ignorant girl, and at a prayer meeting subsequently he asked her what she would do if she heard another girl reviling the Lord Jesus. Straightening herself up, she said: "If she was larger nor me I would tell her to shut up; but if she was smaller I would slap her right across the mouth."—*Boston Transcript.*

SINCE 1816 the Government has spent the snug sum of $225,000,000 in taking care of the noble red man, not counting the cost of killing or hunting him with the military.

Undigested Food

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distention in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like hartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness, and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

PROFESSOR T. G. WORMLEY, in his new treatise on the Micro-Chemistry of Poisons, says: "The microscope may enable us to determine with great certainty that a blood is not that of a certain animal, and may be the blood of man; but in no instance does it, in itself, enable us to say that the blood is really human, or indicate from what particular species of animal it was derived." His measurements show that there is but little difference in size between the blood corpuscles of man and those of a large variety of animals.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

* * * * All diseases of lower bowel, including pile tumors, radically cured. Book of particulars, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN the heart is full the lips are silent; when the man is full it is different.

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Do you intend to go to Los Angeles or San Francisco? If so, avoid the snow and ice incident to travel via the Northern route, and go via the Monon Route and New Orleans, stopping off at Louisville, Mammoth Cave, Nashville, Montgomery, Mobile, and the beautiful Gulf coast resorts; you get a trip to California, with a side trip to New Orleans thrown in free.

The Monon Route will sell round-trip tickets February 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, good leaving New Orleans Sunday, February 21st, giving all an opportunity to visit the Exposition. Tickets will be good to return any time within six months from date of sale.

Pullman buffet sleepers and through palace coaches from Chicago to San Francisco, with only two changes of cars in Union depots.

For descriptive books, pamphlets, etc., address Wm. S. Baldwin, G. P. A., 193 Dearborn street, or E. O. McCormick, G. N. P. A., 123 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

Blind Man's Buff.

Why is sympathy like blind man's buff? It is feeling for our fellow creatures. And we should all advise those who have that hacking cough to use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

JOHN L. RANSOM, claim attorney, late of Washington, D. C., now of Coldwater, Mich., will cheerfully assist all his comrades in getting their just dues from the Government. If you have any manner of claim that needs prompt attention he will help you. Address, with stamp, as above.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

"**Hope** on, hope ever." How many delicate ladies there are who, while they attend to their daily duties, do so with aching heads, a sense of fullness, pain in the back, and depressed spirits, who are "only keeping about," as the phrase is. Some day they "go into a decline," and leave their children motherless. To such we would say, "cheer up." Timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" corrects all female irregularities, weaknesses, and kindred affections easily, pleasantly and quickly.

A WOMAN has invented a window and had it patented. Now who will invent a post-holo and get a patent on it?—*Alta California.*

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.

"METALS are more active," wrote the market reporter whose wife had hastened his exit that morning with a flying flatiron.

NO APPETITE, LOW SPIRITS, HEADACHE, flatulency, sleeplessness, languor, constipation—are these, or any of them, among your ailments? If so, try DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, and tell your sick friends its effect; this is the only advertisement the medicine requires. It has spread from house to house, from village to village, all over the land, in this way.

THE confirmed dead-beat sincerely subscribes to the saying: "Call no man happy until he is dead."—*The Hatchet.*

THERE are nineteen metals more valuable than gold, but no remedy which will compare with Bigelow's Positive Cure for coughs and colds. A prompt and pleasant cure for all throat and lung troubles. 50 cents and $1.

THE scientist who says that a person could not live over five days without water is suspected of being a milkman.

WHEN the follicles are not destroyed, Hall's Hair Renewer restores hair to bald heads.

"CAPITAL punishment!" as the boy said when the schoolmistress seated him with the girls.—*Baltimorean.*

WM. BLACK, Abingdon, Iowa, was cured of cancer of the eye by Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which cures all blood disorders and diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys. The best tonic and appetizer known. 50 cents.

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For all ailments originating in disorders of the stomach and liver, take Ayer's Pills.

WHAT class of women are most apt to give tone to society? The belles.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

I will send two bottles of WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Diseases*—if you will recommend it to your friends, and get your dealer to order a dozen bottles from his wholesale druggist. Send name of your druggist. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

I was taken with a pain in my shoulder which proved to be rheumatism. I used only one bottle of Athlophoros, and have not felt any rheumatism since. R. P. Murphey, Commission Merchant, 31 Imperial Building, Chicago, Ill.

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The receipt is simple. You have only to take a violent cold, and neglect it. Abernethy, the great English Surgeon, asked a lady who told him she only had a cough: "What would you have? The plague?" Beware of "only coughs." The worst cases can, however, be cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. In Whooping Cough and Croup it immediately allays irritation, and is sure to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Sold by druggists.

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CATARRH

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A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents at druggists' or by mail.
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ATE. A. GILL'S School of Eclectic Shorthand and Type-writing pupils are qualified for positions in 3 months. Unlimited course, $75. Send for circulars. Positions furnished. 522 N. Clark st., Chicago.

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At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
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—THE BEST TONIC
For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion
It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*
MR. H. K. MILLS, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic for Debility and Lassitude with strengthening and rallying effect."
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In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but no alcoholic or mineral poison.
Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.
Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.
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Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick.
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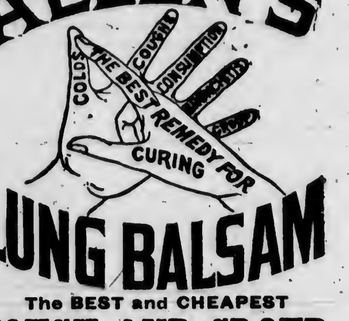

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or pain in the Rheumatic line have I had since using ATHLOPHOROS two years ago. It made a thorough cure in my case." Mrs. Ella Smith, 61 N. Foster Street, Springfield, O. Athlophoros is absolutely safe, containing no opium, morphine or other injurious ingredient, and is a sure cure for Rheumatism. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.
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Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western R'y.

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TAYLOR'S "CHEROKEE" REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South. Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
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THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT.
Covers the entire saddle, and will keep you dry in any storm. Sold everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

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OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
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and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.
For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is
THE BEST OF ALL
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CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES, FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

C. N. U. No. 7—86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

"Prospects."

Having been deeply interested by Rev. Mr. Van Auken's sermon, on the above topic, preached at the Congregational church, Feb. 7th inst, and after consulting others, find them similarly affected, we have determined to give an abstract of it for the benefit of our readers:

"Prospects" is the subject announced for our consideration this morning. Anticipation, expectation, ground or reason for hoping, are some of Webster's definitions of the word. When we are on the point of undertaking some new project we always ask, "What are the prospects?" and "Will it pay?" This last question we deem necessary to answer in the affirmative before we enter upon the project. The prospects of success have inspired individuals, societies, armies, and nations to their mightiest victories and achievements. Not one present would be where he is in his present vocation, had the prospects of other days been different.

Moses never could have led the Israelites from their awful bondage to perfect liberty if God had not first increased the prospects of success by the revelation of himself in the burning bush. With God for him his prospects were infinite.

I ask you to-day, What are your prospects? And by the question I do not refer to your plans, schemes, and projects of a worldly nature (not that I have no sympathy and wishes for you in these matters), but we have a weightier subject for consideration this morning: a subject that affects us not in *time* only, but in *eternity*.

What are the prospects of this church for usefulness? Are they made bright by the reasonable hope of a rich ingathering for Christ the coming year? On what grounds does that hope rest? Have we a live membership, of which every individual has a deep, realizing sense of his obligations to the church and to his God, or do we seem to think that because God has showered his blessing upon us in the past, he will forever, without our effort? Once our prospects were dark to outward appearance, compared with what they might be to-day. We had one-sixth our present membership, and no house of worship. But our hearts were bound together by the strong ties of christian love, and went up unitedly to God for his Spirit to enable us to perform aright all the duties enjoined upon us, and the prospects of this church on the day it was born, have been more than realized. The bright visions of the most sanguine, have become a reality. The secret of sucess has been faith in God, coupled not only with a willingness, but a desire to work for him.

Dear friends, shall we continue to flourish and prosper in a remarkable manner for the coming three years and six months, as we have in the past? If so, we must unload some of the rubbish, and lop off the dead branches. Some of us stand as soldiers with our weapons laid down. The church, the world, and our own hearts, condemn us; and our prospects are darkened thereby. Oh, that we might have a realizing sense of the awfulness of the sin of hindering the gospel! I ask of you to-day, my brother and my sister, if the prospects of this church are dark, what shall we do to brighten them; I ask of each of you, what will you do? But if you count them bright already, may they not be made brighter? If you say in your hearts as was said at the prayer meeting last Thursday evening, "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake, will I not rest, until the righteousness thereof goes forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth," surely our prospects will be greatly enlarged.

Some of you who are here to-day, not long since, made solemn vows that you would be more faithful, and seek to do more for Christ: what are the prospects of your keeping those vows?

For a moment I turn to you who are strangers to the Savior, and ask, what are your prospects for eternal life, and for paying the vows you made when you were in distress or affliction? Are you nearer God and heaven to-day? Is it not true that some of you are further from the di... life than ever before? It gives me painful thoughts and a sad heart to think of it!

It may seem unkind of me to express myself thus to you; but in the presence of an open Bible, standing as a watchman to give signals of approaching danger, with the eye of the Eternal resting upon me; and before you whom I shall one day meet at the judgment throne, I can but tell you the truth, that I believe that your real prospects are growing darker every day. Every day you delay makes it harder for you to change your mode of life. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots; then may ye do good that are accustomed to do evil."

Are you fearful that you will not hold out if you begin now?—look away from yourself unto the Lord Jesus, who has said: "My grace is sufficient for thee;" and, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end." My friends, come to Jesus to-day; that dark prospects may give way to brighter ones; that "the peace of God that passeth all understanding," and the love of God that surpasseth knowledge," may dwell in your hearts. You can conquer, as did the emperor Constantine, by the sign of the cross.

Do you know the story, "The sign of the cross is the countersign to-night"? "It was in the war twenty years ago. The sentry challenged someone who was creeping within the lines. 'Who goes there?' A feeble voice answered. 'A tired friend.' 'Advance and give the countersign,' was the reply. A worn out and jaded looking unarmed man, slowly made his appearance and said, 'I am a union soldier, and just escaped from a rebel prison. I have threaded the woods by night and swam the rivers by day, until I am well-nigh exhausted.' There was no chance for doubting the pathetic story, but the sentinel could only make reply. 'The orders are rigid to-night, that every man coming to the line without the countersign must be shot in his tracks. You must give the countersign, or die. You know the severity of the rules,' he added sorrowfully. The man hesitated. 'I did not expect this,' he said; 'I am not ready to die: I must have time to pray.' A five-minute's respite was granted by the sentinel—a christian himself, he hoped and prayed for divine interposition through the delay. The tired man knelt, and began to talk quietly to his Father in heaven. But while he was praying, he made the sign of the cross in the air, as if to strengthen himself with the thought of a dying Savior. The sentry saw it, and with a cry of gladness, clasped the praying man in his arms, saying, 'You are saved, and so am I! The sign of the cross is the countersign to-night!'"

Ye men and women, the condition of all peace in God is found in atonement. Will you take this countersign, this watchword? If so, it will pass you safely through the evils and dangers of this life, give you victory at death, and admit you to the presence of the Lord, and the King on his throne.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

No More Tea.

In 1769, the English government received less than $1,500 from the American colonies as its revenue from the tea tax. Yet the American colonies voted that the sale of tea should be prohibited, and the people refused to drink tea rather than pay to the mother country $1,500 a year tax on tea.

Two hundred thousand liquor dealers, half of them foreigners, have imposed heavy burdens upon the American people. Communities without liquor saloons have little use for policemen, jails or poor-houses. In one district in Liverpool, of 50,000 inhabitants without liquor saloons, there were only forty-five persons who had to receive out door relief. In another district of about the same size, with liquor saloons, nearly 2,000 had to receive out-door relief. When a small town in Illinois excluded the liquor saloon, it reduced its pauper bill from $1,100 to $2.50 per year. In Boston, seventy-three per cent of all the arrests made by the police are due to the presence of the drink-houses in the city. Eighty per cent of the criminals, and seventy five per cent of the paupers in this country can be fairly charged to the business of the 200,000 liquor dealers, half of whom are foreigners. What benefits do these liquor dealers confer upon the nation to compensate the people for tolerating their presence? What right have they to so greatly increase the taxes of the people in order to raise the money which is necessary to take care of their victims?

Has the character of the American people changed in these hundred years? Are we the worthy children of forefathers who refused to drink tea and prohibited its sale rather than pay a $1,500 tax to the mother country, when we bow down before 200,000 liquor dealers and bear whatever burdens they may impose upon us? When the American people realize that their taxes would be reduced one half by blotting out the liquor saloon, I believe the people will make short work of the modern grog-shop. As our forefathers said, "No more tea!" so the time is near at hand when the cry of our people will be, "No more rum! No more money to take care of the worn-out victims of the rum shop! No more young people from our homes, to become the slaves of the liquor dealers!"

W. H. H.

Royal Beauty Rare.

Royal beauty is so rare in Europe that the fair face of the Princess Victoria of Teck, said to be the prettiest royal maiden to be found in all European countries, will doubtless make her a fortune. A London letter to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says.

The Empress Eugenie and Elizabeth of Austria, the Princess of Wales and Queen Marguerite of Italy were famous beauties, and the two latter are still charming enough to merit the admiration of the world. But the fair Alexandria is beginning to look like the mother of a grown-up family, and it is whispered that her profuse tresses are not the growth of her own shapely head. None of her daughters, except, perhaps, the youngest, Princess Maud, gives any promise of inheriting even a portion of her charms. The future Empress of Austria, the Princess Stephanie of Belgium, has a neat graceful figure, but a hopelessly plain face. The Queen of Spain has no claims whatever to good looks. Her predecessor, the luckless Mercedes, was a very pretty girl, but the Princess Christine, the sister of Mercedes, who died on the eve of her betrothal to the young King Alfonso, was a positive fright. None of the Orleans princesses are pretty. The three surviving daughters of Queen Isabella, of Spain, are all very plain, being thin and sallow and angular. The Empress of Russia is a beauty, despite her small stature, and she has the loveliest and softest brown eyes in the world. But her younger sister, the Princess of Thyra, Duchess of Cumberland, was homely enough to scare the poor young Prince Imperial into going to Zuintand rather than make her an offer of his hand, as M. Routher and the Empress Eugenie had planned that he should do. The Princess Louise of Wales has a heavy jaw and hanging under lip, and looks hopelessly dull and stupid. Altogether the present generation of young royal ladies is sadly deficient in physical comeliness. "If things go on like this," remarked the Princess Beatrice, then a young and saucy girl, on the occasion of her sister's betrothal to the Marquis of Lorne, "my mother will wind up by marrying me to a Yankee!" And this is what her cousins and her nephews may be forced to come to if they are positively set upon espousing none but a beautiful girl.

Two Mormons have gone into Dakota where one has gone to Arizona.

WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED

Why will you refuse to be relieved of that cough which is liable to become seated on your lungs and to cause you many a suffering day and sleepless night? Your children are liable to be taken with croup and die before a doctor can be summoned. Be wise and obtain a remedy that will not fail to give relief from coughs, colds, whooping cough, croup, and all other lung difficulties. HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will do this and costs but a trifle. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

SECURE ADMIRATION.

Who can help admiring a lovely face, a clear, smoothe, beautiful complexion? These can be easily obtained by the use of HAMILTON'S ORIENTAL BALM. It will surely remove freckles, tan, pimples, and blemishes of every sort and is in no way injurious to the skin, but is the most harmless and elegant preparation of its kind. Price 50 cents per bottle.

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For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free.

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MORTGAGE SA...

Default having been made in the condit... a certain mortgage, made and executed Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, date February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 26th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN, Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Attorney for said Mortgagee, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 186, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER, Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 15th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, Town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO., Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 28th day of May, in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein John A. Bacot is complainant, and Abraham She-quaw-yaw and Mary She-quaw-yaw, are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall, in the township of South Aria, in said county and state, which hall is the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday the 7th day of April A. D. 1886, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due, to the said complainant, for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described land to-wit: The south east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34) north range seven (7) west, containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, being in the township of Hayes in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG, Circuit Court Commissioner.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Solicitors for Complainant, Charlevoix, Mich.

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page 104, and the sam
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Now therefore, notice is here
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the premises therein described at
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Town Hall, in the township of Sou
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which is the place of holding the
for said county, on Wednesday
day of May, 1886, at twelve o'clo
which premises are described in the
gage as follows, to wit: Lot three
south one-half (½) of the south-wes
(¼) of section seventeen (17), in town
three (3) north, range seven (7) w
county of Charlevoix and state of Mi
containing in all one hundred and
twenty-five one-hundredths acres
cording to the United States survey
cepting, however, the north one-hu
southwest one-quarter (¼) of the sout
quarter (¼) of said section seventee
also excepting lots number two (2),
four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), ei
fifteen (15), in Scholfen's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD, Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys for Assignee, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1884, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 64, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1884, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, it is and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest thereon, or any part thereof on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said mortgagee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the 27th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in town thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING, Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MOSHER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Petoskey, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

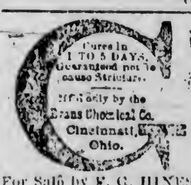
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 05am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	1 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	5 00	12 20pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 20	5 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	9 38pm	9 25	7 20	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	6 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	6 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 55pm	6 58
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 45	9 20
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 55	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 56	11 24
Marcelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 06am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	5 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	5 15pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 25	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Marcelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 38	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	3 40am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 26	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 11	9 01	9 15
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 30	1 55	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 50pm	11 20	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 55am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 01pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A. Ascot, Grand Rapids, Mich.



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Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,

THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.

East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,

A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.

Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthelmess, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

$100 REWARD

FOR

Every Ounce of Adulteration

IN THE

U. G. Soap

The Great 5c Cake,

Made only by

GOWANS & STOVER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING

Dr. CROUTER'S

BAKING POWDER

Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

Price 40 Cents per Pound

Manufactured and Sold only by

Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,

Chemist and Druggist,

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

DAILY STAGE

BETWEEN

Boyne City and Charlevoix.

Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.

W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HEATH & FRANCIS,

Builders and Jobbers,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

"TERRACE FARM,"

Charlevoix, Mich.

J. R. & J. S. DIXON,

DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.

Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins

A SPECIALTY. 118

1/3 OFF SALE

—AT—

Miss Spaulding's Millinery Room.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 15, and continuing two weeks. I will sell my entire stock of goods (except yarns and crewels) at greatly reduced prices for cash only. Any lady purchasing goods to the amount of $3 will receive a present of her choice of any untrimmed felt hats in the store. Come early and secure a bargain.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Hanger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JEWELRY.

Is Grandpa's step becoming feeble: buy him a new gold headed cane.

Is Grandma's eyesight growing dim: she will be grateful for a new pair of gold hand spectacles.

Do you seek the hand of a fair lady in marriage: you will be expected to deck the fore finger of that hand with a ring worthy both of her who wears it and you who give it.

Is your daughter or pet sister to be married: solid silver ware makes a suitable present for the occasion.

Is your son or big brother just starting in business: he needs a reliable pocket time piece.

Are you going to housekeeping: get a clock that will be ornamental as well as useful.

Everybody needs Jeweler's Goods, and everybody can always find a fine line at fair prices at the store of

C. R. BELLINGER.

A Trip to the Tropics.

III.

Returning from the chapter of digression to the harbor of Port Antonio, which we were entering at the close of letter No. 1, let us go ashore. Whittier has aptly expressed our first impressions:

"Strange trees and fruits above us hung;
Strange odors filled the sultry air;
Strange birds upon the branches swung;
Strange insect voices murmur there."

After recovering from our first amazement at the luxuriant vegetation and the general curiousness of the scene we turn for a second look at a sight which will at once appeal to the memory of any reader who may have been in the tropics, namely, the native small boy. There he stands dressed in a single garment that originally reached to the locality of his suspender buttons, but as it is his first and only suit, he has slightly out grown it. Hatless, with both hands pressing a mango into his mouth, the saffron juice of the fruit trickling between his fingers, he is the typical small boy of Jamaica. He turns upon us such an inquiring look we are constrained to say: "By your leave, sir, we have paid a visit to your island." We do not proceed many steps toward the town before meeting a group, who, like ourselves, are foreigners. They greet us with Salaam Massa, and we, after being initiated into the mysteries of the language, reply Salaam "Baboo" (coolie). The men are slight built, have regular Caucasian features, and dress much after the manner of the small boy above described, as they also entirely dispense with the nether garment, wearing upon their heads a long cloth wound like a turban, their hair banged about the forehead precisely as worn by the school girl of to-day; usually certain long locks are left uncut, as they denote the condition in life, or "caste." The women indulge in gay colors to an alarming extent,—and while it cannot be said of them that "They wear the trousers" being none to wear, yet they carry the purse which consists of all the silver they can secure being melted into bands and bracelets with which they burden their necks, ankles, wrists, and arms, more as a secure manner of carrying their property than as ornaments. A whole chapter might be written of these coolies as they form an important element in the labor question of Jamaica. The demand for laborers on the Panama canal having so drained Jamaica of its laboring class that thousands of these East Indians from "Calent side," as they express it, are indentured by the planters, their passage is paid, and they receive as compensation one shilling (24c) a day and their provisions, which, however, is not an important item, as they subsist on rice. During the five years for which they are bound they are but little better than slaves, as they cannot leave their masters, and any time lost by sickness or otherwise must be made good at the expiration of their term. They are inveterate shop-keepers, and in nearly every case open a shop for the sale of "salt fish and yam" or some other commodity as soon as they regain their freedom. Proceeding a little farther, we see a strange caravan approaching. It is the fruit for the cargo of the steamer, our departure from Philadelphia having been cabled and the fruit bought in anticipation of our arrival in order to give quick dispatch to the steamer. In the process[illegible] were also strong express wagons of Yankee make drawn by well-cared-for horses and mules; there are women with immense bunches of bananas, weighing one hundred pounds or more, neatly balanced on their heads; [illegible] girls carrying small "Seven [illegible] bunches" likewise on their [illegible] men with one bunch strapped [illegible] the back and another on the head, leading donkeys so literally [illegible] with the fruit that only tail and ears are visible. Other donkeys with woven baskets over their backs filled with cocoanuts. Young women carrying on their heads hampers well filled with oranges, mangoes, sour sops, pineapples, star apples, etc., to sell to passengers and sailors. Small boys with arms full of water cocoanuts for the same purpose. Expressing surprise at the seeming unlimited quantity of fruit, principally bananas, that is pouring into town, we are told that "this isn't a circumstance," and while the company (our steamer) is consigned to and has for its head a genial Cape Cod sea-captain) is shipping as many as three cargoes a week of bananas, cocoanuts, oranges, and pineapples. There are two native firms in this same little town also engaged in shipping fruit to American ports. We are informed by a member of the American firm that they employ hundreds of negroes in different parts of the island in buying fruit, and in addition to the small steamer "S. S. Adel" of the Atlas line which is constantly employed in bringing fruit from various part of the island. They own twelve cutters, each carrying a crew of four men, also an unlimited number of seine boats, besides mules and horses, all of which are employed in bringing in bananas for shipment to cities along the coast from Boston to New Orleans. Speculating on the gripes, pains, and broken bones such a vast quantity of bananas and banana peels can accomplish, we look about us for new sights. The offices and warehouses of our American friends are homelike in their well-painted substantial appearance. While nestling at the foot of the adjacent hill, or built high up on some mountain path, are the bamboo, palm-thatched homes of the negroes. Some of the more enterprising have white-washed their dwellings, but enterprise is not often an element of the negro character. The buildings in the town are generally two stories high, the first floor being used as a shop; the second as the residence of the shop keeper. Windows in the dwellings are in a great measure dispensed with: "jalousies" similar to shutters supplying their place. Not a chimney is to be seen. Stoves are almost unheard of, and the brick, or stone ovens usually occupy some shed a comfortable distance from the house. In the town is a fine Episcopal church said to have cost £12,000 or $60,000, a substantial Wesleyan Methodist church, a fine court-house, and other public buildings. Climbing a hill about fifty feet high we find ourselves on a promontory overlooking the town, harbor, and sea. Here are many fine residences occupied by officials, of whom there are too many for the good of the island or the advantage of the taxpaying peasantry. On the bluff or promontory is an old Spanish fort with a dozen well mounted cannon that have been gathering rust for hundreds of years. Barracks and hospitals built at a later day are still standing, and are surrounded by beautiful grounds planted with trees and flowers.

Cocaine.

Cocaine is becoming one of the most popular remedies of the day. Its functions of allaying the sensibility of the nerves of mucous membranes and other tissues renders it valuable in surgical operations and in the treatment of throat and lung affections. It also possesses curative properties, and can be used advantageously where there is local irritation to be removed and reflex nervous disturbances to be prevented. In consequence of its remarkable qualities and of the prominence given to it in the medical treatment received by Gen. Grant, it is now coming into general use. Hay fever is not by any means the only disease for which it is declared to be an effective remedy. The chemists, who are compounding cocaine tablouds for the noses of catarrhal patients are also putting up cocaine troches for the throats of sufferers from broncaial and pulmonary complaints. There is reason for believing that the market will speedily be flooded with cocaine lozenges, cough drops, soothing syrups, patent plasters, and every kind of cure-alls. Advantage will be taken of the sudden reputation which this singularly effective curative agent and anæsthetic has obtained. Cocaine will be recognized by patent-medicine manufacturers as a popular catchword, and the business of prescribing and compounding it will be speedily overcome.—*New York Tribune.*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The effect of a decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court declaring the railroad tax law unconstitutional has been to practically bankrupt the State Treasury. There is not enough money on hand to meet the ordinary expenses, and the State Comptroller has shut down on all demands, refusing to sign warrants of any description. Even members of the Legislature are not permitted to draw their pay.

While attempting to cross the Susquehanna River in a row-boat, four young men were drowned at Harrisburg, Pa.

The destruction of Pollard's liquor store at Pittsburg, Pa., caused a loss of $100,000.

F. A. Smith, formerly of St. Louis, is now in prison for debt at New York, with no apparent chance of ever regaining his liberty. He invested his money in a steamboat line, but is now penniless. If he could pay $40 for court costs his case would be advanced on the docket.

Samuel Brigham, a bank cashier at Norwich, Conn., has been held in $15,000 bail for larceny.

The second and concluding volume of Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" has been published. It embraces the period between Johnson's installation as President and Garfield's election. The earlier chapters are occupied mainly with the reconstruction problem, the contest between the President and Congress, and the impeachment trial. Grant's eight years' administration is discussed in a generous and catholic spirit, and the closing chapters deal with current questions of political discussion.

A passenger train was derailed at Tamaqua, Penn., some of the cars falling over an embankment and being consumed by fire. Two passengers were probably fatally injured, and a number of others were badly hurt.

In thirteen years the creditors of the Sprague estate have received but fifteen per cent. of their claims. During the same time Trustee Chafee has drawn over $500,000 for his services.

Silas Blakeslee, an aged man living near Wallingford, Conn., gave 19 cents to a stranger who saved him from drowning.

James Hammer, a leading citizen of Lowville, Pa., who stood high in church circles, has disappeared, having squandered a fund of $10,000 of which he was trustee.

WESTERN.

Four of the men who recently broke jail at Carthage, Missouri, have been recaptured near Greenfield. Another of the party was picked up in Kansas, and was shot while attempting to escape at Galena.

Dr. J. H. Gleeson, of Cleveland, died in ten minutes after drinking a graduate of carbolic acid in a drug store on St. Clair street. Standing beside the fatal potion was a graduate containing whisky, and his mistake seems to the druggist an unaccountable one.

The New Albany Road paid $200,000 for the Medford and Bloomfield narrow-gauge line, forty-two miles in length, and will take possession April 1.

Martin Brockman and Fred Hermann, directors of the City Infirmary of Cincinnati, who fled last week, have been officially removed for malfeasance.

The employes of five shoe manufacturing firms at Milwaukee struck owing to a disagreement with the proprietors on the wages question.

Fire in Manheimer's marble dry goods store at St. Paul, Minn., destroyed fabrics worth $150,000, and damaged the building $6,000. The insurance is about $160,000.

Frank Smith, a convict in the Stillwater (Minn.) prison, smashed machinery, threatened to kill one man, and, breaking away from the dungeon, menaced Deputy Warden Reed, and was shot and killed by the latter.

Abbott Lawrence, assistant cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, was dangerously shot by George Warbner, bookkeeper for the same institution. The would-be assassin claimed that his victim had been annoying him.

Lumbermen who have returned to Dubuque from the Wisconsin pineries report that in forty years the production of logs has not been so expensive as this season. The cut will not be more than 80 per cent. of last fall's anticipations.

It is announced that the local whisky pool at St. Louis is on the verge of dissolution, and that all the distillers will be running to their full capacities in a short time. The meeting of the Western Export Association at Peoria was harmonious and all difficulties were arranged, the per cent. of out-put remaining at former figures. The members feel elated at the success of the gathering.

The national convention of coal mine operators and miners at Columbus, Ohio, agreed upon a scale of prices for the different sections, and also made provision for a board of arbitration to settle disputes of a national character.

Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, and Miss Nina Miller were married at Akron, Ohio, and will spend the spring at Fort Myers, Fla.

John Glab, Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa, announces that he will organize a stock company for the erection of a large distillery in the suburbs of that city.

Joseph Alsup, of Black Oak, Missouri, having a wife and several children, killed himself with a shot-gun when ordered to vacate a rented house.

Charley Maurice, a cow-boy, amused himself at Logansport, Ind., by riding his horse into saloons and demanding drinks at the point of a revolver. When he attempted to ride into the Postoffice policemen barred the way and landed him in the cooler.

Martin O. Simons, tried at Baraboo, Wis., for arson, was acquitted on the ground that there is no law prohibiting the burning of one's own house.

SOUTHERN.

A negro man named Burns, who had committed an assault upon a respectable white girl, was forcibly taken by a mob from the Martinsburg (W. Va.) jail and escorted to a grove skirting the town, where the mob formed themselves in a circle. What followed is thus described by a telegram from Martinsburg:

The negro was mounted on a horse and led to the center of the ring, where a halter was placed about his neck. The leader then advanced, and in a voice loud enough to be distinctly heard by all, said: "Joseph Burns, are you guilty of this crime?" "I am," was the low-voiced reply. "Do you deserve this punishment?" was the next question. "I do," said Burns, "and I ask for your prayers."

This was answered from the circle by a volley of fierce cries, and shouts of "Burn him!" "Cut him to pieces!" could be heard on all sides, mingled with the crack of revolvers. In a few moments, however, the mob grew more quiet, and then a man approached the center of the circle of desperate men, handed his hat to a companion, and offered up a fervent prayer for the doomed man. Burns sitting quietly on the horse with his chin resting on his breast. The prayer concluded, the rope was thrown over the branch of a tree a few steps away, and the end taken back to one side of the circle, where fifty men soon had hold. The leader then spoke a word in a low tone, and the prisoner shot upward and was swinging backward and forward in the moonlight, while the air rang with yells and cheers from the mob. A revolver cracked, and then, while the despairing wretch was endeavoring to grasp the rope which was choking out his life, a volley of revolver shots rang out on the air and Burns was dead, pierced by fifty balls.

A colored lunatic near Savannah, Ga., strangled two boys in a church-yard and left their bodies to be devoured by buzzards.

The Panama Canal Company will ship from New Orleans a third party of 250 negro laborers.

Samuel Kaiser, of Fort Worth, Texas, has been awarded damages of $25,000 against H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, who attached his stock and ruined his business before his indebtedness to them had matured.

A. A. Steagall, of Henrietta, Texas, charged with incest with his daughter and with murdering her babe, was hanged by a mob, but was cut down by the Sheriff before life was extinct.

A fire which originated on a cotton steamer at Wilmington, N. C., swept along Water street for three blocks, causing losses estimated at $1,500,000. The First Methodist Church and two freight depots were among the buildings burned.

A Texas paper states that Mrs. J. W. Phillips, one of the women who was found murdered at Austin on Christmas Eve, were the paramour of a prominent Texas politician, in whose company she was on the night of the murder, and that the man must have been a witness to her taking off. Phillips, who is held for the murder of his wife, was terribly wounded the same night, and has but recently recovered. It is said that a woman friend of Mrs. Phillips has given important testimony, and that she was given $3,000 to leave the State, but was prevented by one of Pinkerton's detectives.

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads unanimously agreed to report adversely all bills before it for the purchase or construction of telegraph lines by the Government.

Secretary Manning has issued his third call for $10,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, the principal and accrued interest to be paid April 1.

Major Williams, a special agent of the Treasury, reports that nearly all imported books are undervalued more than 50 per cent. He recommends that duties be assessed on the average retail price, and that stereotype plates be treated as originals.

The statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. Grant's friend, is so obscurely situated in Washington that it is difficult to find it. Congress has been memorialized by numerous army associations to find a better place for the statue. Resolutions directing the Secretary of War to do this have been favorably acted upon by committees in both branches, and early action will probably be had.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has favorably reported a bill providing that no person shall be held to answer for any crime whereof the punishment may be loss of life or liberty except on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Secretary Manning says that the net reduction in annual revenue incident to the adoption of the Morrison tariff bill would be $12,003,000.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads has completed the postoffice appropriation bill. It appropriates for the next fiscal year $54,326,588, an increase of $625,588 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year and a decrease of $659,573 as compared with the department's estimates. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year is $47,142,252, and the estimated deficiency is $7,442,914.

POLITICAL.

The bill creating a non-partisan board of election in Toledo, Columbus, Cleveland, and Cincinnati has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature.

Washington telegram: "Mr. Morrison says that the Ways and Means Committee will not hear any general discussion of the new tariff bill. This will be a severe disappointment to the steel and glass manufacturers of Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh manufacturers have been writing to the Republican members of the committee to secure dates for a hearing, and their letters show as much interest in the bill as was manifested two years ago. The Republicans are likely to make this effort in their favor, but the committee will probably be guided by Mr. Morrison's wishes in the matter."

It is intimated that Secretary Bayard may soon retire from the Cabinet and that he will be succeeded by ex-Senator Thurman.

T. R. Hudd, Democrat, has been elected in the Fifth Wisconsin District to succeed the late Joseph Rankin in Congress.

A liquor bill—practically the same as the old Scott law—has been passed by the Ohio House.

The President has nominated John H. Shaffer to be Postmaster at Kankakee, Ill.

Washington special: "There is deadly war between ex-Speaker Randall and Representative Bingham. The story is afloat that the former grossly insulted the latter about ten days ago at a banquet in Philadelphia, at which they were among the invited guests. Mr. Bingham, in speaking of the late Gen. Hancock, made some remarks to which Mr. Randall took exception, and the story goes that the ex-Speaker went so far as to make a personal attack upon Mr. Bingham, saying at the same time: 'I owe you a thrashing and I'll give it to you now.' It was only by the intercession of their friends that a row was averted. The matter has been the subject of considerable comment for several days, but all those who were witnesses to the affair refuse to talk on the subject, although they admit that the statement above given is substantially correct."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the suit to determine the validity of the Bell telephone patent will be tried at Columbus, Ohio.

The Ontario Provincial Government has adopted high license in a modified form. It has decided that in cities over 20,000 inhabitants the fee shall be $250; in cities under 20,000 $200. In towns the fee is fixed at $150, in villages at $130, and in townships $100.

Washington's birthday was observed at the National Capital by the closing of the Executive Departments. Congress held no session. The American colony in the City of Mexico celebrated the day by laying the corner-stone of a hospital in the suburbs, on which occasion Joaquin Miller read a poem. The Soldiers' Memorial Hall at Toledo, Ohio, was formally opened, with patriotic speeches. At night a grand military promenade concert and a ball were held in the building. The Michigan Club, a Republican organization, held its first anniversary at Detroit in the shape of a banquet, covers being laid for more than 1,000 persons. Senator Palmer presided, and Senators Logan, Evarts, Conger, Manderson, Gov. Alger, Gov. Foraker, and others were present and made speeches.

It is not true that the Chinese Consul General has advised Chinamen to quit America and return home. The report originated from arrangements being made with steamship companies to carry back poor, sick, and unemployed Chinese at half rates.

The Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio, affirmed the judgment in the Dalton contempt case, and the matter was at once referred to the Supreme Court of the State for final settlement.

According to the New York Produce Exchange the visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 52,841,939 and 8,867,578 bushels.

FOREIGN.

Socialists of London, to the number of ten thousand, massed in Hyde Park, London, last Sunday, listened to speeches from three platforms, and adopted resolutions censuring the Government for its failure to commence public works in behalf of the unemployed. Thirty thousand persons have applied to the Mansion House for relief.

The Irish party will hold a meeting in London on St. Patrick's Day, Parnell presiding, the object of which will be to issue to England the ultimatum of the Irish people concerning home rule. Meetings of the same nature will be held throughout Ireland the same day.

Sylvia Dumont, a queen of the Paris demi-monde, was stabbed by her jealous lover, Emile Bottie, whom she thereupon shot with a revolver. Both died.

The loyalists of County Tyrone at a monster meeting resolved to oppose home rule and maintain the union.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland made his state entry into Dublin, and reports say there was no display. A body of students following the procession was attacked, and some of them were seriously injured.

The Greek Ministers of War and Marine threaten to resign unless war against Turkey is declared.

The German mint is turning out a large amount of silver coin for Egypt, 6,000,000 piasters having already been forwarded.

Lord Randolph Churchill was welcomed to Belfast by large bodies of Orangemen in regalia. Precautions were taken against rioting.

Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson, the head of the London Metropolitan police force, who has been severely censured for the inefficiency of his men during the recent riots in London, has resigned.

At a meeting in London of the delegates from various chambers of commerce, Mr. Forwood, a prominent merchant of Liverpool, attributed the present depression in trade mainly to the appreciation of gold.

Apropos of the London riots, the statistics of pauperism in the British metropolis show that during the last week of January there were 100,597 persons receiving relief there, of whom 57,834 were inmates of poor-houses and 42,763 received out-door relief. The total was an increase of 2,652 as compared with the corresponding week of last year, and of 5,843 as compared with the last week in January, 1884.

Serious commercial depression exists in Sweden.

A young commercial traveler, enjoying his honeymoon at Monaco, lost all his property at the gaming-table and then destroyed himself.

The commercial bank of South Australia has suspended payment. Failures in Sweden have increased until the situation is as serious as in 1857.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

On a ranch near Deming, New Mexico, General Crook and the Apache Chief Geronimo held a conference, in which the latter asked leave to return to his reservation. Crook demanded an unconditional surrender, but the Indian leader rode away with a white flag flying.

Three ranches at Wheatland, Cal., were visited by masked men, who drove out the Chinese, marched them to Wheatland, and then set them at liberty. At one ranch the Chinese quarters were fired and destroyed.

The deposits in the Government savings banks of Canada during January were $595,393. The amount standing to the credit of patrons is $19,056,028.

The Illinois Central Railroad is selling round-trip tickets from Chicago to New Orleans, good for forty days, at $22.50.

Gen. Hazen, of the Signal Service, has sued the New York *Times* for $100,000 damages for libel.

A man named Lillie owns a mill at Shamokin Hill, Pa. His twin daughters, Kate and Susie, aged 6 years, strayed to an up stairs room where a shaft was revolving. The little ones ventured too near the machinery, and their clothes caught in the shaft. After having been thrown around for an hour they were found by an older sister. When the machinery was stopped their bodies were found to be terribly lacerated. Katie was dead, and Susie has but little chance of recovery.

The House Ways and Means Committee have recommended the passage of a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the undervaluation frauds in New York City, and more particularly the charges that a conspiracy has existed in the custom-house by which invoices were illegally raised.

A local option law has passed the Virginia Legislature.

The National Editorial Association, in session at Cincinnati, elected C. H. Jones, of Florida, President for the ensuing year, and decided to hold the next convention at Denver in June next.

A man named Peronnier, believed to be insane, caused a sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies by drawing a revolver and firing twice with a downward aim, at the same time throwing a letter toward M. Clemenceau. Peronnier was quickly seized, and hurried to prison.

The bill granting lands in severalty to certain Indians passed the Senate Feb. 25. Mr. Edmunds introduced the bill reported last year from the Foreign Affairs Committee providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the President to prohibit by proclamation, in his discretion products of countries unjustly discriminating against American products. Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Staten Island Sound, known as Arthur Kill, and to establish the same as a post-road. This is the measure in which the Baltimore & Ohio is interested in obtaining entrance into New York City. The Blair education bill was debated. The House indulged in a warm partisan debate over the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, said that the bill appropriated $55,751,240, or about $15,000,000 more than was appropriated last year so far; due to the accelerated work being done in the Pension office. Mr. Henderson of Iowa took issue with Mr. Townshend, declaring that the average appropriation for pensions in the last six years was $77,419,000. He then began a long partisan speech, in which he criticised the letter of Commissioner Black on the subject of arrearages of pensions, which, he said, had been circulated all over the country twenty-four hours before it was sent to the Appropriations Committee, "with a $33,000,000 lie in its stomach." Mr. Henderson defended ex-Commissioner Dudley's administration of the pension office, and in speaking of the charges of partisanship Messrs. Warner, of Ohio, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, replied briefly to Mr. Henderson. The former renewed the charges of partisanship and neglect of duty to combat political campaigns made against ex-Commissioner Dudley. Mr. Randall thought that the Southern members had shown a wonderful, full-hearted disposition to pension veterans and widows of veterans. Mr. Browne, of Indiana, defended Mr. Dudley. The postoffice and military academy appropriation bills were reported to the House. The latter appropriates $297,805, or $111,274 less than the estimates. The Hennepin Canal bill was up in the House again. Messrs. Murphy, of Iowa, and Rowell, of Illinois, made speeches in its support.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.00
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.96	@ .97
No. 2 Red	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .55
OATS—White	.40	@ .44
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.70	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .59
BARLEY—No. 2	.61	@ .66
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .30
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11½	@ .12½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.20	@ .21
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.55	@ .58
PORK—Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.81	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .60
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.93	@ .94
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .93½
CORN—Mixed	.35½	@ .36½
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@ 11.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 3	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.25
LIVE HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .91½
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .36
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .93
CORN—New	.35	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .31½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 3.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.93	@ .94
CORN—Yellow	.42	@ .43
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

The Blair educational bill was discussed again in the Senate on Feb. 19. Senator Evarts supported the bill, Senator Ingalls opposed the bill as a Southern measure. He saw no reason why the common schools should be turned over to the Federal Government, and he criticised the South for calling on the General Government for aid. Senator Hoar denied that the bill was a Southern measure. He himself drafted the first of these education bills ten or fifteen years ago. The measure was a Northern idea, supported by Northern sentiment. Only three Southern votes were given to the best bill of the kind. Senators Wilson (Md.) and Harris opposed the bill on constitutional grounds. They objected to interference on the part of the General Government with the schools of a State. Senator Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably Senator Butler's bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver, upon satisfactory proof of ownership, to the claimants thereof, the silverware, jewelry, and other property deposited in the Treasury by the Secretary of War in June, 1863, as property captured by the United States army during the late war, and providing that all such property remaining in the Treasury for two years after the passage of the act shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of the sale covered into the Treasury. The Senate passed bills to remove the political disabilities of Alexander P. Stewart of Mississippi, Thomas L. Rosser of Virginia, and E. G. Butler of Missouri. A resolution was introduced directing the Secretary of War to report the facts of the murder by Mexican troops of Capt. Emmet Crawford, of the United States army. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, delivered a long speech on the silver question. He defended the course of the President and Secretary Manning in the management of the nation's finances, and regretted that his party colleagues had not left it to the Republican side of the House to attack the administration. He declared the charge that these officers were under the influence of capitalists to be unfounded. They had violated no law and had conformed to the very letter of the statutes. They had, indeed, recommended the suspension of the silver coinage, but who could say that this advice might not prove to be wise and conducive to the public good? Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, renewed his request to have printed in the *Record* a review of the testimony in the Fitz John Porter case, prepared by Judge Advocate Holt. Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who had previously objected, said that, as the battle was over, he was in favor of a general amnesty, and would make no objection. The request was granted.

The bill appropriating $200,000 for a monument to be erected in Washington to the memory of Gen. Grant passed the Senate Feb. 23. In the debate preceding the vote, Senator Plumb opposed the bill, saying that no fit monument to the memory of Lincoln had been erected, and that a monument would be idle as a testimonial of the nation's love and regard for Gen. Grant. Senator Blair said that the Lincoln monument in Washington was not worth $25 as a work of art, and Senator Hoar replied that the Committee on the Library would consider the matter of an appropriate monument to the memory of Lincoln. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, introduced a preamble and resolution concerning the recent report from the Judiciary Committee condemning the Attorney General for refusing to send to the Senate copies of papers. The resolutions direct the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report whether the offense charged against the Attorney General is impeachable, and whether the Senate can take jurisdiction of the alleged offense and condemn the Attorney General in advance of a trial by a resolution of the Senate, there being no impeachment in the mode required by the Constitution. The committee is further instructed to inquire and report whether the Senate has the power to punish the Attorney General for contempt of its rightful authority, whether the Attorney General has really violated any law in his refusal to furnish certain papers, and whether the Senate has the right under the Constitution to withhold its consent to the removal of persons by the President who are unfit for office, or can bind its members by any declaration of the duty of the Senate. A favorable report was made on a bill to confirm the entries made under the public land laws. Bills were introduced to facilitate the administration of the laws in Alaska, appropriating $10,000 for a quarantine station at San Francisco, and a like sum for a public building at Fort Pelge. The House of Representatives passed a bill to forfeit the unearned land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Road. Mr. Morrison reported a resolution directing that the surplus in the Treasury be paid out on the public debt. The resolution was accompanied by a report declaring that $173,680,862 was held by the Treasury on Jan. 31, 1885, in excess of all other liabilities than the redemption of said United States notes; that this sum is largely in excess of the sum required for the purpose for which it is held, and that a considerable part of it should be applied to the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States now payable. Mr. Hewitt submitted a minority report. The Invalid Pensions Committee reported the bill granting pensions to all invalid soldiers or their widows or children who are dependent on their daily labor for a living.

A bill appropriating $254,000 for the relief of settlers in Nebraska and Kansas who have been deprived of their lands by a prior grant to the Northern Kansas Railroad, and a bill allowing one or more officers of the army to accept temporary service under the Corean Government, with compensation therefor, passed the Senate Feb. 24. The Senate also passed the bill permitting national banks to change by a vote of two-thirds of their shareholders, and with the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency, their names, capital stock, and location, provided the location shall not be changed to another State nor to a place more than thirty miles distant from the original location. The bill gave rise to considerable debate, during which Senator Beck (Ky.) insisted that the control of the matter should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Comptroller of the Currency. He charged the Comptrollers with having a racket to drive out of business every bank that was not a national bank. They had always done the work of the national banks, and when they resigned they went into those banks. One of them had no sooner left the Government service than he became President of a national bank, and another became Vice President of a national bank. The House passed the half-gallon tax bill without a division. Mr. Butterworth (Ohio) offered a substitute by the shape of a bill amending the Carlisle bill by requiring the maximum capacity of the packages into which spirits may be drawn to be thirty gallons instead of ten, but the substitute was rejected. The House passed also the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa, and the bill annexing a portion of Idaho to the Territory of Washington. The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably the bill forfeiting certain grants to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, called up the Hennepin Canal bill and made a speech in its support. By means of the proposed canal, he said, the wheat of six Western States could be transported to the seaboard at a saving of six cents a bushel. If the canal were built the people of the Northwest would save enough in one year to build the canal two or three times over. The United States had formidable competitors in the Liverpool market, and, if the rates of transportation were not reduced, it would soon find itself without that market.

A Few Facts.

The total value of the trade of India exceeds $250,000,000 annually.

There are 150,000,000 tons of coal waste piled up in the anthracite regions.

There are 3,100 saloons in San Francisco, which yield a yearly revenue to the city of $208,510.

A Virginia girl who advertised in a Dakota paper for a husband received 119 letters in reply.

It is said to be almost impossible for Europeans to learn the language of the natives of Congoland.

In Paris last year there were 80,270 births and 72,735 deaths.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A STORY is related of a Connecticut infantry company in the war of the rebellion which is believed to be without a parallel. The company, which was recruited in the town of Greenwich, had no less than twelve pairs of brothers in its ranks. There were, in addition, three instances in which father and son stood side by side, and three brothers-in law.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass., has six couples who have experienced more than fifty years of wedded bliss, and one of the marriages was fifty-seven years ago. One of the marriage certificates recently issued by Town Clerk Bush was to Rev. W. B. Stone, aged 75 years, and brother of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell. The veteran groom's bride was Miss Martha Robinson, aged 71 years, the sister of Mr. Stone's first and second wives, and also of ex-Governor Robinson, of Kansas.

THE President of the New York Press Club has been presented with a gavel made from a large chip of the keel of the old ship New Orleans, which has lain in Sackett's Harbor since the war of 1812, when it was built to meet the St. Lawrence, which the British sailed into Lake Erie. She was never used, however, as peace was declared before she was completed. The gavel is turned and carved, and a silver dolphin extends along the handle. The hammer is made of a bolt of Swedish iron taken from the wood above a port-hole of the vessel.

THE Chinese Minister at Washington was formerly the Governor of a province. After he had made his fortune, the Emperor saw that he was getting rich too fast, and, much to his disgust, exiled him here on a salary of $25,000 a year and all expenses paid. The Minister and his attaches are prompt in returning all card calls made upon them. They make no exceptions. If the humblest grocer should send his card, a distinguished mandarin would appear in person within a few days and smile and beam upon the Washington caller.

JO CHANDLER HARRIS, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, the best known humorist of the South, was born at Booghia, on the south coast of Africa. His father was a missionary. Mr. Harris is a Sanskrit scholar, and thoroughly versed in Hebraic and Buddhist literature. Just before the civil war he emigrated to America, and taught school in a village near Lake Teeteelootchkee, Fla. During the civil war he served in the Confederate army. He is hardly forty years of age, but has snow-white hair, which tells the sorrow of his life. He is noted for his generosity, amiability, and tenderness.

AN Englishman in Madras, by a lucky accident, made a photograph of a tiger in the act of seizing its prey. The camera was focused on a buffalo tied to a stake some thirty feet off, and had just received a dry plate, when a tiger leaped from the jungle and struck down the buffalo with a single blow. The operator kept his presence of mind and released his shutter before taking to his heels. The negative proved a poor one, but showed the relative attitudes of tiger and buffalo pretty well, and confirmed the generally accepted opinion that the tiger, with his knock-down blow, endeavors to dislocate the neck of his victim.

WOULD-BE flax-growers will be glad to hear that an impetus is likely to be given to the revival of that industry in England and Ireland by the invention of a machine which accomplishes the remarkable operation of scutching flax-straw without producing any tow. At present for every twenty stone of scutched flax there are six or seven stone of tow; but the new machine prepares every particle of the flax fiber without this waste. The straw is separated from the fiber by the rapid action of perforating pins. In Lille and the surrounding districts of France hundreds of the machines are being introduced, and it is there considered that the invention will revolutionize the industry.

THIS may be true; it is a shame to tell of it. A New York paper says: When one goes to the opera and sweeps the tiers of boxes with an opera-glass for a moment, the question comes, is it proper to look? Upon careful examination and scientific computation it is pretty certain that of the ladies at the opera in any five boxes adjoining one another not less than one out of every three is three-quarters naked above the waist—that is, of the square inches of surface, from the waist up, three-quarters are exposed to the view of the air. While this is true of opera-goers, of those who go to balls it is far worse. The percentage of semi-nude figures increases until fully 95 per cent. is reached.

A CURIOUS circumstance happened at West Vienna, on Oneida Lake, N. Y., recently, that is of so rare a nature that we doubt if its like was ever known. Some fishermen went out on the lake to examine their lines, and, chiseling out a fish-hole, accidentally dropped the chisel into the lake. It had a wooden handle about four feet long, and the water was some forty feet deep. Soon after this they caught a lawyer, and dropped him into the hole where they lost the chisel, and paid out a long line. After a while they drew up the line, and found the chisel and lawyer attached to it, the fish having passed many times around the tool and tangled it up in the line.—*Oswego Palladium.*

THE Englishman is generally thought to be somewhat cranky on the subject of cold baths. When the Englishman travels through uncivilized countries, whatever personal luggage he may leave behind, the portable bath tub is sure to be taken along. Some years ago *Punch* published a picture which showed the servant rapping at the door of his sleeping master, at 6 o'clock in the morning and saying: "Your bath is ready, sir. I have just broken the ice on the top of it." Mr. Robert Porter, of Stoughton, Mass., is probably of English ancestry, and residence in New England seems to have aggravated the original bath malady. He has an arbor roughly built over a spring and the weather inside is as cold as it is outside. In this spring he bathes every day, summer and winter. He took his bath there daily in January while the thermometer was eighteen below zero.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES, United States army, is the youngest man of his rank, and the only one who has come from civil life. He was a dry-goods clerk in Boston when the civil war began. Major General Terry, also from civil life originally, was an editor in Connecticut. Miles is a man of ability and an earnest student. He is about 43 years of age, is tall, broad-shouldered, and deep-chested. His head is large, round, and full. His brown hair is thin, and curling over a very broad forehead. His nose has a soldierly hook. His eyes are clear and resolute in their expression, under very strongly defined eyebrows. A heavy, curling brown mustache shades his firm-lined mouth. His square chin is clean-shaven and blue in tint. He married a niece of General and John Sherman, a sister of Don Cameron. By that marriage he is connected with the Ewings, Camerons, McCooks, Shermans, Blaines, Dahlgrens, McLeans, and several other political families.

MR. HENRY M. HUGUNIN, of Chicago, has recently submitted to the principal scientific societies and institutions of England, Scotland, France, Germany, and the United States a plan for rearranging the calendar, so as to bring the year more into accordance with the natural divisions of the seasons. He proposes to make the present 21st day of December the 1st day of January, because it is the anniversary of the winter solstice, when the southward march of the sun (so to speak) over the inclined surface of the earth is terminated and the great luminary begins its journey northward. Following his suggestion farther, he would have the 21st of March, the date of the vernal equinox, when the sun crosses the equator, made the 1st day of April; the 21st of June, or the summer solstice, when the sun again turns southward, would become the 1st of July, and the 22d (or 23d) of September, noting the equinox, when the sun again crosses autumnal the equator, would be rated as the 1st of October. Thus the common time, he claims, would be brought into more exact harmony with accepted meteorological and astronomical data, and a more scientific and distinct boundary of each of the four seasons would be established. In this connection he suggests that, by general consent, the 21st day of December, 1890, shall be celebrated throughout the world as the beginning of the year 1891. If his plan has no other merit, it has an eye to 'the eternal fitness of things," and shows that he has given considerable study to the subject.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

His Bill Passed by the House of Representatives After a Warm Debate.

Exciting Scene Between Cutcheon, of Michigan, and Bragg, of Wisconsin.

[Associated Press report.]

The Fitz-John Porter bill was passed by the National House of Representatives on the 18th of February, the vote being: Yeas 171, nays 113. Prior to the voting Messrs. Phelps (N. J.), Curtin (Pa.), and Warner (O.) spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bragg (Wis.) moved the previous question and closed the debate. Mr. Everhart (Pa.) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the words "prior to his appointment under this act," so as to make the proviso read: "Said Fitz-John Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance whatsoever." Mr. Reed, suggesting that this gave an opportunity for vindicating Porter from any question of money, demanded the yeas and nays. The motion to recommit was lost on a vote of yeas 112, nays 173.

Mr. Bragg then withdrew his demand for the previous question and again took the floor. In the course of a speech in support of the bill he declared that Mr. Cutcheon (Mich.), in attempting to show that there had been a general engagement at the second battle of Bull Run on Aug. 29, had ingeniously used a table of the casualties between Aug. 16 and Sept. 2. Mr. Cutcheon declared that he had so stated in his speech.

Mr. Bragg—You took a table of figures from a heading that covered almost a month, and you have published it in your speech as evidence of the losses on the 29th, and your Republican constituents who do not read anything but your speech in a Republican newspaper will think that an historical evidence of the war.

Mr. Cutcheon declared that the heading of the table showed precisely what it was. Mr. Bragg declined to yield, and Mr. Cutcheon asserted his right to reply, as he had been misquoted.

Mr. Bragg (advancing to the bar of the House)—I state what you said. I state what the figures are.

Mr. Cutcheon also advanced into the space in front of the Speaker's desk—Now you are trying to ram a falsehood down the throat of this House. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Bragg—I draw my own inference as to your purposes, and defiantly will repeat them if you desire. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

At this time there was a good deal of confusion and excitement in the House, and it was with difficulty that the voice of either could be heard; but as the speaker rapped the House to order and insisted to Mr. Cutcheon that he must not interrupt Mr. Bragg without permission, the former indignantly exclaimed: "Then the gentleman must not falsify logs."

"Ah," says Mr. Frye, "I see," "I am glad I have driven that radical from under Stanton's petticoats so that he has come to the front."

Mr. Bragg, continuing, said:

"Would to God there was more freedom of conscience allowed in the Republican party, then Porter would have vastly more votes. But as there is a Presidential candidate in training for the 'grand old party' who is to run on the Fitz-John Porter issue, it will not do for more Republicans to come over, because the Black Eagle of the West might not like it." [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side and groans from the Republican side.]

Mr. Bragg said he was glad to hear the groans, because it showed there was a little life left in the Republicans. Groans did not proceed from a strong body in a happy and contended frame of mind, but from one suffering from cramp in the bowels. He again demanded the previous question.

Mr. Cutcheon rose to a question of personal privilege, and was granted permission by the Speaker to explain away the charge made by Mr. Bragg. As Mr. Cutcheon was about to explain, Mr. Bragg interrupted, and was called to order by the Republicans. Mr. Bragg shouted, defiantly:

"I will give you cause for a personal explanation if you let me speak. The gentleman stated that Fitz-John Porter was lying two and a half miles from the head of his corps, but there is no evidence of that. I will give him cause for a personal explanation if you want it."

JOHN B. GOUGH DEAD.

The Greatest of Temperance Orators Passes Away at Philadelphia—His Last Words.

[Philadelphia telegram.]

John B. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, died on the 18th of February, at the residence of Dr. R. Bruce Burns, in Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he was taken on Monday night when stricken with paralysis while lecturing at the Frankford Presbyterian Church. His wife was at his bedside when he died. There were also present Mrs. Pridge, his sister; Mrs. Burns and two nieces, Misses Mary and Fanny Whitcomb; Mr. John Wanamaker, the Rev. Thomas Murphy, and Mrs. Jacob Wagner.

Mr. Gough's last intelligible words were spoken on the lecture platform Monday evening, Feb. 15. "I," said Mr. Gough, "have seven years in the record of my own life when I was held in the iron grasp of intemperance. I would give the world to blot it out; but alas! I cannot." Stepping forward with impressive gesture, the lecturer said: "Therefore, young men, make your record——"

He failed to finish the sentence, but sank helplessly into a chair.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

John B. Gough was born at Sandgate, Kent, Aug. 22, 1817. His parents were poor, and he contributed, by exercising his talents as a reader, to their scanty resources. At the age of 12 he emigrated to New York and became apprenticed to a tradesman, with whom he settled on a farm in Oneida County, New York. In December, 1831, he obtained employment in New York City as a book-binder. He soon fell into habits of dissipation, and was frequently thrown out of employment. To such degradation did he sink that, night after night, he sang comic songs and played the buffoon to the habitues of the lowest groggeries, who in return supplied him with drink. He married in 1839, and became a book-binder on his own account; but intemperance prevented his success. He had suffered from delirium tremens had lost his wife and child, and was reduced to the utmost misery, when a Quaker invited him in the street to take the temperance pledge. Having told his story at a temperance meeting, he at once became a leading orator in the temperance cause. In 1842 some of his former companions induced him to violate his pledge, and he confessed the fact at a public meeting at Worcester.

Since 1843 he has labored incessantly in behalf of temperance with ability and success. His reputation as an orator quickly spread through the United States and Canada, and reached England. In 1853 the London Temperance League invited him to visit Great Britain. The visit, intended to last only six weeks, was protracted to two years, during which he advocated the cause of temperance throughout the island. He then resumed his labors in America. In 1857 he again went to England, and lectured with still greater success than before until 1860, when he returned to America. He then began to lecture on other topics with great success, acquiring a large income. In 1845 he published his "Autobiography"; a volume of "Orations," in 1851; a collection of "Temperance Lectures," 1870; and "Sunlight and Shadow, or Gleanings from My Life's Work," 1880. In 1873 he announced that he was about to leave the field as a public lecturer; but he appeared subsequently at intervals. In 1878 he again visited England.

For twenty years twenty or thirty managers sought Mr. Gough's services, and he lectured incessantly from four to six months in the year. He never asked for an advance in fees, but always accepted the terms offered him and visited every point to which he was invited that was within his reach. His lectures brought him from $1 to $500 a night, and he earned from $20,000 to $30,000 a year.

GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS.

The Relations of President and Senate Defined by the Mugwump Head Center.

[New York telegram.]

The New York *Herald* prints a long interview with George William Curtis, in regard to the dispute between the President and the Senate. Mr. Curtis said that perhaps the President was justified in refusing to make confidential communications public, but his refusal should only apply to such as had already been made to him. He should give the people to understand that in the future all papers would be open for inspection. Then any one who had any information to lay before the President would know what to expect. No one could suffer by such an arrangement. It would serve to make people more careful of what they said and for whom they signed. And that certainly was desirable. The signing of petitions for office had grown to absurd proportions. Many prominent men will sign anything, and a Governor of this State, Mr. Curtis said, had told him that he signed every petition that was presented to him. But whenever he signed such papers he wrote to the appointing power to say that the signature meant nothing at all, and that if he really wanted to help an applicant he would write in a private way. This was not fair to those who had secured the appointment. President Van Buren's practice was similar. If Martin said or wrote such and such a thing, it would not do to rely upon it; but if Martin's son said or wrote it, why then it was perfectly reliable. These were tricks of politicians, to be sure, but they showed how great this abuse was capable of becoming. Mr. Curtis said that he agreed with Senator Sherman on the right of the Senate to see the recommendations for appointment. The Senate was a part of the executive power. The Constitution said that the President should nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate appoint certain officers. As part of the executive power the Senate had the right to know what influences, considerations, and information had decided the President in making a nomination. Its action could not be thoroughly intelligent unless it had such information. The object of the Senate in demanding these papers was two-fold. First, it wanted to defend the character of the men who had been removed. In the second place, it wished, if possible, to throw discredit on the President, and to show that he had violated his pledges. This latter was its prime object. The Senate belonged to the opposition party, and it had the right to attack the President's position if its warfare was honorable. The President could block the Senate's game by furnishing it with the information asked. The Senate has said that the information was wanted as secret information. It was pretty certain, however, that if anything likely to injure the President was obtained in this way it would speedily become public. Let the President try the Senate's secret-session plan. If the information thus given should leak out he could thereafter reply to the Senate's demands by saying: "I shall give you the information you ask, but I shall also give it to the public at the same time." The President, Mr. Curtis thought, had nothing to fear. Suppose that his reason for removing a Postmaster was that he was drunk, would the publication of that fact hurt the President? Would not such action deter other Postmasters from like offenses? In conclusion, Mr. Curtis said that he was compelled to differ with the President as to his prerogative. Mr. Cleveland was, perhaps, right in declining to make his action retroactive and in refusing to turn over communications intended as confidential and in many cases so marked. But his course in the future was clear. He should place all communications on record, and the writers should know that letters to the President are letters to the country. Mayor Low's idea was praiseworthy. He let the people know that he felt at liberty to make anything public, as he deemed best. Mr. Curtis said that a demand of this sort had never been complied with by any other President from Washington's time to the present, but Mr. Cleveland was elected under peculiar circumstances, under a movement intended to reform politics. A great step for reform would be his putting an end to a secrecy that was not supported by reason of the Constitution.

Senator Edmunds' Resolutions.

[Washington special to Chicago Times (Dem.).]

The indications now are that the compromise between the extreme and the moderate Republican Senators relative to the attitude to be maintained toward the administration has been successful, and that while Mr. Edmunds' resolutions do not go so far as he would be glad to go, the Senators who have been disposed to hang back will go as far as those resolutions. These represent the concessions that had to be made by the extremists to Senators who were opposed to a policy of wholesale rejection. The resolutions have been misapprehended in many quarters. The only nominations to be rejected are those of persons nominated to succeed persons suspended, information regarding whose suspensions the administration refuses to send to the Senate. Care will be taken not to call for information where the Republicans do not have what they call a "good case," and information will be asked for as to some classes of removals, and in some States more than in others. The papers will be called for in a great many postoffice cases.

It is probable that the Postmaster General will be asked to furnish the papers in the case of every Presidential postmaster in the State of Virginia, for instance. This is due to the fact, as alleged by the Virginia Republicans, that the Virginia Republican postmasters were all removed upon charges which either reflected upon them personally or upon those who secured their appointment. The Virginia Senators take this as a personal affront, and the Postoffice Committee will undoubtedly support them in their request for the production of the papers. As it is possible that all of the papers will be refused, it may be expected that all of the Presidential postmasters in Virginia whose names are now pending before the Senate will be rejected.

MOODY and Sankey are moving New Orleans as it never was moved before. In a single day there were reported three hundred conversions.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Frank Fuller, of Corunna, has sold his news and stationery business to Mrs C. F. Billings.

—A prominent Saginaw lumberman says that sixty days hence a dry board would be as difficult to find as a snowball.

—The barn of E. L. Cadwell, Lansing, and residence of D. Mevis, adjoining, have been badly damaged by fire. Four horses were burned alive.

—Corunna Commandery, K. T., No. 21, has decided to attend the triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11 next.

—At a meeting of the Adrian College faculty, Saturday morning, Miss Lettie A. Heberling, of the Wallace School, Sterling, Ill., was elected Preceptress in the place of Miss Dotson, resigned.

—Wesley Smith, a well-known conductor, had a narrow escape from death. While eating at the Antrim depot hotel, a piece of meat lodged in his throat. Dr. Abe Stephenson, who was near by, saved him by vigorous measures.

—Lee Corey, suicided at Putney's Mill, by hanging. Corey used a large rope, fastened it to the harness lines and secured it to the gable of the barn roof, then made a slip noose in the rope, which he placed around his neck and jumped into the hay mow.

—A young man named Amasa Hubble stole a horse of Mrs. Ellen Culbertson, living one mile south of Saranac, and was tracked to Middleville by her son and Deputy Sheriff Dodge, of Saranac, and captured with the horse at the Dibble House.

—The Knights of Pythias had a splendid ball and banquet at Hastings the other night. At the close of the exhibition drill Sir Knight P. T. Colgrove, on behalf of the Hastings Division, presented Commander Ed Y. Hogle with a magnificent sword, and, though a surprise, he responded fittingly.

—Greenly Masonic Lodge, Adrian, founded many years ago by Grand Master and ex-Gov. Wm. L. Greenly, has merged its identity with Adrian Lodge, No. 10. The occasion was celebrated by a banquet. Representatives of lodges from Manchester, Clinton, Tecumseh, Blissfield, Palmyra, Clayton, and Chelsea were present.

—A German farmer of Blissfield is deeply worried in consequence of a note for $200 which he gave for twenty bushels of Bohemian oats. "I no care so much about myself, but I feels sorry for de man vot buys my note, for they don't can collect sometings out me." This is a rare case of disinterested sorrow. Time may perhaps assuage it.

—The Common Council made a lease to the Government of the lower floor of the new City Hall, at the annual rent of $800; but an injunction issued by Commissioner George L. Bennett, upon the prayer of fifteen citizens, was served upon Mayor Kimball restraining the Council from letting up or leasing this city property for postoffice purposes.

—Robert Berry's well at Corunna was drugged with paris green, and next morning Mr. Berry's entire family were taken ill shortly after partaking of the water. A number of others who use the water from the Berry well were also taken sick. Officers followed a clew, which led to the residence of a neighbor with whom they had been at swords' points for some time, and they were arrested and taken to jail.

—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Bay City, the Grand Master reported thirteen lodges instituted during the year and one reinstated. Two lodges at Grand Rapids were consolidated. Lodges Nos. 85 and 166 surrendered their charters during the year. The Grand Master rendered thirteen decisions on important questions during the year. Three lodges were burned out during the year. Three dispensations were granted. The Grand Lodge sustained two appeals against lodge decisions—one against Sprague Lodge, No. 13, which expelled Johnston Parsons for slander, and the other against Fairfield Lodge, No. 269, which expelled Robert Johnston. The committee appointed on endowment or insurance reported that the Grand Lodge had no authority to adopt any scheme of insurance or endowment, and that the Sovereign Grand Lodge steadily refused to permit it. The Committee on Appeals reported six cases of appeal, all adversely to lodges. Grand Secretary E. H. Whitney submitted his report: Number of members in December, 1884, 17,183; gained during the year, 2,202; lost during the year, 2,017. Membership in December, 1885, 17,423; number of working lodges, 357; amount paid during the year for the relief of the sick and burial of the dead, $19,182.86. The Grand Secretary reported the number of members in Rebecca degree lodges in December, 1885, as 2,799; additions during the year, 388; losses during the year, 126; net gain, 262; number of lodges, 83; number not reported, 29. The resolution to relieve the lodges which suffered because of the Patriarchal Circle was referred to the Committee on Legislation. A communication complaining of the "soft snap" of the Representatives of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and asking a reduction of mileage and per diem, was referred to the Committee on Legislation. The Grand Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $10,145.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The lumber lords, copper kings, iron dukes, coal counts, and other nobility, spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep up the tariff so that they can make the people pour a steady stream of golden wealth into their coffers for the sole purpose of enabling them to give the wage-workers "plenty of work and good wages." How kind that all is, is'nt it? There is nothing in this wicked world so unutterably beautiful as the efforts of these men to collect millions of money of the people so that they can bless the wage-workers with "plenty of work and good wages!" Consumers of lumber are taxed $2 a thousand on lumber to enable the workmen who make the lumber to get "good wages." How those laborers do roll in wealth and luxury! Tom Barry will tell you all about how they live on the fat of the land, and how disinterested Gov. Alger, Senator Palmer, and the other lumbermen are all in this. They haven't been able to save more than $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 apiece out of it. What a blessed thing it is for the wage-workers to have a tariff on lumber!—Lansing Journal.

The latest dodge for swindling has come to our notice. A sanctimonious individual appears, as agent for a society organized for the purpose of placing high-priced family bibles in every home in the country, without money and without price. Upon these terms he leaves a seventeen dollar family bible; he wants his horse fed, and a meal for himself, insisting on paying a fair cash price for the same, as ordered by his bible-spreading society. He must also take a receipt of the money paid by him, and a receipt is given. That piece of paper was sold to a banker for a $100 promissory note, which it now is.—Albion Mirror.

Miss Cleveland is becoming quite famous for her bon mots. Her last and best was enjoyed by a number of callers at the white house the other day. A gentleman from the west remarked to her "You hail from Buffalo, I believe, Miss Cleveland." "Yes," was the reply "we hail from Buffalo and we reign here."

President Cleveland has sent to Congress a ringing message, denying the right of the senate to demand the unofficial papers and memoranda of reasons for removal of republican officials.

MISSING LINKS.

An old beggar at Stirling, Scotland, knew the entire Bible by heart.

It is alleged by friends of Dr. Mary Walker that she has declined twelve offers of marriage.

Gassendi memorized 6,000 Latin verses, and daily recited 600 verses from different languages.

A Corsican boy learned 40,000 words, and could repeat them backward and forward without a mistake.

Chili has control of the Straits of Magellan, and the country called Patagonia is wiped off the map.

Nine-tenths of the lawyers, three-fourths of the physicians, five-sixths of the poets and two-thirds of the literary men use tobacco in some form.

"Detached" dog collars are the latest feminine folly. The dogs wear them in the morning, and then they are "detached" and worn by the lady in the afternoon.

A recent earthquake in France affected only the chalk formation of the earth's surface, and was neither heard or felt by men at work in the coal mines beneath.

Longfellow paid within a small amount of the total cost of production of his first volume of poems, and James Russell Lowell paid all the expenses of his first work.

"Poor Carlotta's" insanity is pronounced incurable by an eminent specialist who has been for some time her custodian. One of her hallucinations is that Maximilian is still alive and that he will soon be emperor of the entire world.

Julia Smith, the Connecticut woman who got fame by refusing to pay taxes to a Government that would not let her vote, remarks to those who predicted unhappiness from her marriage five years ago, aged 85, that she is extremely happy.

The practice of writing political sentiments on walls, benches, and other available public spots is common in Paris. They used to be directed mainly against aristocrats, but now the burden of denunciation is "Down with the filthy."

The Vicksburg newsboy, it is said, serves along the street with a timid air, almost whispers his request that you should invest in the morning paper. He steps off slowly as though he has plenty of time in which to cover his territory.

The men predominate in Mississippi, Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky, Delaware, Florida, West Virginia and Indiana, where the females are about 95 per cent of the males, and in Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa the percentage of females is from 90 to 95.

Gimlet-pointed screws have been regarded as an invention of the present generation, but the Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* has found half a dozen of them bearing every mark of age, and evidently manufactured before screws were made by machinery, in a piano made at London in 1755.

The Lancaster *Examiner* has discovered two Bibles dating back to the middle of the sixteenth century, but it is surpassed by the Harrisburg *Call*, which has found in the possession of Mr. Joseph Miller, of Fisherville, a copy of Luther's translation of the Scripture published in 1522.

Miss Sweet, late Pension Agent at Chicago, writes in censure of some idle gossip: "I am not married—I never was married—I never expect to be. I am engaged, but it is strictly a business engagement that interests me, and until my new enterprise is perfectly and successfully established I shall have no time to think of matrimonial projects."

Somebody remembers that Morse once predicted that talking through a hundred miles of wire would become common, and that ocean steamers on a voyage would keep up communication electrically with the shore. The first prediction having come true, the second is hopefully regarded, though regarded as wild when made.

There is a negro boy in Marietta who can catch bees, yellow-jackets and bumblebees the same as any one else would catch flies, and they do not sting him. He often catches a bee and puts it in his mouth and keeps it there for some time. When he spits it out it flies off. Live yellow jackets put under his clothes crawl around and out at other places without stinging him.

"The pressing necessity for the new universal language," writes a correspondent, "was practically felt the other day by three poor Arabs who wandered up and down Liverpool for days without being able to find any one to understand them. One of them could say the words 'Africa and 'ship,' but tried them on in vain at shipping offices and elsewhere, and finally when quite destitute fell to weeping bitterly at his failure to make himself understood by a shopkeeper. There was not even a De Quincey at hand to quote Homer and give them cakes of opium which should end their distress. In the end a gentleman accosted them in their own language, and their troubles were at an end; but they would never have had a beginning if Volapuck had burst on the astonished world a little earlier."

In the great bank frauds trial at Vienna there was a sensation on the reading of a note written by Jauner on the eve of his suicide, in which he said: "Kuffler, with satanic power, has induced me to commit actions which bring ruin and death on me, and which I committed involuntarily, being quite insane. God alone knows my innocence. I ask every one to pardon an unfortunate man who was led by this terrible seducer into fraud and misfortune." Kuffler attributes this letter to Jauner's excitement, and alleges that he had Jauner's fullest confidence to the very last. Jauner's widow states that her husband on the eve of the catastrophe spoke of Kuffler as his "Satan," and one of the messengers of the Escompte Bank says he overheard Jauner and Kuffler talk a week before the catastrophe of escaping to America or England.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c., are all the results of neglect or exposure, and must have prompt and active remedies to remove them. Croup and whooping cough cause great suffering because an effective remedy is not at hand. Why, then, leave yourself and children exposed to danger and death, when HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will relieve all of these and prevent diseases, such as pneumonia, inflammation of lungs, and consumption. All lung difficulties are removed by this remedy. Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 4, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City.	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City.	12.30 p. m	Elk Rapids.	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey.	1.00 p. m.	Petoskey...	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail, it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows

Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids.	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey....	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $15; bailed, $18.
Corn, per bu. 35c.
Oats, 35 to 40c.
Feed, per ton, $23.
Pork, $15 ₹ bbl, 7c ₹ lb.
Salt, ₹ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₹ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 10c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

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☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

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☞ Just received yesterday, a magnificent lot of Dress Goods.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

GOOD COW WANTED.

I have two sets of sleighs and a good cutter to trade. Will take a good new milch cow, or will trade for wood or grain. W. J. Stevenson.

☞ I had rather than forty shillings I had my book of songs and sonnets here: that I might sing the praise of Dr. Cronton's Baking Powder.—Bill Shakespeare's latest.

☞ We will club the New York Weekly Star with the JOURNAL for $2.00 a year.

☞ Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Register on Saturday.

Village election next Monday.

W. H. Carr and family returned home to-day.

Don't fail to attend the Post campfire Monday evening.

We understand that the Boyne Stntesman is to be enlarged next week.

L. G. Evans of Eastport, the stage driver of past years, gave us a call this morning.

A very fine exhibition of "gentlemen's jewel cases" at the Smith & Cooper millinery store.

Prof. Allen was employed as stenographer in two cases at the circuit court this term, just past.

He who complains of the weather we have had for the past few days, deserves to be banished to Siberia.

Henry Barth, the boiler maker of Charlevoix, has gone to Torch Lake, to overhaul the boilers of Cameron Bros.

Lon. Brooks, who has headquarters at Traverse City, has charge of 250 miles of wire of the W. U. Telegraph Company.

N. N. Card, of Clarion, made the JOURNAL a call this morning, while on his way home for a brief vacation from his school in Norwood.

It is not the beginning of the school year, and yet 60 new students entered the Agricultural College last week. President Willets says the halls are full to the rafters.

Every painter, and every person contemplating building a house, should call at Bartholomew's hardware store, and see the designs and plans for outside color, on exhibition.

Arthur Wilson met with an accident on Tuesday evening while acting as tonsor for himself, by which the debate in the young people's meeting was postponed, he being one of the disputants.

The G. A. R. Post have appointed a "Sutler," for the occasion of their coming entertainment, who will have on sale a full line of "sutler's goods." The patronage of all is solicited for the benefit of the post.

The occasion of Lawyer Fogg's frequent visits to Charlevoix, on "pressing" business, is now perfectly manifest. He was "courting," and had a "plea" to make, and a "suit" to win. The lady was befogged—but only in name.

The supper at the Newman House Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Boy's Band, was one of the most successful efforts of the kind ever attempted in Charlevoix, netting the boys over $28 in cash, with tickets at the nominal sum of 15 cents.

Miss Francis E. Willard has selected some gospel and temperance songs, familiar tunes, 200 copies of which will be sent to any church or Sunday school. Address the publisher, Miss Laura Fixon, Albert Lea, Minn., enclosing 20 cents for postage.

After first providing for herself a home—buying a lot and building a house—Miss Ada Ackery has at last consented to take a husband to share the burdens and joys of life. Mr. Monty ought to consider himself fortunate in securing a wife with such ideas of business and economy.

Maj. Barton and wife have about made up their minds this would be a good headquarters for them. The major has never failed to make a success of anything he has put upon the stage here. Nevada was his last success; and in this he was ably assisted by his wife, who took a leading part. —Traverse Herald.

Mr. N. J. Perry, formerly of Oakland county, has located in Charlevoix in the practice of dentistry, and expects to remain permanently. At present his office is in Weed's drug store, where he will be pleased to meet all in need of dental work. His experience and past success enables him to guarantee satisfaction to all.

The Historical Society.

The society met in the spacious parlors of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Upright. President Green being absent, vice-president Iddings presided, and announced the program as follows:

Duet—"The Fisherman," by W. A. Smith and Dr. Carlstein.

Select reading, "Alaska and the Aleuts," Al. Washburn.

Intermission.

Piano selection gracefully rendered by Mrs. Ella Smith.

Paper, "Isabella of Spain," by Mrs. O. S. Washburn. Comprehensive and concise in construction and perfect in rendition.

Piano solo, Miss Maggie Green.

Select poem from Carleton, Mrs. O. D. Wood.

The society were fortunate in having present Mr. John Saveland, of Milwaukee, who made pleasing remarks upon "Alaska and Kalkaska."

The next meeting of the society is at the residence of E. Carpenter. Paper upon "Alexander the Great," by Rev. A. M. Parmenter.

Card of Thanks and Appreciation.

We desire to return thanks to all persons who participated in the boy's band benefit supper at the Newman House on Tuesday evening, and especially to the instigators of the project, Mrs. Robt. Miller, Mrs. Ella Smith, and Mrs. McLean, who through untiring perseverance perfected all arrangements, making the supper a decided success and the largest and most successful occurence of its kind ever held in Charlevoix. Much is owing to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Newman for their hospitality and kindness in making the evening thoroughly enjoyable. We shall ever bear in mind our obligations to the citizens for this and other donations, and shall endeavor to profit and show our appreciation of all acts of kindness. *Respectfully,*

BOYS' BAND.

The Congregational Church.

Preaching next Sabbath morning by the pastor from St. John, 4:36-38; followed by baptism, reception of members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

In the evening, the fourth address to the young people will be delivered. This address will be especially directed the to young ladies.

All members of the pastor's Bible class are especially desired to be present at the Sabbath school next Sunday.

Circuit Court.

1 The People vs. Frank Durga et al.—murder. Continued to next term on motion of the court, it appearing that no legal jury can be had at this term.

2 The People vs. Geo. Estell—assault and battery. Special plea in bar interposed, and continued to next term of court.

3 Springfield Engine Thresher Co. vs. Howard et al.—assumpsit. Judgment for plaintiff, for $143.

4 Tiffany vs. Boyce et al. Continued on terms.

5 Slater vs. Chapman et al. Order that plaintiff deposit $100 with the clerk of the court, as security for costs within twenty days, or the case be dismissed with costs.

6 Superintendent of the Poor vs. Edward Webb—application for an order that the defendant support and maintain John Webb. Proofs taken in open court, and the case submitted for decision, afterward continued to next term of court.

7 Association of the Diocese of Western Michigan vs. John Schoffen et al.—chancery foreclosure. Discontinuance entered by complainant.

8 Inwood vs. Inwood—divorce. Granted.

9. Pine Lake Iron Co. vs. Heinieman, ejectment. Jury disagreed.

10 In the matter of the petition of William G. Pierce for vacating part of the village plat of South Arm; described as that part of said plat north of Water street, and west of lots eight and nine, of block "B," and designated Division street, and the extension of said street on the north west side of said lot 9, of block "B," was granted and the title to that part of said plat ordered, revert to said Wm. G. Pierce, the owner of said lots.

10 John Race vs. Caroline Race—divorce. Granted.

11 Ernest VanDyke vs. John Monroe Sr.—motion for writ of assistance to obtain possession of the premises sold under foreclosure of mortgage. Granted.

12 H. Jane Holley vs. John Jordan et al—bill for specific performance of contract. Jury granted to try issue of fact in the case. Jury disagreed.

13 M. M. Pierce vs. John Miller—bill for specific performance of land contract. Ordered that defendant deposit deed of premises with register of court, to be delivered to complainant on payment of the amount heretofore decreed to be due on contract. Payment to be made on or before the first day of next term.

14 Ayers vs. Hall et al.—chancery foreclosure, report of sale confirmed.

15 Fox vs. Dyer et al.—chancery foreclosure, report of sale confirmed.

Public Schools.

Statistics from the superintendent's report for February:

ENROLLED.

First department—Miss Cochran	65
Second department—Miss Nelson	50
Third department—Miss Cooper	44
Fourth department—High School	48
Total	213

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

First department	46½
Second department	48
Third department	49½
Fourth department	44
Total	188

ATTENDANCE PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	94
Second department	96¼
Third department	93½
Fourth department	97¼

The high school, having the highest record in attendance and punctuality, the names of pupils neither absent nor tardy for the month are given as follows:

Luna Washburn, Phila Wood, Edith Hawkins, Josie Litzau, Annie Lake, Ella Adams, Sadie Miller, Edith Mason, Ada Litzau, Ward Ainslie, Fred Green, Maggie Green, Chas. Nettleton, Pearl Dart, Lula Carter, and Katie Smith.

STOCK GROWERS

All agree that for general use in their business no powder is better calculated to give satisfactory results than those prepared by E. M. Parmelee, because they really contain the valuable remedies claimed, and do not fail to act quickly and effectively in coughs, colds, epizootic, bad blood, stoppage of water, poor digestion etc. in horses. For cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, they are invaluable. Full pounds only 35 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

GRAND WIND UP!

Our recent Special Sales have far exceeded our expectations. The people know that We Live up to our Promises every time, and when we advertise an article below its value, we are not conveniently out of it. Deception does not pay! Now we have to say that, owing to a contemplated

CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS

Recently decided upon, we are compelled to close out our entire stock immediately, and in order to save time and expense we have determined to limit the sale to sixty days. The first loss is the best, and so Everything goes

REGARDLESS OF VALUE.

Our stock is now the largest and best in Charlevoix, with a full line of Staple Goods, and nothing is reserved.

We Have a Fine Assortment

Of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Silks, etc. Cottons of all kinds, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels, Shawls, Cloths, Trimmings, etc. Besides a Complete assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

An Immense stock of

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

Flour, Feed, Meal and Provisions, Etc.

Come early, before any assortments are broken and we will show you a picnic.

J. L. HURD & CO.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

The G. A. R. Post Campfire and Entertainment.

Opera hall will be open at 7 o'clock, Monday evening March 8th.

The Post will be escorted from their hall to the opera hall by the Boy's Band under the direction of Major Green, post Commander.

On entering the hall, the manual of arms will be executed.

Music by the band.

Ten minutes' speech.—Prof Enos.

Vocal trio.—Mrs. Kane and ladies.

"Hard tack and coffee, in rations" to all. Bring your own cups, and care for the same.

Music by the band.

Duet.—Mrs. Mayne and Miss Ainslie.

Speech.—Commander Green.

Music.—The Cornet Band.

Quartet.—Comrade Carlstein and others.

Saber Exercise.—Command of comrade Adjutant Glass.

"Marching Through Georgia."—Full Chorus.

Post form in line, counter-march to the street. "Break ranks—March!"

By order of Com

M. E. Church.

The second quarterly services, next Sabbath. The Presiding Elder will be present and preach at each appointment.

The Sabbath school is of great importance: all of the members are requested to be present next Sabbath.

The young people's meeting at 6 o'clock, will be led by Miss Maggie Metcalf.

Preaching at 7 o'clock, by Rev. W. R. Stinchcomb.

MARRIED.

MONTY—ACKERY.—On Feb. 27, 1886, by Rev. A. E. Iddings, at the home of the bride, Mr. Melvin J. Monty and Miss Ada Ackery, both of Charlevoix.

FOGG—SCRIGGIE.—On Feb. 28, 1886, by Rev. C. F. VanAnken, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Frank E. Fogg, of East Jordan, and Miss Eliza Ann Scroggie, of Charlevoix.

SUTTON—SPIKERMAN.—On Feb. 28, 1886, by Rev. C. F. VanAnken, at the residence of D. S. Way, of Charlevoix, Mr. Wm. Sutton, of East Jordan, and Miss Emma Spikerman, of Norwood.

DO YOU VALUE

your horses and cattle? Attention to their health is as necessary as their regular food. If your horse is suffering from epizootic, ringbone, spavin, sprained leg, fever in feet, strains, bruises, or cuts, or your cow has caked bag, sore teats, or bad blood, you will save money by buying PARMELEE'S UNIVERSAL LINIMENT, and using it freely for any or all of these troubles, and so bring your stock into a healthful and valuable condition. It is the best liniment also for general family use. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Special Meeting of F. & A. M. on Tuesday evening, March 9. Be there.

POSTSCRIPT

FRIDAY MORNING.

Sudden Death of Mrs. S. Parker.

The entire edition of the JOURNAL not being printed last night, we stop the press to announce that Mrs. S. Parker died very suddenly this morning at 1 o'clock. Telegrams have been sent to friends at a distance, and they must be heard from before arrangements for the funeral can be made.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low. Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, Bread or Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., at close of business, Feb 28th, 1886. If not called for in one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Bowen, Peter	Mears, W. C. 6
Bedwin, Mary Ann	McIver, Collin
Canon, Dr. James	McElbert, Geo.
Canon, Thomas	Moore, Mrs. Will H
Clark, Mrs. Belle M.	Nixon, M. 2
Collins, Will	Patten, John
Charlevoix Fishery Co.	Pope, Mrs. M.
Fitzpatrick, Nathan 2	Rorke, James
Fosdle, Kate 2	Rubling, A. M.
Forbes, C. E.	Sanford, E. H. 3
Fuller, Byron	See, A. E.
Goodyear, A.	Sheldon, Frank
Gibson, Chas.	Sly, Rev. W. S.
Gibson, Josiah	Stephens, Wm.
Hays, John	Stradling, Anna
House, Wm.	Trueblood Asa
Hughson, Eugene 3	Turnell, I. W.
Lewis, Mrs. Benjamin	Warman, John
Lyngklip, Stine 2	Willis, Isaac
Mason, Wm. R.	

INDIAN LETTERS.

Louis Petegwoann
Chauncy Kiwegishigogine

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist.

Office at Weed's Drug Store, Charlevoix

Save Your Ashes

JOSEPH PAPPIN will start an Ashery and begin to buy ashes as soon as the snow is gone in the spring, and wants all who use wood stoves to save their hardwood ashes. Will pay cash.

MRS. JOSIE DART,

Is prepared to do

Dressmaking

In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. J. B. Carter five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antoine St.

MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

FIRE! FIRE!!

Avoid all danger by keeping your chimneys clean.

HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.

Will do the work promptly, carefully, and successfully, without dirt or litter on the floors. Get it done before the spring winds. Orders by postal card receive prompt attention.

HORTON & MAYNE, Charlevoix, Mich.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1841

SOME DAY.

BY MARY F. SCHUYLER.

Some day my cheek shall lose its bloom,
The flowers for me their rich perfume,
And 'mid the shades and gathering gloom
My feet shall stray;
Down, down the dim descent of years,
Through wearing cares and burning tears,
With heart half fainting from its fears,
I'll wend my way.

Some day my eyes shall dimmer grow,
My hair turn white as winter snow,
My voice grow timid, faint, and low,
My mind decay;
But still my lonely path I'll tread,
And mourn, perhaps, my cherished dead,
The hopes and joys forever fled
So far away.

But oh! some day when life slopes down
To the night shadows dim and brown,
I hope to see a starry crown
Waiting for me.
Then robed in calm content I'll lie,
With folded hands and tearless eye,
And yield my breath without a sigh,
Glad to be free.

THE MOROCCO PURSE.

BY C. LEON MEREDITH.

Twice a year, from beyond the Mississippi, I visit the metropolis of the West for the purchase of goods.

Knowing Chicago to be a great, wicked city, I have always been on my guard for sharpers, especially when carrying much money, but my watchfulness failed at one time to save me from a very unpleasant adventure, the experience, however, terminating most favorably.

The event took place two years ago.

Late one afternoon, while on my return from the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co. to my hotel, I was detained for a minute at the corner of Clark and Madison streets by a clog of cars and vehicles.

As I stood watching for an opportunity to cross over, I noticed a tall, gaunt man gazing upon me intently. A fearful scowl was upon his face, and the bony fingers were clenched firmly into the palms of his white hands.

I was wondering what it could mean, when suddenly a change came.

The strange-looking man came quietly to my side, the hard look left his features, and a soft smile took its place. A well-filled morocco purse was suddenly slipped into my hand and the man said hurriedly:

"That's yours, Thompson. I forgive you; keep it."

Before I had time to open my lips in protest, before I could tell him that my name was not Thompson, the fellow had darted away, mingled with the crowd, and was lost to view.

I was perplexed.

My first thought was that a followed pickpocket had forced the purse into my hand to shield himself, and that I would soon be arrested as a confederate.

Glancing about me I discovered no one watching. All seemed to have individual affairs to attend to, and not a policeman was in sight.

Still holding the fat, soft purse exposed in my hand, the hotel was reached.

An hour spent in my room studying over the affair did no sort of good. The simple facts existed, that was all, and reflection in any direction brought no plausible, at least satisfactory, solution to the problem.

That the purse had been stolen there was no doubt. And why it had been given to me, or why the thief should wish to forgive Thompson and give the article to him, of course I could not determine.

After half an hour's deliberation, a resolution was formed to find the owner of the pocket-book. I would give it into the care of the hotel-keeper and advertise.

As I reached the staircase at the end of the long hall, a new idea came to me, and I hastened back to my room.

I decided to examine the contents of the purse before letting it go out of my possession, make a memorandum of what it contained, then I could tell if accurately described by any applicant, or if tampered with while out of my hands.

The purse contained only a few dollars in money, but, mercy! what a multitude of other articles!

There were bits of sample silks, a glove-hook, recipes for frosted cake, a little plain ring, a few small pearls, bits of ribbon, and several calling-cards.

The purse certainly belonged to a woman.

The cards were all alike, and bore in fine script the name of Lena Suthern.

The plan of finding the owner was changed again.

I would write to Lena Suthern, general delivery, Chicago, and await the result.

A letter was accordingly placed in the postoffice that evening. It was brief, a simple statement that I was in possession of a purse which contained cards bearing her name.

The day following when I came in for dinner the hotel clerk told me that a lady had been waiting for some time to see me in the parlor.

Entering the room but one person was to be seen.

A lady sat upon a sofa near the window—a young lady of remarkable beauty.

As the light of midday streamed through the half-curtained casement, it fell upon my ideal of a supremely lovely face.

So sweet and so bright was it that I stood and gazed upon her rudely before speaking.

She evidently noticed my staring and hesitancy, for she turned away for a moment and then arose.

"Are you the gentleman who wrote this line to me?" she asked, extending the letter of the evening before.

I bowed my answer.

"I will describe the purse," she said, quietly, and proceeded to do so very minutely.

I handed her the fat little morocco purse, and opening it with nimble fingers she said, sweetly:

"I shall be very glad to reward you, kind sir, and——"

"Nothing of the kind," I returned. "I have sufficient means for all of my wants, and it gives me great pleasure to place in your hands the article that came into my possession in a very strange manner."

She started a little, then composed herself, and without a question moved toward the door!

"You will accept my thanks?" she said, so softly and musically that I could hardly frame words for reply.

During the very brief minutes that she had been before me I had feasted upon her supreme loveliness, and I did not wish the spell broken so suddenly.

"Will you tell me one thing before you go?" I asked, holding up my hand as if to detain her. "Will you let me know in what manner the little purse left your possession? It was forced into my hand by a very strange personage, a middle-aged, wan-looking fellow, who called me Thompson, and saying he forgave me, dashed away. I thought him a pickpocket were my suspicions correct?"

"No! no!" she answered, a painful smile crossing her angelic face; "there was no crime in it, and the exercise of no reason. The Thompson is an imaginary man, and the one who would bestow the gift not in his right mind. Good-day."

She bowed as she passed out, and turned her bewitchingly beautiful eyes full upon my face.

I watched the tall, graceful figure as it swept through the hall, and then turned reflectively to my room.

"You are a gone case," I said to myself, while pacing up and down my apartment. "Thirty years of age and never but once before saw a face that touched the heart."

That other face was seen in my boyhood, and stole a boy's heart.

More than a decade of years before this event I had met at St. Paul a bright, cheery girl of sixteen, and we both lost our young hearts.

For two blissful months we walked, talked, fished, and gathered flowers together.

I wove garlands of the sweetest prairie beauties and placed them as a crown upon the queenly head of the brown-haired and blue-eyed Allie Floyd, and she told me so tenderly of her new-born love that I believed my bliss was to last forever.

But the dream was soon to be broken and a life shadow follow.

Suddenly I was called down the river to attend to a matter of business.

Promising Allie a quick return, I left the girl at the landing as the steamer swept out into the current and away.

My absence from St. Paul was prolonged into weeks. As I was on the wing nearly all of the time I did not hear from my little friend, and when I did go up the river again the Floyd family had left for their New England home.

The cause of the sudden departure was the illness of Allie.

After a month's loneliness I wrote a letter to the place which was remembered as the girl's home. To this no reply came.

Four more weeks passed, and I wrote the postmaster of Silverhold and received the prompt intelligence that, owing to the death of their daughter and the ill-health of the mother, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd had gone to Europe.

This intelligence struck me like a thunderbolt; it crushed my spirits, and nearly broke my young heart.

From that day until the one that I met Lena Suthern a female face had never been seen that attracted particular interest.

This woman I had just met brought back the bright, sweet face of my Allie, and revived my young, pure love.

I loved this Lena Suthern with all the earnestness of my yearning soul.

During the whole afternoon and night that followed I thought of nothing, dreamed of nothing, but the sweet one who had come to me with the bright angelic face of my boyish idol.

One thing I deeply regretted. I had neglected to ask the lady for her residence, street and number.

I would have made some excuse for calling upon her had I obtained the information.

Writing could not be resisted. The letter was addressed as before, but no answer came.

I had simply asked for an interview, claiming that certain suspicions I entertained respecting the man who gave me the purse needed verification or refutation, and I begged that I might see her but for a brief interview.

Thinking that, perhaps, for some reason the letter had not reached her, a second one was sent, but elicited no answer, and so, heavy-hearted I started westward.

Absence and business cares did not cure my yearnings, but, if possible, made my heart grow fonder.

I stood it as long as I could, and then wrote Lena Suthern, making a full confession of my love, and, that she might understand how such devotion could come at first meeting, the story of my ideal, Allie Floyd, was given her without reserve.

My pleadings for an interview were so earnest and pitiful that I believed an answer would come.

A week passed, and my heart was thrilled.

A letter came with a Chicago postmark, a letter as bulky as the one I had sent, and it was addressed in a lady's hand of superior touch and finish.

I could not trust myself to open it upon the street, or even at the store, and so hastened to my room and broke the seal with trembling hand, and doubtless a livid face.

I never shall forget that moment.

Had a dagger entered my breast I could not have been more painfully stricken.

From the white and delicately perfumed envelope I drew forth the long epistle I had written to Lena Suthern—nothing more.

My chagrin and mortification were beyond words for expression.

The margins of the different sheets were examined for a single word, but it had not been written there.

There were marks upon some of the pages that looked as if teardrops had fallen. Had I known that they were such I could have blessed her for returning it even thus.

The summer passed away, and the season came again for visiting Chicago.

Back into my old empty-hearted condition I had settled, feeling myself a victim of circumstances.

There was a desperate struggle going on in my whole nature to live and forget the face and form that had rekindled the light of my soul.

The bright, liquid eyes of my dead Allie seemed to shine out to me through those of Lena Suthern. It was really the first love awakened, for had I not known the first I should not have loved the last.

Fully determined was I to master my heart. No further effort would be made to meet Miss Suthern, and yet my stay in Chicago was prolonged beyond the usual period of a visit.

I invented delays, and was slow in making purchases. Not a female face passed me unobserved.

Really I was hoping, praying to meet by accident the lady, even if I could but once more get a glance at the inspiring face.

The meeting came, but at a moment least expected.

Late one evening, upon turning a corner abruptly, I found myself face to face with the woman I worshiped.

Our coming together was so sudden that both were startled, for the lady recognized me as quickly as I did her.

A brief hesitation, and she attempted to pass.

My hand was lifted.

"I must speak to you, just one word," I faltered.

"You must not. I cannot be detained," she said in a soft, musical voice. "What you would say I cannot listen to."

"Cannot you hear me for a single moment? You have refused to reply to written words of love, and certainly you can answer one little question, then I will detain you no longer. Is there no hope, not one ray?"

"Do not speak to me thus. You *must* not! I am a married woman."

I started as if a sword point had pierced me.

The thought that Lena Suthern belonged to any one else had never entered my selfish, worshiping head.

As the lady had spoken she turned and now, for the first time, I saw a man partly hidden by the pillar of the corner building. It was the same tall, gaunt form with the white face and staring eyes that had rushed up to me six months before and forced the purse into my hand.

"That man, Mrs. Suthern?" I asked in a hoarse whisper.

"My husband," she answered kindly, and taking the monomaniac gently by the arm she led him away.

It would be useless to attempt to describe my feelings as I stood watching the two figures as they passed on through the glimmer of the nearest gaslight.

I felt something of a relief at knowing the truth.

Lena Suthern had remained silent and resisted my love pleadings as a true woman should, and my stupidity in not thinking such a thing as her being married possible, became more and more apparent as I reflected.

She had acted wisely; I blindly driven on by the hunger of my heart for my angel Allie.

It was all over now, and I returned home a more retiring, stupid, and stolid, "old bachelor," as they called me, than I had ever been before.

I was more contented and happy, because the motive of silence was understood.

She had not remained passive through any disregard for my feelings, but because it was her duty to do so.

Whether her heart had been touched by my simple, earnest appeal, I knew not, but as matters had turned, it was to be hoped not.

"Never again will I seek her, never again write," was my resolve and my fixed purpose.

The winter passed, and one day a Chicago daily came to me from an unknown source.

In looking it over, a marked item was found, which read as follows:

"DROWNED.—A middle-aged man, supposed to be insane, leaped from the Clark street bridge last evening and lost his life by the act. The body has been identified as that of Edward Suthern."

The paper was thrown to the floor, and I paced up and down the room, making all sorts of resolves, none of which were kept.

"I would go to Chicago at once," a thing that was not done. "I would write immediately," a thing I did not do.

If it was the husband of Lena Suthern who had died—and who else but the lady could have sent the marked paper—perhaps she would write me. I could not say more to her than I had.

Picking up the paper again I noticed that it was an old one, bearing date of six months before.

Then I felt certain it had come from the widow.

Only a few weeks passed before my season of alternate hope and fear came to a close.

A letter came, bearing the same delicate address as the returned one of my own, and it read:

"Lena Suthern will see you now. Call at No. —— Wabash avenue. A FRIEND."

The next morning found me in Chicago, and after the very slow hours of the forenoon were away, I was ushered into a handsome parlor at the number on Wabash avenue designated in the note.

Lena was there, her beautiful face radiant with smiles, and she extended her hand to me as to an old friend.

"I can not express my gratitude to you for the privilege you have granted, a privilege that is the greatest on earth to me," I said, feelingly.

"You have an ideal, as it is the right of any person to have," she returned, thoughtfully.

"My life has been wrapped up in one ideal."

"You told me in your letter of your early love, and that that love had been constant—indeed, a part of your very life—and it was because you had never forgotten Allie Floyd, and because Allie Floyd has never forgotten you, that I wrote you to come to me."

"My Allie Floyd!" I echoed.

"Changed in name only."

I gazed upon the love-lighted face, and sprang to my feet. With a heart overflowing with rapture, I caught the soft hand extended to me and pressed it to my lips again and again; then I sought the crimson cheek, but she playfully warded me off, and led me to a seat.

Seating herself beside me, Lena told me the story of her life, which I give briefly:

Soon after reaching her New England home, her sister—one who had not accompanied the family in their Western trip—died, and, her mother being in poor health, they went to Europe, where they remained several years. Many letters had been written by the girl to her lover, but no replies came back to her. In later years she left her father's house as he did not fancy the "border boy," as he called him.

Her given name being Lena Albertine, the second one by preference was dubbed to Allie, but later the first name was used.

At the age of twenty-five, her parents being dead, Lena, empty-hearted, married a musical professor who was well-to-do and devoted to her.

Two years after the union insanity had been brought on by a fall which fractured the skull, and from that time until the fatal leap from the bridge he had been her constant care.

"My emotion at our first meeting cannot be described," she continued. "Your searching, earnest glances told that my face had impressed you again."

"Then you knew me when we met at the hotel?"

"Your letter gave the name."

"And why did you not let me know then that you were Allie Floyd?"

"I knew my own heart too well; and besides that, I knew your own impulsive nature. I dared not do it."

"Bless you!"

"The long letter of affection you sent, pleading for recognition and telling of your love for the lost Allie touched my heart to its depths, and I wept over it as it was read time and again, and the hardest task of my life was to return it without one hopeful, consoling word; but the cloud has passed, and I can confess my feelings now."

A year has passed since the sunlight came back into my soul, and now my little Allie Floyd is coming to me forever.—*Chicago Ledger.*

The Chicken Business.

It does beat the Dutch how closely great men are watched.

By some means the world has possessed itself of the knowledge that I own an incubator, and the result is that I am now having excellent opportunities for compiling a catalogue of persons desirous of becoming rich in the poultry business.

Scarcely a day passes that I do not receive a letter from somebody wanting a slice of my golden experience in the line of speculative knowledge, that begins with an old hen and generally ends in the poorhouse, if persisted in; and to save hard work and postage I have concluded to pad this column with a little information that if judiciously applied will stave off old age and keep wrinkles in the next county.

There is money in chicken-raising if you know how to go about it, but like everything else, a certain amount of "know how" is necessary to induce eminent success to come your way. The man who can't tell a chicken from a gosling had better remain behind the counter, or stay in a bank until he learns something.

My advice to the novice in poultry raising would be, to follow it simply for pleasure until you acquire a knowledge that will tell you to go ahead.

Anybody can hatch chickens with an incubator, but it takes a large amount of science and eternal vigilance to raise them. Patrick Henry never said anything more true than his memorable allusion to the price of a spring chicken and the cost of liberty being one and inseparable. Patrick no doubt kept a few hens himself.

But to the man who goes into the chicken business simply to find steady employment and lots of pleasure, I say, "Go it—you'll get there in both respects." When the motive is not mercenary the pursuit is an unbounded sea of bliss, with islands of pure delight scattered through it in great luxuriance.

I don't think I ever did anything outside of religious duty that gave me greater joy; though it must be admitted that I made a close carrom toward bankruptcy while doing it; and joy, although a nice thing to have around when you want to write poetry, is not equal to salt pork for keeping a man up when he has hard work to do.

If you want to be happy and get your pay as you go along, raise chickens—unless your neighbor's division fence is bad—but if you want to salt down something that can be used as collateral after awhile, don't do it.

I began by trying to raise chickens for sordid gain, that could be jingled in the pocket, and a more miserable man you couldn't have found with a constable's warrant. I then gave it a whirl simply for fun, and felt glorious right away. It makes all the difference in the world whether your incentive is moonshine or money.

When I heard the first chick chirp in my incubator, and realized clear down to my boots that I was indeed a mother, and had the documents right there to prove it, in spite of the cold, unfeeling fact that I was regarded by the world as a bald-headed man of much sadness, I felt as though I was worth a million dollars; but when, six months later, I had to pawn my overcoat in mid-winter to buy corn meal, I felt that I had been blessed with altogether too much profuseness in a maternal way to suit the size of my flour barrel.

I long at times to sit down and meditate on things that have made the world gnaw its beard for ages, but no man with a loaded incubator can take much time to muse, unless he puts cotton in his ears, or gets dreadful reckless about consequences.

An incubator is one of the most remorseless things outside of boarding school, and for keeping a man from loafing with the clouds it can discount both a failure of crops and an iron-clad chattel mortgage.

When you see a man with hollow eyes, haggard cheeks, unshaven face, and lifeless hair, shambling around in an aimless, homeless sort of way, looking as though he hadn't slept, washed, or combed himself for a month, but every cent you can raise that he owns an incubator, which has just begun to fire its possibilities at him with a desperation of energy that will kill him if he don't blow the light out.

That's what it means to monkey with a hen-roost on scientific principles, and as I love all mankind, I want everybody to know it. When somebody tells you that the easiest way on earth to get rich with quickness is to buy an incubator and plunge into the chicken business, pull down the corner of your eye and immediately give him a front view of your back.—*Lige Brown in Chicago Ledger.*

Protection for the Birds.

The startling decrease in the numbers of many of our birds, brought about of late years by the unceasing persecution waged for the sake of fashion, has aroused the Ornithologists' Union to a recognition of the necessity for instant and decided effort in behalf of our birds. The objects of the committee are as follows:

1. The gathering of all possible information bearing on the subjects of the destruction and protection of North American birds.

2. The diffusion of information among the people in respect to the extent of the slaughter of birds for millinery and other mercenary purposes; the wanton killing of birds in sport by men and boys; the robbing of birds' nests; the destruction of the eggs of rails, terns, gulls and other birds for food; and the marked recent decrease of many species resulting from this general destruction; the spreading of information, also, in respect to the utility of birds as a natural check upon the increase of insects injurious to vegetation, and with reference to their interest and value from an æsthetic point of view. This with the object of developing a public sentiment in favor of the rigid protection of our native birds, a sentiment that will naturally spring up strongly and widely as soon as attention is called to the subject.

The headquarters of the committee are at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York City, where the officers or any of the members may be addressed.

It cost Mr. Pratt $1,083,333.33 to found the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore.

HUMOR.

A SUDDEN check—a sight draft.

A GO-BETWEEN—ham in a sandwich.

A PIPE organ—the *Plumber's Journal.*

GOT the cold shoulder—the tramp who stole the fore-quarter of mutton.

ATHLETES of social propensities mostly prefer the Indian Club—*St. Paul Herald.*

WESTERN mieners, as a rule, prefer buying their liquor by the quartz.—*Goodall's Sun.*

AN exchange advises us to "treat our young children cordially." We do—we do. Godfrey's cordially.

THE Boston ladies never term their pets "Spitz" dogs. They speak of them as little "expectorate canines."

"SAY, Smithkins, do you think that dude is sober?" "He may be, but his trousers are very tight.—*California Maverick.*

"A BACHELOR'S BLUNDER" is the title of a new story. We haven't read it, but presume the poor fool got married.—*Newman Independent.*

A KNIGHT OF THE GRIP married the girl who dusted his room and furniture, because, he said, he understood dusters were very useful to traveling men.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A LADY one day sent her little boy to a drug store near by after a porous plaster. When he came back he handed it to her, saying: "This is the poorest one I could get."—*Chicago Ledger.*

CUSTOMER—Hang this up. Bartender—But I hung one up for you yesterday. You can't be always hanging 'em up, you know. C.—That's so. Chalk this one down.—*Boston Courier.*

THE Eastern widow's willing offer:

Happy, hearty, wholesome herdsman on the
Western plain,
Cheery, chatty, charming cowboy, let me love
again;
Come and call me to your cabin, live no more
alone;
Would you win a woman worthy, I would be
your own.
—*Brooklyn Times.*

A WRITER defines courtship as "a voyage of discovery." And when the party of the male part discovers that the party of the female part wears false teeth, a wig, and other artifices to give her a youthful appearance, the court-ship is wrecked. And when she discovers that the young man's bank account is hardly microscopic, the voyage ends suddenly.—*Norristown Herald.*

THEY CANNOT TELL A LIE.

In youthful days George Washington,
A canvasser was he,
Traveled all around his home to sell
An Indian history.
And then as later in his life
He could not tell a lie,
He dwelt upon his book with truth,
To make the people buy.
His influence is felt to-day.
This is the reason why
All canvassers are truthful men—
They cannot tell a lie!
—*Boston Courier.*

IN leap year, in Japan, if a young woman is in want of a husband, she places an empty flower pot on the roof of the front portico as a pre-nuptial emblem. If such a custom prevailed in this country a great many porticos would be decorated with empty flower pots; but a fashion permitting an emblem to be displayed as a sign that a woman wanted to get rid of a husband would have almost as many followers.—*Norristown Herald.*

What an Enterprising Drummer Did.

"I had a little experience the other night," said a drummer, "that took all of my nerve and gall to bear up under. Ever since I've been on the road I've made it a principle to meet all engagements. More than once have I skipped three or four towns in which I was sure of selling big bills of goods in order to keep my engagement to some girl or other. When I agree to be at a certain place at a given minute, you can bet your last dollar I'll be there. Well, the other day I landed in St. Louis, and suddenly discovered that in a moment of forgetfulness I had promised to take two girls to the theater that night. The girls were not acquainted, either. I hate a liar and a sneak, and the girls' brothers were customers of mine; and so, after thinking the whole thing over, I made up my mind I'd live up to my contract. So I bought my seats at two theaters, engaged my carriage, and prepared for the campaign. I sent word to the first one that I'd call for her rather early, and to the other that I might be a little late. I whirled No. 1 off, seated her, excused myself, for a minute before the rising of the curtain, slipped out, and in two seconds the horses were on a run for No. 2. I got her in her seat five minutes after the curtain rose. Stayed the act out, excused myself, went back to the other, apologized, and everything was all right. I spent the evening flitting from one to the other, and got my money's worth out of the hackman, as I made him hump. I made inquiries as to the hour the plays would be over, and found I had twenty-five minutes leeway. Then I made such good use of those twenty-five minutes that I got No. 1 home and was back after No. 2 just as the curtain went down. To do this cost me $12, and the next day I had to skip out of town because the hackman was after me with a bill for one of his horses which had died from overdriving; but not till after I had sold big bills of goods to the girls' brothers. Besides, I had the satisfaction of performing an unparalleled feat in the theater-going business. That's the kind of a hustler I am."—*Chicago Herald.*

MME. NILSSON has at last secured her quarter of a million francs from the Ronzeaud estate to reimburse her for money spent in her husband's industrial enterprises.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

685 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A Shoeless and Stockingless People.

The 10,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico use almost entirely home-made boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, and sandals so far as they wear any foot-covering at all.

Shoes in Mexico are a European introduction, and do not properly belong to the national costume. A large proportion of the population (probably a majority) do not wear shoes at all. The sandal, which is a sole of leather, rawhide, or woven maguey fiber, strapped to the bottom of the foot with strings of the same material, is the only foot covering used by this class of people, and as every man is his own shoemaker, and the climate requires no protection for instep or ankle, the national sandal is doubtless the most economical, comfortable, and healthy shoeing that can be worn in this country.

In proof of this the infantry regiments of the Mexican army, armed and equipped otherwise without regard to expense, still wear the leather sandal in preference to shoes, not solely for the sake of economy, but because it is considered generally healthier, keeps the feet in better condition, is more easily repaired or replaced, and makes easier marching.

The shoe-wearing population of the republic is chiefly of European origin or descent, and such of the Indian population as by education and association have learned to prefer European fashions and modes of living. This class has inherited from their Indian as well as their Spanish ancestors remarkably small, well-modeled feet and hands, upon which they pride themselves considerably; consequently a handsome and elegantly shaped shoe is more esteemed in Mexico than a sound and substantial one, and commands a readier sale. Hence the cheaper shoes made in the country, if not so strong and durable, are more carefully modeled and several sizes smaller than the average trade shoe made in the United States.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk, and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty indorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.

Massachusetts Blue Laws.

There are some very queer laws on the Massachusetts statute book, the striking anomaly about which is that they have been continually re-enacted, but they are seldom, if ever, enforced. By those laws, for example, traveling, not only on Sunday, but on Saturday evening, is forbidden, save in cases of necessity or charity. Any innkeeper is liable to be fined who on Sunday entertains, or allows about his place, any persons other than travelers, strangers, or lodgers. It is forbidden, on that day, to keep open any shop, save for necessity or charity. Dancing on Sunday is punishable by a fine, the amount being $30 for each offense. It is, moreover, unlawful to be present at any unlicensed entertainment "other than sacred" on either Saturday or Sunday evenings. Now, Gen. Grant used to say that the best way to procure the repeal of objectionable laws was to enforce them. But this method of relief seems, by common consent, to have been avoided as impracticable in Boston; and so Mr. Josiah Quincy and some 600 other co-signatories in Boston have sent in a petition for the formal repeal of the laws.

THE powers of oratory of U. S. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, are universally acknowledged. Where, even in Demosthenes, could there be words more eloquent than these? "I consider St. Jacobs Oil a splendid remedy. I suffered from rheumatism of the back. I used St. Jacobs Oil, which gave me instantaneous relief, and then cured me."

Unconscious Poets.

Silas Wegg was not the only man who dropped into poetry. Lincoln, in some of his messages, dropped into it quite unconsciously. He wrote: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war—may soon pass away." There is nothing very poetical about mathematics, yet Whewell, in his "Treatise on Mechanics," unwittingly rhymed when he wrote: "For no force, however great—Can stretch a chord, however fine—Into a horizontal line—That is exactly straight."

PROF. GROTHE, of the Brooklyn Board of Health, analyzed Red Star Cough Cure and found it absolutely free from poisons and opiates, and safe and sure. Price, 25 cents.

THE truly good can enter places where the devil would blush to be seen.—*Whitehall Times.*

PHYSICIANS prescribe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on account of its great curative powers.

HAVE the faith-cure people overlooked the fact that John L. Sullivan is a healer?

THE most desirable hair dressing ever offered to the public is Hall's Hair Renewer.

Florida, "The Land of Flowers,"

is a paradise for the invalid, and the "Fountain of Youth" was once thought to be hid in one of its forest glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

"I DON'T know about your religious novels," said Deacon Brownsmith; "the Bible is good enough for me."

NEARLY ALL THAT WE KNOW we accept on the testimony of somebody else. If those who have never tried DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, and are suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness or other fevers, kidney or liver complaint, or from impure blood, will receive the testimony of the many thousands who have tried the Bitters, and been cured, they will be acting wisely.

"ALL I want is my house," as the barber remarked when he grabbed it from his mate.—*Boston Transcript.*

THEY are trying in Germany to find a substitute for India rubber. No one who has used Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure desires a substitute, as it is eminently successful in coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases.

AT church women are more apt to consider the texture than the text.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption.*—I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.
HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

Not Once in a Thousand Years.

What is it that occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment and not once in a thousand years? The letter m; which is always in sweet gum and mullein. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure coughs, colds, and consumption.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

A Lady boarding in my hotel, who suffered so much pain with facial neuralgia that she could not sit up, after taking two doses of Athlophoros was well. W. P. Hammond, Clerk of West End Hotel, 503 and 505 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

A Case Not Beyond Help.

Dr. M. H. Hinsdale, Kewanee, Ill., advises us of a remarkable cure of Consumption. He says: "A neighbor's wife was attacked with violent lung disease, and pronounced beyond help from Quick Consumption. As a last resort the family was persuaded to try DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. To the astonishment of all, by the time she had used one-half dozen bottles, she was about the house, doing her own work."

Mother's Smiles Are the Sunlight of Home.

There would be fewer clouds and brighter sunshine in many households if every disspirited suffering woman realized what a boon Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is for all weaknesses and maladies to which her sex is liable. No lady who gives this wonderful remedy a trial will be disappointed by the result. It not only acts promptly upon all functional derangements, but by its rare nervine and tonic properties strengthens and repairs the whole feminine system. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

WHEN a barber seeks to make himself sociable with a customer in the chair, he is probably "scraping an acquaintance."—*Chicago Sun.*

11 outrivals all—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A MAN is a fool if he blows his own horn. —*Exchange.* He's a bigger fool if he blows some other fellow's.—*Philadelphia Call.*

I CHEERFULLY recommend Red Clover Tonic to those suffering from troubles of the stomach and liver. I am now on my second bottle, and it makes me feel *like a new man.* C. M. CONNOR, Nashua, Iowa.

NOBODY ever knew me to take water!" yelled a big man in a drunken street fight, the other night.—*Houston Caller.*

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

BITTERS.

It will cure any case of **Liver** and **Kidney** troubles when properly **taken.** It is a perfect renovator and invigorator. It cleanses the **system** of the **poisonous** humors that develop in **Liver, Kidney** and **Urinary** diseases, carrying away all **poisonous matter** and **restoring** the **Blood** to a **healthy** condition, **curiching** it, **refreshing** and invigorating **Mind** and **Body.** It prevents the growth to **Serious Illness** of a **Dangerous** Class of **Diseases** that begin in **mere trivial** ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as **such.**

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of those terrible diseases have been **quickly relieved** and in a short time perfectly **cured** by the use of **Hops & Malt Bitters.**

Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with **inferior** preparations of similar name. **Take Nothing** but Hops & Malt Bitters if you want a sure **Cure.**

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills,

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

Hundreds of maladies spring from this complaint. The symptoms of this disease are the symptoms of a low-keyed Stomach, Indigestion, Biliousness, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Pain after Eating, rising pies, dizziness to the most excruciating colic—Dyspepsia or Water-Brash, etc., etc. Dr. Radway's Pills are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the Stomach and enable it to perform its functions. Take the Pills according to the directions, and observe what we say is "False and True" respecting diet. Send stamp for "False and True."

Dr. Radway's SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has stood the test of nearly half a century as a remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, and Impurities of the Blood. It builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists; $1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations. Be sure to get Radway's. Sold by druggists. RADWAY & CO., New York.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Cata. Free.

100% Profit To active agents, male and female. Barker Burglar Alarm. Send for circulars and terms. Barker & Co., 182 Nassau st., N.Y.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75. per Month and Expenses. Expenses to advance. Canvassing outfit FREE. Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS desiring export trade and their foreign business interests properly attended to should save a responsible agent of 20 years' experience in the commission business and requirements given and all shipping details. Transhipping free beyond actual expenses incurred. Correspondence solicited. SAMUEL LEES, 11 Broad St., New York.

VINEGAR BITTERS

is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but no alcoholic or mineral poison.

Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

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Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

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Consumption Can Be Cured!

DR. WM. HALL'S FOR THE LUNGS. **BALSAM**

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though pronounced past help.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE RED STAR MARK.

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. **25 Cts.**

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THE GREAT
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For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
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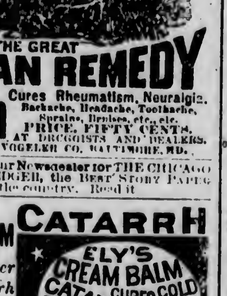
ELY'S CREAM BALM

We have never handled a catarrh remedy that has increased so rapidly in sales as Ely's Cream Balm or that has given such universal satisfaction.—C. N. Crittenton, No. 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CATARRH



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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists'. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

TRADE MARK. PURITY QUALITY

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—**ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO.** Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

MRS. D. M. HOYT, Morris, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Impure Blood with the best results, and I cheerfully recommend it."

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MR. GEO. C. VANIER, with Messrs. T. B. Rayl & Co., Detroit, Mich., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for impure blood with the most effective results."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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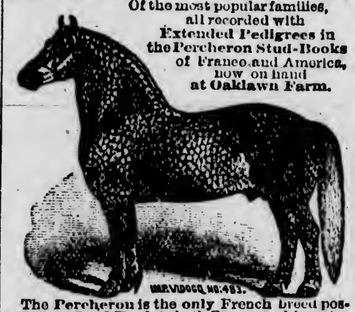
500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS

Of the most popular families, all recorded with Extended Pedigrees in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America, now on hand at Oaklawn Farm.



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Contains no Acid.

MENDS EVERYTHING

Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock. The total quantity sold during the past 10 years amounted to over **32 MILLION** bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded **TWO GOLD MEDALS,** *London,* 1884, *New Orleans,* 1885. Pronounced Strongest Glue known. Send dealer's card and 10c. postage for sample can FREE by mail.
RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S "CHEROKEE" REMEDY

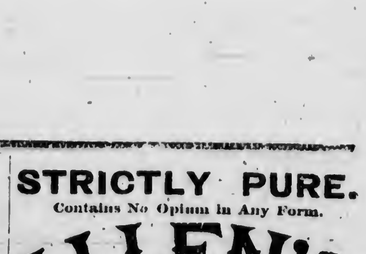
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

STRICTLY PURE.

Contains No Opium in Any Form.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



The BEST and CHEAPEST

COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES,

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.

Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE, should secure the large $1.00 bottles.

Directions accompany each bottle.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited), Prop'rs,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LOUISIANA Prairie Lands, $5 per acre. Send for price-list. GEO. K. BRADFORD, Land Agent, Irvine, La.

E. A. GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC Short-hand and type-writing. Unlimited practice, $35. Send for circulars. Positions furnished. 238 N. Clark st., Chicago.

SEEDS I grow them, sell and test them before selling. They are fresh and reliable. don't buy any seed from second hand dealers. Write for my splendid Illustrated **Catalogue, FREE.** H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Ill.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

"Judging from its effects in my case, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is 'Excelsior.'"—H. D. KNOWLTON, Holland, New York.

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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTOS, Maysville, Ky.

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OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
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Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

The County Seat.

East Jordan, March 1, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—Your publication of Mr. Loveday's letter encourages us to hope that you will also publish what I am about to write in answer to another of the Sentinel's ill-natured flings which appeared in the last issue of that sheet, whose editor seems to think that if he misrepresents and abuses East Jordan and its people he is talking upon the county seat question, and who says we must not resent his abuse, or, if we do, he'll cuff us all the more. Now, perhaps it may be as well for the Sentinel man to know that we are not dogs, or at least not that kind of dog commonly called cur, and that we have borne this kind of treatment without any attempt at retaliation about as long as we intend to. Of course we perfectly well understand that the Sentinel does not represent the better sentiment of Charlevoix upon this question, and we know there are a few friends there who seem to think we ought not to notice what it says, simply because it comes from the erratic pen of its chief editor. But that chief says that he is "considered a potent factor in the county seat fight." That if we cease to take his paper "he will make the picnic all the warmer for us." That he has enlisted for the war and proposes to make it as lively as he can. (He probably means the war on us.) That he is "entrenched behind a just cause," although he says not a word to show its justice. And last of all, he tries to kill us off with those big words: "*fortissimo et accelerando.*" (The italics are his.) There is an old saying that "A man may as well be killed by a cannon shot as scared to death." Now these big words of the great editor do positively scare us mossbacks almost to death, and I therefore beg him, whatever other favor he may refuse us, to at least grant us the favor of such simple language as we simpletons can understand. He tells us, too, that "there are other localities in Charlevoix county besides South Arm township," and bids us bear it in mind. For this valuable information and sage advice we do thank him, and desire to make this small return in kind: There is, fortunately, as we think, another news paper in Charlevoix, "and don't you forget it."

What it is that has turned the Sentinel's old-time sweetness toward us into such bitter gall, you who live nearer to him than we do may understand; we do not. In past years the most friendly relations have existed between South Arm, East Jordan, and Charlevoix, and we have reason to believe that a very large proportion of the good people of Charlevoix still entertain toward us the best of feeling, notwithstanding the discrediting immendoes of the Sentinel. We hope this good feeling will continue with those with whom it has been constant, and be revived in those who from any cause have allowed it to cool. Surely it is for the best interests of all concerned that it should be so. No one, we think, will deny this. It follows, then, that the Sentinel should argue the county seat question with decency instead of treating us every now and again to a hotch-potch of scurrility; that the subject should be examined upon its merits, instead of subjecting the people of this village and region to base insinuations. This course it does not seem disposed to take; indeed, it appears to be in the condition of the lawyer who submitted his brief to eminent counsel for advice, who, after examination, wrote upon it: "No case, but abuse the opposite lawyer."

The people of this county thought at last spring, by a very large majority, to designate this village as the place in which the public business of the county should be transacted. In consequence of that the township of South Arm has had built at an expense of several thousand dollars, good offices and a good hall and jail, in which such business can be transacted; all of which is entirely free of cost to the county, and will continue to be. Perhaps it is because of this that Mr. Smith chooses to consider us in the position of the lawyer who had the best side of the case. But why he should consider himself the other fellow, and abuse us accordingly, is past our comprehension. We should like to know why, and doubtless a majority of the voters of the county would like to know. B.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Mrs. Estelle, of Charlevoix, is here, visiting her father, Samuel A. Sinclair.

Six loads of hay were seen at one time on the ice near Ellsworth bound for East Jordan.

Mrs. Chas. Swallow and son, of Charlevoix, was the guest of mine host Blair and wife over Sunday.

The new town hall of East Jordan, which has just been accepted by the township board, is pronounced a success in every particular, being neat, handsome and convenient. The cost was $4,300.—News.

Frank Durga, who was released on bail at the last term of court, and who was to have been tried at this term as accomplice in the murder of an Indian in August last, failed to appear. The other two, Graham and Moore, are here, but as yet nothing has been done.

The citizens of Charlevoix are to be congratulated on their new flouring mill. It is capable of turning out 100 barrels of flour per day. Now, as we have a mill in the county that will turn out as good flour as any in the state, we deem it the duty of every merchant in the county to buy their flour of this mill. By so doing our home industries are made prosperous, and at the same time our county is brought into more prominent notice as a progressive one.

Burgess.

Mose Cooper hauled to Oyster Bay, during the month of February, 5,000 ties and posts.

E. H. Burgess is about to put a force of men to work getting out ties and posts, and is putting up a boarding house in the swamp.

According to report, Messrs. Whitford and Cram have their mill pretty well stocked with logs.

A young lady, who formerly lived in Hayes, but who has lived in Charlevoix for the past two years, passed through here on her wedding trip on Monday. We did not learn the name of the happy man, but join with the multitude of friends in wishing them many years of happy wedded life.

The family of John Newstead is under bereavement, death having taken the infant son.

Mrs. Frank Kane, who has been in feeble health for some time past, is slowly recovering, under the skillful treatment of Dr. Lewis.

The Rev. J. Crane preached at Maple Grove school house last Sabbath, and preaches there again in four weeks.

Some of our prominent farmers were busy hauling their grain to the North Star mill at Charlevoix, last week.

Barnard.

Robert Matchett started for Canada Saturday, to visit his father.

Miss Maggie Bennett closed a successful term of school here last Saturday.

Mr. Thorp's youngest daughter is recovering from a severe attack of inflamation of the lungs.

William Clark is hauling posts and ties to Charlevoix.

There will be no preaching here next Sunday, on account of quarterly meeting at Norwood.

March was ushered in as a meek but shivering lamb.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Is a necessity to all animal life, and to be free from disease the blood must be pure. There is no doubt that PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER excells in the driving out of all impurities and building up the system by making new blood, thus preventing the disorders so common, of sores, ulcers, boils, humors, pimples, erysipelas, etc. Do not wait, but prevent them by a free use of the PURIFIER. Large bottles $1.00.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

ANCIENT HISTORY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We passed Muttock Hill, where once the famous mansion of Oliver, the Tory judge, stood in all its glory of Gothic arch and English timber, with the rose-trees sent from Devonshire to Madame Oliver coluring its porticoes. The Olivers were a famous family at that time. The judge was known to be a stanch and loyal servant of the English king, and he entertained right royally in the old mansion on Muttock Hill. There was a banqueting hall said to be, well worth the name. An old family servant who lived far into this century used to tell of its shining floor and oaken seats, and the glitter of its waxen lights. The chairs were of English oak, with crowns carved upon them; the table, a splendid piece of the same wood, with feet like claws grasping a ball. So noted were Madam Oliver's gatherings that the leading ladies in the land thought it no hardship to come thirty-miles to attend one. Innumerable are the stories told of the guests at those rollicksome banquets. Of one beauty from Boston it is said that for two nights previous to a ball at the Olivers', she slept with her hands tied above her head to whiten them, and another colonial belle sat upright in an arm-chair instead of taking her beauty-sleep, that her coiffure might not be disturbed, the hair-dresser having been compelled to do his work overnight. Thither, riding on a pillion or in a chariot, came frequently charming Miss Dolly Nash, for whose favor so many suitors sighed vainly, and who dispensed her smiles judiciously, and made the honor of a dance almost like a royal gift. Miss Dolly was a wit as well as a beauty, and had been at the English court six months, so that her "ton" was considered perfect. She wore the newest fashions of 1760, and though she might have been far prettier but for paint and powder, the sparkle of her eyes and the light of her smile were said to be so entrancing that two English officers fought a duel over the question as to which one had received the softest glance of the evening.

At Oliver House charming Mistress Nash was always led out by the host, and as the floor of the ball-room was noted for its waxen polish (three maids having charge of it), we can fancy that the old judge, a trifle gouty, and not very keen in his vision, had to be very careful how he stepped, for to blunder, with Miss Dolly's dainty hand in his, would have been unpardonable indeed. We can fancy the scene very readily: the hoops and towering coiffures of the fine dames of Massachusetts, the wigs and satin ruffles of the sterner sex, the wax lights, the darkly shining floor, and the figure of the judge leading forth lovely, imperious Dolly, while every eye was turned upon them; even the musicians, who scraped away at the upper end of the room, were not insensible to so much feminine charm, and down upon the scene comes the shout of a horseman who had ridden from Boston, and was galloping up Muttock Hill, swinging his hat and shouting loudly, "Long life to the royal heir of Great Britain!" for that day a ship had brought the news of the birth of George the Fourth.

As we went down the hill we seemed to have a vision of that glowing period, and then to see the lights of Oliver House go out, the fair faces and splendid figures vanish, the laughter, the sighs, the love-making, and the witticisms of that gallant day die away forever.

When the revolution broke out, Judge Oliver did not hesitate to avow his Tory principles, which so enraged the people of Middleborough that they determined to set fire to his stately dwelling. Some one—whom it is not known—conveyed the news secretly to the judge, who was in Boston, and he rode out under cover of the night, and entering his own home like a thief, stole into the great banqueting hall and the library, and carried away with him whatever of papers and money and jewels he could secrete about his person. He was only just in time.

Early the next morning a mob came up the hill, headed by a patriotic young carpenter, and the fine mansion was ransacked and burned to the ground, the judge and his immediate family escaping to England. While there it was said that although he frequently entertained American guests, he never referred in any way to his life among the colonists.—*Lucy C. Lillie, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

The Conversation Stopped There.

A couple of gentlemen stood on Vine street talking about one thing or another when a beggar made a plea for alms, showing that his right hand was gone as an inducement to contribute. One of the gentlemen gave the fellow a dime, but the other refused to ante up.

"How did you lose your hand?" the beggar was asked.

"I was coupling cars, and got my hand so badly mashed that I had to have it cut off, sir."

"Oh, no, you didn't do anything of the kind," said the gentleman who had declined to give the beggar any money.

"How do you know; was you there?" impudently retorted the tramp.

"Yes, I was there," replied the gentleman. "Your hand was blown off while you were trying to steal a watch from my pocket, and I am the very one that did it. The only mistake I made was in shooting at your hand instead of your heart."

The beggar did not stop to parley, but sneaked off with celerity.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A complete collection of American cents is worth $1,000.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Mile Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 475, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 26th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 116, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Flemming Prizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 28th day of May, in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein John A. Bacot is complainant, and Abraham She-qua-way-naw and Mary She-qua-way-naw, are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall, in the township of South Arm, in said county and state, which hall is the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday the 7th day of April A. D. 1886, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due, to the said complainant, for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described land to wit: The south east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section twenty five (25), in township thirty-four (34), north range seven (7) west, containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, being in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 126y1

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 194, on the 26th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 16th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 12th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 161, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seven cents ($1,372.70), principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30). Provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Scheffer's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 164, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1883, and was for the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the 27th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MESHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

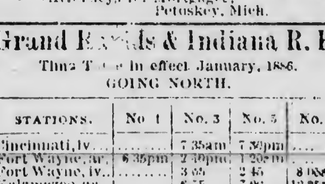
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 10am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 25	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 20	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	8 35	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 40am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cross	7 15	.....	11 40	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 38
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 10
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00m
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 03	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 25pm	3 15pm

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	8 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 56	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54pm	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac	.....	12 10pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac	.....	12 30	3 30	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 30	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 50	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 28	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cross	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 20am	5 40	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 10pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	8 35pm
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25pm	.....	12 00am

LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.



[illegible] & Lisk,
Hudson, N. Y.

For Sale by C. W. CROUTER, Charlevoix.

A GI[illegible] Send [illegible] postage, and we will [illegible] a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Both sexes, of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 125y1 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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CHURCHILL & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Practicers in Admiralty. Office in Kitchen's Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
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BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
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COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.
The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
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Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

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A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
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Every convenience for the traveling public.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

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First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
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Financial Secretary—B. Sutfield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

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Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. V. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthelmew, M. J. Stockmen, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 126y1

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

Price 40 Cents per Pound

Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

DAILY STAGE
BETWEEN
Boyne City and Charlevoix.

Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.
W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

New Grocery!
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block Wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Astrena street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Upright & Hurlbut Addition,
Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

At the Old Stand.
A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JEWELRY.

Is Grandpa's step becoming feeble; buy him a new gold headed cane.

Is Grandma's eyesight growing dim; she will be grateful for a new pair of gold hand spectacles.

Do you seek the hand of a fair lady in marriage; you will be expected to deck the fore finger of that hand with a ring worthy both of her who wears it and you who give it.

Is your daughter or pet sister to be married; solid silver ware makes a suitable present for the occasion.

Is your son or big brother just starting in business; he needs a reliable pocket time piece.

Are you going to housekeeping; get a clock that will be ornamental as well as useful.

Everybody needs Jeweler's Goods, and everybody can always find a fine line at fair prices at the store of

C. R. BELLINGER.

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

A Trip to the Tropics.

IV.

The scenery of Jamaica is bold and picturesque in the extreme. The Blue mountain range forms a backbone eight thousand feet high through the eastern division of the island; the mountain slopes extending to the coast on either side. The rivers formed by the rain-falls in the mountains are peculiar to themselves. The largest of these rivers does not exceed twenty or thirty miles in length, but after heavy rains the small streams uniting in their course down the mountains, arrive at the base with tremendous volume and velocity, sweeping every obstacle before it. The supply of water is exhausted in a few hours or a day of two at longest, and the river bed a half mile wide is only occupied by an insignificant rivulet. This is true of the "Yallabs," "Rio Grande," "Black," "Plantain Garden," and "Nigger" rivers. The western division is less mountainous and in a higher state of cultivation; sugar and rum being the principal products. The climate of Jamaica is without qualification, perfect; according to statistics the average temperature on the coast is 80° the extremes being 70° and 90°. By ascending four thousand feet into the mountains, an even temperature of 65° can be found the year round. Situated in the track of the trade winds, a healthful breeze blows over the length and breadth of the island nearly every day in the year, while at night the cool refreshing land winds come down from the mountains laden with perfume, like the "spicy breeze" that "blows soft over Ceylon's isle." Anthony Trollope, who wrote a book on the island, says "There is a scenery in Jamaica that almost equals that of Switzerland and the Tyrol, and there is also, which is more essential, a temperature in which a European can live comfortably. It was there that I first saw the full effects of tropical vegetation and I never can forget it." But others have referred to this Isle of Springs as a "God forsaken hole," "A land where no man lives and the dogs bark at strangers," while the Brittanica cyclopedia says: "A country noted for hurricanes and yellow fever." There has been but one hurricane since 1865, and yellow fever is almost unknown. It may have been different two hundred years ago perhaps, "The evil that (islands) do live after them." Be that as it may, Jamaica has undoubtedly a healthy climate free from malaria, and to those suffering from throat, lung, and other diseases so difficult to deal with in the north, offer the most favorable climate possible. One hundred years ago Jamaica must have looked a paradise, although to the slave it was far from being one. At that time nearly one million acres were planted to sugar cane, and the rum, coffee, ginger, pimento, and other industries were very great. With the freeing of the slaves fifty years ago, Jamaica virtually lost her life and ambition. The planters believing nothing could be done without slave labor, sold their plantations for almost nothing, in some cases abandoning them to the mercy of "squatters," who, holding undisputed possession for twenty years, became the lawful owners. Within the last twenty years many of the old sugar and coffee plantations have resumed business, disproving the belief that they could not be made profitable without slave labor. Monuments to bear witness of the magnificence of slavery times are not wanting: Miles of solid mason work on the coast highways where there was need of protection from the constant beating of the waves in the mountains feet from [illegible] road cut through solid rock where it was often impossible to avoid by going around. Many of the old stone mansions, scattered over the island, are in perfect condition to-day, although some of them are two hundred, and even three hundred years old. The old stone wind-mills, rising fifty and a hundred feet into the air, the sugar mills, near by fallen into disuse, the light roofs long since decayed and tumbled in, while the old stone walls are covered with thick tropical vines and flowers, large trees growing through rents in the walls, give many of the old plantations a very picturesque appearance.

During the past ten years, fruit-growing has become the most important industry in Jamaica. The island is rightly termed "the banana garden of America," and the banana growers are reaping golden harvests from comparatively small investments. Cocoanuts, oranges and pineapples, are also shipped in large quantities. There are "cocoanut walks" of one hundred thousand trees. A good tree will yield two hundred nuts a year. Like most tropical fruits, they have no season for bearing, or rather no season for not bearing, as the blossom and the matured fruit may be found on the same tree any month in the year. To own a cocoanut walk in Jamaica, is like owning an oil well in Pennsylvania—an inexhaustable mine of wealth. There are many varieties of fruit not known in the north, as they are too perishable for shipment. Some are delicious, others are delicious only after acquiring a taste for them. There are mangoes, soursops, mammee apples, star apples, rose apples, pomegranites, avocados, grenadillos, forbidden fruit, and very many others. A peculiarity of the jack-fruit, single specimens of which I have seen weighing fifty pounds, as well as the calabash and other varieties of heavy fruit, is the fruit growing direct from the trunk of the trees. The branches not being strong enough to bear the weight, nature has made this wise provision.

The bane of the country seems to be a lack of energy and ambition on the part of the creole. Jamaica might well be termed the improvident man's paradise. The mountains are full of fresh water and mineral springs. Chocolate and coffee grow with but little cultivation. Breadfruit and mangoes, and all that tempts the negro appetite can be had for the asking. It is not necessary to make provision for cold weather, as to-morrow is sure to be as bright and pleasant as to-day. With the necessarys of life thus easily provided, it is not strange that they yield to the enervating influences of the climate and become heedless happy-go-lucky creatures, who obey only too literally the commands of the Bible, and take no thought of the morrow what they shall eat, what they shall drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

Our Drink Bills.

It is astonishing how lavishly people will spend their money for what is much worse than nothing, and yet be so stingy of it when asked to give a little for educational, benevolent, or religious purposes. The drink bills of this glorious country of ours is enough in two years to wipe out the national debt! Think of it! Nine hundred million dollars' worth of intoxicants poured down Uncle Sam's capacious throat! And add to this three hundred million dollars yearly wasted in tobacco spit and smoke, from his equally capacious mouth. It is a revolting, preposterous fact that somewhere between a billion and a billion and a quarter of good money is, so far as getting an equivalent consideration for it, worse used than if dumped into the sea. [illegible] Gazette.

The Chicago Evening [illegible] remarks correctly and [illegible] "Opponents to the temperance cause often occasional examples of old men who have taken their toddies regularly and still live. Likewise the case of soldiers surviving a war may be cited, but that does not prove that many soldiers are not killed in war."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

At the auction of Lorillard's horses in New Jersey, the Dwyer Brothers paid $17,500 for Pontiac, an imported black colt.

The total imports of general merchandise, exclusive of dry goods, at New York during the week were valued at $7,857,400.

Reports throughout the Atlantic States indicate that the recent storm was one of the most destructive in years.

The Cypress Hills Street Railway depot and sheds at Brooklyn were destroyed by fire, burning many cars. Loss, $100,000.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union in New York the tin and slate roofers submitted a resolution that workingmen should take steps to prevent the coming East of the Chinamen who have been boycotted in the West. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution and appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration.

A fire at Worcester, Massachusetts, destroyed the Ethan Allen pistol shop, causing a loss of $70,000. —

F. W. Nicholson & Co., a veteran West Indies trading house in Boston, has failed, with liabilities of $300,000. The Eastern Steamship Line is involved.

WESTERN.

Four glandered horses on farms near Rochester, Ill., were killed by the Assistant State Veterinarian, and thirteen others were ordered quarantined.

Two employes of the N. K. Fairbank Company, of Chicago, are missing, and are accused of having robbed the firm of about $5,000.

For the recent assault on Mr. Dickson, United States Attorney at Salt Lake, Angus and Frank J. Cannon have been held in $1,000 each.

Edison, the electrician, in an interview regarding the telephone decision by the Indiana Supreme Court, expressed the belief that the law would be pronounced unconstitutional, and declared the decision fatal to patents and progress.

At a Lutheran church in Detroit the twelfth male child of a German family named Detloff was named after President Cleveland, who was represented by Congressman Maybury. The infant was presented with a $10 gold-piece.

A schedule of the liabilities and assets of the defunct Ritzinger Bank of Indianapolis shows assets, $267,827; liabilities, $455,868. The bank had 1,400 depositors. It is claimed that 45 cents on the dollar can be paid them.

Wiebren Wartena, who murdered John Dreger on the bank of the Kankakee River, was executed at Rensselaer, Ind. Nearly one thousand persons were allowed to witness the hanging.

The Rev. Sam Jones, the evangelist, preached three times in Chicago, last Sunday. Fifteen thousand people heard him during the day, and he seemed to hold the audience spellbound.

Judge Tuttle, of East Tawas, Mich., refused to pay taxes, and the Town Treasurer seized a span of horses valued at $117.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the arrest at Windsor, Ill., of William S. Price, on a charge of committing the outrage on Miss Georgia Aldridge, which so shocked the community weeks ago. Price was held in $2,000 bail.

Citizens of the northern counties of Idaho which it is proposed to annex to Washington Territory are flooding Washington with telegrams and letters asking a suspension of action by Congress.

In the suburbs of Portland, Oregon, eighty armed and masked men drove twice that number of Chinese farm laborers to the ferry landing, whence they made their way to Portland before daybreak.

The Coroner's jury at Springfield, Mo., in the case of George Graham, returned a verdict that he murdered his wife, Sarah Graham, and that Mrs. Emma Malloy, the temperance evangelist, and Cora Lee were accessories to the crime.

Three workmen in the powder factory near Xenia, Ohio, lost their lives by an explosion which tore the building to splinters.

The Illinois Central Railway is planning to span the Ohio River with a bridge at Cairo, Ill., which will cost $3,000,000. It is estimated that three years' time will be necessary for its construction.

Two East St. Louis policemen who were looking for a brace of confidence sharpers, boarded a train, revolvers in hand, and set the passengers, who thought they were attacked by robbers, to flight. In the confusion the swindlers escaped, but the officers succeeded in arresting and locking up two innocent and frightened tourists.

An El Paso (Tex.) dispatch states that "a freight-train on the Mexican Central Road was ditched and robbed at Kilometre, north of San Francisco station, by a band of sixty Mexican outlaws. The train consisted of seven cars, which were all ditched. The outlaws first robbed and then stripped completely naked all the train-hands; then tied their hands behind their backs, in which condition they walked into San Francisco station. Nobody, however, was hurt. The cars were broken open and a large amount of freight was taken by them."

SOUTHERN.

While passing through Georgia, Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, conceived the plan of a machine for picking cotton, and showed sketches of his new invention to persons in a hotel at Atlanta.

The Houston (Tex.) Savings Bank has failed, with liabilities approximating $500,000. The suspension caused great excitement in the city, and was wholly unexpected in business circles. As the news spread through the town several hundred anxious depositors gathered about the bank, excitedly discussing the causes leading to the suspension. A receiver has been appointed.

Sam Ennis, a brother of the Sheriff of Baldwin County, Ga., shot and killed Deputy Sheriff C. N. Haywood. The trouble grew out of Haywood, who is a Prohibitionist, criticising an anti-prohibition speech made by a brother of Ennis.

The Louisiana Board of Pardons has refused to interfere in the cases of Pat Ford and John Murphy, the murderers of T. J. Murphy, and they must hang. A petition of commutation of sentence was signed by 24,000 persons.

In Northern Alabama Mormon elders have made many converts. In some sections the farmers have warned them to leave, but the elders refuse to go, saying they are doing legitimate work, and will be protected by the Government.

Enraged at a fractious cow, Gaston McCartney, a farmer of LaGrange, Ga., tired at the animal, missed his aim, and shot dead his 9-year-old son.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has voted to report adversely the nomination of Surveyor General Dement, of Utah.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to report favorably the Dingley shipping bill, with amendment.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads unanimously agreed to report adversely all bills before it for the purchase or construction of telegraph lines by the Government.

In the Supreme Court of the United States the case of the State of Tennessee against the Pullman Car Company was decided favorably for the latter. The question involved the right of the State to tax the property of the company, whose cars pass through the State. The decision sustained that of the lower courts, which had been in favor of the Pullman Company.

Bills are pending in both branches of Congress to increase the rate of postage on fourth-class matter from 1 to 2 cents per ounce. The reason is that the deficit in the Postoffice Department for 1885 was $10,500,000 and the deficit for the current year is estimated at $9,000,000.

Following is a recapitulation of the national debt statement issued on the 1st of March:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,753,000
Bonds at 3 per cent.	184,492,350
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	215,800
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	$1,250,081,662
Interest	10,740,814
Total	$1,260,822,506
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$1,258,465
Interest	207,383
Total	$1,475,819
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,635
Certificates of deposit	11,9 0,000
Gold certificates	1 5,637,950
Silver certificates	88,399,816
Fractional currency (less $8,375,911, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,959,153
Principal	5 2,61 ,715
Total debt—	
Principal	$1,817,588,843
Interest	10,748,228
Total	$1,828,331,071
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	2 3,955,748
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	$325,955,748
Total debt less available cash items	$1,5 4,375,322
Net cash in the Treasury	72,7 8,2 2
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1886	$1,432,080,319
Debt less cash in Treasury Feb. 1, 188	1,431,782,272
Decrease of debt during the month.	$2,702,154
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$105,637,051
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	8 ,890,816
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	14,920,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	15,0 6,693
Fractional currency	1,189
Total available for reduction of the debt	$2 3,955,748
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$2 ,814,037
Minor coin	531,326
Total	$24,342,363
Certificates held as cash	18,89 ,670
Net cash balance on hand	72,2 1,2 2
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$191,189,935

The following cable dispatch has been received by the Chinese Minister at Washington from the Governor General of Canton:

CANTON, Feb. 25.

His Excellency Cheng, Chinese Minister, Washington, D. C.:

Cablegrams received from Chinese merchants at San Francisco stating that Chinese in the United States have been most outrageously attacked. Hearing this news Canton people are furious. Retaliation is threatened. How did the American Government act in this matter? Can you not ask the President to adopt measures for the protection of the Chinese there and for prevention of these inhuman acts in order to preserve the good friendship of the two countries? Otherwise the consequences here may be serious. CHANG CHI TUNG.

President Cleveland has nominated General Alfred H. Terry to the Major Generalship made vacant by the death of General Hancock. General Terry was born in Hartford, Conn., November 10, 1827, was graduated from Yale with honorary degrees, and was bred to the bar. He was serving as Colonel of the 2d regiment of the Connecticut militia at the outbreak of the rebellion, and led it to the field. After the battle of Bull Run he returned to Connecticut, recruited the 7th Connecticut Volunteers, and joined Sherman's forces in its command. Col. Terry was made a Brigadier on March 24, 1862. He participated in many of the most noted river battles, and on Jan. 15, 1865, became commander of the 1st division, 24th corps, and, aided by Porter's fleet, carried by assault Fort Fisher, guiding the Confederate supremacy in Cape Fear River. He was brevetted a Brigadier General of the regular army, and voted the thanks of Congress for this service. He was made a full Brigadier General of the United States army for gallant conduct at the capture of Wilmington, N. C. The close of the war in 1865 found him in command of the Department of Virginia, and during the early stages of reconstruction in Virginia he performed valuable services. Since the war he has held important commands in the South and in the Northwest, and has gained a wide reputation as an Indian fighter.

POLITICAL.

The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate will make an adverse report on the nomination of Zachariah Montgomery, of California, as Assistant Attorney General, on account of his hostility to the public-school system.

The Ohio Supreme Court rendered judgment of ouster in the quo-warranto cases against the Cincinnati Police Commission, but refused to oust Police Superintendent Hudson, who was elected for one year. The action of Gov. Foraker in removing the Commissioners is thus sustained.

A Washington dispatch states that the Senate Military Committee "has agreed on the House bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter. Senators Cameron and Sewell voted with the Democrats in favor of the bill. There will be a majority and a minority report. The former will probably be prepared by Senator Sewell and the latter by Senator Logan. The bill will have a majority of fourin the Senate, as Senators Sewell, Hoar, Cameron, Jones of Nevada, Sabin, and Pike will vote with the Democrats in its support."

The President has nominated Henry Albert Johnson, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Venice; Mortimer A. Turner, of Arkansas, to be Consul at St. Thomas; and Commodore William T. Truxton to be a Rear-Admiral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The deposits in the Government savings banks of Canada during January were $595,393. The amount standing to the credit of patrons is $19,056,028.

A woman was blown from a train between Erie and Dunkirk while passing from the dining-car to the sleeper. She received a severe gash in the left temple.

A skating rink and three other structures at Troy, N. Y., were burned, falling walls injuring several persons, the skull of one man being crushed. The financial loss is $45,000. A business block at Baltimore, occupied by clothing firms, was partially gutted, the losses reaching $95,000.

John Swinton believes that the most deadly blow yet given to King Alcohol is the rule of the Knights of Labor excluding liquor-dealers and saloonkeepers from their organization. "It is doing more," he says, "to put an end to drunkenness and to bring the rum traffic under the ban than all the laws of Maine and all the speeches of Gough ever did."

The Canadian Pacific Railway depot at Winnipeg was destroyed by fire. The loss approximates $175,000.

A snowstorm in the Province of Quebec has continued four days, and several Intercolonial freight trains were buried out of sight. In some of the cuttings the snow was eighteen feet in depth for a distance of half a mile. Three men were found frozen to death in the streets of New York the other morning.

The Argentine Republic and Uruguay are on the verge of a serious quarrel.

The census of the Northwest Territories of Canada shows 24,000 whites, 20,000 Indians, and 4,000 half-breeds.

FOREIGN.

The Paris municipal authorities have ordered the name of the Deity expunged from children's school books.

A man named Peronnier, believed to be insane, caused a sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies by drawing a revolver and firing twice with a downward aim, at the same time throwing a letter toward M. Clemenceau. Peronnier was quickly seized, and hurried to prison.

Servia refuses to accept the treaty of peace drafted by Bulgaria.

The average prices of the leading cereals in the English markets for the last year are quoted up as 32s 10d per quarter for wheat, 30s 1d for barley, and 20s 7d for oats. All these are for the quarter of eight measured bushels, which for English wheat averages about eight times sixty-two pounds. It is understood that the wheat figures apply only to the grain grown at home, the product of Indian soil having averaged even less. The lowest price was 30s 2d, touched the last Saturday in the year, but even that minimum of less than 8s cents per sixty pounds has been surpassed since then. The average had not been so low in any former year since 1761, and only four times in the whole of the eighteenth century.

The Archduchess Maria of Tuscany was married at Vienna to the Archduke Carl Stephan, brother of the Queen Regent of Spain.

Prince Bismark has recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. Henry Stevens, the American bibliologist, died at London, Eng., after a long and painful illness.

A Paris journal asserts that Lord Salisbury drew up a convention with Turkey for the cession of Crete to England on the payment of £3,000,000 and a guarantee that Greece would be prevented from taking aggressive measures, but that Gladstone hesitates to confirm the same.

The Associated Chambers of Agriculture of Great Britain have adopted a resolution favoring the imposition of import duties on foreign corn.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in addressing a conference of Liberal delegates of London, admitted that the Government expected to make an early appeal to the country on the Irish difficulty.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Ways and Means Committee heard arguments against the Morrison bill from Chairman Jones and Secretary Cope, of the American Iron and Steel Association. A sub-committee listened to arguments from Wisconsin, Connecticut, and New York tobacco-growers, who ask that a duty of 75 cents a pound be imposed on unstemmed tobacco suitable for wrappers, and a duty of $1 a pound on stemmed tobacco of the same quality.

The House Claims Committee has reported favorably a bill which directs that the demands of workmen for overtime under the eight-hour law shall be referred to the Court of Claims. The estimated cost of the proposed legislation is about $25,000,000.

The Ohio Supreme Court affirmed the ruling of the lower court in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Daniel J. Dillon, ordered to be imprisoned for contempt by the House of Representatives.

In the Iowa House a report was adopted recommending the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against Judge Walter I. Hayes, who is accused of giving decisions in opposition to the purpose and intent of the prohibitive law.

In the Kentucky House Robert G. Thomas referred slightingly to William Jackson, who walked to where Thomas stood and invited him outside to "thrash him." Thomas declined, but later left the chamber, and returning with a pistol, informed Jackson that he was prepared to settle the dispute. Great excitement resulted, the Speaker ordering the arrest of both men.

Judge Hunter, of Newark, Ohio, has sentenced D. J. Boling to be hanged June 25 for the murder of John Douglas.

Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs has been dismissed from the Iowa State University by the regents, on the ground that he has been creating dissensions among the faculty.

Thomas Cleveland has been jailed at Cassopolis, Mich., for a murderous assault upon Myers J. Vincent, a school-teacher, in the presence of a room full of pupils. Two ribs were severed with a razor, and Vincent lies at the point of death.

The pallium of an Archbishop was formally conferred upon Bishop Corrigan, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

In the British House of Commons a Conservative member demanded that the Government make known its policy for maintaining order in Ireland before a vote is taken on the Irish estimates. The scheme was prearranged, and was met by the Parnellites with a resolution to vote with Gladstone.

The Duke of Fortland, the richest bachelor Duke of Great Britain, is the social lion at Berlin.

Goolbody's tobacco factory, in Tullamore, Ireland, valued at $40,000, was destroyed by fire.

The English Government has telegraphed authority to Lord Dufferin to annex Burmah.

THE debate on the Blair education bill was continued in the Senate on the 5th. The Fitz-John Porter relief bill was reported to the Senate. Secretary Manning reported to the Senate that $6,385,550 of the bonds maturing April 1 are held by national banks. The Senate passed a bill accepting for the United States the Grant memorial collection presented to the Government by Mrs. Grant and W. H. Vanderbilt. The President nominated James C. Matthews, of New York, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, vice Frederick Douglass, whose resignation sent to the President on Jan. 5, is made public to-day. On motion of Senator Platt (Conn.) the Senate adjourned, in expression of their sympathy with Senator Hawly (Conn.) in his bereavement. A minority report on the Eads ship-railway bill was submitted to the House of Representatives. It says that the bill will take from the public treasury $37,000,000 for the benefit of a private corporation, located and to be operated exclusively in a foreign country, without any corresponding benefit to our country or people. The pensions appropriation bill was passed after a lively partisan debate, during which the House was often in excitement and confusion; also a bill extending the limit of the cost of the Peoria public building from $225,000 to $275,000.

MME. MODJESKA on the star system: "It either chills or kills the best artist."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.97	@ .98
No. 2 Red	.91	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .51
OATS—White	.40	@ .45
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
RYE—No. 2	.58	@ .60
BARLEY—No. 2	.49	@ .51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .30
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11	@ .12½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.15	@ .16
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.52	@ .57
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
RYE—No. 1	.58	@ .60
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—Mixed	.31	@ .36
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.95	@ .97
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .32½
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.25
LIVE HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.25	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .32½
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92
CORN—New	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.01
SHEEP	3.00	@ 3.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.96	@ .98
CORN—Yellow	.41	@ .43
CATTLE	4.75	@ 5.50

CONGRESS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, spoke in the Senate, on the 2d inst., in support of his anti-Chinese bill. The Blair educational bill was discussed, after which the Senate retired. The House had a lively session. Mr. Morrison from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution that a select committee of nine members be appointed to inquire into the Pan-Electric telephone matter and report whether any officer of the Government has been improperly influenced. Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, bitterly criticised Mr. Pulitzer, whom he accused of shrinking behind the columns of his newspaper to attack men instead of attacking them on the floor of the House. Mr. Morrison said: "As a friend of the officer supposed to be most affected (if anybody is to be affected by this investigation), having unlimited confidence in his honor and in his personal and official integrity, I want this resolution to pass and I want this investigation to go on." Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, welcomed the resolution and hoped the investigation would be made thorough and searching. Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, said he was proud to call the Attorney General his personal friend. He defended his course, declaring that his skirts were perfectly clear of any wrong-doing, and hoped the whole case would be investigated. The resolution was adopted without division. Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the immediate deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The House, at its evening session, passed twenty-eight pension bills.

REPRESENTATIVE WOLFORD, of Kentucky, who was a Colonel in the Union army, made a speech in the House on the 27th ult., giving credit to the Southern members for voting for all the pensions asked. He then gave notice that he would introduce a bill to give to every Confederate soldier in need of it an artificial leg or arm. Mr. Weaver, of Nebraska, discussed the silver question, and predicted that the effort of the money oligarchy, assisted by the Executive officers of the nation, to double the people's burdens and cripple the business of the country by the suspension of the silver coinage, would prove unsuccessful; now the attention of the people was attracted to the subject. He favored unlimited coinage, and asserted that if the whole yield of the mines was coined annually it would be twenty years before the per capita circulation of the United States would be equal to that of France, and this calculation, he said, had been made without taking into account any increase in the population of the country. Mr. Candler, of Georgia submitted an argument against the suspension of silver coinage, and contended that there was no sound basis for the prediction made by the "goldbugs" that the continued coinage of silver would have the effect of driving gold out of the country. Mr. Clements, of Georgia, thought that the true test of the value of silver was not the gold standard as established in countries where the value of gold had been enhanced by the demonetization of silver, but the purchasing capacity of silver.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent to the Senate, on March 1, a special message declining to furnish unofficial documents relating to suspensions from office, and claiming the right to destroy them. When the message had been read Mr. Edmunds said it reminded him of the communication of King Charles I. to the Parliament. He also said that the President, unintentionally, no doubt, had entirely misstated the question involved between himself and the Senate. It was ordered printed. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nominations of Messrs. Pillsbury and Chase to be Collectors of Internal Revenue at Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me., respectively. The nomination of John H. Shelter to be Postmaster at Kankakee was confirmed. The nomination of Surveyor General Dement, of Utah, was reported adversely. In the House of Representatives a member from South Carolina introduced a bill for the distribution of the surplus moneys in the Treasury, during the next four years, among the respective States in proportion to their representation in the Senate and House. Mr. Brumm asked unanimous consent of the House to have printed in the *Record* a memorial signed by J. P. Brigham and others, asking for the impeachment of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, for high crimes and misdemeanors in the execution of the silver law. Mr. Beach objected.

THE Blair educational bill was again the subject of debate in the Senate on the 2d inst. Senators Call of Florida, Riddleberger of Virginia, Berry of Arkansas, and Hampton of South Carolina opposed the Allison amendment relating to colored schools, and Senator Saulsbury of Delaware opposed the bill with or without the amendment. Senator Ingalls of Kansas asked who was to administer the fund of $77,000,000 provided by the bill, and, answering his own question by saying that the Secretary of the Interior was to do it, launched into an attack of Assistant Secretary Montgomery, reading many extracts from a book entitled: "Drops from the Poisoned Fountain; Facts That Are Stranger than Fiction; by Zach. Montgomery, of the California bar." President Cleveland sent to the Senate a message urging measures to protect Chinese in the Western States and Territories, and insisting upon the punishment of citizens who commit outrages upon them. In the House the pensions appropriation bill came up for debate, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, supported it. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, vigorously defended Pensions Commissioner Black from the attack made in the House recently. He then said that he saw in the war the stately stepping of that Providence which used the wrath of men to work out its beneficial purposes. It had secured the preservation of the Union, but it had secured a greater result than the preservation of the Union in the extinction of slavery; and greater than the extinction of slavery was the utter annihilation of any ground, cause, or excuse for further sectional prejudice or sectional hate. Mr. Matson (Ind.) supported Mr. Black in his charges against ex-Commissioner Dudley. Mr. Butterworth (Ohio) criticised Commissioner Black's report as an insult to every man and woman in the employ of the Commissioner of Pensions. He spoke bitterly of the witnesses before the Warner Committee, especially Maj. Clark who were so swift, he said, to assault their chief that they might become the pampered and favored minions of a coming incumbent. Mr. Butterworth declared that every one knew that wherever Democracy reigned an honest ballot and a fair count was a lost art. Secretary Manning sent to the House, in reply to the Blair resolution calling for information in regard to the past and future policy of the Treasury Department on the silver question, a document of forty pages, containing a vast amount of correspondence and statistical information. The Secretary declares that he has used his utmost efforts to get silver into circulation, and says that he has already given his opinion as to the propriety of expressing his views concerning the past and future policy of the department upon the subject.

SENATOR HARRISON, of Indiana, supported the Blair education bill in the debate in the Senate on the 3d inst., and opposed the Allison amendment. He would leave the fund to be administered as all education funds of all the States were administered—in the hands of the people of the States. An amendment of the Allison amendment, offered by Senator Hear, was adopted, after which Senator Edmunds offered a substitute for the Allison amendment. Senator Blair accepted it, and it was agreed to. It provides that wherever separate schools for whites and negroes are maintained the money appropriated by the bill shall be paid out for the support of such white and colored schools respectively in the proportion which the white and colored children between the ages of 10 and 21 bear to each other. Prior to the adoption of the substitute, Senator Logan made a speech in which he attacked the South for suppressing the negro vote, and charged that the present bill was intended to raise money on the strength of the black population of the South for the benefit of the Southern whites. Mr. Frye presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey for the legal protection of young girls in all localities under the jurisdiction of Congress. Mr. Evarts introduced a bill to permit the sale of goods by sample in any State or Territory by non-residents. In the House the pension appropriation bill was debated. Mr. Weaver (Iowa) reported back to the House the resolution directing the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to investigate the past and present administration of the Pension Bureau. The army appropriation bill was reported to the House by Mr. Bragg. It sets aside $23,887,588.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

He Will Not Furnish Certain Papers Regarding Suspensions from Office.

In a Message to the Senate He Maintains His Right to Withhold Them.

The President sent to the Senate, on the 1st of March, a message stating his position in relation to the suspensions of officials, and defending his action in refusing to send to the Senate papers on file in departments upon which it is assumed by the Senate that the suspensions of certain officials are based. The message was read in the open session of the Senate. It is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

Ever since the beginning of the present session of the Senate the different heads of the departments attached to the Executive branch of the Government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the Senate, from members of such committees, and at last from the Senate itself, requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents relating to such suspensions, or for all documents and papers filed in such departments in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. The different terms from time to time adopted in making these requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the Senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to a presumption, the correctness of which will, I suppose, be candidly admitted, that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded were for use by the Senate and its committees, in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to.

Though those suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the Senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in relation to the same, or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in the premises. In this condition of affairs I have forborne addressing the Senate upon the subject lest I might be accused of thrusting myself unbidden upon the attention of that body.

But the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, lately presented and published, which censures the Attorney General of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to a suspension from office, and which also, if I correctly interpret it, evinces a misapprehension of the position of the Executive upon such suspensions, will, I hope, justify this communication.

The President refers to the resolution of the Senate calling for the Dustin papers and the reply of the Attorney General thereto, and says:

Upon this resolution and the answer thereto the issue is thus stated by the Committee on the Judiciary at the outset of the report:

"The important question, then, is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either house of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves."

I do not suppose that "the public offices of the United States" are regulated or controlled in their relations to either house of Congress by the fact that they were "created by laws enacted by themselves." It must be that these instrumentations were created for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of government under the Constitution and the laws, and that they are unincumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of Congress growing out of their Constitution, and unembarrassed by any obligation to the Senate as the price of their creation. The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in the public offices is denied the Senate is met by the statement that at no time has it been the disposition or the intention of the President or any department of the executive branch of the Government to withhold from the Senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices. While it is by no means conceded that the Senate has the right in any case to review the act of the Executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the Senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of that body. And though no such paper or document has been specifically demanded in any of the numerous requests and demands made upon the departments, yet, as often as they were found in the public offices, they have been furnished in answer to such applications.

The letter of the Attorney General in response to the resolutions of the Senate in the particular case mentioned in the committee's report was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There had been no official papers or documents filed in his department relating to the case within the period specified in the resolution. The letter was intended, by its description of the papers and documents remaining in the custody of the department, to convey the idea that they were not official; and it was assumed that the resolution called for information, papers, and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it. Everything that had been written or done on behalf of the Senate from the beginning pointed to all letters and papers of a private and unofficial nature, as the objects of search, if they were to be found in the departments, and provided they had been presented to the Executive with a view to their consideration upon the question of suspension from office.

Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done, as is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the Attorney General or any other head of a department "is the servant of the President, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the Executive and not otherwise," but because I regarded the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose, if I desired to take them into my custody, I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain.

The papers and documents that are now the objects of the Senate's quest consist of letters and representations addressed to the Executive or intended for his inspection; they are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant, or, in the light of other facts, so worthless, that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate. Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents, and subject to the inspection of the Senate? If not, who is to determine which belong to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the Senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to theirs at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same whether they are kept in the Executive Mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of transmutation in departmental custody, nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of senatorial duty, it can be easily removed.

The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional, statutory, or other requirement making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the Executive. It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion. And I am quite prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more upon oral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute, and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States, than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity, and patriotism of Senators, or ignoring their representations, because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates; and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified politically with the majority in the Senate. While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Senate to the papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate, by the aid of any documents whatever, or in any way save through the judicial process of trial on impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the Executive in the suspension during the recess of the Senate of Federal officials.

I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the President alone by the Constitution, which in express terms provides that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Senate belongs to the legislative branch of the Government. When the Constitution by express provision superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office, and to sit as a court of impeachment it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people; and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general Senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our Government, should be held, under a familiar maxim of construction, to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions.

As the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, a legislative construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the Executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained. I think it will be found that, in the subsequent discussions of this question, there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending to in some way curtail this power of the President by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the Constitution by such legislation.

The first enactment of this description was passed under a stress of partisanship and political bitterness, which culminated in the President's impeachment. The law provided that the Federal officers to whom it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate when shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or when incapable or disqualified to perform their duties, and that, within twenty days after the next meeting of the Senate, it should be the duty of the President "to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case." This statute passed in 1867, when Congress was overwhelmingly and bitterly opposed, politically, to the President, may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a Congress determined upon the subjugation of the Executive to the legislative will to furnish a law for that purpose, instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right.

The law which thus found its way to our statute-book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation it would justify the present course of the Senate and command the obedience of the Executive to its demands. It may, however, be remarked in passing that under this law the President had the privilege of presenting to the body which assumed to review his executive acts his reasons therefor, instead of being excluded from explanation or judged by papers found in the department.

Two years after the law of 1867 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of the President in political accord with both branches of Congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess of the Senate were entirely repealed, and in their place were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting the causes of suspension to misconduct, crime, disability, or disqualification, expressly permitted such suspension by the President "in his discretion," and completely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the Senate "the evidence and reasons" for his action. With these modifications, and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to captious discussion, the law, as it was left by the amendment of 1869, was much less destructive of executive discretion; and yet the great General and patriotic citizen who, on the 4th day of March, 1869, assumed the duties of chief executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were, on the 5th day of April, 1869, removed, mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust, and apprehensive of the injury threatened the public service in the continued operation of these statutes, even in their modification, in his first message to Congress advised their repeal and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency. I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for a repeal of those laws has been since repeated. If it has not, the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character.

And so it happens that after an extension of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration. The constitutionality of these laws is by no means admitted. But why should the provisions of the repealed law, which required specific cause for suspension and a report to the Senate of "evidence and reasons," be now, in effect, applied to the present executive instead of the law, afterward passed and unrepealed, which distinctly permits "suspensions by the President" in his discretion, and carefully omits the requirement that "evidence and reasons for his action in the case" shall be reported to the Senate?

The requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the Government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion. They assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office. My oath to support and defend the Constitution; my duty to the people who have chosen me to execute the powers of their great office, and not to relinquish them, and my duty to the Chief Magistracy, which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands. To the end that the service may be improved, the Senate is invited to the fullest scrutiny of the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment.

I shall continue, as I have thus far done, to furnish, at the request of the confirming body, all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take the places of suspended officials. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure wor hy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well-defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the Constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility upon the executive branch of the Government it should not be divided nor the discretion which it involved relinquished.

It has been claimed that the present Executive having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended official as injures his character and reputation, and therefore the Senate should review the case for his vindication. I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power; and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the course thus announced carries with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration it is to be hoped that there may be a defense against unjust suspension in the justice of the Executive.

Every pledge which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of Executive power has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed; but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspension have been denied, and the adherence to the rule laid down to govern my action as to such suspensions has caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted upon more changes in the offices.

The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment. There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the Senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials, and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends, and yet willfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them.

Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurement constantly offered of confirmations of appointees conditioned upon the avowal that suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, is sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1886.

THE MESSAGE IN THE SENATE.

Edmunds Likens It to One of King Charles I.—Referred to a Committee.

When the message had been read in the Senate, Mr. Edmunds arose and said that it reminded him of the communications of King Charles I. to the British Parliament. The President, he said, had, unintentionally, no doubt, entirely misstated the question involved between himself and the Senate. Continuing, the Senator said:

I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the Republic that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either House of Congress on questions pending before them otherwise than by messages on the state of the Union, which the Constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to a question for the Senate itself, in regard to itself, that it has under consideration. That is its singularity. I think it will strike reflecting people in this country as somewhat extraordinary, if, in these days of reform, anything at all can be thought extraordinary. The Senate of the United States, in its communications to the heads of departments—not his heads of departments, but the heads of departments created by law—directed them to transmit certain official papers, and that is all. The President of the United States undertakes to change the question into a consideration by the Senate of his reasons or motives for putting a civil officer, as it might be called, "under arrest"—with which the Senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all. By every message he has sent to this body—and they are all public—he has asked the Senate to advise and consent to the removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done, and the Senate in calling for these papers—to say nothing of wider considerations about any deficiencies in the Department of Justice—is asked to remove these officers, without knowing the condition of the administration of their offices.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the President's message be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, remarked that, for reasons to which he could not then refer, he had no desire to discuss the matter involved, and moved that the message be printed and laid on the table—the usual course, he said. After a little parrying between the two Senators the motion of Senator Edmunds was agreed to and the message was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATOR PUGH'S REPORT.

The Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee Replies to the Majority.

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, submitted to the Senate, on the 1st of March, the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the Senate papers relating to the removal from office of United States District Attorney Dustin of Alabama. It is very long, and contains no resolutions. It says that when President Cleveland came into office 95 per cent. of the offices were filled by Republicans. Notwithstanding the great demand of his supporters for offices and the fact that good reasons for the removal of Republicans were abundant, removals from office have been sparingly made.

In the case of Dustin the report says that Dustin has made no complaint that he was wronged. The whole point at issue is the right to the possession of a single document relating exclusively to the removal of Dustin. The decision of the President that this document is not a public one must, the report says, be accepted as conclusive. The minority admits that all public documents relating to any subject over which Congress has power are subject to call, but denies the right to demand documents relating exclusively to removals or suspensions. The only rightful custodian of such papers is the President.

The minority expresses surprise at the appearance in the majority report of the resolution relating to the preference of appointing honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and asks by what authority such a resolution was reported, and what it has to do with the Dustin case. The information of the minority is that Dustin never was a Union soldier, but on the contrary was either a Confederate soldier or sympathizer, and they believe the intent of the resolution was to secure political and partisan advantage. In conclusion, the report denies the right of the Senate to try the President for an alleged violation of his public pledges. It admits that the President did declare that he would not remove officials merely because they were Republicans, but says he at the same time declared that he would decapitate officeholders who had been guilty of offensive partisanship. The President, it says, declines to submit voluntarily to the decisions of a tribunal having no jurisdiction over the question, the sufficiency of such cause for suspensions, especially when his fear is that such conduct in the officer might be regarded by the Republican majority as a reason for the retention of the incumbent in office.

In relation to the reasons of the President for removing officials the report says that the documents in nearly every case contain only a partial statement of the causes, facts, and reasons, while in a large majority of the cases the President relied on oral testimony, which it would be impossible for him to remember or reproduce in every case, so as to put the Senate in possession of all the facts which governed him in the suspension, even if the Senate had the authority under the Constitution or laws of the United States to call him to an account.

FOR LOVE OF ADVENTURE.

Four Thousand Five Hundred Miles in a Canoe.

[New Orleans dispatch.]

Two brothers, from Pittsfield, Mass., W. E. and H. F. Hermance, aged respectively twenty-three and eighteen years, arrived in the city yesterday from Livingston, Mont., having traveled the distance of 4,500 miles in an open, light canoe, since July 4, 1885. The trip was made purely for love of adventure. The hardships of the trip have a romantic color, but, beyond a little spell of sickness, they have made the long voyage in safety, although they had unwelcome adventures with Indians and blizzards. The Eda is fifteen feet long, thirty-four inches beam, is made of yellow pine, and is provided with dry storage compartments. They are provided with a gun and cooking utensils, and camped out every night.

THE cable cars in Kansas City carry weather signals.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

President Cleveland Sends a Message to Congress on the Recent Outrages.

He Says the Power of the Government Should Be Exerted to Punish Wrong-doers.

The President sent to the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 2d inst., a message on the subject of the outrages committed in the West against the persons and property of Chinese residents, and with it a note from the Secretary of State to the Chinese Minister containing an exhaustive statement of the whole Chinese question. The President's message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is made the constitutional duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. In no matters can the necessity of this be more evident than when the good faith of the United States under the solemn obligation of treaties with foreign powers is concerned. The question of the treatment of the subjects of China sojourning within the jurisdiction of the United States presents such a matter for the urgent and earnest consideration of the Executive and the Congress.

In my first annual message, upon the assembling of the present Congress, I adverted to this question. [The President here quotes the passage from his message upon the Chinese question.] At the time I wrote this the shocking occurrences at Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, were fresh in the minds of all, and had been recently presented anew to the attention of this Government by the Chinese Minister in a note which, while not unnaturally exhibiting some misconception of our Federal system of administration in the Territories while they, as yet, are not in the exercise of the full measure of that sovereign self-government pertaining to the States of the Union, presents in truthful terms the main features of the cruel outrage there perpetrated upon inoffensive subjects of China.

In the investigation of the Rock Springs outbreak and the ascertainment of the facts on which the Chinese Minister's statements rest, the Chinese representatives were aided by the agents of the United States, and the reports submitted, having been thus framed and recounted facts within the knowledge of witnesses on both sides, possess an important truthfulness which could not fail to give them great impressiveness. The facts, which so far are not controverted or affected by any exculpatory or mitigating testimony, show the murder of a number of Chinese subjects in September last, at Rock Springs, the wounding of many others, and the spoliation of the property of all when the unhappy survivors had been driven from their habitations. There is no allegation that the victims, by any lawless or disorderly act on their part, contributed to bring about a collision. On the contrary, it appears that the law-abiding disposition of these people, who were sojourners in our midst under the sanction of hospitality and express treaty obligations, was made the pretext for the attack upon them.

This outrage upon law and treaty engagements was committed by a lawless mob. None of the aggressors, happily for the national good name, appear by the reports to have been citizens of the United States. They were aliens, engaged in that remote district as mining laborers, who became excited against the Chinese laborers, as it would seem, because of their refusal to join them in a strike to secure higher wages. The oppression of Chinese subjects by their rivals in the competition for labor does not differ in violence and illegality from that applied to other classes of native or alien labor. All are equally under the protection of law, and equally entitled to enjoy the benefits of assured public order. Was there no treaty in existence referring to the rights of Chinese subjects, did they come hither as all other strangers who voluntarily resort to this land of freedom, of self-government, and of laws, here peaceably to win their bread and to live their lives, there can be no question that they would be entitled still to the same measure of protection from violence and the same free forum for the redress of their grievances as any other aliens. So far as the treaties between the United States and China stipulate for the treatment of the Chinese subjects actually in the United States as the citizens or subjects of the "most favored nation" are treated, they create no new status for them—they simply recognize and conform a general and existing rule, applicable to all nations alike; for none are favored above others by domestic law, and none by foreign treaties, unless it be the Chinese themselves in some respects.

For, by the third article of the treaty of Nov. 17, 1880, between the United States and China, it is provided that if Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States, meet with ill-treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection and to secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation, and to which they are entitled by treaty. This article may be held to constitute a special privilege for Chinese subjects in the United States as compared with other aliens, not that it creates any peculiar rights which others do not share, but because, in case of ill-treatment of the Chinese in the United States, this Government is bound to "exert all its power to devise measures for their protection," by securing to them the rights to which equally with any and all other foreigners they are entitled.

Whether it is now incumbent upon the United States to amend its general laws or devise new measures in this regard I do not consider in the present communication, but confine myself to the particular point raised by the outrages and massacres at Rock Springs. The note of the Chinese Minister, and the documents which accompany it, give as its belief an unexaggerated statement of the lamentable incident, and present impressively the regrettable circumstance that the proceedings in the name of justice for the assessment of the crime and fixing the responsibility therefor were a ghastly mockery of justice.

So long as the Chinese Minister, under his instructions, makes this the basis of an appeal to the principles and convictions of mankind no exception can be taken. But when he goes further, and, taking as his precedent the action of the Chinese Government in past instances where the lives of American citizens and their property in China have been endangered, argues a reciprocal obligation on the part of the United States to indemnify the Chinese subjects who suffered at Rock Springs, it becomes necessary to meet his argument and to deny most emphatically the conclusions he seeks to draw as to the existence of such a liability and the right of the Chinese Government to insist upon it. I draw the attention of the Congress to the latter part of the note of the Secretary of State of Feb. 18, 1886, in reply to the Chinese Minister's representations, and to invite especial consideration of the cogent reasons by which he reaches the conclusion that, while the United States Government is under no obligation, whether by the express terms of its treaties with China or the principles of international law, to indemnify these Chinese subjects for losses caused by such means and under the admitted circumstances, yet that in view of the palpable and discreditable failure of the authorities of Wyoming Territory to bring to justice the guilty parties or to assure to the sufferers an impartial forum in which to seek and obtain compensation for the losses which those subjects have incurred by lack of police protection; and considering further the entire absence of provocation or contribution on the part of the victims, the Executive may be induced to bring the matter to the benevolent consideration of Congress in order that there may be made such provision of relief or indemnity as may be deemed appropriate to the case, as a gracious act of humane treatment has been, with the distinct understanding that the action is in no wise to be a precedent for future claims, wholly gratuitous, and is recommended by the fact of pure generosity toward those who are otherwise helpless.

The correspondence referred to is herewith submitted for the information of Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 1, 1886.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The Cheboygan *Tribune* appears in a handsome new dress.

—Justice Gale, at Corunna, has just bound over for trial Hank Schaffer, who is charged with having put paris green in the pump of Bob Berry.

—Edwin R. Clarke, of Coldwater, will build and donate to the city a $15,000 building constructed of brick and stone, for the use of the free public library.

—Richard Young, of Carrolltown Township, fell dead in front of the National Bank at Hastings, of heart disease. The deceased was a pioneer of Barry County.

—A malignant form of epizootic has been raging among horses at Maple Rapids. In some cases it very closely resembles glanders. Steps are being taken to prevent its spread.

—The jury in the case of Fred Foote, charged with the murder of Andrew J. Brink, a saloon-keeper at Fenton, on the evening of December 29th last, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

—The doors of Louis Van Ness & Co., who run a general store at Mendon, have been closed by the Sheriff. The firm is an old one, and thought to be sound heretofore. Liabilities are about $35,000; assets unknown.

—The Governor has appointed R. H. Fosdick, of Mio, Agent of the Board of Corrections and Charities for Oscoda County; also, Hon. Watson Beach, of Lexington, Sanilac County, Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, in place of Levi X. Wixson, resigned. Watson Beach is a lawyer, and also editor of the *Sanilac Jeffersonian*, published at Lexington.

—When W. J. Carveth, convicted of mingling poison with his wife's medicine, in order to kill her, was brought before the court at Hastings for sentence he made a pitiful plea for mercy, asserting that he was wholly innocent of the crime. He declared that his love for his wife was still the uppermost thought of his heart. The Judge sentenced him to eighteen years in the State's prison at Jackson.

—Wm. Mason and wife, farmers living five miles north of Adrian, were struck by the west-bound express on the Michigan Central at the Whitmore Lake Road crossing. The wagon was demolished. Mason had some ribs broken and received other bruises, and his wife had a deep gash cut over her left eye. The horses were uninjured. The couple were taken to the University Hospital, where their injuries were pronounced severe, but not fatal.

—The State Executive, W. J. Dawson, of the Irish League, has appointed the following Board of Council for Michigan: Isaac Marston, Michael Brennan, Thomas P. Tulle, Patrick Dee, and John Hyde, of Detroit; Edward Duffy, of Ann Arbor; T. A. Weadock, of Bay City; John E. Tyrell, of Jackson; Capt. James Walsh, of Grand Rapids; E. Ryan, of Hancock; O'Brien J. Atkinson, of Port Huron; and Timothy Nester, of Marquette.

—The statement is made in the *Peninsular Record*, the official organ of the Knights of Labor at Ishpeming, that an assembly of the order has been working at Calumet for nearly a month. The officers of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company gave notice last October that any of their employes joining the Knights of Labor would be discharged, but it was thought then that an effort would be made to organize notwithstanding the action of the company's officers.

—The wives of George P. Glazier and John R. Gates of Chelsea, thwarted what would have been a heavy bank burglary the other night. They were going home from the sick-bed of a friend at midnight, and, in passing the Chelsea Savings Bank, saw burglars at work. There were four men. One of the quartet was on the lookout and threatened to shoot the women, who ran away terribly frightened. They determined to prevent the robbery if possible, and aroused several of the citizens, who started for the bank, when the burglars fled.

—The school-teachers of lower Michigan assembled at Ann Arbor, last week, to organize a mutual benefit association. Seventeen instructors and high school teachers were at the meeting. Several teachers from the northern peninsula sent letters of acquiescence. The Michigan School Teachers' Association was organized under the law, with L. C. Hull, of Detroit, as President; A. G. Hugner, of Lapeer, Vice President; and V. Spaulding, Secretary. There are to be three meetings annually held at Ann Arbor.

—The Grand Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, of Michigan, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand Councilor, Mrs. P. B. Whitfield, of Grand Rapids; Grand Vice Councilor, L. R. Rummell, of Bay City; Grand Chaplain, Mrs. A. M. Cooper, of Battle Creek; Grand Secretary, G. M. Hasty, of Lansing; Grand Treasurer, A. S. Partridge, of [illegible]; Grand Herald, O. W. Bre[illegible] of Indiana; Grand Deputy [illegible] of Alpena; [illegible] for [illegible] years; [illegible] of Greenville; [illegible] to the Supreme Council, P. B. Whitfield, of Grand Rapids. The annual meeting of the Council will be held on the fourth Tuesday in February, 1887.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The County Seat Question.

Three weeks from next Monday the voters of Charlevoix county will determine whether they want the county seat removed to Boyne City, the geographical center (territory alone considered), or whether they will have it placed ultimately near the center of population and business. If the latter, they will vote against removal this spring, leaving it where it is until the relative commercial importance of the four principal towns on Pine lake and the Arm is established. From present indications the future center of business and population is likely to be located nearer to Ironton than any point farther east; and Charlevoix will vote to put the county seat there if given a chance; but she will not be likely to have a chance if it is removed to Boyne this spring. Charlevoix voted against removing to East Jordan, and she will vote to take it away when she finds herself benefited either in distance or improved transportation. To go to Boyne now would be a gain of neither. But if by an adverse vote this spring she can compel another submission by the Board of supervisors to place it at Ironton, she will gain in both items, and will vote to put it there.

A glance at the table of population will show that the greatest growth has been in the towns on the lake. In the natural course of business this must continue, and consequently a greater number of people are benefited if the county offices are located so as to equalize the distance necessarily traveled by those having the most business with those offices. If this question can be intelligently decided now, let the whole controversy be settled now; but if the growth of certain sections in the immediate future is likely to change the conditions, it is better to wait a year or two to give a chance for development.

Ironton is practically a middle ground between the three other principal villages which have a large business with the county offices; and the location there will equally accommodate all. But if it is desired to that point, it must first be prevented from going to Boyne.

The Smithson Cottage.

The work on J. S. Smithson's beautiful cottage is now completed. It being the finest cottage on either resort, a somewhat extended discription will be of interest to our readers.

The cottage is situated on the western extremity of the Chicago resort, upon the point of the terrace nearest to Round lake, which it fronts upon and overlooks. The building itself is many-angled and many-gabled, a porch on every side, an oriel window on the south-east and a tower and balcony on the south-west.

Entering from the south, or front, and passing the vestibule, we find ourselves in a spacious sitting room, ceiled throughout with ash, wainscoting in birch, with an artistic centerpiece over the hanging lamp. As we enter, we face the open grate, which has a superb carved mantle containing the Smithson crest, which consists of a squirrel sitting in characteristic position upon its haunches, in the center; the whole encircled by a leathern girdle, upon which is inscribed the motto: "*Faites bien, et laissez dire.*"

Three rooms open off from this sitting room, besides the staircase. The sliding doors at the left, open in to the parlor, a many angled room under the tower. This (as all except the sitting room) is finished in hard plaster, with birch casings and base.

Back of the parlor, through sliding doors we enter the dining room, adjoining which it a cozy little kitchen. In this dining room, is another beautiful grate and mantle, finished in ash.

The third room opening off from the sitting room is the family bedroom, a model of convenience. The staircase, just at the right as we enter the sitting room is decidedly unique and ornamental, finished in birch and ash. Rising three or four steps to the level of the oriel window, we have a landing upon which a speaker could stand and address visible audiences in the four rooms just described. From this landing we pass by several steps to the hall above, off from which opens four large rooms and a bath room. From these rooms views of the country can be had in all directions, surpassed only by the same views from the tower above. Here the steamers on Lake Michigan, the yachts on Pine Lake, and the promenaders of the Kalamazoo resort are plainly visible.

Mr. Smithson has shown fine taste, both in the selection of site and the style of building erected thereon.

The building contract was awarded to Messrs. Heath & Francis, of Charlevoix, and these gentlemen have had every facility, and spared no pains in making every part of their work above criticism.

Population of Charlevoix County

	1874	1880	1884
Bear Lake *a*.....	....	386	550
Boyne Valley....	81	264	537
Chandler *b*.....	....	....	164
Charlevoix	623	619	1,350
Evangeline	190	552	1,267
Eveline	312	554	1,352
Hayes *c*.....	....	447	685
Hudson *d*.....	....	148	117
Marion.....	221	306	444
Melrose *e*.....	....	79	303
Norwood.....	302	306	421
Resort *f*.....	....	....	174
South Arm.....	398	737	1,368
Springvale *g*.....	....	336	192
Wilson	233	361	518
Totals	2,360	5,115	9,232

a Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix township.
b Organized in 1880 from Springvale.
c Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix.
d Organized in 1877 from Boyne Valley.
e Organized in 1877 from Evangeline.
f Organized in 1880 from Bear Lake.
g Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix and Evangeline.

DO YOU VALUE your horses and cattle? Attention to their health is as necessary as their regular food. If your horse is suffering from epizootic, ringbone, spavin, sprained leg, fever in feet, strains, bruises, or cuts, or your cow has caked bag, sore teats, or bad blood, you will save money by buying PARMELEE'S UNIVERSAL LINIMENT and using it freely for any or all of these troubles, and so bring your stock into a healthful and valuable condition. It is the best liniment also for general family use. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 22-143

Keycote to Health

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is R. Rosadale's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

MILLINERY AND

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A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on Land at lowest prices.

Smith & Cooper,

AT THE INGLESIDE.

Save Your Ashes

JOSEPH PAPPIN will start an Ashery and begin to buy ashes as soon as the snow is gone in the spring, and wants all who use wood stoves to save their hardwood ashes. Will pay cash.

MRS. JOSIE DART,

Is prepared to do

Dressmaking.

In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity to call.

Rooms at the residence of Capt. A. Gay, corner, five doors east of Sanderson's Hotel, Antrim st.

MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

FIRE! FIRE!!

Avoid all danger by keeping your chimneys clean.

HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.

Will do the work promptly, carefully, and successfully, without dirt or litter on the floors. Get it done before the soot gets wet. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

HORTON & MAYNE, Charlevoix, Mich.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 maple trees tapped, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1-tf

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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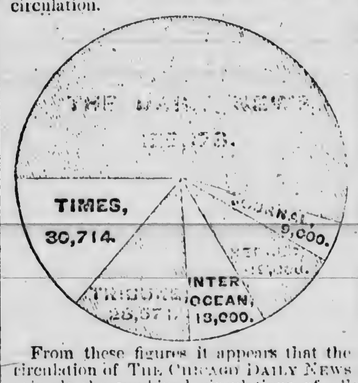
Has the Largest Daily Circulation in America.

Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 136,000 papers a day.

The magnitude of this unequaled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 19,873 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American journalism.

It is a member of the *Associated Press*, and is the only 2 cent paper in the West that possesses this first essential to a complete news service. In addition, it has its own private wire (by lease from the Western Union Telegraph Co.) connecting its Chicago office with New York and Washington, at both of which points it has its own news bureaus. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS prints ALL the news.

It is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It solicits the patronage of intelligent, thoughtful, honest people, who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a "first and to the point" paper. It believes that newspaper reading is but an incident of the day, and its chief business. It accordingly leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the monopoly of the long and worthless amplification. It seeks to say all that the reader should care to read, and to say it in the shortest possible manner. It is a daily paper for busy people.

It is a clean paper, fit for the family circle. It is a cheap paper—2 cents per day, 12 cents per week, 50 cents per month, $6.00 per year. Sold by all news dealers throughout the Northwest. Mailed to any address, post paid, upon receipt of price.

Where the facilities of a daily mail are not enjoyed THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is recommended as "the next best." It is a large 8 page, 64 column paper, carefully made up to meet all the varying needs of the family circle. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. It is equal to the best.

My Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, just received, and a finer line you wont often find. I keep adding to my stock all the time. I am bound to make it an object to call and see me. Good Goods and lots of them is bound to bring the trade, and my price I will guarantee to be satisfactory.

GEO. W. MILLER.

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Dry Goods and Blankets,
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Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
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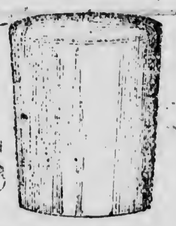


SAP PANS, SAP SPILES

(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

HENRY C. COOPER
Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

PERRY WEED,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

THE PHILADELPHIA

Weekly News

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest first class weekly in the world. It is a family newspaper in the best sense—full of bright and entertaining reading. Both old and young people like it, and one of its most popular features is its own original method of illustrating its articles. Portraits of all the prominent men of the time are printed in it regularly. It has all the striking features that have made THE DAILY NEWS the most brilliant success ever known in Philadelphia journalism. Colonel A. Wilson Norris is writing for it a series of articles called "Pen Pictures of the War."

☞ *Specimen copy free to any one.*

THE WEEKLY NEWS,
THE NEWS BUILDING,
815 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

DeLAND & CO'S

CAP SHEAF

SALERATUS

SODA

For Baking Purposes.

Best in the World.

Sold by Upright & Emrey.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 11, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

Office Hours.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City.	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City.	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids.	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey....	1.00 p. m.	Petoskey...	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail, it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows

Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids..	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey...	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $15; bailed, $18.
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 35 to 40c.
Feed, per ton, $23.
Pork, $11 ℔ bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Bath Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

Say, mister you don't know of nobody that don't want to hire a boy to do nothing don't you? Yes, I don't. But if you don't want to get left don't buy any but Crouter's Baking Powder. Now don't.

☞ Dr. Perry, dentist, is a first-class piano tuner, and will attend promptly to all orders for tuning and repairing pianos and organs.

☞ Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

☞ Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

A robin was seen in Charlevoix this morning.

C. Y. Cook and wife returned home last Thursday.

The Sentinel comes out this week in a handsome new dress.

A. D. Cruickshank is attending the circuit court at Bellaire this week.

H. F. Blakeley, of Eastport, made the JOURNAL a brief call on Tuesday

Election tickets and slips printed at the JOURNAL office quick and cheap.

Logs have moved into Nicholls' mill yard lively during the past week.

Mike Litney and wife returned home last week accompanied by Mrs. J. Litney

An assembly of Knights of Labor was organized in Petoskey last Thursday night.

Junius S. Dixon, who is teaching school at Ludington, was home on a visit this week

Jas. Hemmings goes to Chicago today, to take a hand in the rush of spring business there.

Union Temperance meeting at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening. Address by Rev. J. T. Iddings.

A son of John Miller, of Marion, was run over by a sleigh yesterday, and had his leg crushed below the knee.

Call your township caucuses early, and send notices for publication in the JOURNAL. All caucus notices published free.

Henry Barth, boiler maker of Charlevoix has taken a contract to repair the saw mill and tug boilers of Camron Bros. of Torch Lake.

The post campfire on Monday evening was a grand success in every way. A house full of happy people. The sutler soon sold out everything.

Al. Washburn goes to Cadillac today to complete arrangements for receiving the new goods of F. W. Craine & Co., with which firm he is connected.

Capt. Zimmerman and a syndicate of local vessel men are negotiating for the purchase of a large propeller to ply between Charlevoix and Manistee.—Frankfort Express.

The Smith & Cooper millinery firm have a new adv. in this issue. The ladies should read this, and then examine their goods.

The Charlevoix minstrels of home talent will appear next Tuesday evening with an overture of seventeen men. Come out and see them. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

It is getting near the time for the sleighing to become poor and those parties who proposed to bring us wood and have not yet done so, should attend to the matter at once.

F. A. Cochran was recently examined in Grand Rapids as licentiate in pharmacy, and passed far above the average. The class numbered about 60, 19 of whom failed entirely.

An engine without the usual governor balls chasing one another in a dizzy whirl is a curiosity; but the automatic cut-off will soon make the old fashioned governors curiosities.

The Frankfort Express says that it is rumored that one of the Hannah, Lay & Co's boats, probably the T. S. Faxton, will run between Traverse City and Manistee this coming season.

What? No! Can it be possible that the G. R. & I. are going to build a branch to Charlevoix, by way of Ironton? It certainly is not a dream that the company had an engineer sounding the channel of the Arm at Ironton, on Tuesday last.

Mr. Frederick Thier came into town yesterday with his head and face badly bruised and lascerated, the result of an interceation with his son-in-law William Wilie. A warrant was issued by justice McLeod, and sheriff Berdan took the offender in custody.

The use of tobacco is absolutely to be prohibited in all the government schools of France, on the ground that it affects injuriously the ability to study. The regulation is based on the recommendation of a commission of men of science, and meets with general approval.

Wm. Ranger calls attention in another column to the fact that he has taken the management of the Farmers' hotel, and will make it meet the needs of the town for a boarding house, and a place for farmers to get a good hot dinner and feed their teams when they come to town.

Election of officers of the Improvement Association next Monday night. Let there be a full attendance. The coming year promises to be full of interest, and no one should fail to do his part toward making it equally successful with last year. Come and bring your dollar for dues.

It comes with bad grace from a newspaper which assumes to take credit for booming Charlevoix, to abuse a citizen who does business in another town because he chooses to build a pleasant home for his family in Charlevoix, where they may have the advantages of our society, schools, etc.

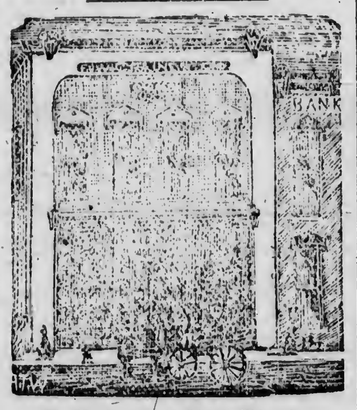
A southern paper of recent date says that a party of eighteen persons, three families, has arrived at Cedar Key, Florida, from Charlevoix, Lake Michigan, on the schooner Fair Play, having made the entire voyage by water. The party were all in good health, and intend locating somewhere near the gulf coast in South Florida. They had been three months on the way.—Traverse Eagle.

Alden's library magazine for March is at hand, fresh and bright as ever. It contains articles by the best authors on such topics as Gladstone as a Theologian. Myths and Mythologists, Home Rule in Ireland, Actors and their Calling. Tea Culture and tea Drinking in Japan, The Pleasure of Reading, and many others. Price only 15 cts. per number. John B. Alden, New York. Or Crouter will it for you.

What meaning shall we put upon the fact that so many of the Boyne City notables were in Ironton on Tuesday to witness the sounding of the channel? And they were very anxious to have us Charlevoix fellows there too. Well, we were there, ten of us, and took in the whole circus, and wondered if it were not after all the county seat that the notables were working upon instead of the railroad.

The steam engine now lights the streets and dwellings of Petoskey, by means of the electrical machine. We congratulate the citizens of our neighboring city on their new enterprise. Meanwhile, we can but ask: Why not bring the same convenience and luxury to Charlevoix? We have an engine that can't be beat, and ample space in the mill to put the machines, and the expense is comparatively light. Let the business men consider this matter.

Boyne City folks are so tickled over the joke they played on Charlevoix that they cannot keep it. It appears that the trespass agent of the G. R. & I. had a surveyor up here to settle some disputed lines, and concluded that it would be a fine scheme to run a railroad line from Boyne Falls to Charlevoix, and the whole line was surveyed in less than a day.



E. H. Green's New Block.

All winter the masons and carpenters have been at work upon this new structure; and now, with the exception of front windows and doors, it is ready for occupancy.

It is 80x24, two stories and basement. The upper story will contain business offices, the choice of which Mr. Green himself will occupy. These will be reached by stairs on the north side of the building.

The first floor will be occupied by F. W. Crane & Co., who will put in the finest stock of dry goods, carpets, and fancy goods ever brought to Charlevoix. The firm have one buyer for several stores, and propose to give the benefit of purchasing facilities to their patrons.

Al. Washburn, now in Cadillac in the interest of the firm, will be chief salesman, and we predict that they who look through the finest plate glass window north of Grand Rapids, will see the finest window display in the same territory.

The Historical Society.

Rev. Parmenter being the officiating clergyman in the funeral services of the late Mrs. Parker, he could not attend the Historical last Friday evening. In the absence of his paper, those present were entertained by a few choice reading selections, after which social games and visiting were introduced, the whole interspersed with music, so the evening passed pleasantly away. Mr. Parmenter's paper on Alexander the Great will now be presented at Mr. Kane's next Friday evening.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to return my hearty thanks to the neighbors and friends who have so very kindly offered help and sympathy—the latter, most precious in the hour of trial on the occasion of the decease and burial of my departed wife. May Heaven reward the love and sympathy that I can only repay with the most hearty thanks. I would not forget the churches, whose doors were kindly thrown open with invitations to the funeral services.

STILLMAN PARKER.

Marion Township Caucus.

A township caucus will be held at the Black school house, in the township of Marion, on Saturday, March 20, 1886, for the purpose of nominating candidates for township officers.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c., are all the results of neglect or exposure, and must have prompt and active remedies to remove them. Croup and whooping cough cause great suffering because an effective remedy is not at hand. Why, then, leave yourself and children exposed to danger and death, when HALTON'S COUGH BALSAM will relieve all of these and prevent diseases, such as pneumonia, inflammation of lungs, and consumption. All lung difficulties are removed by this remedy. Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

GRAND WIND UP!

Our recent Special Sales have far exceeded our expectations. The people know that We Live up to our Promises every time, and when we advertise an article below its value, we are not conveniently out of it. Deception does not pay! Now we have to say that, owing to a contemplated

CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS

Recently decided upon, we are compelled to close out our entire stock immediately, and in order to save time and expense, we have determined to limit the sale to sixty days. The first loss is the best, and so Everything goes

REGARDLESS OF VALUE.

Our stock is now the largest and best in Charlevoix, with a full line of Staple Goods, and nothing is reserved.

We Have a Fine Assortment

Of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Silks, etc. Cottons of all kinds, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels, Shawls, Cloths, Trimmings, etc. Besides a Complete assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

An Immense stock of

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

Flour, Feed, Meal and Provisions, Etc.

Come early, before any assortments are broken and we will show you a picnic.

J. L. HURD & CO.

F. G. HINES & CO.,

Druggists and Stationers.

A Lyste

Of Sacred Hymns and Tunes and Likewise Worldly Songs to be sunge at an Evening Meal wh shall be held at ye Housen of ye Mr. Dr. Carlstein, in ye Towne of Charlevoix, on Wednesday night, ye XVIIth day of ye Month of March, Anno Domini, 1886, by ye Women Folks of ye Congregational Church.

Ye doors shall be open at early candle lyte, wh is five and half by Bro. Van Auken his great clock. Ye price to enter in will be 2 shillings, and if ye pay 2 shillings more ye two may get in.

N. B.—Hon. Brother John Nicholls will fill snuff boxes at one penny each until ye nine o'clock bell doth ring it.

N. B.—For as much as ye Young Men wh blow the Horns are shame-faced, ye Young Women are desired to look away when they blow.

Ye First Part.

1. Pork and Beans—All ye Men and Women.
2. Pumpkin Pie—Harmony Crackstone.
3. Dried Apple Pie—Deliverence Higgins.
4. Brown Bread and Corn Bread—All ye Women.
5. Doughnuts—Hepsy Lawson.

And several other good things whose names ye may learn at the table.

Coffee—Three Maydens of Lee.

N. B.—As Temperance doth now prevail, no Cider will be passed.

N. B.—Ye blowers will now stop blowing for some minutes, so that the blowers may re-obtain breath (and coffee).

N. B.—Ye Women Folks will remove their Bonnets, that those wh may be behind them may see ye beans and Pumpkin Pie without obstruction.

Ye Second Part.

Head Singer and Tunist, Professor McDougal, B. C. B. M. J., ye horn blower, ye bass and treble fiddlers, Ethan Allen, Ehakim Bumpus, Josiah Perkins, Israel Serah, and several others whose names are not necessary to ye proper understanding of musick.

Women Singers: Deliverence Higgins, Hallelujah Jubilee Pendegrass, Love Sparks (she that was a Pebble), Mehitabel Smyth, Ketura Rambletosher, Hepsy Lawson, and many others.

Men Singers: Harmony Crackstone, Mr. Dr. Primrose, Israel Putnam Pillsbury, Obadiah Prindle, and many others whose names ye may learn at the Housen.

1. Ode on Science—All ye Men and Women Singers.
2. Ye Two-part Song—Hepsy Lawson and Obadiah Prindle.
3. Ye Four-part Song—Ye Fiddlers.
4. Two-part Worldly Song—Two of ye Men Singers.
5. Ye One-part Worldly Tune—Harmony Crackstone.
6. Patriotic—All ye Men and Women Singers.

N. B.—All persons wh have good lungs, and likewise an ear for musick may stand up and help sing ye last Hymn before going to their own housens.

N. B.—His Honor, Squire Kane, will have a front seat in ye housen, where he will observe ye actions of ye young men and maydens. Undue levity and sparking will be mentioned in ye musical corner of ye weekly paper.

N. B.—Ye style of dress ye curious may learn on application to ye comite on Town Gossip.

BY ORDER OF COMITE.

Died.

At her home in Charlevoix, Mrs. Tryphena, wife of Stilman Parker, in the 64th year of her age. It appears from such inquiries as we have been able to make, that Mrs. Parker was born, spent her youth and was married in Chautauqua county N. Y. And with her husband, several years ago, moved to Reading, Mich., where they resided until they came here, three years since.

Mrs Parker was a devoted and faithful Christian, a member of the Baptist church in Reading, and identified herself with the interests of that church here. She had been for a long time troubled with what seemed to be asthma, but had been as well as usual, and with her husband, walked to prayer meeting last Thursday evening; and arrived at her home rather late, retired feeling comfortable; but suddenly about two hours after was taken violently sick, and in a very few moments passed away.

The Village Elections.

The call for village caucus to be held in town hall was responded to by about 140 citizens who nominated the following ticket:

For president, A. R. Upright.
For trustees, J. M. Eaton, W. C Newman, S. M. See.
For clerk, H. S. Harsha.
For treasurer, H. C Cooper.
For assessor, Oscar Upright.
For street commissioner, Brice Sutfield.
For constable, O. I. Wheat.

The voting on Monday progressed quietly there being but one ticket in the field. A little opposition was made to two of the nominees; but this was so small as to be unworthy of mention.

☞ We will club the New York Weekly Star with the JOURNAL, for $2.00 a year.

THE HOMESTEAD.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Against the wooded hills it stands,
Ghost of a dead home, staring through
Its broken lights on wasted lands
Where old-time harvests grow.

Unplowed, unsown, by scythe unshorn,
The poor, forsaken farm-fields lie.
Once rich and rife with golden corn
And pale green breadths of rye.

Of healthful herb and flower bereft,
The garden plot no housewife keeps;
Through weeds and tangle, only left
The snake, its tenant, creeps.

A lilac spray, once blossom-clad,
Sways bare before the empty rooms;
Beside the roofless porch a sad,
Pathetic red rose blooms.

His track, in mold and dust of drouth,
On floor and hearth the squirrel leaves,
And in the fireless chimney's mouth
His web the spider weaves.

The leaning barn, about to fall,
Resounds no more on husking eves;
No cattle low in yard or stall,
No thrasher beats his sheaves.

So sad, so dear! It seems almost
Some haunting presence makes its sign;
That down yon shadowy lane some ghost
Might drive his spectral kine!

O home, so desolate and lorn!
Did all thy memories die with thee?
Were any wed, were any born,
Beneath this low roof-tree?

Whose ax the wall of forest broke,
And let the waiting sunshine through?
What good-wife sent the earliest smoke
Up the great chimney flue?

Did rustic lovers hither come?
Did maidens, swaying back and forth
In rhythmic grace, at wheel and loom,
Make light their toil with mirth?

Did child feet patter on the stair?
Did boyhood frolic in the snow?
Did gray age, in her elbow chair,
Knit, rocking to and fro?

The murmuring brook, the sighing breeze,
The pine's slow whisper, can not tell;
Low mounds beneath the hemlock trees
Keep the home secrets well.

Cease, motherland, to fondly boast
Of sons far off who strive and thrive,
Forgetful that each swarming host
Must leave an emptier hive!

O wanderers from ancestral soil,
Leave noisome mill and chaffering store;
Gird up your loins for sturdier toil,
And build the home once more!

Come back to bayberry-scented slopes,
And fragrant fern, and ground-mat vine;
Breathe airs blown over holt and copse
Sweet with black birch and pine.

What matter if the gains are small
That life's essential wants supply?
Your homestead's title gives you all
That idle wealth can buy.

All that the many-dollard crave,
The brick-walled slaves of change and hoart,
Lawns, trees, fresh air, and flowers, you have,
More dear for lack of art.

Your own sole masters, freedom-willed,
With none to bid you go or stay,
Till the old fields your fathers tilled,
As manly men as they!

With skill that spares your toiling hands,
And chemic aid that science brings,
Reclaim the waste and outworn lands,
And reign thereon as kings!

—*Atlantic.*

THE SYRINGA BUSH.

BY PAUL PASTNOR.

Mr. Maginnis was not afraid of ghosts. He never had been—he never would be. If he had said so once he had said so five hundred times, perhaps more. It was one of the supremest satisfactions of his life to laugh at the women folks and the children when they talked about ghosts. "Pooh, pooh, my dears!" he would cry. "The idea of being afraid of what doesn't exist—afraid of nothing! I declare, it makes me tired!" (Mr. Maginnis fully sympathized with the recently published views of Mr. Walt Whitman on the subject of American slang.) It sometimes used to make Mr. Maginnis turn fairly purple in the face with laughing to hear how the visiting servant girls came in all of a shiver in the evening after seeing Mr. Maginnis' own last week's underclothes mistily waving upon the clothes-line. It was always with a fiendish delight that the worthy man beheld a white cow or an old spavined and decrepit milk-white horse abroad in the golden eventide, for he knew that in a very short time somebody—presumably an old maid or a schoolma'am, or a fat cook with a dozen bundles under her arm, would be frightened out of their false teeth. Such was Fletcher Maginnis—a disbeliever in things supernatural; a little, pudgy, bay-windowed, prosaic, short-breathed, every-day grocer, who never sanded his sugar because he fully believed that somebody else had attended to that little matter before him.

Now it happened in the regular course of events that winter approached, with its usual heraldry of frosts and mittens and the arrival of the man with the five-inch stove-pipe elbow under his arm. Mr. Maginnis, as usual, resurrected his ulster, and cracked the same old chestnut, as he met the blue-nosed ice man delivering his last blocks of crystal comfort at the back door. Mrs. Maginnis began to gather in her choice plants, lamenting meanwhile that she had neglected this important domestic duty until the complexion of her nose, tweaked by the remorseless fingers of Jack Frost, must surely attract the attention of passers by. One delicate syringa bush (Maginnis called it syringe bush, but then Maginnis had no eye for beauty, no olfactory organ capable of æsthetic titillation) she debated long over, undecided whether to remove it, roots and all, to the cellar, or venture to intrust it to the chilly embraces of winter. Finally she decided to give it a nice, fashionable, corn-colored ulster of straw, which Maginnis should purchase for her, and some competent son of Erin cut and fit to suit the requirements of the bush. But meanwhile a sharp night threatened; Maginnis had gone to the store, to be absent "rather later than usual," he said, as it was "lodge night;" and unless some covering were provided for it the precious syringa would probably freeze. So Mrs. Maginnis went into the house and got an old skirt of hers and a sheet. It was quite dark, but Mrs. Maginnis laughed as she spread out the balloon-like garment and slipped it over the bush, thinking what if anybody should see her now! Then she wrapped the sheet, fold on fold, around the bush, and fastened it with that woman's *rode ne coon*, a pin.

* * * * * * *

It was considerably "small" in the morning when Maginnis got away from the "lodge." He felt queer. The piercing air of the early morning cut to his very marrow. He shivered, actually trembled—something he had not done for twenty-three years, although he was a married man. Somehow, his head seemed to be bursting. He grabbed his hat-rim, and with the greatest difficulty dissevered the connection between his brow and the tightening band, and tilted the hat upon the back of his head. How strangely the stars looked!—How the ground seemed to glide forward and backward beneath his feet. He started dizzily in the direction of home, every now and then stopping to allow the shifting earth time to subside; then, clasping the unbuttoned ulster feebly with both hands, he staggered on again.

Fletcher Maginnis was drunk—a little. Not so drunk that he didn't realize it himself, but just drunk enough to be somewhat dazed and apprehensive and oblique of vision. He had no difficulty in finding his way home, but the way seemed long and strangely full of terrors. He shook like a leaf as he passed the low iron fence of the cemetery, and once, as the wind passed with a long, rustling sound through a pile of leaves, he started to run, but his flapping ulster catching him between the legs, twirled him squarely around and brought him face to face with a ghastly gravestone close against the fence.

The cold sweat stood on Mr. Maginnis' brow when he staggered into his own yard. He stopped for a moment and rubbed his hands across his eyes. Good heavens! what was that nodding back and forth in the rising winds? Mr. Maginnis' heart gave a great thump, and his hair wiggled about under his hat till it nearly pushed it off. He advanced a step—then retreated two. It surely was a ghost! It swayed from side to side like a person in great mental agony. Maginnis was sure that he heard a low moan escape his lips, and saw it wring its clammy hands.

Just then a fierce gust of wind swept around the house. The figure seemed to shake itself and expand. Another gust—and horrors! with an awful rustling and a clap that shook every bone in Maginnis' body, the ghost left its moorings and floated swiftly toward him. One piercing, agonizing cry, more like the bray of a lost mule than the utterance of a human being, burst from the disbeliever's lips, and Maginnis fell back more dead than alive, while the trailing garments of the ghost passed over him and swept away in the darkness.

* * * * * * *

Mrs. Maginnis and the fat cook dragged Maginnis into the house. He was so badly scared that he could not speak an audible word for ten minutes; then he opened his ashen lips and groaned:

"Where is the ghost?" If he had asked to see his maternal great-grandfather Mrs. Maginnis could not have been more taken aback. The idea of Maginnis admitting the existence of a ghost! By gentle degrees the wife of his bosom drew from him the harrowing tale. At the story of the ghost in the yard she pricked up her ears. As Maginnis in his recital located the specter, a smile began to creep from the corners of the good lady's mouth. When the ghost left its base and sprang upon Maginnis, she grinned. When he described the flop, and the rustle, and the trailing garments, she laughed outright.

Maginnis in his turn was amazed. Mrs. Maginnis laughing at a ghost—the idea! He charged her with woman's inconsistency. Her reply was brief and to the point:

"Maginnis, you are a fool!"

Maginnis rose on his elbow.

"That ghost you saw was the syringa bush, done up in a——"

"And the trailing garments?"

"The sheet blown off by the wind."

Maginnis has bought his wife a two-hundred-dollar seal-skin sacque and the cook a red dress, and their lips are sealed.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A New Wrinkle for Modern Society.

As there are flirtations and rumors of flirtations in the air the expected early importation of the system of screens now in vogue at Paris will come none too soon. No drawing-room will then be considered complete without screens enough to render each couple in the room secure in the privacy of the enfolding panels. Well, the one couple left out, of course, will not require a screen. The idea is to obviate all the difficulties now in the way of conversation, don't you know, and remove the tension imposed upon the nerves of a person who is trying to make a few pointed remarks and at the same time look totally unconcerned in the eyes of the probably observing company. There are a score of advantages to be gained from the screen scheme in society. Each person will fit a set to his own particular wants and needs, and when the hour for striking the blow in favor of the new reform arrives, the city will be ready to a man to say a word in its behalf. How charming Mrs. Whitney's new ball room will look broken into scores of cosy nooks, each with its own pretty decorative arrangement and central motive. Thinking of a few parlors in town now, I believe the screen notion is not entirely unknown in the city. Mme. de Struve arranged her parlors with subdivisions and nooks, with banks and hedges of greenery arranged, and everybody was charmed with the supremely artistic effect.—*Washington Republican.*

Descent of Queen Victoria.

The line runs thus: Egbert, the first Saxon King of all England, Ethelwulf, Alfred the Great, Edward the Elder, Edmund, Edgar, Ethelred the Unready, Edmund Ironside, Edward (not a King), Margaret, wife of Malcolm, King of Scotland; Matilda, who married Henry I. of England, thus uniting the Saxon and Norman lines; Maud, wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet; Henry II., John, Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., Lionel, Duke of Clarence; Philippa, who married Edward Mortimer, Earl of March; Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; Anne Mortimer, who married Richard, Earl of Cambridge; Richard, Duke of York; Edward IV., Elizabeth, who married Henry VII., thus uniting the York and Lancaster branches of the royal house; Margaret Tudor, wife of James IV. of Scotland; James V. of Scotland, Mary Queen of Scots, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick, Elector Palatine; Sophia, wife of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover; George I., George II., Frederick, Prince of Wales; George III., Edward, Duke of Kent; Victoria.—*Inter Ocean.*

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.—The monstrous horrible lies that are told children to make them obedient by working upon their fears are numbered by scores. Such children are easily identified, for they are almost paralyzed when they see the strangely crawling snake; a rat or mouse, of interesting habits, may set them into convulsions; that charming feature of the country, the woodland, where many a happy hour may be spent, is the home of bears that live on innocent little children; that interesting object, the worm, about which Darwin wrote a whole volume, causes a shudder of repulsion; and various other creations of nature that children love to be told about become sources of the keenest pain.

We once knew a mother who tried to govern her children by telling them that "the old man will be after you;" in consequence of this, in fear and trembling, they shunned all old men—those fellow-beings of ours who are particularly fond of children. Young people grow out of these fears in time, but many of them haunt them through life. The most lasting of these are caused by peopling darkness with ghosts, hobgoblins, and dangerous men, thereby filling with terror the darkness of night, whether outdoors or in the unlighted room of a house.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOUSEHOLD GAMES.—It is not necessary that a great amount of money be spent in toys and games. If the children are properly encouraged, and directed a little, they may prepare the materials for their own games, thus accomplishing two desirable things—acquiring manual and mental facility in the manufacture and production of something with which to be afterward instructed and amused. In the card games many can be prepared on plain bristol board cards in manuscript, involving simple facts in history, botany, geography, etc., or the always valuable and interesting word-making game can be prepared on small bits of cards by drawing the letters with pen and ink, or pasting on letters cut from hand bills, newspapers, etc. In board games the cover of a paper box serves well for the surface to be decorated with the pen, pencil, or water-colors. In "ye olden times," when this country was not cursed with manufacturers of games, our grandfathers cut the lines of fox-and-geese, twelve-men-morris, and checkers on the side of pine boards, coloring the spaces, when necessary, with red chalk, and using buttons, red and white corn, or colored beans for counters or men, and it is related by those who claim to know that more pleasure was derived from these rude constructions than the children of the present generation get from their most elegant editions in gold and colors. Many most valuable and interesting games have gone out of the market, and are not to be bought, but which may be reproduced under the instructions of some older persons who may have played them in their youth; and if the details are not fully remembered, others equally good may be originated.

All games are made by some one, or by a number of persons, either at once or by slow growth, with practice and various changes, modifications, and additions, so that there is no reason why any one may not originate others as good as the best in the market, and in one sense a home-made game is much more valuable to its originator or possessor than another which in other respects is equally good or better—as an original painting may be more valuable than a printed copy of a much better picture, because no one has a duplicate of it.

The invention of games and social amusements is as good mental exercise as anything the schools offer, because it requires the exercise of the inventive faculties, in the combination and adaptation of knowledge already possessed, or which must be hunted up for this purpose. Original thought in any direction exercises the inventive faculties, and the construction of games, puzzles, anagrams, rebuses, etc., is one of those exercises which are fascinating and pleasing when once understood and practiced.—*Good Housekeeping.*

The Capture of Gen. Scott.

After Hull's surrender in August, 1812, the army was greatly demoralized, and it was evident that an attack must be made to retrieve the national honor. The Army of the Center, under Gen. Van Rensselaer, was therefore massed on the banks of the Niagara River, with the purpose of invading Canada. Oct. 13, Van Rensselaer crossed the river at Lewiston. The British were entrenched on Queenstown Heights, nearly opposite. The landing was desperately resisted. Col. Scott and Capt. Wool led the Americans in charge after charge, driving the British before them. Three times they won the victory. Van Rensselaer then returned to the American shore to bring over the rest of his troops. These were mainly New York militia, altogether unused to the terrors of battle. The sight of the bloody struggle on the opposite side of the river, of the field strewn with dead and dying, wholly unnerved them. To the General's order, therefore, their officers returned the reply that he had no right to take the militia out of the State, and they refused to follow him. "Fifteen hundred able-bodied men," says an historian of the time, "stood cowardly by their constitutional rights while their comrades vainly struggled against the odds of their swarming foes." Scott, on the other side, finding that no help could be sent him, mounted a log before the remnant of his troops, and urged them to renew the attack. "Hull's surrender," he said, "must be redeemed. Our condition is desperate. Let us die arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall and our country's wrongs. Who dares to stand?" A loud "All!" rang along the line. Another charge was made with desperate courage, but the numbers of the enemy were overwhelming, and all who were not killed were taken prisoners. In January, 1813, Scott was exchanged, and joined the army under Gen. Dearborn as Adjutant General.—*Inter Ocean.*

The Poles in Prussia.

The Prussian Government, in the summer of 1885, issued an order for the expulsion of all Poles from the country. They were to be allowed a certain time to dispose of their effects, and at the end of that time were obliged to depart, whatever their circumstances or condition of health. As the Russian Government refused to admit these banished people unless they could prove that they were born in that country, their hapless condition aroused much sympathy in the German states, and upon the meeting of the Reichstag, or German Parliament, a resolution was passed requesting an explanation of this action. To this Chancellor Bismarck replied that the matter was a Prussian affair wholly, and as he could not admit the right of the Reichstag to concern itself in those affairs that were exclusively the province of the states, he could give no explanation. Subsequently, however, a similar resolution was passed by the Prussian Landtag, or Local Assembly. To this Bismarck replied, Jan. 28, 1886, at some length. He said that the primary cause of the Government's action was the disloyalty of the Poles to the German crown. They were always, he said, engaged in intrigues, endeavoring to set foreign states against Prussia, and keeping up a continual agitation against the Government. The Government had therefore decided to banish the evil element that made all this trouble. The Government had decided to purchase all the real estate owned by the Polish nobles in Prussian Poland, and place German colonists on the land hitherto occupied by the expelled people. None of the Poles were to be allowed to repossess the land, even by renting it, and to make its colonization more permanently valuable to the German Empire, the colonists were to be forever prohibited from marrying Poles. While it is admitted that the Government will have some difficulty in carrying out these extreme measures if they are not concurred in by a majority of the Prussian Assembly, it is certain that neither Bismarck nor the King is likely to concede a single point of the plan, and their influence is quite powerful enough to bear down all opposition to these measures.—*Inter Ocean.*

Phases of United States Banking.

The banking law of 1791 established one organization only, the United States Bank, with a stock limited to $10,000,000. The present system, founded upon a number of different acts passed between 1863 and 1875, provides for a practically unlimited number of banks, and fixes the inside limit of capital at $50,000, $100,000, and $200,000, according to the population of the city where organized. In the old United States Bank, the Government took $2,000,000 of stock, and three-fourths of all private and corporate subscriptions were to be paid in United States bonds, the remaining one-fourth to be paid in coin; in the National banks the Government takes no stock, but guarantees each bank's notes of issue, on condition that 111 per cent. of these notes is deposited in the United States Treasury in the form of Government bonds, as security. No part of the law of 1791 restricted the issue of the bank's notes, this matter being left to the accepted prudence of the bank's directors. As this prudence is not so fairly calculable a quantity at the present day, the question of security limits each bank's circulation. The circulating notes of the Bank of the United States were made receivable in payment of all dues to the United States; the present law provides that National bank notes "shall be received by the Government in payment of all taxes and other dues, except duties on imports, and are payable for all debts or demands owing by the Government, except interest on the public debt, and in the redemption of the notes themselves." These are the salient points of contrast between the two systems, to which we may add the fact that the law limited the existence of the charter of the United States Bank to ten years, to be extended at the pleasure of Congress; while the National banks are made, if their solvency continues, permanent institutions. By no means all of the specifications of these laws are here quoted, as the circumstances under which they were framed are widely different.—*Inter Ocean.*

Arabian Manuscripts.

The collection of manuscripts which the Sultan of Morocco has turned over to the Medresseh, or High School, of Fez, proves to comprise copies of numerous West Arabian works which in Spain were destroyed by the holy inquisition. In scientific attainments the scholars of the Moorish Universities were several hundred years ahead of their Trinitarian rivals, and by ignoring their existence Christian historians of civilization have been obliged to assume a thousand years interregnum of science. In the ghastly night of the middle ages Bagdad and Cordova were the intellectual Goshens, still enjoying the light of a sun which in the land of their neighbors seemed to have set forever at the downfall of the Roman Empire.

HUMOR.

PEOPLE who wear pepper-and-salt suits are always in season.

THERE is an experienced thresher to be found in every school of whales.

AN in-cider—the boy who fell into a tub of apple juice.—*St. Paul Herald.*

A CLOSE call—let me look at one of your ready-made suits.—*Boston Courier.*

MUTTON CHOPS, properly cooked, are delicious; and then mutton is always sheep.

"THE dearest 'pot' unearth to me," sang the man when he "opened on aces."

A BUFFALO cobbler calls his trade "Open Confession," because it is good for the sole.

THE man who pounds the bar to attract the attention of the saloonist is a spirit rapper.—*Buffalo World.*

SCAMPS, as a rule, always scamper, when danger draweth nigh. For as W. Shakspeare observes, "A guilty conscience makes cowards of us all."

YOUR bluff old chap, that boasts of always doing things "by the card," is very apt to perform his gambols with a sort of an ante-lope.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"HOW CAN I ascertain the weight of the earth?" asks a correspondent. First time you get a chance, weigh it. That's the only weigh we know of.—*Maverick.*

"EITHER a Millionaire or a Lunatic" is a head-line in an exchange. As soon as we get time we shall take an invoice and ascertain which class we belong to.—*Maverick.*

PHLIT says sometimes he is ornamented with wood-cuts and sometimes with steel-plates, just as his mother happens to get a shingle or a shovel.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"WITH a population of about 300,000,000, China has not a single insane asylum," says an exhange. Exactly, but, my dear brother, you should remember that China hasn't a single book agent either.—*Newman Independent.*

"IN Thibet the women do all the hard work, leaving the men to do the visiting and gossiping." We shouldn't think the women of Thibet had sufficiently robust constitutions to lounge around the saloons eighteen hours out of twenty-four, discussing affairs of state, and inventing schemes to boom business and disentangle foreign complications.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE moon shone softly down on them,
And life seemed more than words could utter.
He said: "We'll live on love, my gem."
She said she wanted bread and butter.
—*Merchant Traveler.*

A PUFF in the paper will cause one delight,
For it maketh the world seem fair;
But a puff in the face from a dirty old pipe
Is enough to make a man swear.
—*Goodall's Sun.*

THE youthful pitcher's good-night:
If you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother dear,
For I'm to pitch in the Jackson Nine in the biggest game of the year;
We licked the High School fellows last week, and now we claim
We can knock the stuffing out of them in a consolation game.
—*Brooklyn Times.*

REV. MR. BEECHER says that "as a rule, the good and the bad die about alike, and go out of this life through a gate which has oiled hinges." But it would be more comforting to our "wicked contemporaries" to be assured that the good and the bad alike enter the other life through a gate which has oiled hinges.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE MAIDEN'S FAREWELL.

The time has come and we must part,
The teardrop dims mine eye.
How oft I've clasped thee to my heart
With joy in days gone by!

When first I saw thee I was sure
Thou camest to me to stay,
But nothing earthly doth endure—
All things must pass away.

How oft in days forever past
My form thou hast embraced!
Another takes thy place at last
And clasps me round the waist.

But such is life—we meet to part,
In midst of change we dwell.
I clasp another to my breast—
Old corset fare thee well.
—*Boston Courier.*

Voters in Canada.

There are assessment qualifications required for voters by the election laws of nearly every part of Canada. In Ontario and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject who is the owner, occupier, or tenant of real property of the assessed value of $300, or of the yearly value of $30, within the limits of cities or corporate towns; or, of the assessed value of $200, or yearly value of $20, if not so situated. In New Brunswick, a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of $100, or of personal property, or of personal and real, amounting together to $400, or $40 annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of $150, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of $400. Voting is by ballot. Indians not resident with their tribes are allowed to vote under the same qualifications as white men, and by a law passed by the Dominion Parliament in August, 1885, those Indians who are still with their tribes are, with certain property restrictions, allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons, as well as concerning matters of local government.—*Inter Ocean.*

Citrate of Silver.

Thomas Kay urges that bottles containing citrate of silver be stowed away in life-boats. Seven ounces of the citrate will turn enough sea-water into drinking water to supply a man for a week.

CONGRESSMAN HOUK, of Tennessee, educated himself while working at the cabinetmaker's trade and by reading by firelight at night.

WHAT WARNER'S SAFE CURE CURES AND WHY.

Congestion of the Kidneys, Back Ache.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder or Urinary Organs.

Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Impotency or General Debility, Bright's Disease.

WHY? Because it is the *only remedy known that has power to expel the uric acid and urea*, of which there are some 500 grains secreted each day as the result of muscular action, and sufficient, if retained in the blood, *to kill six men*. It is the direct cause of all the above diseases, as well as of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, and Death.

This great specific relieves the kidneys of too much blood, frees them from all irritants, restores them to healthy action by its certain and soothing power.

IT CURES ALSO Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Abscess and Catarrh of the Bile Ducts, Biliousness, Headache, Furred Tongue, Sleeplessness, Languor, Debility, Constipation, Gall Stones, and every unpleasant symptom which results from liver complaint.

WHY? Because it has a *specific and positive action* on the liver as well as on the kidneys, increasing the secretion and flow of bile, regulates its elaborating function, removes unhealthful formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an Impossibility.

IT CURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Displacements, Enlargements, Ulceration, Painful Menstruation, makes Pregnancy safe, prevents Convulsions and Child-Bed Fever, and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

WHY? All these troubles, as is well known by every physician of education, *arise from congestion* and impaired kidney action, causing stagnation of the blood vessels and breaking down, and this is the beginning and the direct cause of all the ailments from which women suffer, and must as surely follow as night does the day.

WHY Warner's Safe Cure is acknowledged by thousands of our best medical men to be *the only true blood purifier* is because it acts upon scientific principles, striking at the very root of the disorder by its action on the kidneys and liver. *For, if these organs were kept in health all the morbid waste matter, so deadly poisonous if retained in the body, is passed out.* On the contrary; if they are deranged, the acids are taken up by the blood, decomposing it and *carrying death* to the most remote part of the body.

WHY 93 per cent. of all diseases which afflict humanity arise from impaired kidneys, is shown by medical authorities. Warner's Safe Cure, by its direct action, positively restores them to health and full working capacity, *nature curing all the above diseases herself when the cause is removed*, and we guarantee that Warner's Safe Cure is a positive preventive if taken in time.

As you value health take it to *avoid sickness*, as it will at all times and under all circumstances keep all the vital functions up to par.

We also *guarantee a cure* and beneficial effect for each of the foregoing diseases, also that every case of liver and kidney trouble can be cured where degeneration has not taken place, and even then benefit will surely be derived. In every instance it has established its claim.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER,

particularly in the spring, it is unequaled, for you *cannot have pure blood* when the kidneys or liver are out of order.

Look to your condition at once. Do not postpone treatment for a day nor an hour. *The doctors cannot compare records with us.* Give yourself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's Safe Cure, and there are yet many years of life and health assured you!

PATENTS R.S. & A.P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

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All People Appreciate Honest Goods.

MIDDLESEX INDIGO-BLUE FLANNEL SUITS

ARE ALL PURE WOOL.

Always look well and give long service. Coats of the genuine article have on a silk hanger, "Only garments made of Middlesex Flannels bear this hanger. WENDELL, FAY & CO., Agents, MIDDLESEX CO." Boston, New York, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING CLOTHIERS.

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's **Celebrated Eye Water**

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N. Y.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

It Cured Him.

Some years ago a certain Methodist congregation in Chicago was presided over by a minister who had formerly held a pastorate in Springfield, Ill. The preacher was a very good man, but he subjected himself to severe criticism by constantly comparing his surroundings with those in Springfield. Nothing was so nice as it was in Springfield; the church was fine, but not so fine as the Springfield church; the congregation was zealous, but it was not Springfield zeal—and so on, all the time, Springfield being perfected perfection. At last one of the sisters hit upon what she thought might prove a remedy for her pastor, so at the next "class" she gave in her experiences. "I have," said she, found the path dark and rough, and at times have been on the point of falling by the wayside and giving up in despair; I have felt that my earthly nature was uncongenial with that heavenly one I have been taught to seek in the closest association, and there have been seasons when I thought I should never be able to reach that better land lying beyond the Jordan; but brethren and sisters, since our dear new pastor has come among us, I feel to rejoice that although I may fall short of attaining the heavenly kingdom, bless the Lord, I shall at least reach Springfield."

The minister tells the story on himself and acknowleges that it cured him. —*Merchant Traveler.*

Physicians Have Found Out

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit, which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

What It Was.

A State street merchant put a handsome plaster figure in his store window and prepared himself to enjoy it with his customers. Along in the afternoon the wife of an artist came in, and she noticed it at once.

"Ah, Mr. B——," she said, "that's a handsome figure in your window."

"Yes," replied the merchant, "I call it so myself, I do."

"Your taste is excellent," pursued the lady, "and I'm glad to see a love of art developing in commercial circles. What *is* the figure—Hebe?"

"Oh, no, ma'm, it's plaster of Paris." —*Merchant Traveler.*

Journalistic Secret.

"Here is my poetry back from the editor. He doesn't want it," said Snobberly, dismally, as the letter-carrier handed him a large package.

"Perhaps he has not got room for it in his paper."

"That's what he says, but if he had a friendly feeling for me he would publish it anyhow. I wish I knew some way of getting into that editor's good graces."

"I can tell you how to make yourself popular with him."

"How is that; tell me?"

"Don't send him any more of your poetry."—*Texas Siftings.*

Collar High.

The latest favorite occupation among New York society exquisites is measuring the height of their collars. The weary clerk toiling at his desk, finds surprising joy in being able to compass a collar that possesses an altitude of two inches and a half, and is cast down with envy and despair when his brother clerk taunts him with an extra half inch. The dimensions of the exquisite's brain seem to diminish in proportion as his collar grows higher.

Too well known to need lengthy advertisements—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

ALASKA is said to have in its forests, at the lowest estimate, 5,000,000,000 feet of lumber.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

A Remedy for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Newton, late President of the Eclectic College of the City of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

THE HOTEL CLERK'S STORY.

It is the fashion among many so-called humorists to represent the American hotel clerk as a lordly and supercilious being, who, with a headlight diamond in his immaculate shirt front and a look of contemptuous disdain upon his classic features, sends tired and travel-stained arrivals off to impossible regions in the fifteenth story, or haughtily refuses them any lodging whatever.

The fact is that the true American hotel clerk is an invaluable feature of our civilization. The time of the arrivals and departures of all the trains on all the railroads is at his tongue's end; he is full of information about what is interesting at the theaters, and of stories of actors and actresses who have stopped at his hotel, and withal a kindly man, who, if the house is crowded, will let you sleep on a billiard table. Mr. W. P. Hammond, who is clerk at the West End Hotel, 503 and 505 West Madison street, Chicago, is of this obliging disposition and is always ready to give any information regarding the hotel to those who seek it. The accomplished landlady of the West End has recently suffered with rheumatism. The story of her cure is thus told by Clerk Hammond:

"Our landlady was taken with quite a severe attack of rheumatism in the lower limbs, suffering much pain and being scarcely able to walk. She heard of Athlophoros and of the cures it had effected, and sent me to the drug store to buy a bottle of it. I got it, and in *half an hour's time* after she had taken the first dose she felt relieved, and in a few days the rheumatism was entirely gone."

"How much did she take?"

"About one bottle."

"Has she had any return of the pain?"

"Not to my knowledge," replied Mr. Hammond, "and I am certain she would be likely to say something about it if she had. She speaks of Athlophoros in the highest terms, and has recommended it to many. In one case I remember the cure was as quick as in her own."

The accuracy of Clerk Hammond's statements is fully confirmed by the landlady herself, who is not averse to having it known how she was cured.

"I will tell you something about my cure," she said to a visitor who called to learn the facts in her case. "I was so lame and suffered so much pain that it was impossible for me to bend my limbs or walk around my room without taking hold of the back of a chair for support. My relief, after taking the first dose of Athlophoros, was almost immediate. In fact, after taking a few doses I was well and have not been troubled since. At the same time that I was suffering from the rheumatism, there was a lady boarding in my hotel who was suffering with facial neuralgia so much that it was impossible for her to sit up. I advised her to try 'my remedy,' that being the name I have for Athlophoros. After she had taken two doses of it she was well, and the next thing I know I saw her rushing for a street-car to go up town. My confidence in Athlophoros cannot be shaken. I find it a positive cure for nervous headache and shall always keep some in the hotel, as I cannot afford to suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or any such trouble while I can get a medicine like Athlophoros."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

A YOUNG man asks: "When is the best time to move?" **When is his rent due?**—*New York Graphic.*

FOR sudden colds, hoarseness, or irritation of the throat, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

THE barber is the chap who knows how to manipulate the polls.

DRY and gray hair will become moist and dark by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

A GOOD many marriages come out of a tennis court.—*Boston Budget.*

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption*, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

The Man in the Moon.

How does the sailor know there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to see (sea), and states that whenever he has a cough or cold he takes Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for 20 years. It had become chronic, and there was a constant dropping of mucous matter from the roof of my mouth. It extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in speaking; indeed, for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this with great difficulty. I am so, to a great extent, lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have received more relief than from all other remedies besides. All dropping of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing are greatly improved.—Jno. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Warren County, Ill.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

A New Idea embraced in Ely's Cream Balm. Catarrh is cured by cleansing and healing, not by drying up. It is not a liquid or snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. Its effect is magical and a thorough treatment will cure the worst cases. Price 50 cents. At druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Nothing afforded me any relief for rheumatism until I tried Athlophoros. I used four bottles of the medicine, and have not felt any rheumatism since. It is a valuable medicine. Joseph Hotchkiss, 610 Hancock Street, Peoria, Ill.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Victory at Last.

Consumption, the greatest curse of the age, the destroyer of thousands of our brightest and best, is conquered. It is no longer incurable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remedy for this terrible disease if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases—consumption is a scrofulous affection of the lungs—can be cured by it. Its effects in diseases of the throat and lungs are little less than miraculous. All druggists have it.

"IT is the modest man in the restaurant who gets the bad oysters," remarks a Philadelphia caterer. In other words, to the victim go the spoils.

Saving the Lawyers.

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." This is rather a blood-thirsty proposition, which we modify by offering to cure this worthy class of people. Most of them suffer (in common with nearly all others of sedentary habits), from the injurious effects of dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite, and other ailments caused by a constipated habit of the body. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" eradicate all these disorders in promptly removing the cause thereof, and induce a rare degree of comfort and health.

"I TOLLED you so," said the sexton to the bell that cracked and refused to peal any more. —*Boston Times.*

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR INVALIDS.—Have the routine medicines of the profession done you no good? Are you discouraged and miserable? If so, test the properties of the great Vegetable Specific, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest invigorant, corrective and alterative that has ever seen the light, and you will find relief.

IF it took coffee as long to settle as some men, a good many of us would drink water.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"BETTER late than never," but better never late when troubled with a cough or cold. Take Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure at once, which cures all throat and lung troubles speedily and thoroughly. Pleasant for children. 50 cents and $1.

BEER is injurious to the system only when drinking it becomes too systematical.—*Philadelphia Call.*

WHEN you need a friend select a true one. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the best friend mankind has for all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys. The best blood purifier and tonic known. 50 cents.

AN actress is like a little girl in one respect—When she gets mad she won't play.—*New York Dial.*

Lyon's Patent Metallic Stiffeners prevent boots and shoes from running over, ripping in the seams, or wearing unevenly on the heels.

$5000 BUYS AN IMPROVED GRAIN, STOCK and Tobacco Farm. Stocks, Implements, &c. Apply at once to C. B. WOLF, Pulaski, Ky.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $76. per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE. Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co., Boston, Mass.

QUICK sales, big pay, steady work, no talk, $1 an hour for either sex. $11.50 sample free. Send stamp and secure a pleasant winter's business. G. B. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS I grow them myself and test them before selling. They are fresh and reliable, don't buy any seed from second hand dealers. Write for my splendid Illustrated Catalogue, FREE. H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Ill.

Vinegar Bitters, a purgative and tonic, purifies the blood, strengthens the liver and kidneys, and will restore health, however lost.

Vinegar Bitters is the best remedy discovered for promoting digestion, curing headache and increasing the vital powers.

Vinegar Bitters assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Vinegar Bitters is the great disease preventer, and stands at the head of all family remedies. No house should ever be without it.

Vinegar Bitters cures Malarial, Bilious and other fevers, diseases of the Heart, Liver and Kidneys, and a hundred other painful disorders.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be in the hands of every child and youth in the country.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R.H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., N.Y.

FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their Imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. **Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY,** 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

Spencer's Alligator Press!

I will ship this *Hay and Straw Press* to any place on condition that at four men and one team can not press 3,000 pounds of hay in one hour, and if CAPTAIN the team can finish in a week, you may keep the Press without pay. For conditions, circulars, &c., address J. A. SPENCER, Dwight, Ill.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER COATS

THE BEST WATERPROOF COAT MADE.

Will keep you dry in any storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS.

Specialists for Thirteen Years Past.

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds.,

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FOR THE BLOOD TAKE HOPS & MALT BITTERS, FOR DYSPEPSIA

If you wish a **certain cure for all Blood** diseases. Nothing was ever invented that will cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal to **Hops and MALT Bitters.** It tones up the **System,** puts new **Blood** in your **veins,** restores your **lost appetite** and **sleep,** and brings you **perfect health.** It never fails to give relief in all cases of **Kidney** or **Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion,** Constipation, Sick Headaches, **Dyspepsia,** Nervous disorders, and all **Female Complaints;** when properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been **benefited** by it in this and other Western States. It is the **best** Combination of **Vegetable** remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the **Weak** and **Debilitated.** Do not get **Hops and MALT Bitters** confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice. Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

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SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, Now Ready, and Manlle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER HER OWN LAUNDRESS.

How to starch and polish Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs better than laundries, send 2-cent stamp to CHICAGO LAUNDRY, 186 Wells St., Chicago. Agents Wanted.

WELL MAKING. PROSPECTING.

DOES IT PAY!

Free catalogue tells what customers say: This is the **Great "Ohio" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine.** Drills all kinds earth and rock and pumps cuttings to surface at each stroke!—Tests the water without taking out tools. Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 70 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used.

We also make machines and tools for boring large wells.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

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without writing for our Catalogue. Our prices DEFY COMPETITION, and Seeds are NEW, PURE, TESTED, RELIABLE. **FREE** Catalogue, invaluable to all, of 136 pages, including Plants, Fruits, and price list, with 300 Illustrations. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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FRENCH DRAFT HORSES!

I offer for sale the very best specimens of French Draft Horses that can be found in France. All parties wishing good, reliable stock are invited to call and see my stock, which now number about 100 head. Terms and prices to suit purchasers. All stock sold under a guarantee of being breeders. I have also some very fine *Hackney Half Colts*, all from imported stock. JAMES A. PERRY, Riverview Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill., 3 miles south of Chicago, on C. & A. R. R.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

SEND 10 CENTS FOR COPY OF The Penman's Art Journal — 205 — $1.00 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. FOR ONE YEAR. The best aid to good writing published.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope*, mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

County Seat Again.

East Jordan, March 8, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—The Sentinel of the 3d inst comes to us with another contribution to its county-seat literature. Like what has preceded it on the same subject from the same high source, it is totally irrelevant to the question as to whether it is for the best interests of this county at this time to allow the county seat to remain at East Jordan, or to remove it to the extreme northern edge of Boyne City, or, more probably, into the swamp to the north of that. The Sentinel man does not even refer to the question at issue, but proceeds in his characteristic fashion to scandalize a very respectable merchant of this village, whose family is one of the most respected families of your village. That the readers of the JOURNAL may form their own opinion upon it, I give the opening sentences, the rest being worse rather than better:

A business man of East Jordan, who, however, considers Charlevoix the best place in which to *live*, has a letter in last week's JOURNAL, denying a naughty lie that was told about him. It would be eminently proper for the peripatetic cosmopolite to keep on denying, and see if he can as successfully disprove the charge that he has been a traitor to the town he lives in.

And what was the immediate cause of this outpouring of the Sentinel man's wrath? Why, Mr. Loveday had ventured to publish a letter in your issue of the week previous, denying one of the many falsehoods that have been put in circulation in regard to East Jordan. The truth seemed to affect the *great editor* as a red rag does an old gobbler.

The chief's indiscretions are notorious, but we hardly think he would have been so indiscreet as to raise the cry of traitor, as he has done, had he known the whisperings that are afloat in various parts of the county as to his own honesty upon this question; unless he does it on the old "stop thief" plan. Many there are who cannot account for his conduct upon any other theory than that he has for a very considerable time been in the secrets and employ of the men who have for years past been trying to move the county seat to Boyne City. The reasoning here is: This town and village has always, by the official acts of its supervisor, as well as by the popular vote, supported Charlevoix as against Boyne City on the county seat question. The good feeling which has existed between East Jordan and Charlevoix must, then, be destroyed, and he and they use their best efforts to destroy it. Then there was the scheme by which the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box was to be defeated, so that the county seat should not go to East Jordan at all, but be moved at once to Boyne City, to which he was a party with them.

Then, when that did not work, there came his secret meetings, both at Boyne City and Charlevoix with these well-known schemers, and his immediate espousal of their cause. Taken together they certainly have a very dubious aspect; so much so, indeed, that if the Sentinel man's skirts are really clear, he owes it to his friends to make an explanation. We do not wish to be understood as charging him positively with being a traitor to his town and the western end of the county, but we do wish to be understood to say that his conduct has an infinitely greater appearance of guilt than the conduct of the man he accused of being a traitor. Mr. Loveday's was open and clear to everybody; much of the Sentinel man's has been secret and misleading. Probably, however, a judicial verdict, if taken now, would show him not guilty, but the verdict of history will, we fear, be different. Nor will his mere word be a sufficient contradiction for those best acquainted with his tergiversations. For has he not a queer faculty of disclaiming responsibility? Witness this sample. The Enterprise, of the 25th ult., contains the following:

It might be well to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the Sentinel of April 1st, 1885—four days before election—contained the following words relative to moving the county seat: "If it goes there, *it goes to stay and don't you forget it, next Monday.*" * * * "As far as the personal wishes of Charlevoix people go, they would, if the county seat must be moved at present, prefer to see it at East Jordan to any other point. East Jordan has stood by Charlevoix. It is the second largest village in the county. If a railroad reaches Charlevoix, as it is bound to in the near future, it will be most certain to come through East Jordan. And water travel offers better connections in that direction."

And last week's Sentinel answers it in this fashion:

The East Jordan Enterprise evidently saves the files of the Sentinel, judging from its liberal quotations from its columns of a year ago. We cannot return the compliment in this matter, as we have not considered the Enterprise worth saving, and we *certainly* do not consider its current utterances worth noticing.

This is but a single specimen of the Sentinel's eel-like ways, that of late are far too common for common decency.

B.

Ironton.

[Our Ironton correspondent delayed his correspondence until late in order to give a report of the meeting to discuss the county seat question; after which, by accident, it did not reach us until too late for publication. We give a portion of it this week.]

Messrs. Corbett, Hill, and Norton, of Boyne City, discussed the merits of that burg as the county seat of Charlevoix county, in the Ironton school house Tuesday evening. A challenge was sent to East Jordan to participate in the debate, but for reasons best known to themselves, they failed to connect, and Boyne City had the argument all its own way. They came, loaded for bear, with maps to show that Boyne City is near the geographical center of the county, but gracefully acknowledging Ironton to be the center of population and the center of commerce. Lawyer Corbett led off in the discussion, speaking earnestly and candidly—creating a good impression, and beyond a doubt winning some votes. He was followed by Elder Hill, who argued the advantages a change in the county seat would be to the eastern end of the county, which, according to the elder, is being settled rapidly and will soon make Boyne City the center of population in the county. The elder didn't take into consideration the fact that the western end of the county is likely to grow rapidly enough to keep up a respectable balance. On the other hand, to quote the late Wm. Shakespeare, he "condemned with faint praise," by informing us that when the timber is cut from the Pine Lake region our only resource will be gone and our prosperity and growth at an end. This "feast a coldness over the meetin'." The older courteously answered the many questions, relative to the subject, put by the audience. The vulgarity and profanity on the part of the last speaker was not calculated to win votes. We may or we may not favor Boyne City in the coming election; but we do not propose to be dictated to on the subject. If Boyne City is the most desirable point for the county seat, get it. Some in Ironton will favor it, and some will not; but we don't propose to barter our vote for a bridge across "south arm," not if the gentleman brings the promise from fourteen supervisors in stead of nine. We can swim.

The Ironton hotel has been leased to Mr. A. Munson and will be opened in a few days.—Mr. Munson will work his farm in connection with the the hotel and so provide his guests with fresh vegetables, milk and butter. The hotel will be refurnished, balconies built, and every thing done that can be done to make it attractive and home-like.

Mr. E. A. Lewis has accepted a position with the Pine Lake Iron Co. and, with his family, will take up his residence in Ironton.

Boyne City offers us a bridge across the Arm, and backs the promise with the signatures of nine Supervisors. If Evelyne gives a majority vote in her favor on the county seat question; but if we fail to give a majority of our votes for Boyne City, we can "swim and be blanked." If it is a question of being blanked or having a bridge, we prefer the bath; but if these nine supervisors should not be reelected this spring, must we sell our votes and swim too?

Rev. Strang filled the appointment left vacant by Rev. VanAuken's indisposition last Friday evening, leaving an appointment for the 19th inst.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, pluck and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

Boyne City.

Last Saturday the Pine Lake Lumber Co. paid nearly $2,000 to different farmers, for logs they bought here this winter, and which are delivered on the beach.

The village election passed off quietly. The greatest contest being between E. H. Shepard and J. C. McFellin, for president, the latter "getting there" by just nine votes. H. C. Miley was elected clerk; W. J. Lewis, treasurer; A.E. Martin, R. E. Newville, Frank W. Littlefield, trustees; P. F. M'Intire, street commissioner; Walter Ware, assessor; F. M. Gates, constable.

The Boyne City mill is running steadily, and expects to do a bigger business next summer than any previous one. They have given the mill thorough repairs, and have nearly 2,000,000 feet of hardwood logs now on hand.

Mrs. C. A. Shepard is on the sick list.

Barnard.

Mr. Dave Francis and daughter are visiting friends in Canada.

Nat Burns returned from the lumber woods, last week.

Mrs. Huntington is visiting her sister in-law, Mrs. Harkness.

Mr. Cannon moved to his farm in Barnard, Tuesday.

Mrs. Harkness is on the sick list.

Some of the farmers are preparing to make sugar.

Some of the Barnard people attended quarterly meeting at Norwood Sunday.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
Is a necessity to all animal life, and to be free from disease the blood must be pure. There is no doubt that PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER excells in the driving out of all impurities and building up the system by making new blood, thus preventing the disorders so common, of sores, ulcers, boils, humors, pimples, erysipelas, etc. Do not wait, but prevent them by a free use of the PURIFIER. Large bottles $1.00.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

STOCK GROWERS

All agree that for general use in their business no powder is better calculated to give satisfactory results than those prepared by E. M. Parmelee, because they really contain the valuable remedies claimed, and do not fail to act quickly and effectively in coughs, colds, epizootic, bad blood, stoppage of water, poor digestion etc. in horses. For cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, they are invaluable. Full pounds only 55 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration,

Published in the City of New York,

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Editions.

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A Sixteen-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday.

A clean, pure, bright and interesting

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Departments, all under the direction of trained journalists of the highest ability. Its sixteen pages will be found crowded with good things from beginning to end.

Original stories by distinguished American and foreign writers of fiction.

THE DAILY STAR,

The DAILY STAR contains all the news of the day in an attractive form. Its special correspondence by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Dublin is a commendable feature.

At Washington, Albany, and other news centers, the ablest correspondents, specially retained by the THE STAR, furnish the latest news by telegraph.

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Per year	$1 25
Clubs of Ten	10 00
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Every day for one year (including Sunday)	$7 00
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6 00
Every day, six months	3 50
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3 00

Address, THE STAR,
26 and 28 North William St., New York

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "U" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ¾ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 26th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacon, dated October 31, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1881, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1881, assigned by said John A. Bacon to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 600, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 116, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and ninety six and 15-100 dollars, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money, secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Hemaine Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber H of mortgages, at page 11, on the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Evelyne, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 25th day of May, in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein John A. Bacon is complainant, and Abraham She-quaw-yaw and Mary She-quaw-yaw, are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall, in the township of South Arm, in said county and state, which hall is the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday the 7th day of April A. D. 1886, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due, to the said complainant, for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described land, to-wit: The south east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34), north range seven (7) west, containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, being in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FUGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 126y1

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 8 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 11th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seventy cents ($1,372.70) principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county, on the 27th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 15, 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 14, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1883, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in said by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county, on the 27th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 15, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MOSHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

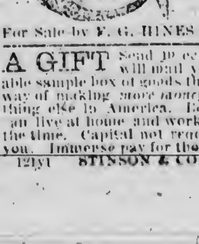
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 00pm	12 05am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05pm
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25am
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
Grd Rapids, ar	.....	9 25pm	9 30	4 10
Grd Rapids, lv	7 05am	.....	11 30pm	5 05
Ada & Metras	7 15	.....	11 45	5 25
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54am	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 13	8 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	8 40
Walton	11 15am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 58	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 05	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	8 35pm	2 25am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 12am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 31	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54pm	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 57	2 16	3 45pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 10pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	3 40pm	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
Ada & Metras	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
Grd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
Grd Rapids, lv	7 10am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	8 45	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 10pm	11 30	5 50pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	7 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25	.....	12 45pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.



We originally intended to make you a present of a Gold Ring, such as is shown in cuts, but we have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk,
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Sold by Druggists
Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 12[y1 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

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CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Capital, $25,000.

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East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

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WM. RANGER, MANAGER,

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Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.

The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.

WM. RANGER.

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RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

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Fine location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,

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Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

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Every convenience for the traveling public.

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STANDING COMMITTEES.

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Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthol'new, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, S. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

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WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. 126y1

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Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow Biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.

Price 40 Cents per Pound

Manufactured and Sold only by

Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,

Chemist and Druggist,

BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

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Boyne City and Charlevoix.

Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.

W. H. COON, Proprietor.

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Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 13

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HEATH & FRANCIS,

Builders and Jobbers,

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Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim Street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

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Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

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Charlevoix, Mich.

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DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.

Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins

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JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurdal Addition, Charlevoix.

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PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

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Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JEWELRY.

Is Grandpa's step becoming feeble: buy him a new gold-headed cane.

Is Grandma's eyesight growing dim: she will be grateful for a new pair of gold band spectacles.

Do you seek the hand of a fair lady in marriage: you will be expected to deck the fore finger of that hand with a ring worthy both of her who wears it and you who give it.

Is your daughter or pet sister to be married: solid silver ware makes a suitable present for the occasion.

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Are you going to housekeeping: get a clock that will be ornamental as well as useful.

Everybody needs Jeweler's Goods, and everybody can always find a fine line at fair prices at the store of

C. R. BELLINGER.

W. M. WAGAR. G. C. WAGAR.

Wagar Bros.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tobacco, Cigars And Smokers' Articles. Also a full line of Confectionery, Fruits, And Temperance Drinks. Third door west of Bridge Street House, Charlevoix, Mich.

Tommy Gray.

I am six years old
And like play and fun.
I mean to grow up
Like George Washington.
So when mother said,
"Who ate all the pie?"
I spoke like a man,
And said: "It was I."

But she didn't say
She'd rather lose the pie
And know that her boy
Would not tell a lie.
She just shut me up
Where I couldn't see,
Then sent me to bed
Without any tea.

—*Ella Ball, in Babyhood.*

A Trip to the Tropics.

v.

In Jamaica we can study the negro character in all its purity(?). Those living near the coast are generally contaminated by associating with sailors, but in the interior, where a white man is not seen often enough to allow familiarity to breed contempt, Massa "Buckra" (white man) receives homage enough to elevate himself considerably in his own estimation. The negro discriminates widely between the white creole and the "over water buckra," all in favor of the latter. The negro character is a strange mixture of contradiction. They are pious thieves and would steal a prayer book on general principals. They are emphatically a church-going people, and the man is poor indeed who has not one suit of respectable clothes for church-wear, though he is clothed in rags and barefooted throughout the week. Yellow gloves and a "stove-pipe" hat are an additional luxury which it is the ambition of all to possess. The favorite costume of the women on this day is a white dress with a bright colored sash around the waist and a hat decorated with many bright artificial flowers. They seldom put on their shoes until arriving near the church, but carry their hat in their hands and their shoes on their heads. This is a matter of comfort as well as economy, as their feet are not accustomed to confinement. The one grand day in the life of the negro is his wedding day. It is only too common for them to live together after the manner of slavery time when marriage was not allowed, but once he decides to marry, it must be done regardless of expense. In very many cases they live together for years before marriage, and while bringing up a large family of "pickaninnies" are gradually increasing the fund for their wedding day. They make a great merit of being married and are not slow to proclaim it. I remember putting the question to a negro: "Sambo, are you a Christian?" and being answered: "I'se a lawfully married man, sah." The black man has a proverb for all occasions. The following apply to the married state: "Come see me is nothing, come lib wi' me is something," and "marriage got teef, him bite like a dog." The propensity to steal seems to be an almost inherent element in the negro character. Burglary is almost unknown, but petty thieving, as a bunch of bananas or a score of cocoanuts, is their delight. As these peculations are the rule and not the exception, it is safe to conclude that each man steals from his neighbor that which the neighbor has already stolen from him. Here again their proverb will apply: "When buckra man tief, him tief half a bit; when buckra tief, him tief whole estate." Address any small boy you may meet, who is carrying or eating fruit, with "Hi dar you pickiny, whar you get dem fruit, yah?" you will invariable be answered "Me tief him, massa."

The negro works best when inspired by numbers, and their own songs which are many times improvised for the occasion. This is best shown in loading steamers with bananas. Usually from one hundred to two hundred hands are employed, men and women, girls and boys. Gang-planks are placed from the wharf over the vessel's side and an endless stream of black humanity pass up one plank with a bunch of bananas on their head, give them to the "swinger" and pass down the other plank as the "swinger" hands the fruit to the laborers in the hold. The tallier whose recommendations are musical ability and strength of lungs, sings out the tally which is usually an improvised doggeral with personal reflections on each arrival. As the song is taken up by the stevedores in the hold, the gang-plank procession, and the wharf laborers, the effect approaches pandemonium. Occasionally they vary their song and thrust us with something like this: "Oh, very well Yankee, oh very well? Oh, Yankee can't fight, for him coward you know. Yankee can't fight for him coward des say. Him shoot nigger quick and then run away."

A negro was never yet known to acknowledge ignorance on any subject. Whatever question may be asked he will answer it in some way. It will be readily seen a large fund of (unreliable) information can be obtained by conversing with them. A conversation held with an old negro will illustrate: Howdy, old massa, how old are you? Me sah, forty years old sah, well, yes, I should think about forty, or seventy or eighty, yes sah. Old massa do you remember when Port Royal was sunk by the earthquake? Yes sah I was in Savla mar when Port Royal sunk. Said earthquake occurred in 1692.

I asked an "old massa" named Grant, and nicknamed the General, if he was related to our General Grant in America. "Is he black man sah?" "No but he fought for the black men of America and freed them from slavery." "Des say I is, sah, des say so."

It is amusing yet vexing as you ride around the island to try to learn the distance from one place to another; but the answers are so uniform in their indefiniteness that with experience you can get almost a correct idea; for example, ask Sambo how far to Oracabessa. If a long way, "it too far, sah;" a shorter distance is "not too far, far enough sah;" three or four miles is simply "not too far;" and a mile or two, "you ride brisk, massa, get there quick."

Saturday with the negro is market day and a holiday. The gardeners from forty miles around bring their produce to the various market towns, as Kingston, Montego Bay and Port Antonio. Some of the more pretentions have their goods, as perhaps a couple cans of sugar, strapped across a donkey's back. But the most fashionable way is to mount the yam, scallion, cocoa or what ever they may have to sell, on their heads and carry it in many cases, a distance of forty miles. This seems like rather energetic exercise for the ladies, but they enjoy it. Arriving at the market we see a truly stirring scene; men, women and children, dogs, goats and donkeys in one mass of confusion. The bleat of the goat, the bray of the donkey and the jargon of the Jamaican being equally unintelligable to the "over water Buckra."

The unscrupulous of their own race who have acquired a better education, profit by the superstition so general among them. "Annancy" and the "Obeah man" are dreadful realities and when they fancy themselves possessed by the spirit of obeahism they willingly give the savings of a year to have the proper incantations pronounced over them. The people as a class are all that could be expected of them when we consider how they have been held down by slavery. One generation of education will not improve them much, but only prove true that "a little learning is a dangerous thing" as in the case of one of my negro acquaintances who after acquiring a knowledge of Latin wrote a letter in that language to a society with which he was connected. When asked why he wrote in that language he answered "because I knew none of you fellows could read it." After dwelling so long upon the character of the negro I seem to be with them again and hear the customary salutation: "A marnin my good massa, I hope you well sah. I beg you quattie to buy bread massa; I hungry sah. I nyam (eat) anything you gie me."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Court, at New York, by Alexander Stewart, who claims to be an heir of the dead millionaire of the same name, to recover $200,000 from Judge Hilton, manager of the Stewart estate. The claimant has been adjudged insane by a Vermont court.

Nearly two thousand persons assembled at Rhinebeck, New York, to witness the killing of a famous fat hog and bet on his weight. When dressed, he scored 888½ pounds.

Jersey justice was promptly meted out to Samuel Johnson, alias "Mingo Jack," a black ruffian who committed a fiendish assault upon Miss Angelina Herbert, a pretty girl of Eatontown, N. J. The victim was beaten with a club, outraged, and left by the roadside for dead; but the perpetrator was overtaken and lynched by a mob of infuriated citizens.

The Governor and Attorney General of Pennsylvania are personally investigating the charges of neglect and cruelty made against the managers of the Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphans' School.

The funeral of Jacob Bixby was held at Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania. He weighed over five hundred pounds, and the services of twelve strong men were necessary to carry his coffin. At the grave a female relative fell dead.

Simon Cameron, the veteran Pennsylvania politician, has entered on his 88th year.

The tug John Martin exploded in Boston harbor, the craft being blown to pieces and the crew of five men instantly killed.

WESTERN.

Wherever Mr. W. J. Florence, the veteran actor, appears, he draws a goodly share of the patronage bestowed upon amusements, but not more than the merits of his plays and performance deserve. Mr. Florence and wife appear in "No Thoroughfare" and "Dombey and Son," at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, this week. "Make a note on't."

In a wolf hunt in Douglas County, Kansas, over 100 "vermints" were killed.

The three Schoolcraft brothers, who last month murdered John Mann, near McLeansboro, Ill., have been sentenced to twenty-five years each in the penitentiary.

Rev. W. J. Spears, of Detroit, thirty years of age, well known among horsemen and base-ball players, has married the widow of C. R. Mabley, the mother of thirteen children, who has a million dollars.

A very pure lead ore, which has yielded nearly four hundred thousand pounds, was recently struck in the Galena district by John Eyrne & Sons.

The extensive mills of Ferdinand Schumacher, at Akron, Ohio, and the railway station adjoining were destroyed by fire, and a residence was crushed by a falling wall. Engines were forwarded from Canton and Cleveland. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

Kansas has 900 manufacturing establishments, representing a capital of $19,000,000, an annual product of $31,000,000, and employing 12,000 men, who earn $4,000,000.

John Teemer, the oarsman, has accepted an offer of $2,000 to have the rowing race with Gaudaur take place on White Bear Lake, Minnesota.

The ice in the Straits of Mackinaw is porous and covered with water, and open water is visible at the head of Lake Huron.

The body of Edward Hogan, Jr., son of the roadmaster of the Hannibal and St Joe Railway, was found in a slough near Quincy, Ill., with his head split, his throat cut, and a stab wound in the side. There is no clew to the murderers.

The warrant against Mr. Price, charging him with the outrage on Miss Aldridge, was withdrawn at Windsor, Ill., and the accused was discharged. The Grand Jury will investigate the matter. A bitter feeling has arisen over the affair, friends of Price declaring that the girl hanged herself. The condition of Miss Aldridge has not improved, and her sufferings are said to be as acute as were those of Emma Bond.

A farmer named Roucke, living near Milwaukee, while at work cleaning a deep well, was buried under several feet of stones and earth, and lay in the water forty hours before he could be rescued by neighbors.

A horrible tragedy is reported from Osage Mission, in Southeastern Kansas. A farmer named J. W. Sells, his wife, his daughter aged 14, and a son aged 19 were found murdered in their house, only one of the family surviving, a boy named Willie Sells. The boy is in custody, and there is strong evidence that he is the guilty one, and that he killed his parents, brother, and sister, while they were asleep, with a hatchet and butcher-knife. The motive of the young assassin is a mystery.

John, Martin, and Thomas Archer, three brothers, accused of murder, were taken from jail at Shoals, Ind., by a mob and lynched.

All the strikers on the Missouri Pacific Road have been ordered out of the company's yards, and will not be taken back in the employ of the corporation. The wholesale trade of St. Louis is suffering greatly from the suspension of railroad communication with the Southwest, but the merchants can do nothing. While many of the men who are out did not want to strike they say they will not go back now until their demands are acceded to. The railroad company has made overtures, and the men are surprised at the fact.

A chamois belt, cut from the body of Preller, supposed to have been murdered by Brooke at St. Louis, and a strong link in the chain of evidence against the latter, has been stolen. The police officials do not even know the date of its disappearance.

The examination of County Treasurer Hollinsworth's books was completed at Vincennes, Ind., showing a shortage in his accounts of $78,278.33.

SOUTHERN.

By the destruction of the Alabama Warehouse, at Montgomery, 3,500 bales of cotton were destroyed, involving a loss of $150,000, covered by insurance.

An exhorter named Murgall, who attempted to outrage a young girl in an Indian family at Vinita, Indian Territory, was taken out next day for trial, but the men returned without him, saying he had "escaped." The inference is that he was lynched.

At Kingston, Tex., an editor named W. B. Howard fatally wounded A. R. Russell, City Marshal, and two unoffending persons standing on the sidewalk. The principals have been hostile for some time

Street-car employes in Baltimore have refused an offer from the company to pay $2.50 per day of sixteen hours, with two days a week off. The men want $2 and twelve hours.

The citizens of Brooklyn, Miss., have petitioned Judge Geiger to summon a special grand jury and dispose of the charge of wife-murder brought against George E. Graham, giving a hint that lynching is to be feared.

The cattle drive from Texas in 1886 will reach, it is estimated, 300,000 head. Several herds will be started on the trail within the next ten days.

The Carnival was opened at New Orleans on the 8th, Rex, in the character of Charles V. of Germany, receiving the keys of the city at noon, and then repairing to the Exposition building, where he held a grand reception.

The outcome of the great strike on Gould's Southwestern railroad system is still a matter of grave doubt. Each side appears determined to hold out, and the railroad magnates, it is said, have declared that it is their intention to settle in this instance the question whether in future they shall be dictated to by the Knights or whether the Knights shall be dictated to by them. As an evidence of their determination to fight it out the railroad managers yesterday "dropped" about 5,000 clerks, telegraph-operators, and other men in their service who do not belong to the Knights. Business among St. Louis shippers and on 'Change there is paralyzed.

The free miners at Greenwood, Ky., spend the nights in firing shots at the convict camp, preventing the militia guard from getting any sleep.

A shooting affray took place in the office of the District Court in New Orleans, between M. E. Grace and Captain I. M. Brou, resulting in the death of the former, the latter receiving fatal injuries.

T. J. Henry, clerk in the Kentucky Court of Appeals, is locked up in a Louisville station-house for persistent alcoholism.

WASHINGTON.

Five bills for the admission of half or the whole of Dakota are before the House Committee. These are the Joseph bill, to divide the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel and create the Territory of North Dakota; the Frederick bill, to admit the whole Territory this year; the Springer bill, for division on the Missouri River and securing a popular vote by the plan of minority representation on the question of division and admission; Senator Butler's bill, which is simply an enabling act for the whole Territory; and the Harrison bill, passed by the Senate and admitting South Dakota, full-fledged, with State officials, and Senators, and Congressmen elected.

The receipts from internal revenue for the first seven months of the fiscal year were $66,878,117, an increase of $1,535,157 over the corresponding period of last year.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads unanimously agreed to report adversely all bills before it for the purchase or construction of telegraph lines by the Government.

The Knights of Labor have declared in favor of the Hennepin Canal project, as they believe the working classes would be greatly benefited by the construction of the waterway and the consequent decrease in the freight rates from the grain-growing sections of the West. Numerous petitions bearing on the subject have been sent to Senators.

The House Committee on Pensions has agreed to report a bill to pension the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. The new measure requires the applicants to have served at least sixty days and prohibits the drawing of more than one pension.

The Territory of Utah owes the General Government nearly $330,000, and Controller Durham has advised the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments to the Legislature of that Territory until a settlement is made.

United States Consul General Waller of London declares that the report that the United States consuls in his jurisdiction talk of resigning if their salaries are reduced is mischievous and totally without foundation.

The retired list of the navy includes forty-nine Rear Admirals, fifteen Commodores, eleven Captains, eleven Commanders, nineteen Lieutenant Commanders, twenty-five Lieutenants, and nine Engineers, besides others. Of this number enough were retired because of bad habits, drunkenness, etc., to cost the country $500,000 annually.

POLITICAL.

The Michigan Legislature has rejected a bill for the repeal of the law forbidding any State officer or legislator from accepting a railroad pass.

The five companies of State militia sent by Gov. Knott, of Kentucky, to protect the convicts at the Greenwood Mines, Pulaski County, that State, arrived there early Sunday morning. The miners say they will do nothing as long as the troops remain, but say the convicts shall go just as soon as the soldiers are ordered away.

President Cleveland sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry W. Clendonin as Postmaster of Springfield, Illinois, vice Paul Selby.

A decision in favor of the Prohibitionists' appeal, in the matter of the Atlanta election, was made by the Georgia Supreme Court.

The Ohio legislature has adopted a resolution for a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the first permanent settlement in that state, by an exposition on the fairgrounds in Columbus in September of next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nine thousand Knights of Labor are involved in the strike on the Gould railway system.

Poundmaker, the Indian Chief connected with the Northwestern rebellion, has been released with eleven of his braves from the Penitentiary at Stony Mountain.

The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries has called for tenders for the charter of six swift sailing vessels of between sixty and one hundred tons registered burden, to be employed by the fisheries police for use on the coast of Canada.

In a court room at Montreal, during the trial of John S. Hyde, for forgery, the father of the accused fell dead in the witness box.

William Sherman, the eldest son of the retired general of the army, is finishing his studies for the Jesuit priesthood at Georgetown College, much to the disgust of his father.

As a result of the boycott against non-union made cigars, the wholesale dealers of St. Louis are said to be receiving large lots of cigars returned from their customers, who say they cannot sell goods that have not the union label.

Prominent Citizens of Chihuahua, named Leverez and Panodez, fought a duel, and the former was killed by a bullet in the forehead; the latter is likely to die.

It is now estimated that 10,000 employes of the Gould Southwestern railway system are on strike. In all yards along the lines numbers of trackmen, shop hands, and others went out on the 8th, and in some instances the locomotives of freight trains were "killed." At Fort Worth the situation grows graver, and the passenger traffic is threatened, while between that point and Sedalia, Mo., hundreds of cars of perishable freight are side-tracked. The men in the yards at Carondelet and the switchmen of the Bridge and Tunnel Company at St. Louis also quit work, which will greatly retard traffic. From Galveston no freight is being sent out for points north of Houston. The strikers, however, are particular regarding the movement of the mails, and see to it that they are not delayed through any act of theirs.

Recent deaths: Mrs. Mary Bleecker Seymour, widow of the late ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York; Senator John F. Miller, of California.

Hon. J. B. Chaffee, the millionaire ex-United States Senator of Colorado, died near New York. He was the father-in-law of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. The death at Philadelphia of the wife of Hon. B. H. Brewster, late Attorney General at Washington, is also announced; also, the death of the wife of Col. W. B. Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was the daughter of Hon. D. M. Key, the Postmaster General in President Hayes' Cabinet.

FOREIGN.

A sister of the late King of Spain was married to Prince Antonio in the palace chapel at Madrid.

A jubilee of a fortnight will next summer be held in Germany to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the founding of Heidelberg University. The students are arranging a grand historical procession for August 8, and eight hundred hogsheads of the best Rhine wine have been tendered free.

The German authorities, by the conviction of Captain Saranw for selling plans of fortifications, have obtained information which justifies further arrests of officers.

The Duke of Seville has received a pardon for the offense of insulting Queen Christina.

Captain Gerstel, of the Austrian army, was tried by a court martial at Vienna for a slight offense and was convicted. As a matter of form a light sentence was imposed, whereupon he bowed respectfully to the court, drew a revolver and shot himself twice through the head, falling dead.

A Paris newspaper asserts that a serious difference of opinion between France and China has arrested the progress of negotiations for a settlement of the Tonquin question.

The boiler of the tug Rifleman exploded in Cardiff (Wales) Harbor. The vessel and crew, consisting of six persons, were blown to atoms. The cylinder of the engine struck a passing Italian ship, a quarter of a mile distant, and killed the pilot.

Mr. Gladstone, it is announced, is suffering from a severe cold. The physicians do not look upon the Premier's ailment as serious.

The steamer Acton, which arrived at Queenstown, reports meeting with fearful storms during the voyage from Baltimore, in which two sailors were swept from the decks by enormous waves.

Mr. Gladstone, it is said, intends to submit to Parliament his home rule and land measures embodied in the same bill. If the measure is defeated in the House of Commons Parliament will be dissolved immediately.

Thirty-five persons, including several women, perished in the flames of a burning factory in Oels, in Prussian Silesia

At Monaco, an English baronet who had been ruined at the gambling tables took his own life, whereupon a governess in his employ poisoned herself with laudanum.

The Belfast (Ireland) Presbyteries have adopted a series of resolutions expressing loyalty to the Queen, favoring land reform, occupying ownerships, reducing rents, and opposing local government in any shape.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

An attempt to run a freight train from St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific road on March 11, the fifth day of the great strike of Gould's men, was a failure, the engine being seized by the strikers twenty miles out and "killed." A train was sent out from Little Rock, Ark., under guidance of officers of the law. Traffic is open at Big Springs, Tex., and telegrams have been received from the engineers on the Transcontinental Division of the Texas Pacific that they will stand by the company. At St. Louis the engineers are standing by the strikers and are abandoning their engines by order of the Knights of Labor. Some freight trains are running on the Central Branch Division of the Missouri Pacific Road in Kansas. John C. Brown, Receiver of the Texas and Pacific Road, on being requested by T. V. Powderly to arbitrate difficulties with the Knights of Labor, replied that United States Marshals, under writs from the Federal Court, are settling troubles for him. The superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Road held a conference with freight engineers, who agreed to resume work when permitted to do so.

Chinese are being discharged in large numbers by employers at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Governor of Indiana, in warning the Sheriff of Daviess County that threats had been made to lynch another of the murderers of Bunch, offered all the assistance required to maintain the supremacy of the law.

An opera company rendered "The Mikado," with complete costumes and scenery, in the State prison at Jackson, Mich., the audience being composed of convicts employed by certain contractors. The prisoners were lavish of their applause.

Commodore Truxton, on the 11th inst., attained the age of 62 years, and was retired under the compulsory law, although he had been nominated to the Senate as Rear Admiral.

The Senate Committee on Civil Service has directed an adverse report to be made to the Senate on Mr. Vance's bill for the repeal of the civil-service law.

An aged inmate of the almshouse near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, threw pots green into a large kettle of coffee, by which one hundred persons were poisoned, ten or more of them fatally.

Extreme cold weather forced the Austrian railways to suspend operations. Several persons were frozen to death in the streets of Vienna. The hospitals of Paris are overcrowded with sufferers from frost bites.

The conference at Constantinople of the representatives of the Powers accepted in its entirety the Turco-Bulgarian treaty, which creates Prince Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia.

RESOLUTIONS inviting the House of Representatives, the President, Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Foreign Legations to be present at the funeral of Senator Miller, on the 13th, were adopted by the Senate on the 11th. Senators Jones (Nev.), Frye, Cullom, Butler and Gray were appointed a committee to accompany the body to California. The Senate adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of the dead Senator. The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Mr. Dement to be Surveyor-General of Utah. The vote stood 25 to 22, Gen. Logan and five other Republicans voting with the Democrats. The President returned to the Senate without his approval the bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River land in Iowa. The President says in his veto message that every possible question that ought to be raised in any suit relating to these lands has been determined by the highest judicial authority, and if any substantial point remains unsettled he believes there is no difficulty in presenting it to the proper tribunal. Senator Logan submitted the views of the minority of the Military Committee on the Fitz-John Porter bill. It is the same report presented by the minority in the last Congress, with the addition of Gen. Logan's letter in reply to Gen. Grant's article in the *North American Review* justifying the conduct of Fitz-John Porter. In the House, Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement showing the amount of money expended in the Ordnance Shop at the Washington Navy Yard, the number of guns made, altered, and repaired there, and the number of cartridges purchased, and from whom.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.96	@ .97
No. 2 Red	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.48½	@ .49½
OATS—White	.40	@ .46
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 10.15
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.25
Common	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.81½	@ .82½
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
RYE—No. 2	.62	@ .63
BARLEY—No. 3	.52	@ .57
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27	@ .29
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11	@ .12½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.12	@ .13
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.55	@ .60
PORK—Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
RYE—No. 1	.65	@ .67
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .93
CORN—Mixed	.35	@ .36
OATS—Mixed	.30	@ .31
PORK—New Mess	10.25	@ 10.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
LIVE HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.25	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.50	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .91½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .36
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92
CORN—New	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.96	@ .98
CORN—Yellow	.42	@ .43
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE Blair educational bill passed the Senate on the 5th. The sum appropriated is $79,000,000. It provides for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories, and District of Columbia and Alaska: The first, $7,000,000; the second, $10,000,000; the third year, $15,000,000; the fourth year, $13,000,000; the fifth year, $11,000,000; the sixth year, $9,000,000; the seventh year, $7,000,000; and the eighth year, $5,000,000; in all, $77,000,000. Besides this there is a special appropriation of $2,000,000 to aid in the erection of schoolhouses in sparsely settled districts, making the total $79,000,000. The money is given to the several States and Territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each of the age of ten years and over who cannot write bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, and then according to the latter figure. In States having separate schools for white and colored children the money is to be paid out in support of such white and colored schools respectively in the proportion that the white and colored children between ten and twenty-one years old bear to each other. No State is to receive the benefit of the act until its Governor shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, number of schools in operation, number and compensation of teachers, etc. No State or Territory is to receive in any one year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the national fund such share is to be distributed among the States accepting the benefits of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent apportionment. Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its Legislature after the passage of the act shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations. The right to alter or repeal the act is reserved by the Senate bill. The Senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Hale (Me.) calling on Secretary Whitney for all the papers and information in his possession relating to the Dolphin affair. The House passed the urgent deficiency bill, appropriating $631,452 to meet the emergencies in various departments where the appropriations have proved inadequate.

SENATORS PLUMB (Kan.) and LOGAN and CULLOM (Ill.) presented to the Senate, on the 8th, a large number of petitions from assemblies of Knights of Labor favoring the building of the Hennepin Canal. Senator Plumb said they all seemed to emanate from a central source, as they were handsomely printed, and, while greatly respecting the bodies that sent the petitions, he presumed there must be some strong private interest behind the movement in the interest of the Hennepin Canal. Senator Manderson (Neb.) presented a petition setting forth that owing to the "hopeless destitution" prevailing in Illinois the canal should be built by the government. All the petitions were appropriately referred. Senator Vance (N. C.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to report forthwith the bill before it providing for the repeal of the civil-service laws. The resolution, at Senator Vance's request, was for the present laid on the table. Senator Wilson (Iowa) reported favorably from the Senate Judiciary Committee an amendment of the Pacific Railroad funding bill authorizing the President in his discretion to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to buy up any mortgage or other liens on the Pacific roads paramount to the rights or interests of the United States in those roads. Senator Plumb (Kan.) introduced a bill to amend section 5132 of the revised statutes so as to include the cities of Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Atlanta among those whose national banks' reserves may consist in part of balances due one association by another. Mr. Bennett (N. C.) introduced in the House a bill repealing the civil-service law. It was referred to the committee on the revision of the laws. Mr. Hanley (Ala.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a sub committee to inquire into the alleged invasions of the Tinsman act by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and to determine whether by reason of any violation of the provisions of that act the corporate rights, powers, and franchises of the company have become forfeited. Thomas R. Hudd, Member-elect from the Fifth Wisconsin District, took the oath of office. A bill has been introduced to preserve and protect "The Garden of the Gods" in Colorado from spoilation and to make it a public park.

THE bill authorizing the Central Missouri Railway Company to build a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Alton, Ill., was passed by the Senate, on the 9th. Senator Edmunds spoke at length on the subject of suspensions. He opened with a reference to former differences between the Senate and the executive branch of the Government, and said that for nearly fifty years Congress and its committees had been furnished upon request and without question with the public papers on file in the departments. The House passed the bills requiring Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents for the lands; also, by a vote of 249 to 8, a bill forbidding the hiring out of the labor of Federal prisoners. The Secretary of War transmitted to the House reports of Chief of Engineers Newton and Maj. Handbury, of the engineer corps, in reference to surveys for the Hennepin Canal. Maj. Handbury recommends the Marais d'Osier route, and estimates the cost of the canal at $5,811,367, exclusive of the cost of the "Dixon feeder," which will cost $1,661,117. General Newton adheres to his previous recommendation of the Rock Island route. Only three votes were recorded in the House against the bill to prohibit convicts of the United States from contracting for the labor of Federal convicts.

THE urgent-deficiency bill with an amendment appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of Gen. Grant's funeral, was passed by the Senate on the 10th. The Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that the reduction of the public debt from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1885, has exceeded the requirements of the Sinking Fund by $312,647,531. The amount of 3 per cents outstanding is $184,683,250, and these are the only bonds now outstanding redeemable at the option of the Government. All these bonds may be absorbed before the maturity of the 6s per cent. bonds of 1881, which come next in order for redemption, further additions to the fund can only be made by the purchase of bonds in open market. Senators Riddleberger (Va.) and Logan (Ill.) enlivened the Senate proceedings by a sharp personal controversy. The chair having laid before the Senate in the absence of Senator Logan the latter's motion to refer to the Committee on Rules for revision the letter of Mr. Ends denying that the Ends had any representatives on the floor of the Senate, Senator Riddleberger called attention to the fact that the letter had crept into the *Record*, and not kept to speak on the subject, but was answered by Senator Cullom (Ill.) upon the matter. Later, Senator Logan being then present, Senator Riddleberger called up the subject again, and asked Senator Logan how he had got the letter into the *Record*. Senator Logan said that he had had nothing to do with it, that he knew, and he had treated the Senator kindly, but the Senator stated that he was the "mere creature" of anybody in any office or position, and in proper sense he stated what was said was true. Senator Riddleberger said he only meant that he was Mr. Ends's representative to the extent of putting his letter in the *Record*. During a debate on the Blair educational bill in the House Mr. Vance (N. C.) opposed the education of the laboring people of the South, and favored the granting of land to the Southern States. In his opinion Mr. Vance was still in favor of this reserved right system. Touching the future of the Indian question he said: "The Senate bill to repeal the civil-service reform law was reported adversely. Mr. Stone (Mo.) was given permission to file a minority report.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AMERICAN stone jewelry, although a new industry, is already represented in a variety of designs. The minerals employed in its manufacture are agate, moss agate, jasper of all hues, pyrite, moonstone, rhodonite, etc.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY claims to have twenty-six Senators on her list who are in favor of woman suffrage. This sounds encouraging, but it is possible, barely possible, that twenty or so of these Senators have been dealing out taffy to the guileless Susan.

THE valet seems to be occupying the position until recently so well filled by the coachman and the skating-rink man. The valet of Mr. George Pancoast, of New York, married Miss Pancoast, who has $50,000 in her own right, and great expectations besides. The Pancoasts claim that the marriage is illegal, and they will fight it out in the courts, but the young lady insists that she is the lily of the valet.

IN Germany recently was held the "Cooper's Festival," which occurs in Munich every seven years. Those who took part in the Coopers' Dance wore green skull-caps with blue and white feathers, silver-bordered crimson jackets, black velvet knee-breeches, white stockings and shoes with silver buckles. Each dancer held above his head a half hoop of evergreens, from which hung a small keg.

"BRETHREN," said Rev. Sam Jones in his closing sermon at Cincinnati, "you'd better do like Chicago—brag on yourself and stand by yourself;" and then he told this story: "At an experience meeting an old colored brother got up and said; 'Breddern, I are the meanest nigger in all this country. I'll steal, and I'll tell lies, and I'll get drunk, and there ain't a mean thing in God's world I won't do.' Well, he took his seat, and then a great big yellow brother jumped up and said: 'Br'ern, I have heerd Br'er Steve's confession, and it's true, 'fore God.'"

THAT brilliant woman, Mme. Edmond Adam, whose salon was once the headquarters of bright people who did not bow the knee to Napoleon III., and whose ambition has long been to make of Paris an ancient Athens and of France a Greek republic, is again agitating the question of visiting this country and investigating the sources and aspects of New York society. With her perfect detestation of Wagner, whose music, she says, always reminds her of the tramp of Bismarck's soldiers across the fields of France, she will be interested in noticing the American triumphs of the great composer.

THE Princess of Wales had a narrow escape from the recent London mob. She was in an open carriage, and was driving past Apsley House, when the mob advanced upon the carriage, as they did upon every one that came in their way. Her Royal Highness was recognized by some of those in the crowd, and, amid cries against her, several hundred men ran yelling after the carriage until it was driven swiftly into Hyde Park. The worst that would have happened to the Princess would probably have been to be dispossessed of her carriage and compelled to walk through the jostling crowd amid insulting remarks.

HENRY M. STANLEY, who now has an intercontinental railroad on hand for Africa, spends, says Correspondent King, "all his time nowadays in receiving and dismissing the dozens of delegations which come to him from all parts of Great Britain with offers of capital and advice, and of sympathy relative to the new free state. A noble duke drops in on him in the morning, and a Manchester millionaire in the afternoon—the one to say that a narrow-gauge road will never do, the other to insist that it is just the thing." Mr. Stanley remains the representative of the Belgian King, and though he will not return to the Congo for some time, he is practically the shaper and molder of the wonderful model of a state set up by the consensus of diplomacy and capital.

THAT great sea mystery, the great sea serpent, has apparently just made its appearance in South African waters. According to late mails from the Cape the huge monster was recently observed in Morewood's Bay, Umhlali, by eight or nine people. It was first seen seven or eight miles from the shore, swimming in a very erect manner, and apparently proceeding at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. Occasionally it plunged into the water, making a noise as if a sea were breaking heavily on an open shore, and lashing the water into foam for yards around. Fins like immense oars protruded from its sides. Its length was computed at from 90 to 160 feet.

EVERY schoolboy is supposed to know what a river is, yet Judge Brown, of the United States District Court of New York, has given a decision which confers on the time-worn geographical definition all the authority of legal recognition. He has decided that East River, so called, is not a river. He says a river is a considerable stream of water, that has a current flowing from the higher level that constitutes its source to its mouth. The East River, it seems, lacks this essential and can not lay claim hereafter to the title of river without committing contempt of court.

HITHERTO Japanese ladies have not countenanced tight lacing, as well-rounded figures were in Japan more admired than sylph-like waists. But it is said that a change is coming; that Japanese ladies will now follow their civilized sisters, and the craze for Parisian toilets and hour-glass figures, like those of European females, has set in. The husbands are said not to like it, but to be even more helpless than husbands generally are under the circumstances. For the rage for Japanese clothing in Paris is as great as the craze for Parisian costumes in Japan, and so the wily Jap ladies are bartering their native gowns for those of foreign lands.

A CITIZEN of Tempe, Arizona Territory, has been excavating in some old Aztec ruins near that place, and has found quantities of flint arrowheads of splendid workmanship, superior to those now found among the Indians, nicely painted pottery, ornaments made of shell and of slate representing different birds, a number of toys made of clay, beads made of shell, a number of what seem to be precious stones, stone axes and hammers, stone and bone tools, "metates" or mills for grinding grain, large stone mortars and pestles, and numerous other curiosities. He also found during the excavation a number of furnaces, which had evidently been used for smelting ores, as there was among the debris slag and considerable rich copper and silver ores that had been taken there by Aztec miners.

A COLUMN or more of solid nonpareil type is devoted by each leading London paper to an account of Miss Gladstone's wedding, the list of gifts occupying two-thirds of that space. Among the objects whose presentation was supposed to add to the joy of the occasion were six checks for an aggregate of $2,500, three watches, eight brooches, one pianoforte, a score of silver cream-jugs, a silver-mounted magnifying-glass, a "weighing machine," a portrait of the ill-fated Lord Frederick Cavendish, and the following books: Cardinal Newman's Sermons, Ruskin's works, Carlyle's works, George Eliot's works, Shakspeare, Miss Procter's poems, Clough's poems, Chopin's works for the pianoforte, Tennyson's works (from Hon. Hallam Tennyson), and "The Epic of Hades" (from the author). Tea-trays, inkstands, and candlesticks were too multitudinous for counting.

THIS is very remarkable, if true. A Springfield, Ohio, special says: "One of the most remarkable and perfectly authenticated cases of a presentiment of approaching evil occurred in this city in connection with the Driscoll murder case. Early Tuesday morning, at the time when the struggle must have been taking place in the factory on Columbia street, where George W. Driscoll met his death, Mrs. Driscoll, the mother of the murdered man, was awakened by hearing herself called by her son's voice sounding out of the darkness. Thrice came the cry, 'Mother! Mother! Mother?' So real was the voice that Mrs. Driscoll spoke to her husband and asked him if he had not heard it also, but he was sleeping soundly. Thinking that some member of the household had called, Mrs. Driscoll arose and awakened the members one by one and asked them if they had called. They all denied that they had spoken, and the source of the cries could not be discovered. The family were just composing themselves in sleep again when a messenger arrived to inform them that George was shot."

A RICE pudding was received among the third-class mail matter at the Brooklyn Postoffice.

RAISING A BOYCOTT.

Knights of Labor Score a Point Against the Employment of Convict Labor.

[Chicago telegram.]

The boycott declared by the Illinois Knights of Labor at their convention in Decatur against Phelps, Dodge and Palmer, Selz, Schwab & Co., and C. H. Fargo & Co., boot and shoe dealers of Chicago, was lifted yesterday. The manufacturers came to the terms dictated by the Knights, and signed the following:

The disagreement existing between the Knights of Labor of Illinois and the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, concerning the employment of convicts in the State Penitentiary for the manufacture of boots and shoes, is, by this agreement, settled. Both parties agree that convict-contract labor should not come in conflict with free labor, and that the interest of the public is better served by its discontinuance. Such being the sentiment of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, they voluntarily agree that they will not, directly or indirectly, renew any of their existing contracts for contract labor; they also agree that they will cancel all their contracts for contract labor with the State of Indiana as soon as the State of Indiana will relieve them from said contracts, or any liability by virtue of said contracts. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer further agree that they will not knowingly buy boots and shoes of any manufacturer using convict labor. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer further agree that no one seeking employment in their factory at Chicago shall be refused employment on account of being a member of the Knights of Labor.

The compromise was signed by representatives of the firms, and by Robert Bennett, President; P. Tremble, Secretary, and George Rodgers, John J. Mahoney, James Conticey, and John Budlong, members of the Executive Board of Knights.

Included in the boycott originally declared were C. M. Henderson & Co. and M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, and Pettingill & Co., of Peoria. A new boycott will be declared against them at once. Members of the yielding firms say the meeting was held at the request of the board. The members of the board say it was called by the firms. The influences which prompted the agreement are mysterious. Neither the members of the board nor of the conceding firms will express themselves lucidly on that point. There exists an understanding—an oral agreement—between the parties, which appears to be more potent than the written one. This they all acknowledge, but refuse to explain. An analyzation of the agreement shows that it has no immediate effect upon the business methods of the firms concerned.

Selz, Schwab & Co. employ 451 men in the Joliet penitentiary, on three contracts. One of these, controlling the labor of seventy-five men, expires in a year; another expires in 1889, and the other, for the labor of the majority of the men, expires in 1892. The firm recently closed a contract with the prison authorities. Mr. Schwab explained to a reporter that he was heartily in accord with the abolishment of contract labor, and for that reason alone had signed the agreement. He said the firm had a factory in Chicago, employing free labor, from which good results had been obtained. He said in connection with this, that Chicago manufacturers were compelled to employ prison labor to compete with the East. He insisted that his firm is of the opinion that contract prison labor is a wrong principle, and that when the Knights of Labor demanded its abolishment his house was entirely willing to comply.

The firm of C. H. Fargo & Co. employs about two hundred prisoners in the Michigan Penitentiary. Their contract expires in two years. Mr. C. H. Fargo said yesterday that he would rather not discuss the influences which caused him to sign the agreement. He had carefully considered the matter, and found that it was to his business interests to agree with the Knights.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer employ 130 men in the Indiana Prison. Their contract expires in three years.

IN A MOB'S CLUTCHES.

The Brothers Archer, Three in Number, Taken from Jail and Lynched.

[Shoals (Ind.) special.]

The members of the notorious Archer gang, who have been confined in the County Jail here for several weeks past on a charge of having been concerned in several brutal and unprovoked murders, but more especially for the killing of old man Bunch, expiated their crimes just before 1 o'clock this morning at the hands of a mob of determined men, all armed and thoroughly prepared to carry out their purpose.

The mob was composed of many of the farmers of the surrounding country, and was quiet and orderly. On reaching the city the men passed rapidly along through the streets until the jail, situated in West Shoals, was reached. The keys were at once demanded of the jailer, but were refused. Without tarrying a moment for a call stay the spokesman of the mob pushed the jailer aside, and, crying out to the men to follow him, led the way up to the door. A few vigorous strokes against it, and it fell in with a crash. In an instant the excited men were before the iron gratings of the cells.

These were speedily broken open by a hammer, and the doomed prisoners led out into the court-yard adjoining the jail. The mob was as silent as death. From the court-yard the prisoners were led a short distance up the road to a place where three trees had been extemporized into three ghastly gallows. Here the prisoners were given a few moments in which to exchange parting greetings or to make confession of their crimes. But the three men made no sign, and as the three nooses were slipped about their necks they stood composed and resigned to their fate.

The ends of the rope were then thrown over the limbs of the trees, a strong pull was given by each of the little groups of men who held the ropes, and in an instant the three lifeless bodies of John, Mace, and Thomas Archer were dangling heavily in mid-air. In a moment the lynching party was gone, leaving its victims still warm in death. Anxious citizens are now thronging in to view the bodies, and the people are wild with excitement. The hanging is generally commended by the entire city.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

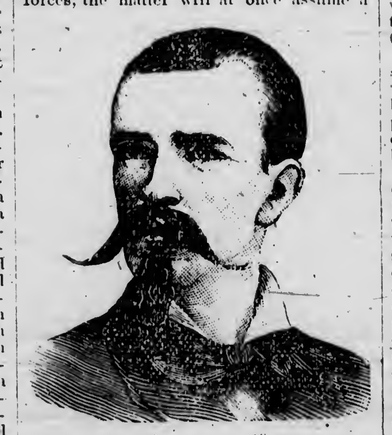
Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas.

Hon. James K. Jones, of Arkansas, is one of the youngest members of the United States Senate. He was born in Marshall County, Miss., Sept. 29, 1839, and is therefore but a little more than 46 years of age. His father emigrated to Arkansas in 1848, and the son received his education at select schools and under private tutors. He was a private soldier during the "late unpleasantness" on the losing side; lived on his plantation after the close

of the war until 1873, when he commenced the practice of law. He was chosen a member of the Arkansas State Senate in 1873, to fill a vacancy; was re-elected in 1874, and was made President of that body. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. He was recognized as the ablest member of the Arkansas delegation. He was elected to the Senate to succeed James D. Walker, and took his seat March 4, 1885. His term of service will expire March 3, 1891.

Captain Emmet Crawford.

A resolution was recently introduced in the Senate of the United States directing the Secretaries of State and War to inquire and report to the Senate the facts concerning the killing of Capt. Emmet Crawford, of the United States army, who was slain Jan. 10, 1886, by Mexican troops. Should it be proved that the Mexican troops intentionally attacked the United States forces, the matter will at once assume a



serious aspect, as so gross an insult could never be passed without full and ample explanations.

Capt. Crawford was born in Philadelphia, and in the early days of 1861 enlisted as a private in Company F of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment. He was honorably discharged July 2, 1864. He immediately after this again entered the army as First Sergeant in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and subsequently served as Lieutenant in the Thirteenth United States Colored Regiment. In 1865 he was brevetted Captain for bravery, and from February, 1866, till May, 1867, served as Lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh United States Colored Regiment. In 1868 he was made First Lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, and a year later was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry. In 1871 he was assigned to the Third Cavalry, and in 1879 was made Captain. He had for years served under General Crook, and was considered one of the most efficient Indian fighters in the service. He was for some time in charge of the Apache Reservation. The affair in which he was killed took place on Mexican soil, about two hundred miles from the border line. The Mexicans lost several men in the engagement.

How to Kill Noise.

There are a multitude of sufferers from the noises of their neighborhood who endure what amounts to agony, exciting their nerves to abnormal action and their pulse to fever heat, when it would do them no injury to use a simple means of obviating the whole thing. The clangor of machinery, the ringing of bells, the cries and laughter, the yells and roars, of a hundred or less children at recess or at ball-playing, the passing of heavy drays—all or any of these and other things are sometimes fatal to the health of the invalid and to the work of the thinker. Often it is utterly impossible to move into a region where no heavy drays pass, no bell-ringing is allowed; and then there is hardly a region to be found not invaded by the whistle of the steam engine, or where boys do not shout at their games; and even where there are no cocks to crow, or dogs to bark, or birds to sing at unseemly hours before dawn, there is always some other sound to torture the sensitive ear. If now, the sufferer will take a bit of spermaceti ointment of about the size of a pea, tie it up in a small square of fine linen, and place it deep in the ear, working it round till it takes the shape of the orifice, leaving the end to hang out, not a murmur of sound can be heard; the atmosphere is sweet and serene, the nerves are quite at rest, all exasperation is subdued, and when the noise is over, or the necessary season of quiet has been had, the little plug can be removed, the murmur of the world allowed to return, and no harm done.—*Harper's Bazar.*

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

The Missouri Pacific Retaliates by Ordering the Strikers from Its Premises.

A Long and Weary Struggle Anticipated, with a Prospect of Some Bloodshed.

[St. Louis (Mo.) telegram.]

General Superintendent Kerrigan, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, this morning issued an order expelling from the Missouri Pacific yards all Knights of Labor. This order includes the delegation of men appointed by the Knights to guard the company's property. The order is as follows:

"You are hereby notified that your action in withdrawing from the services of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company was a voluntary abandonment of the services of the company, and that you are no longer in its employment, and that your names have been stricken from its rolls. All such who are now about the company's premises are hereby notified that they must immediately leave the same, to the end that this company may resume the traffic of the country.

"WILLIAM KERRIGAN."

Simultaneously with the appearance of the above order in the Missouri Pacific yards in this city twenty Pinkerton detectives and about the same number in the employ of the railroad company marched into the yards under the command of Thomas Furlong, and ordered the Knights who have been guarding the property to leave at once. The order was obeyed and the freight turned over to the detectives. At Carondelet, where the bulk of the Iron Mountain freight is abandoned, the yards are still in possession of the Knights of Labor. The company is engaging all the men it can to act as watchmen, but the applications are few, and the number now in its employ is not large enough to watch all the freight. The most important rumor of the day was that the Missouri Pacific would attempt to resume business to-morrow. The officials of the road were questioned about it, but refuse to say where they are going to get men. To-night it is stated that an order will be issued calling on the men to return to work, but they cannot return as Knights of Labor.

A meeting of the merchants was held on 'Change to-day, and the situation discussed. While many of the merchants sympathize with the railroad employes, they question the wisdom of striking at this time and for the causes which have been given.

"There are two sides to the question," said a prominent commission merchant. "The one-man power in the railroad must be met by organization on the part of employes, but it is unfortunate that just at the opening of the spring trade this terrible blow should come on the city and country."

There is but one opinion on the subject of interference with business, and that is, that in one way or another the embargo on trade should be lifted. The question of whether the railroad could not be held responsible and be made to carry freight, even if this did involve paying a little higher wages than usual, received considerable attention. In addition to the actual stoppage of the movement of commodities, one of the chief elements operating to check and depress trade is fear. The dealers are afraid to move one way or another and prefer to await developments. Trade is, therefore, practically at a standstill, and scarcely anything was done to-day. The speculators, of course, have free swing, but even they are very cautious in their operations. The commission men can do little or nothing but wait until shipments can be made. This state of affairs is working up the feelings of the merchants to a high pitch.

The situation in East St. Louis is alarming in the extreme. Not a pound of freight from any of the Eastern trunk lines can be brought across the river by rail, and the result is that the tracks on the East Side are all blockaded with delayed freight. The bridge is crowded with teams hauling freight to the city. The number of laden coal cars now in the yards of the various roads across the river is enormous, and as there is no way of getting the coal across the river except by hauling it in wagons or shipping it on the ferries, the blockade is likely to cause a cessation of work at the various mines throughout the district, and so throw 2,000 miners out of employment. This afternoon an attempt was made to start the Kirkwood passenger train on the Missouri Pacific, which was abandoned Sunday. When the signal was given to start the fireman on the engine stepped off and refused to fire. No other man could be secured, and Superintendent Kerrigan jumped on the engine himself and fired her while the run was made to Kirkwood, twelve miles out.

The departure of the passenger trains on the Missouri Pacific to-night was delayed about two hours in consequence of somebody having withdrawn the fire in the locomotives. A force of some four hundred men has been employed by the company to operate their yards, and more will be engaged as rapidly as the proper men can be obtained. The opinion is that if the railroad company attempts to run freight trains to-morrow the effort will be resisted even to the point of violence. There is a feeling of great uncertainty as to what either side will do, and much apprehension is felt regarding the result. A report that the railroad company had applied or would apply to the United States Court here for the appointment of a receiver, so that the road may be placed in charge of a court and be under the protection of the Government, was denied. None of the roads centering here have been at all interfered with, except the Missouri Pacific. There are no indications of trouble on any other road.

Steps have been taken to have St. Louis merchants ship goods by the river to New Orleans, and thence to Texas by the Texas and Pacific Road, which it is thought can be kept open.

DAN RICE, the one-time famous Shakspearean circus clown, is lecturing in Texas, and is said to receive $500 a week for his oracular ground and lofty tumbling.

GENERAL ROSECRANS is said to be dissatisfied with his place as Register of the Treasury, and wants to be Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

DR. A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR., of Johns Hopkins University, has accepted the professorship of archæology in Princeton College.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The County Seat Question.

It has been asserted by several gentlemen, who saw the letter of President Hughart before it was printed in the Sentinel, that one important paragraph was omitted from the Sentinel, thus evading the question at issue, if indeed it does not greatly distort its meaning. The omitted paragraph stated that on the earnest solicitation of Mr. Geo. Beardsley, tres pass agent, the engineer was permitted to come at this time and make a preliminary (pretended) survey of the proposed route. When it is understood that Mr. Beardsley is an active partisan in the county seat struggle, his purpose is apparent. We are sorry we cannot have complete confidence in the scheme as it is now being worked.

Those letters from the president of the G. R. & I. R. R. Co., which are being circulated for the benefit of Boyne City, all refer to some proposition from a committee of citizens from that town Without their proposition the letters mean nothing. As we have understood it, their proposition contemplates the building of a spur from Boyne Falls to Boyne City, *and no farther*. And the president evidently had that in mind last fall when he wrote of the proposed line to Charlevoix: "as far as our company is concerned, there is no truth in the rumor." And this view of the matter is supported by the statement in Mr. Hughart's letter, as published in yesterday's Sentinel, that "Mr. Sherrie proposed to put on a boat to haul his ore from Boyne City to Ironton."

Perhaps the Sentinel is not "secretly in the pay of Boyne City," but by reason of an understanding with gentlemen from that village the editor has uttered sentiments exactly opposite his previous assertions, and has received the business of men he could not approach for any other consideration. Even as bitter a political partisan as is the supervisor from Evangeline, who had up to the last meeting of the board of supervisors been supposed to be a warm personal and party friend of the editor of the JOURNAL, refused the courtesy of a motion to substitute the JOURNAL for the Sentinel when the matter of county printing was being voted upon, asserting that "the Sentinel is known to favor the east end of the county on the county seat question, and you are not." And this at a time when the editor of the JOURNAL had expressed no opinion on the question beyond a refusal to sign an agreement to make an aggressive fight against East Jordan, and had given no intimation of taking any side of the issue beyond an impartial consideration of the best interests of a majority of the people of the whole county. By reason of this understanding with the editor of the Sentinel all past offences were forgiven, all past slurs and villifications were overlooked, and every dollar of business turned to him that was possible. This much is perhaps legitimate, but is it all? Where did that $500 worth of new material come from which he boasts of having just bought and put into his printing office?

"The JOURNAL can do as good service for East Jordan in advocating that idea as any other."—Sentinel. We deny any intention to work for East Jordan. We opposed its removal there last spring because it was as far from the center of population and business, as well as geographically, as was Charlevoix. But we are in favor of *not* removing it again until it is determined whether the geographical center of the county, is also the center of business, population, and accessibility. If it goes to Boyne City now, there is little hope of ever getting it back any nearer to Charlevoix, but if it fails to carry now, it is the avowed purpose of a majority of the townships to keep submitting it until they finally get it where they want it. By reason of that intention, we have a hope that it can be brought to Ironton, and thus better accommodate Charlevoix, besides accommodating a greater number of people from other parts of the county, than it now does at East Jordan or ever can at Boyne City.

"We should not like to assert that Bro. Strang is in the pay of East Jordan." Sentinel. Don't do it, then. If you do, you will tell "a deliberate and collossal lie!"

It is wonderful what a power there is in a railroad "boom" when applied for county seat purposes. Last year we were to have a railroad from Elmira to Charlevoix via East Jordan. This year it is Boyne Falls to Charlevoix via Boyne and Ironton. And when you get through it will be all for votes.

Population of Charlevoix County

To enable the readers of the JOURNAL to intelligently consider the county-seat question in its relation to the future greatest good to the greatest number, we print below a tabular statement, by townships, of population in 1874, 1880, and 1884, with the percent of increase from 1880 to 1884, and the total vote at the last election:

	1874.	1880.	1884.	Inc.	Vote
Bear Lake *a*	....	386	559	60	175
Boyne Valley	81	261	557	110	102
Chandler *b*	....	....	141	....	40
Charlevoix	625	1,015	1,350	118	345
Evangeline	190	552	1,267	121	269
Eveline	312	754	1,352	114	329
Hayes *c*	....	407	685	40	156
Hudson *d*	....	148	185	....	37
Marion	221	366	511	45	104
Melrose *e*	....	259	393	282	53
Norwood	302	508	421	57	95
Resort *f*	....	....	174	....	46
South Arm	253	774	1,460	85	324
Springvale *g*	....	256	192	75	44
Wilson	83	261	518	13	135
Totals	2,569	5,117	9,352	89	....

a Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix township.
b Organized in 1880 from Springvale.
c Organized in 1877 from Evangeline.
d Organized in 1877 from Boyne Valley.
e Organized in 1877 from Evangeline.
f Organized in 1880 from Bear Lake.
g Organized in 1867 from Charlevoix and Evangeline.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

Coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, are all the results of neglect or exposure, and must have prompt and active remedies to remove them. Croup and whooping cough cause great suffering because an effective remedy is not at hand. Why, then, leave yourself and children exposed to danger and death, when HANSON'S CURE BALSAM will relieve all of these and prevent diseases, such as pneumonia, inflammation of lungs, and consumption. All lung difficulties are removed by this remedy. Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crozier, Charlevoix, and Frontier & Harris, Ironton.

A NEW LOT OF

Stamped Goods,

Ribbons, Velvets, and Laces.

Spring Stock of Millinery.

Dressmaking and Stamping with Neatness and Dispatch. All at Lowest Rates.

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A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at lowest prices.

Smith & Cooper,

AT THE INGLESIDE.

MRS. JOSIE DANT,

Is prepared to do

Dressmaking

In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. Dant, five doors east of West Side School House.

MRS. JOSIE DANT, Charlevoix.

Save Your Ashes

JOSEPH PAPPIN will start an Ashery and begin to buy ashes as soon as the snow is gone in the spring, and wants all who use wood stoves to save their hardwood ashes. Will pay cash.

$100 REWARD

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☞ *Specimen copy free to any one.*

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Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

A Large Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, in Spring and Summer Goods, just received at

Pine Lake Iron Company's Supply Store,

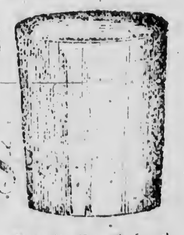
IRONTON, MICH.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

THE PLACE

TO BUY

SAP PAILS



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Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

AMERICAN stone jewelry, although a new industry, is already represented in a variety of designs. The minerals employed in its manufacture are agate, moss agate, jasper of all hues, pyrite, moonstone, rhodonite, etc.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY claims to have twenty-six Senators on her list who are in favor of woman suffrage. This sounds encouraging, but it is possible, barely possible, that twenty or so of these Senators have been dealing out taffy to the guileless Susan.

THE valet seems to be occupying the position until recently so well filled by the coachman and the skating-rink man. The valet of Mr. George Pancoast, of New York, married Miss Pancoast, who has $50,000 in her own right, and great expectations besides. The Pancoasts claim that the marriage is illegal, and they will fight it out in the courts, but the young lady insists that she is the lily of the valet.

IN Germany recently was held the "Cooper's Festival," which occurs in Munich every seven years. Those who took part in the Coopers' Dance wore green skull-caps with blue and white feathers, silver-bordered crimson jackets, black velvet knee-breeches, white stockings and shoes with silver buckles. Each dancer held above his head a half hoop of evergreens, from which hung a small keg.

"BRETHREN," said Rev. Sam Jones in his closing sermon at Cincinnati, "you'd better do like Chicago—brag on yourself and stand by yourself;" and then he told this story: "At an experience meeting an old colored brother got up and said; 'Breddern, I are the meanest nigger in all this country. I'll steal, and I'll tell lies, and I'll get drunk, and there ain't a mean thing in God's world I won't do.' Well, he took his seat, and then a great big yellow brother jumped up and said: 'Br'ern, I heerd Br'er Steve's confession, and it's true, 'fore God.'"

THAT brilliant woman, Mme. Edmond Adam, whose salon was once the headquarters of bright people who did not bow the knee to Napoleon III., and whose ambition has long been to make of Paris an ancient Athens and of France a Greek republic, is again agitating the question of visiting this country and investigating the sources and aspects of New York society. With her perfect detestation of Wagner, whose music, she says, always reminds her of the tramp of Bismarck's soldiers across the fields of France, she will be interested in noticing the American triumphs of the great composer.

THE Princess of Wales had a narrow escape from the recent London mob. She was in an open carriage, and was driving past Apsley House, when the mob advanced upon the carriage, as they did upon every one that came in their way. Her Royal Highness was recognized by some of those in the crowd, and, amid cries against her, several hundred men ran yelling after the carriage until it was driven swiftly into Hyde Park. The worst that would have happened to the Princess would probably have been to be dispossessed of her carriage and compelled to walk through the jostling crowd amid insulting remarks.

HENRY M. STANLEY, who now has an intercontinental railroad on hand for Africa, spends, says Correspondent King, "all his time nowadays in receiving and dismissing the dozens of delegations which come to him from all parts of Great Britain with offers of capital and advice, and of sympathy relative to the new free state. A noble duke drops in on him in the morning, and a Manchester millionaire in the afternoon—the one to say that a narrow-gauge road will never do, the other to insist that it is just the thing." Mr. Stanley remains the representative of the Belgian King, and though he will not return to the Congo for some time, he is practically the shaper and molder of the wonderful model of a state set up by the consensus of diplomacy and capital.

THAT great sea mystery, the great sea serpent, has apparently just made its appearance in South African waters. According to late mails from the Cape the huge monster was recently observed in Morewood's Bay, Umhlali, by eight or nine people. It was first seen seven or eight miles from the shore, swimming in a very erect manner, and apparently proceeding at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. Occasionally it plunged into the water, making a noise as if a sea were breaking heavily on an open shore, and lashing the water into foam for yards around. Fins like immense oars protruded from its sides. Its length was computed at from 90 to 160 feet.

EVERY schoolboy is supposed to know what a river is, yet Judge Brown, of the United States District Court of New York, has given a decision which confers on the time-worn geographical definition all the authority of legal recognition. He has decided that East River, so called, is not a river. He says a river is a considerable stream of water, that has a current flowing from the higher level that constitutes its source to its mouth. The East River, it seems, lacks this essential and can not lay claim hereafter to the title of river without committing contempt of court.

HITHERTO Japanese ladies have not countenanced tight lacing, as well-rounded figures were in Japan more admired than sylph-like waists. But it is said that a change is coming; that Japanese ladies will now follow their civilized sisters, and the craze for Parisian toilets and hour-glass figures, like those of European females, has set in. The husbands are said not to like it, but to be even more helpless than husbands generally are under the circumstances. For the rage for Japanese clothing in Paris is as great as the craze for Parisian costumes in Japan, and so the wily Jap ladies are bartering their native gowns for those of foreign lands.

A CITIZEN of Tempe, Arizona Territory, has been excavating in some old Aztec ruins near that place, and has found quantities of flint arrow-heads of splendid workmanship, superior to those now found among the Indians, nicely painted pottery, ornaments made of shell and of slate representing different birds, a number of toys made of clay, beads made of shell, a number of what seem to be precious stones, stone axes and hammers, stone and bone tools, "metates" or mills for grinding grain, large stone mortars and pestles, and numerous other curiosities. He also found during the excavation a number of furnaces, which had evidently been used for smelting ores, as there was among the debris slag and considerable rich copper and silver ores that had been taken there by Aztec miners.

A COLUMN or more of solid nonpareil type is devoted by each leading London paper to an account of Miss Gladstone's wedding, the list of gifts occupying two-thirds of that space. Among the objects whose presentation was supposed to add to the joy of the occasion were six checks for an aggregate of $2,500, three watches, eight brooches, one pianoforte, a score of silver cream-jugs, a silver-mounted magnifying-glass, a "weighing machine," a portrait of the ill-fated Lord Frederick Cavendish, and the following books: Cardinal Newman's Sermons, Ruskin's works, Carlyle's works, George Eliot's works, Shakspeare, Miss Procter's poems, Clough's poems, Chopin's works for the pianoforte, Tennyson's works (from Hon. Hallam Tennyson), and "The Epic of Hades" (from the author). Tea-trays, inkstands, and candlesticks were too multitudinous for counting.

THIS is very remarkable, if true. A Springfield, Ohio, special says: "One of the most remarkable and perfectly authenticated cases of a presentiment of approaching evil occurred in this city in connection with the Driscoll murder case. Early Tuesday morning, at the time when the struggle must have been taking place in the factory on Columbia street, where George W. Driscoll met his death, Mrs. Driscoll, the mother of the murdered man, was awakened by hearing herself called by her son's voice sounding out of the darkness. Thrice came the cry, 'Mother! Mother! Mother?' So real was the voice that Mrs. Driscoll spoke to her husband and asked him if he had not heard it also, but he was sleeping soundly. Thinking that some member of the household had called, Mrs. Driscoll arose and awakened the members one by one and asked them if they had called. They all denied that they had spoken, and the source of the cries could not be discovered. The family were just composing themselves in sleep again when a messenger arrived to inform them that George was shot."

A RICE pudding was received among the third-class mail matter at the Brooklyn Postoffice.

RAISING A BOYCOTT.

Knights of Labor Score a Point Against the Employment of Convict Labor.

[Chicago telegram.]

The boycott declared by the Illinois Knights of Labor at their convention in Decatur against Phelps, Dodge and Palmer, Selz, Schwab & Co., and C. H. Fargo & Co., boot and shoe dealers of Chicago, was lifted yesterday. The manufacturers came to the terms dictated by the Knights, and signed the following:

The disagreement existing between the Knights of Labor of Illinois and the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, concerning the employment of convicts in the State Penitentiary for the manufacture of boots and shoes, is, by this agreement, settled. Both parties agree that convict-contract labor should not come in conflict with free labor, and that the interest of the public is better served by its discontinuance. Such being the sentiment of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, they voluntarily agree that they will not, directly or indirectly, renew any of their existing contracts for contract labor; they also agree that they will cancel all their contracts for contract labor with the State of Indiana as soon as the State of Indiana will relieve them from said contracts, or any liability by virtue of said contracts. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer further agree that they will not knowingly buy boots and shoes of any manufacturer using convict labor. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer further agree that no one seeking employment in their factory at Chicago shall be refused employment on account of being a member of the Knights of Labor.

The compromise was signed by representatives of the firms, and by Robert Bennett, President; J. P. Trench, Secretary, and George Rodgers, John J. Mahoney, James Conticny, and John Budlong, members of the Executive Board of Knights.

Included in the boycott originally declared were C. M. Henderson & Co. and M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, and Pettingill & Co., of Peoria. A new boycott will be declared against them at once. Members of the yielding firms say the meeting was held at the request of the board. The members of the board say it was called by the firms. The influences which prompted the agreement are mysterious. Neither the members of the board nor of the conceding firms will express themselves lucidly on that point. There exists an understanding—an oral agreement—between the parties, which appears to be more potent than the written one. This they all acknowledge, but refuse to explain. An analyzation of the agreement shows that it has no immediate effect upon the business methods of the firms concerned.

Selz, Schwab & Co. employ 451 men in the Joliet penitentiary, on three contracts. One of these, controlling the labor of seventy-five men, expires in a year; another expires in 1889, and the other, for the labor of the majority of the men, expires in 1892. The firm recently closed a contract with the prison authorities. Mr. Schwab explained to a reporter that he was heartily in accord with the abolishment of contract labor, and for that reason alone had signed the agreement. He said the firm had a factory in Chicago, employing free labor, from which good results had been obtained. He said in connection with this, that Chicago manufacturers were compelled to employ prison labor to compete with the East. He insisted that his firm is of the opinion that contract prison labor is a wrong principle, and that when the Knights of Labor demanded its abolishment his house was entirely willing to comply.

The firm of C. H. Fargo & Co. employs about two hundred prisoners in the Michigan Penitentiary. Their contract expires in two years. Mr. C. H. Fargo said yesterday that he would rather not discuss the influences which caused him to sign the agreement. He had carefully considered the matter, and found that it was to his business interests to agree with the Knights.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer employ 130 men in the Indiana Prison. Their contract expires in three years.

IN A MOB'S CLUTCHES.

The Brothers Archer, Three in Number, Taken from Jail and Lynched.

[Shoals (Ind.) special.]

The members of the notorious Archer gang, who have been confined in the County Jail here for several weeks past on a charge of having been concerned in several brutal and unprovoked murders, but more especially for the killing of old man Bunch, expiated their crimes just before 1 o'clock this morning at the hands of a mob of determined men, all armed and thoroughly prepared to carry out their purpose.

The mob was composed of many of the farmers of the surrounding country, and was quiet and orderly. On reaching the city the men passed rapidly along through the streets until the jail, situated in West Shoals, was reached. The keys were at once demanded of the jailer, but were refused. Without tarrying a moment for a call only the spokesman of the mob pushed the jailer aside, and, crying out to the men to follow him, led the way up to the door. A few vigorous strokes against it, and it fell in with a crash. In an instant the excited men were before the iron gratings of the cells.

These were speedily broken open by a hammer, and the doomed prisoners led out into the court-yard adjoining the jail. The mob was as silent as death. From the court-yard the prisoners were led a short distance up the road to a place where three trees had been extemporized into three ghastly gallows. Here the prisoners were given a few moments in which to exchange parting greetings or to make confession of their crimes. But the three men made no sign, and as the three nooses were slipped about their necks they stood composed and resigned to their fate.

The ends of the rope were then thrown over the limbs of the trees, a strong pull was given by each of the little groups of men who held the ropes, and in an instant the three lifeless bodies of John, Mart, and Thomas Archer were dangling heavily in mid-air. In a moment the lynching party was gone, leaving its victims still warm in death. Anxious citizens are now thronging in to view the bodies, and the people are wild with excitement. The hanging is generally commended by the entire city.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

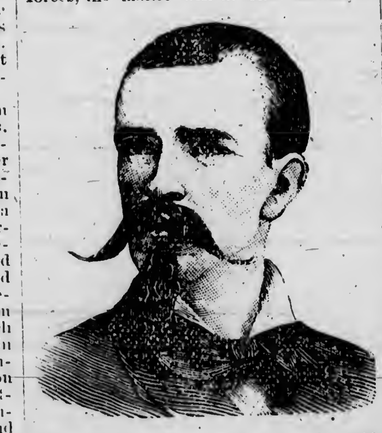
Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas.

Hon. James K. Jones, of Arkansas, is one of the youngest members of the United States Senate. He was born in Marshall County, Miss., Sept. 29, 1839, and is therefore but a little more than 46 years of age. His father emigrated to Arkansas in 1848, and the son received his education at select schools and under private tutors. He was a private soldier during the "late unpleasantness" on the losing side; lived on his plantation after the close

of the war until 1873, when he commenced the practice of law. He was chosen a member of the Arkansas State Senate in 1873, to fill a vacancy; was re-elected in 1874, and was made President of that body. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. He was recognized as the ablest member of the Arkansas delegation. He was elected to the Senate to succeed James D. Walker, and took his seat March 4, 1885. His term of service will expire March 3, 1891.

Captain Emmet Crawford.

A resolution was recently introduced in the Senate of the United States directing the Secretaries of State and War to inquire and report to the Senate the facts concerning the killing of Capt. Emmet Crawford, of the United States army, who was slain Jan. 10, 1886, by Mexican troops. Should it be proved that the Mexican troops intentionally attacked the United States forces, the matter will at once assume a



serious aspect, as so gross an insult could never be passed without full and ample explanations.

Capt. Crawford was born in Philadelphia, and in the early days of 1861 enlisted as a private in Company F of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment. He was honorably discharged July 2, 1864. He immediately after this again entered the army as First Sergeant in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and subsequently served as Lieutenant in the Thirteenth United States Colored Regiment. In 1865 he was brevetted Captain for bravery, and from February, 1866, till May, 1867, served as Lieutenant in the Thirty-seventh United States Colored Regiment. In 1868 he was made First Lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, and a year later was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry. In 1871 he was assigned to the Third Cavalry, and in 1879 was made Captain. He had for years served under General Crook, and was considered one of the most efficient Indian fighters in the service. He was for some time in charge of the Apache Reservation. The affair in which he was killed took place on Mexican soil, about two hundred miles from the border line. The Mexicans lost several men in the engagement.

How to Kill Noise.

There are a multitude of sufferers from the noises of their neighborhood who endure what amounts to agony, exciting their nerves to abnormal action and their pulse to fever heat, when it would do them no injury to use a simple means of obviating the whole thing. The clangor of machinery, the ringing of bells, the cries and laughter, the yells and roars, of a hundred or less children at recess or at ball-playing, the passing of heavy drays—all or any of these and other things are sometimes fatal to the health of the invalid and to the work of the thinker. Often it is utterly impossible to move into a region where no heavy drays pass, no bell-ringing is allowed; and then there is hardly a region to be found not invaded by the whistle of the steam engine, or where boys do not shout at their games; and even where there are no cocks to crow, or dogs to bark, or birds to sing at unseemly hours before dawn, there is always some other sound to torture the sensitive ear. If now, the sufferer will take a bit of spermaceti ointment of about the size of a pea, tie it up in a small square of fine linen, and place it deep in the ear, working it round till it takes the shape of the orifice, leaving the end to hang out, not a murmur of sound can be heard; the atmosphere is sweet and serene, the nerves are quite at rest, all exasperation is subdued, and when the noise is over, or the necessary season of quiet has been had, the little plug can be removed, the murmur of the world allowed to return and no harm done.—*Harper's Bazar.*

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

The Missouri Pacific Retaliates by Ordering the Strikers from Its Premises.

A Long and Weary Struggle Anticipated, with a Prospect of Some Bloodshed.

[St. Louis (Mo.) telegram.]

General Superintendent Kerrigan, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, this morning issued an order expelling from the Missouri Pacific yards all Knights of Labor. This order includes the delegation of men appointed by the Knights to guard the company's property. The order is as follows:

"You are hereby notified that your action in withdrawing from the services of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company was a voluntary abandonment of the services of the company, and that you are no longer in its employment, and that your names have been stricken from its rolls. All such who are now about the company's premises are hereby notified that they must immediately leave the same, to the end that this company may resume the traffic of the country.

"WILLIAM KERRIGAN."

Simultaneously with the appearance of the above order in the Missouri Pacific yards in this city twenty Pinkerton detectives and about the same number in the employ of the railroad company marched into the yards under the command of Thomas Furlong, and ordered the Knights who have been guarding the property to leave at once. The order was obeyed and the freight turned over to the detectives. At Carondelet, where the bulk of the Iron Mountain freight is abandoned, the yards are still in possession of the Knights of Labor. The company is engaging all the men it can to act as watchmen, but the applications are few, and the number now in its employ is not large enough to watch all the freight. The most important rumor of the day was that the Missouri Pacific would attempt to resume business to-morrow. The officials of the road were questioned about it, but refuse to say where they are going to get men. To-night it is stated that an order will be issued calling on the men to return to work, but they cannot return as Knights of Labor.

A meeting of the merchants was held on 'Change to-day, and the situation discussed. While many of the merchants sympathize with the railroad employes, they question the wisdom of striking at this time and for the causes which have been given.

"There are two sides to the question," said a prominent commission merchant. "The one-man power in the railroad must be met by organization on the part of employes, but it is unfortunate that just at the opening of the spring trade this terrible blow should come on the city and country."

There is but one opinion on the subject of interference with business, and that is, that in one way or another the embargo on trade should be lifted. The question of whether the railroad could not be held responsible and be made to carry freight, even if this did involve paying a little higher wages than usual, received considerable attention. In addition to the actual stoppage of the movement of commodities, one of the chief elements operating to check and depress trade is fear. The dealers are afraid to move one way or another and prefer to await developments. Trade is, therefore, practically at a standstill, and scarcely anything was done to-day. The speculators, of course, have free swing, but even they are very cautious in their operations. The commission men can do little or nothing but wait until shipments can be made. This state of affairs is working up the feelings of the merchants to a high pitch.

The situation in East St. Louis is alarming in the extreme. Not a pound of freight from any of the Eastern trunk lines can be brought across the river by rail, and the result is that the tracks on the East Side are all blockaded with delayed freight. The bridge is crowded with teams hauling freight to the city. The number of laden coal cars now in the yards of the various roads across the river is enormous, and as there is no way of getting the coal across the river except by hauling it in wagons or shipping it on the ferries, the blockade is likely to cause a cessation of work at the various mines throughout the district, and so throw 2,000 miners out of employment. This afternoon an attempt was made to start the Kirkwood passenger train on the Missouri Pacific, which was abandoned Sunday. When the signal was given to start the fireman on the engine stepped off and refused to fire. No other man could be secured, and Superintendent Kerrigan jumped on the engine himself and fired her while the run was made to Kirkwood, twelve miles out.

The departure of the passenger trains on the Missouri Pacific to-night was delayed about two hours in consequence of somebody having withdrawn the fire in the locomotives. A force of some four hundred men has been employed by the company to operate their yards, and more will be engaged as rapidly as the proper men can be obtained. The opinion is that if the railroad company attempts to run freight trains to-morrow the effort will be resisted even to the point of violence. There is a feeling of great uncertainty as to what either side will do, and much apprehension is felt regarding the result. A report that the railroad company had applied or would apply to the United States Court here for the appointment of a receiver, so that the road may be placed in charge of a court and be under the protection of the Government, was denied. None of the roads centering here have been at all interfered with, except the Missouri Pacific. There are no indications of trouble on any other road.

Steps have been taken to have St. Louis merchants ship goods by the river to New Orleans, and thence to Texas by the Texas and Pacific Road, which it is thought can be kept open.

DAN RICE, the one-time famous Shakspearean circus clown, is lecturing in Texas, and is said to receive $500 a week for his oratorical ground and lofty tumbling.

GENERAL ROSECRANS is said to be dissatisfied with his place as Register of the Treasury, and wants to be Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

DR. A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR., of Johns Hopkins University, has accepted the professorship of archæology in Princeton College.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 18, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

Winter Arrangement.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey	1.00 p. m.	Petoskey	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and [illegible] it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows

Boyne City	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $15; bailed, $18.
Corn, per bu. 65c.
Oats, 25 to 30c.
Feed, per ton, $23.
Pork, $4 @ bbl; 6c @ lb.
Salt, @ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c @ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

New Groceries received almost every day.

Both Dinner and Tea Sets in China Ware at cost.

WHY EAT

Hard, mouldy bread which defies the saw, To the despair of every aching jaw, When Crouter's Baking Powder is made, From Crouter's Baking Powder is made.

Antikamnia, the new Rheumatism and Neuralgia cure, at Dr. Crouter's.

Cash for hides at Jefferies' Market.

Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market.

Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CHARLES J. STRANG, Editor.

Chas. See arrived home last night from his visit in Canada.

Bills are out for a dance at the village hall to-morrow night.

Moses Bowdish and wife rejoice over the arrival of a 12 pound boy.

We are out of wood. A few loads are wanted before the snow is all gone.

Rev. Parmenter is holding protracted meeting at Hilton school house.

Geo. A. Leonard and family have moved to Saginaw to settle permanently.

Mrs. F. G. Hines returned home last week from her long visit with friends in Ohio.

Elmer Mayne, W. J. Bradly and James Wasegesic, all cut their feet last Thursday.

The murderer of Peter Higgins, after a speedy trial was sentenced to 99 years in Jackson.

Jas. Dart of Petoskey spent a few days this week with his friend and former classmate, Junius Dixon.

The Charlevoix Minstrels occupy the boards at Boyne City to-morrow night, and East Jordan Monday night.

At the annual meeting of the Improvement Association, Monday evening, all the old officers were unanimously re-elected.

Henry Barth boiler maker, has contracted to repair the boilers of Sweet's saw mill on South Arm; also the boilers of the steamer North Star.

The Pine Lake Lumber Co. are building a scow on the north side of Round lake, upon which they will erect a "cook shanty" for their raftsmen.

Maudie Plamondon has so far recovered as to be around, and can talk quite a little, and no doubt that in the near future she will be as well as ever.—Petoskey Democrat.

The Charlevoix Minstrels entertainment on Tuesday evening was a complete success. The entertainment opened with mirth, continued and ended with laughter and applause. The acting was ingeninsly imitative of negro character, clog dancing and all. All we need to say concerning the conundrums and jokes is that they never failed to bring down the house. The band boys played well, as usual, and the ingenius illustration of popular strikes brought out the part of each instrument in the general harmony with marked effect.

The Master of Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., would like to see all the Brethren at their rooms, Saturday evening; also a special communication Tuesday evening, March 23d.

John Nichols and family, entertained about 50 guests, the most of whom were young people, last Wednesday evening at their home. All report an exceedingly pleasant evening.

Miss Emma J. Todd, of Cheboygan, formerly in the employ of R. Rosenthal of Petoskey, arrived in Charlevoix on Tuesday, to act as saleslady in the store of Rosenthal & Son.

"Prof." Bryant Weed will return Friday after an absence of five months teaching in Manistique. He will return to the same place in June, to take up the same work in a different school.

From the best information we can obtain, the output of hardwood lumber, cedar ties and posts, and shipping wood from the Pine Lake region will be larger this season than ever before in a single season.

Gid. Fuller, formerly with J. L. Hurd & Co., died in Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 7th inst. after an illness of three days. He went to Virginia on account of feeble health, and was apparently improving up to within a few days of his death.

The Historical Society.

Having nearly all of our type upon the galleys, we were obliged to condense our report last week as much as possible, and were not aware until the entire edition was printed that we had failed to state that the meeting was with Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter. We regret the error.

Last Friday the meeting was with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kane, with the following program, president Green in the chair:

Violin solo O. I. Wheat, accompanied by Mrs. Kane.

Select reading from Mark Twain—Dr. Carlstein.

Duet "O'er the bright and sparkling waters," Mrs. Mayne and Mrs. Kane, accompanied by Miss Cochrane.

Intermission.

Vocal solo—"Bonnie Sweet Bessie," W. A. Smith, accompanied by Miss Cochrane.

In place of the biographical essay, Mr. Nichols read an extended selection from a paper by Hon. Anthony Van-Wyck, before the Wisconsin Historical Society, entitled, "The History of a People as Represented by their Monuments." The article was of surpassing interest.

Another violin solo, by O. I. Wheat, and a select reading by W. A. Brown, closed the literary exercises.

The meeting this week Friday, will be with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith. Paper by R. W. Kane on Daniel Webster.

M. E. Church.

Sermon by the pastor at the morning hour. Sabbath school as usual. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock.

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, in response to urgent requests, the first of a series of lectures on popular amusements will be delivered. The subject of this first lecture will be "The Modern Dance." All are invited to attend this course.

Caucus.

A caucus will be held at the town hall in the village of Norwood on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating township officers for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
Committee.

Marion Township Caucus.

A township caucus will be held at the Black school house, in the township of Marion, on Saturday, March 20, 1886, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for township officers.

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

An Interview With Mr. Hughart.

Hoping that the day had come at last when we might announce authoratively that Charlevoix is to have a railroad in the near future, we called at president Hughart's office in Grand Rapids, to inquire concerning the meaning of the civil engineering done in Ironton on the 9th inst. The president himself being sick, the interview was with his son, who has charge of all his father's business under such circumstances.

His reply was that he knew nothing of the matter until he received a letter from Mr. Beardsley, the company's trespass agent, who stated that after finishing the work of finding some old lines, he had some time at his disposal, and had embraced the opportunity to sound the channel of the Arm at Ironton, thinking the facts might be of use in determining the feasibility of a route to Charlevoix, by way of Boyne City and Ironton. The company did not authorize this survey, and knew nothing of it until this letter came from the trespass agent.

Now, laying aside our interest in the county seat question, what are Charlevoix's prospects for a railroad in the near future? We hold that it is morally certain that we shall have a railroad some time. Mr. Hughart stated that although nothing had been determined upon officially, yet individual stockholders had discussed the subject among themselves. This discussion among individual stockholders, shows that the subject is ripe for official action. Moreover, upon a previous visit to the south part of the state, we overheard a conductor of the G. R. & I. asking of some other official of the road who happened to be on the train, what had been done yet concerning the "Charlevoix Branch." The term Charlevoix Branch has therefore got into railroad circles.

But we are no nearer to the determination of the matter as to when this road is to be built, than we were a year ago. All we can say is, that nothing official has been done.

Much less are we able to state that if a road connecting us with the G. R. & I. is built, it will pass through Boyne City.

When, in answer to Mr. Hughart's question we stated the width and depth of the Arm at Ironton, he manifested great surprise, as if a greater obstacle presented itself than had been anticipated. Who can say the road when built will not go through East Jordan? Be that as it may, either we who went to Ironton ten days ago, were made the unconscious players of a farce, or private parties from Boyne are building the road for a sort of surprise gift to the G. R. & I. company. If the former is the fact, and we are not made indignant by it, we have ceased to be men. If the latter is the truth, the scheme will miscarry unless Charlevoix is let into the secret.

Since the above was in type, the Sentinel has published a letter from president Hughart stating what has been done toward the Charlevoix Branch: from which it does not appear that anything has been done *recently*. Several reliable parties who saw the letter state that, in a suppressed passage, it referred to a permit granted to Mr. Beardsley to use the company's surveyor for a cursory survey. This courtesy of the president of the road to its trespass agent is the attenuated thread upon which hang all the fond hopes and bold assertions, that the road is to be built immediately, and that through Boyne City.

DO YOU VALUE

your horses and cattle? Attention to their health is as necessary as their regular food. If your horse is suffering from epizootic, ringbone, spavin, sprained leg, fever in feet, strains, bruises, or cuts, or your cow has caked bag, sore teats, or bad blood, you will save money by buying PALMELEE'S UNIVERSAL LINIMENT and using it freely for any or all of these troubles, and so bring your stock into a healthful and valuable condition. It is the best liniment also for general family use. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter. 2

GRAND WIND UP!

Our recent Special Sales have far exceeded our expectations. The people know that We Live up to our Promises every time, and when we advertise an article below its value, we are not conveniently out of it. Deception does not pay! Now we have to say that, owing to a contemplated

CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS

Recently decided upon, we are compelled to close out our entire stock immediately, and in order to save time and expense we have determined to limit the sale to sixty days. The first loss is the best, and so Everything goes

REGARDLESS OF VALUE.

Our stock is now the largest and best in Charlevoix, with a full line of Staple Goods, and nothing is reserved.

We Have a Fine Assortment

Of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Silks, etc. Cottons of all kinds, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels, Shawls, Cloths, Trimmings, etc. Besides a Complete assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

An Immense stock of

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

Flour, Feed, Meal and Provisions, Etc.

Come early, before any assortments are broken and we will show you a picnic.

J. L. HURD & CO.

From Florida.

ST. ANDREWS BAY,
March 8th, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Seeing by your paper that you would like to hear from us in regard to the St. Andrews Bay question, I will try and give you a true statement of affairs here. I am sorry to say that the railroad company is a swindle, but that does not necessarily ruin the place. A certain class that came here, thinking to find every thing as the pamphlets represented it, and being too lazy to work, are very dissatisfied and take no pains to better their condition; but anyone who is willing to work can do well here. There is plenty of land to be had in Florida either at the government price of $1.25 per acre, or under the homestead law. We have a homestead of 160 acres, and I think it is the loveliest place near St. Andrews Bay. We have built a nice cottage on it and planted some fruit trees, and grape vines; also a fine vegetable garden and some potatoes. I cannot say what can be raised here, as the people here only plant what they know will do well, and do not experiment at all; but I think we can raise nearly every thing here that they do in Michigan, except wheat, and why should we worry about that, when one acre of fruit will produce enough to supply our family with bread some time.

The southern farmer does not work nearly as hard as the northern farmers do, else they would be better off to day. They have not the energy, and besides they got so discouraged losing their property through the rebellion, that they have not tried to redeem it. They are very friendly and if there is any animosity existing towards northerners we have failed to perceive it. They seem pleased to see them coming and hope it will improve their condition. Most of those that are writing such discouraging letters, have not been here at all, but received their information from some of the disappointed ones that have been here. Mr. Stockman forgets how small Charlevoix was, not many years ago. Look at it to-day; it has grown without a railroad, and I see no reason why St. Andrews Bay cannot do the same. As to his statement that oranges will not grow here; that is a mistake. There is a fine grove about a mile from our house, and the finest oranges we have had since we came to Florida my husband bought there, and it is unhajured by the freeze. We shall plant a grove in spite of the grumblers. They all speak of the houses in the old town, but do not say anything about the *new* town, which consists of quite a number of cottages, and a good sized hotel. There are also two saw-mills on the bay, and a lumber yard supplied from Pensacola, where you can get sash, doors, and dressed lumber. The climate is delightful, and the water very pure, and plenty of it. Our nearest neighbors are from Kansas. Like ourselves they have taken homesteads, and as they are busy getting their crops in, they have not taken the trouble to build houses, but are living in tents, so you must know it is not very cold.

Hoping this will satisfy people that St. Andrews Bay is not the worst place in the world, I will close with good wi[illegible] to JOURNAL.

MRS. WM. GLOVER.

Public Entertainment.

All who attended the entertainment given by the teachers and pupils in our public schools at the close of last term, will be pleased to learn that another of the kind will be given at the close of the present term. The entertainment will be at Opera Hall, Wednesday evening, March 24.

Every department will have some part to perform, and we may say nearly every pupil will contribute to the entertainment. Pains has been taken in the arrangement of every part. Those in charge think they have improved upon their last effort.

The desire is that this entertainment shall net enough to finish paying for the organ that is now in use with so much of satisfaction and pleasure to the students.

We feel sure that it is not necessary to say, Come out and give them a crowded house, but think it more necessary to caution all to secure a seat early lest you be unable to get one at all.

The term examinations will take place Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The spring term opens Monday, April 5th.

The Congregational Church.

At Horton's Bay last Sabbath, Rev. VanAuken preached in the evening, after which he baptized three adults, and the pastor then received six new members into fellowship.

At the Susan Lake school house in Hayes, Rev. VanAuken preached Saturday afternoon and conducted a business meeting for the election of officers, and this church starts out with bright prospects for the coming year.

The prayer meetings in Charlevoix are very good. Sabbath school is increasing in numbers and interest, and the congregations at preaching service were never better. One week ago last Sunday evening, three were baptized and seven received into the church.

The announcements for the coming week are: Temperance lecture in M. E. church at Ironton on Friday evening by Rev. VanAuken. Mr. Strang was announced for this lecture, but found it impossible to fulfill his engagement.

Usual morning service and Sunday school in Charlevoix on the Sabbath. At the evening service the fourth lecture to the young people will be delivered by the pastor,—this one with special reference to the young ladies.

Card of Thanks.

On the part of the Congregational Society, we desire to extend thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Carlstein, for their generous hospitality in throwing open their home, and sparing no pains to make it pleasant for all; to the band boys, for their serenade; and to all, through whose gifts and patronage our "old tyme" social was made a grand a success.

MARRIED.

COSS—SINE—On March 17th, 1886, by Rev. G. W Clowe, of Norwood, Mr. Joseph J Coss and Miss Minnie Sine, both of Charlevoix.

LOVE'S MINISTRY.

BY WM. HAUGHTON.

I care not that upon thy brow
The light of beauty glows,
I only feel the comfort now
Thy tender love bestows—
A love like tidne though passionless
Hath more than passion's power;
Its sheltering holy tenderness
Can measure this sad hour.

The pressure of thy gentle hand,
Thy silent sympathy,
The troubled heart can understand
Though voiceless it may be.
I thought, of all things fair on earth
The fairest, best, wer't thou—
But never, never knew thy worth
Till I have proved thee now.

O love, that soothes the sufferer's bed;
That seeks the lone and lost;
That lifts the lamp when hope hath fled,
And shields the tempest-tost,
'Tis thine to soothe life's sad unrest,
To heal the broken heart;
We know thee and we prize thee best
When "comforter" thou art.

I deemed thee made for summer's bloom—
A thing of joy and mirth,
But found thee godlike, midst the gloom,
An angel by the hearth.
The sorrow must be sore indeed,
The cross must heavy be,
And sad the heart and deep the need
That cannot lean on thee.

Viroqua, Wis.

ELMER HAZEN'S ENEMY.

BY C. LEON MEREDITH.

Well back in the forest of Minnesota, twenty-four years ago, there stood a lone cabin occupied by three individuals.

Why these three chose to dwell in such complete seclusion no one could tell.

Not infrequently did hunters call at the isolated habitation, and on certain occasions had partaken of food at the woodman's table.

The cabin had stood there and been occupied for more than two years, and a knoll of several acres, destitute of timber, furnished at once garden and field, where vegetables and grain grew luxuriantly.

Elmer Hazen was the name of the cabin's owner, and his family companions were his wife and a little girl of five years.

At the time we visit this secluded spot, the Sioux Indians were making their bloody raids upon the settlers of that region of Minnesota.

Consternation and ruin had been spread broadcast wherever the banded warriors had seen fit to go with firebrand and rifle.

The news of the terrible slaughter of the whites had reached the cabin of the recluse, and no little concern was felt by the family, for the red men knew very well of the hidden-home in the forest wilds.

One evening, as darkness settled over the lonely abode, Elmer Hazen and his wife showed in their features uncommon concern.

Fresh news had come to them of the savages' devastating waste. Both felt a heavy weight about the heart, and their ears were constantly on the alert for any uncommon sound.

The windows and single door of the cabin were securely fastened as soon as it had become entirely dark, and the couple sat down at the hearthstone, where smoldered a neglected fire, and mused for a time in silence.

There was but a single apartment in the cabin, and but few articles of furniture.

A curly maple-stocked rifle hung upon pins driven into the logs, and nicely dressed furs hanging about the room told that the man who had dared inhabit that region alone was no inferior hunter.

The wife at length broke the silence:

"To-night, Elmer, I almost regret our leaving a civilized home to come into this life of deprivation and danger."

"Deprivations are not pleasant, to be sure," the woodman returned, "but as to danger, we are safer here than there."

"You think so?"

"Yes. The lives of ourselves or little Edie are no more sacred to that Spaniard, Morales, than to the Sioux. The hunting down of the red men is only for a season, and they will become friends, but the Spaniard's search will be perpetual and murderous.

"Would not the arm of the law be something of a shield there? It certainly cannot be exercised here."

"The law is of no value to a dead man, Eliza; Morales sought my life and drove me hither. He made a vow, and one he intended to keep. His bond to keep the peace was no protection to me or hindrance to him. He is a desperate man, more venomous than the serpent, more subtle than the adder, and more artful than the savage."

"But the reign of terror in Minnesota is terrible, Elmer," the wife said, a shadow of pain crossing her features, as she drew little Edie closer to her heart.

"I can fight a Sioux in ambush or hand to hand, but I cannot contend against a villain who stabs in the dark or administers poison. I feel safer here than in the old home."

The good wife felt really as did her husband, so she dropped the argument, and both again watched the glow of the dying embers in silence.

Three years before Elmer Hazen had been a resident of New Orleans and in easy circumstances.

One evening he found an old man in the clutches of a villain, and he boldly interfered and warned the old man of his danger.

The name of the blackleg was Morales, and he became enraged, and muttered curses from between his gritting teeth. Hazen paid no other attention to this at the time.

The aged gentleman, who had taken the name and number of his protector, called upon Elmer Hazen the next day to express his thanks more fully than he had done under the excitement of the evening before.

At this interview some facts were revealed that put more importance upon the matter than Mr. Hazen had at first thought of.

On the day that the sharper was found with the veteran, the latter had arrived by boat from San Francisco, where he had been a lucky speculator, and amassed a small fortune, which he carried in currency upon his person.

Morales had met him upon the boat, and, in a friendly and most affable manner, volunteered to aid the new-comer, as he was employed by the city, he said, to protect travelers of wealth who did not know the wicked ways of the place.

"It is not safe for you to carry so much money upon your person," Mr. Hazen had said, after hearing the veteran's story. "That scoundrel is well known, and, by some device, will get possession of it. He is not too good to take life."

"No danger," was the confident reply; "I have placed the money in a bank, and have taken a certificate of deposit."

The certificate was shown, made payable to the order of Anson Gale.

Mr. Hazen was gratified at this, as the money was beyond the reach of Morales. He expressed his pleasure, and the old man departed.

The next day Mr. Gale called again, looking pale and agitated.

"I am sick," he said, feebly, "and I fear my days are numbered. A strange feeling has taken possession of my heart, and I know the grim monster is at work there."

An hour later a physician called, left a sedative, and said the patient would be better in the morning.

Elmer Hazen remained with the sick man until a late hour.

"I have not a blood relative in all the wide world that I know of," the old man said, "and you are the Good Samaritan, the only friend I have in New Orleans. Should I die I must leave what I have to you."

"You must not think of dying," the benefactor returned; "long years may be before you. I hope so, and the doctor says you will be better in the morning."

"He don't know as well as I," the sick man said, feebly. "Bring me a pen and ink, then go to your rest."

The next morning Anson Gale was found dead in his bed, but the large pocketbook that had held his papers was gone.

Believing that Morales had poisoned the old man the day before and robbed him at night, Hazen had the villain arrested, but through the lack of evidence he was acquitted.

Twice Elmer Hazen came near losing his life at the hand of a masked assassin, and once his whole family came near dying through poison that had been mysteriously introduced into their food.

Through the earnest solicitations of his wife and friends, Mr. Hazen converted his property into money and went to Chicago, but scarcely had he reached that city when a detective informed him that Morales had followed.

The next move was to a town on the Upper Mississippi.

A few days after reaching that place the burning eyes of the Spaniard were believed to have been seen peering through a window upon Hazen.

Procuring a teamster, he bought a few articles for pioneer housekeeping, and was driven away across the country, far to the west, where lies the broad, wooded belt.

These facts, briefly told, were the thoughts of the exile family as they sat in the lone cabin the night I have mentioned.

The hands upon the little brass clock over the fireplace moved on and on until they indicated the hour of midnight.

Still the couple did not retire. Little Edie lay upon her rude cot all unmindful of danger, but father and mother were in no mood for sleep.

The silence had been long at the fireside when it was suddenly broken.

Both man and wife started to their feet at the same instant, and stood gazing into each other's faces with apprehensive stare.

A heavy footfall had been heard from without. The tread came nearer and nearer, and finally ceased at the doorstone. A loud, quick rap on the thick planks followed.

"Who can it be?" the wife whispered.

"Heaven only knows! It may be the Spaniard; an Indian would not come in that way."

The rap was repeated, but louder than before.

"Who's there?" the woodman demanded.

"A friend from up the Yellow Medicine," was the reply.

"What you here for?"

"I have come to aid you; let me in."

"I guess not. We are not sure that you are not a white renegade with a pack of human bloodhounds at your heels."

"Friend or foe, it will make it no worse for you to open the door."

"Suppose I refuse?"

"Then I shall have to talk to you from the outside. I have come half a score of miles to save you and your family, and shall not leave until you believe me a friend and act accordingly."

"I think the man is honest, Eliza; it certainly ain't the Spaniard's voice," said the cabin owner, turning to his wife. "I've a mind to open the door, anyhow."

"It may be best," the wife returned, at the same time taking down the rifle that hung upon the wall.

The recluse did not propose to allow any advantage on the part of the visitor, so seizing an ax he placed the blade between the planks of the floor, and lifted one of the solid puncheons at the threshold end, and placed a stool beneath it, thus forming a brace so that the door could be opened only far enough to admit the body of a single person at one time.

The bar was then removed, and the wooden latch lifted.

"Come in!" rang out in a clear tone.

The door opened, and the face of a white man appeared.

It was an honest face, and the first glance at the kind blue eyes convinced the settlers that they had no cause for fear.

"Shut the door; there are none to follow," the new-comer said, in an assuring way; "but I have no time to spare. My name is Alfred Waters, and I am connected with the Indian agency. To-day intelligence came to me that a party of five Sioux were coming down the river so as to reach your cabin about the hour of dawn, for the purpose of murder and plunder. There being no one to send, I came myself."

"Thanks, friend Waters," Hazen said, extending his hand; "but I don't see how I can better fortify my cabin. I arranged for what might come as soon as I heard of the outbreak. What would you advise in the case?"

"That you make preparations to leave the cabin as soon as convenient; at least, before the hour of daylight."

"But we will be trailed if we leave, and doubtless overtaken at a spot where we cannot defend ourselves as here."

"You have not heard all of my plans yet. On Quick Water Bottom there are half a dozen trappers located. I will go for them and return at once."

"But it is a good five miles to that place."

"Yes; ten miles there and back, every rod of it; but it can be traversed in four hours."

"Four hours from now will be the time of dawn."

"I will try and be here then."

"But if you fail?"

"Then we will meet you. When you are ready to leave follow down the left bank of the Yellow Medicine; but do not attempt to get far away from the cabin, for it is here we must meet the Sioux."

"We will follow your directions."

"And I will away."

The Indian agent moved quickly to the door, then turned back again.

"I see a tin dinner-horn there upon the shelf; allow me to take that, and I will signal you by one sharp blonst, occasinally."

The man and wife gave their approval, and taking the horn Alfred Waters hastened out into the darkness, and away.

"Our forebodings were not groundless, it appears," the cabin owner said to his wife as he moved about to prepare for leaving the habitation.

Not long did it require for preparation, and then the couple seated themselves again to watch and wait.

Three hours were away, and then little Edie was awakened and the family left the house.

Elmer Hazen set the plank so it would slip down and make an inside brace to the door.

This was to make the marauders believe that the family was within, all unconscious of danger, and in gaining an entrance a delay would be made which might prove of advantage.

To the east of the forest cabin there was an opening, while on the west there was a belt of rugged woodland, and to this they bent their footsteps.

Scarcely had they gained the outskirts of the forest when they were startled by a grating sound.

"It is a canoe rubbing upon the gravel of the creek bottom," Hazen said, as he drew his wife and child into a clump of bushes.

Presently five human forms were seen by the dim starlight moving toward the little log habitation.

They were Sioux, in war-paint and feathers.

"The trappers are not here, Elmer; what is to be done?" Mrs. Hazen whispered.

"Look out for our own safety, I suppose; but I don't like to go and leave all we have in the hands of those red-skinned wretches. I believe that——"

"There's the horn," the wife interrupted.

"I believe I heard it, too, Eliza."

"The sound came from a long way off."

"Yes; fully a mile distant."

"Can they reach us in time to save the cabin?"

"Fifteen minutes will bring the trappers to us, and then it will be nearly daylight. See how it is beaming up in the east now."

The single blast of the horn came to them again, after a little time, and it sounded nearer than before.

Ten minutes of suspense, and then the settlers were awakened to the fact that the Sioux had begun work in good earnest.

A glow of light came from the cabin window, and then a cloud of smoke arose.

"The house is on fire, Eliza!" the woodman exclaimed, leaping from his hiding-place and starting toward the cabin.

A better thought took possession of him very soon, and he turned back.

"I will not leave you here alone; prowlers may be about," he said, seating himself upon a great moss-covered rock.

The wife and child stood beside the bowlder and gazed upon the scene of destruction.

The volume of smoke increased, and then small, forked tongues of flame flashed out.

Just then a volley of firearms broke the quiet of the morning hour, and a yell of anguish followed.

The trappers were armed with rifles and revolvers, and the battle was sharp and decisive.

The savages in their gloatings over the work of the fire-fiend were taken by surprise, and four of them went down at the first onset, the fifth plunged madly, wildly away.

Elmer Hazen was about to go to the aid of the trappers when he saw the figure of a Sioux come bounding directly toward him.

The settler brought his rifle quickly up and fired.

The warrior did not slacken his speed at all, but leaped ahead with a wild, whirling motion.

As he drew near it seemed as if his eyes would bulge from their sockets.

His arms were held aloft and his lips were separated by nervous contraction so as to show a set of pearly white teeth.

It was a grim, horrifying object that came dashing down to them, and somehow those who watched were wonder-struck instead of being intimidated.

A few leaps more and the savage fell at the feet of the trio.

Before the woodman had time to fully comprehend the situation the savage turned his face upward and gurgled out the name:

"Elmer Hazen!"

Husband and wife started.

They would have spoken, but a moan came from the wounded brave and attracted their attention. He was struggling for breath.

With a painful effort he drew from the pocket of his hunting frock a gold snuff-box, and holding it up until he felt it taken from his hand, fell back and lay quiet.

"Open the box, Elmer," the wife exclaimed; "it may contain the Indians' panacea for wounds."

"He is past the aid of earthly remedies," was the reply of Mr. Hazen, taking the red man's hand; "the fellow is dead."

The box, however, was opened, but it contained only a piece of paper, yet that little object made the eyes of the wondering couple open widely.

The slip was a bank certificate made payable to Elmer Hazen and indorsed by Anson Gale. The golden box also contained the name of the old Californian engraved upon the inner side of the cover.

The forester stooped over the prostrate form, and in a few seconds had bared a white breast.

"Morales, the Spaniard!"

The name was pronounced by the woodman in a hoarse whisper.

"He has followed us to his own destruction."

"Then it was really he who killed Anson Gale, but why did he not get the money?" the wife asked.

"He could not. He doubtless intended to make the old Californian indorse the paper to him; but reached the room too late, and now I see his plan in the last move. He has followed me to get the indorsement of myself. With the Indians at his back, he evidently intended to make me assign it to him as a condition for saving my life; but had he succeeded in that, he would have murdered us all to cover up the crime; see, the trappers are coming this way."

The story was soon told to the interested hunters, who surrounded the fallen Spaniard.

Before the sun was far up the bodies of the five who had come to destroy were buried, and the defenders of the exiled family rewarded.

No delay was made in ending the hermitage.

The cloud upon the life of Elmer Hazen was lifted, and he went back to civilization to enjoy the new fortune that had come to him in such a singular manner.—*Chicago Ledger.*

EMERSON'S PURSE.

The Annoyance That the Philosopher Underwent While in a Vermont Village.

A young man in New York has among his most cherished possessions a letter written nearly twenty-one years ago by Ralph Waldo Emerson. It was sent by the philosoper to the young man's mother under rather singular circumstances.

"I never saw Emerson but once," said the possessor of the letter the other day, "and then I was too young to remember much about him. When I was a child he came to our town in Vermont to lecture, and was invited by my mother to spend the night at our house. An odd thing happened after the lecture. As he was leaving the lecture-hall his pocket-book was either lost or stolen. It contained the amount paid him for the lecture, and some money and other things besides. He came to our house, but said nothing about his loss that night. I remember that I was in the dining-room the next morning when he came in. The impression left on my mind is that he was a wonderfully tall man with a kindly face. He came into the dining-room and took me up in his arms, and, lifting me up as far above his head as he could, he said:

"'Where did you get those big blue eyes?'

"I don't remember whether he ate pie for breakfast. If he did, it was provided especially for him, as that article was never served at that meal in our house. After breakfast Mr. Emerson asked to see my mother alone. Then he explained the misfortune that had befallen him—that he had lost all his money—and apologized for being under the necessity of asking for a small loan. This, of course, was promptly made. The next day or the day after he returned the money loaned. Here is the letter he wrote," and the speaker handed out the following letter, written by Mr. Emerson's own hand:

"DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1854.—DEAR MRS.——: I inclose $10, the sum you so kindly lent me, with my best thanks; but am still vexed with clouding your pure hospitality by sympathy for such an absurd mishap.

"In the bare chance that the wallet should be picked up by an honest finder, I add, what I believe I told you, that there was no name; it was a common purplish one, containing the uncounted bills which Mr. —— had just given me, and perhaps $25 or $28 more, two or three bills being of the Concord (Mass.) Bank, some postage stamps, and a blank check on the Atlantic Bank, Boston. I do not think of any other means of identification, and I am quite sure none will be wanted. But I am sorry I did not say to you that I had rather lose it than have it advertised in any manner.

"I recollect your house and its inhabitants with great pleasure, and I hope I may see you again. If you are in my neighborhood it will give me great pleasure to show you my household. One of these days Willie (one of the lady's sons) will come to see me on his way to Cambridge, I hope, if Cambridge mends its faults and desires the best boys. But the boys of this day, as I told you, seem to me to have a proud future before them. Yours with kindest regard,

R. W. EMERSON.

"Mrs. ——."

The letter was written on heavy linen paper, in an irregular but easily legible hand.

"I never saw Mr. Emerson afterward," the young man continued. "Whether Cambridge mended its ways or not, I did not go there, nor did my brother. Perhaps, though, we were not the 'best boys.' I often thought I should like to go to Concord, recall this occurrence to Mr. Emerson's mind, and introduce myself as the boy whom he lifted in his arms, and whose blue eyes he spoke of. But I never did. And I never heard the lost wallet was recovered."—*Boston Globe.*

Herr Hager's Game.

Dynamiting is a game that can be worked both ways. Herr Hager, the wealthy German banker, is the most punctual man in the world, and always carries a couple of chronometers about with him. Thanks to this habit, he is a frequent victim to pickpockets, as not a week passes without his losing one of his watches. At first he had recourse to all kinds of safety chains; then one fine morning he took no precaution whatever, and quietly allowed himself to be robbed. At night, on returning from business, he took up the evening paper, when he uttered an exclamation of delight, and at once started off for the police station. This is what he had read: "To-day at two o'clock p. m., a violent explosion took place in a house in B—— street, occupied by Mr. S——, a wealthy townsman. The hands of the victim are shattered, and the left eye gone." The crafty banker had filled the watch case with dynamite, which exploded during the operation of winding. Since that time no more watches have been stolen from Herr Hager.

CROCODILES are represented by alligators. Their tails are used for swimming, and their legs aid in lifting them out of the mud. They build nests of leaves and vegetation before it has begun to decay; a layer of eggs, a layer of vegetation. The heat of the vegetation hatches the eggs. The crocodile differs from the alligator by having no long separation between the nostrils. It has a valve in the throat for keeping out water. The crocodiles of the Nile and of the Ganges are most dangerous. Alligators are called cold-blooded because of their inability to develop heat in their bodies.

HUMOR.

THOSE who never drink water are now called jugwumps.—*Maverick.*

YOU always feel surprised when you see a shooting star, do you not? That is because you did not know the sky was loaded.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

IT was lately discovered that a Nevada lady had four large snakes in her stomach. Nevada should be shoved along toward Kentucky. The whisky is better there.—*St. Paul Herald.*

SPOODLE was saying that when he was abroad he was presented at court. "The deuce you were!" exclaimed Fogg. "How did it happen? How much did they fine you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

THAT every good Christian must sleep in his armor is a proverb as old as true goodness, but the man who goes to bed with his boots on in a strange hotel becomes at once an object of grave suspicion.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THEY may talk about old fiddles and their fabulous worth, but no fiddle awakens a livelier recollection of the past within us than the old standby with which we reluctantly tortured cord-wood in our youthful days, and which still hangs in the woodshed as of yore.—*Dansville Breeze.*

LITTLE JOHNNIE'S mother told him one day when he was killing flies that he must not do it, as they were God's children. Some time afterward the boy saw a lot of flies in an old molasses barrel struggling for their lives. "Look there, mamma," he cried, "I think if God cared anything for His children He would come along and turn that barrel over."—*Merchant Traveler.*

PLAIN ENOUGH.

One morning in the month of Sept.
A pretty clerk in Manning's dept.
Took up her pen and struck a bal.,
Then took a train and struck for Cal.
Why did she turn from Wash., D. C.?
The answer is below (q. v.);
Her heart had gone to join his co.,
And she went on to do, do, do.

—*Chicago News.*

A LADY who received through the postoffice a few days ago a postal card containing 1,030 words written by a gentleman, replied on a card containing 1,040. That should teach him a lesson, and go far toward making such foolishness unpopular with the male sex. A man might as well attempt to get the last word as the most words with a woman.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE MAJOR'S STORY.

"Waal, yes," said the Major, unfolding his knife,
And shaving a slice from his chair,
"I come from a family of purty long life—
The longest, I reckon, round hyar.
"My grandfather lived to a mighty old age—
He died at two hundred and four——"
But the Major stopped short in his yarn at this stage,
For the Judge entered in at the door.
"Now, Major," the Judge very gravely remarked,
"I knew your old grandfather well;
He was just eighty-three when his spirit embarked
For that bourne where the good spirits dwell."
For a moment the Major had nothing to say,
But finally rose to his feet:
"He died at two hundred and four Broadway"—
Then the Judge moseyed up and stood treat.

—*Chicago News.*

COUNTRY MERCHANT (to Chicago drummer)—"A St. Louis firm offers me eighteen months' time." Chicago Drummer—"Only eighteen months? They're trying to swindle you." Merchant—"What time can your house give?" Chicago Drummer—"Four years are our usual terms, but I'll tell you what I'll do. You give me an order, and if the account is not paid in thirty days I'll take 10 per cent. off; if not paid in sixty days, 20 per cent. off; and, if not paid in ninety days, 30 per cent. off." Merchant—"And if not paid in four months?" Chicago Drummer—"Then I'll wipe the account off the books altogether and send you a framed photograph of our monster establishment. No St. Louis firm can do business in this territory while the representative of Alexander Rockbottom & Co. is abroad."—*New York Sun.*

A Wise Father.

The Crown Prince of Prussia was always a very sensible man in the management of his household, and he is ably seconded by his wife. On one occasion the governor of his children came to him and said:

"Your Highness, I must complain of the little Prince; he refuses to have his face washed in the morning."

"Does he?" answered the Crown Prince. "We'll remedy that. After this let him go unwashed."

"It shall be done," said the governor.

Now the sentries have to salute every member of the royal family—children and all—whenever they pass. The day after, the little four-year-old prince went out for a walk with his governor. As they passed a sentry-box where a grim soldier stood rigid without presenting arms, the little prince—accustomed to universal deference—looked displeased, but said nothing. Presently another sentry was passed. Neither did this one give a sign of recognition. The little prince angrily spoke of it to his old governor, and they passed on. And when the walk was finished, and they had met many soldiers, who none of them saluted the prince, the little fellow dashed in to his father, exclaiming:

"Papa—papa—you must whip every man in your guards! They refuse to salute when I pass!"

"Ah! my son," said the Crown Prince, "they do rightly, for clean soldiers never salute a dirty little prince." After that the boy took a shower bath every morning.—*Ingleside.*

THE sea turtle's toes are united in the form of a paddle. It makes long voyages, sometimes across the Atlantic. The sea turtles are immense, some of them attaining a weight of 1,200 pounds. They graze in the grasses at the bottom of the sea.

BETTER THAN A GOLDEN LEG.

"Miss Kilmansegg and her golden leg," will never be forgotten so long as the genius of Thomas Hood, with all his gentle humor and tender pathos is remembered, but it is doubtful if any one will ever envy the heroine of that poem her unique limb, which brought with it so many misfortunes. In this prosaic age a good strong leg of flesh, bone, and muscle is much to be preferred, whether its possessor be a professional pedestrian or a solid unassuming citizen.

It is to this last class that Mr. M. P. Schrock, of 672 West Lake street, Chicago, belongs. Mr. Shrock is a well-known dry goods merchant, and counts himself fortunate in having a pair of good strong legs. For one of his legs he has a peculiar regard, as he came near losing it through rheumatism. Athlophoros saved it for him, however, and for that invaluable remedy he now cherishes an almost equal regard. The story is well told by Mr. Schrock in his own words:

"During the Spring of 1884 I was stricken with rheumatism in its very worst form, and was confined to my bed entirely helpless for about four weeks. My leg pained me so intensely that I could not let it rest on the bed without some support. So I had a pulley attached from the ceiling and to that a sling was fastened. I could rest my leg in this, changing the height, and in that manner I managed to obtain some little relief. During the four weeks I lay in bed I tried many remedies without avail. Finally I made a change and employed physicians. They tried their very best to give me relief, but could not. Instead of getting better, I was growing worse.

"My doctor finally decided that it would be necessary to make an incision in my thigh, and if there was not a marked improvement in my condition from that operation, that amputation of my leg would be required. This, as you may well imagine, discouraged and disheartened me beyond measure. About this time my wife noticed in a Richmond, Ind., paper, for which we subscribe, the name of a personal friend who had been cured by the use of Althophoros. She called my attention to it, and I said at once. 'Get a bottle and try it.' She bought a bottle, the doctor was discharged and we began using it immediately. I experienced great relief in the first few doses. In two days after I began with the medicine I was in my store attending to my business, and I have not been troubled with rheumatism since."

"How much Athlophoros did you use for this remarkable cure, Mr. Schrock?"

"About one and a third bottles. The remaining two-thirds of a bottle is still unused at my house."

"Don't you think it was a very quick cure for so bad a case?" was asked.

"I certainly think it not only quick," answered Mr. Schrock, "but wonderful, and I feel that I cannot say too much for Athlophoros. I never let an opportunity pass when I can recommend it, as it surely did everything for me."

Mr. Schrock is now in the best of health, and considers himself a living example of what Athlophoros can do for those whom rheumatism has brought even to death's door.

If you cannot got ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

She Knew Why She Wept.

Mrs. Beltwhistle's husband had died, and she was crying over the coffin in a most fervid and impassioned manner.

"Poor dear! poor dear!" said the pastor, sympathetically, patting her on the back. "We all have our crosses to bear, sister, and the burden is lightened by the helping hand of our loving Father."

"Boo hoo! boo hoo!" moaned the widow.

"Don't take on so, sister. Be calm."

"Boo hoo! boo hoo!" continued the grief-stricken relict.

"Don't cry; that won't bring him back."

"Boo hoo. I know it. I—I wouldn't be crying if I thought—if I thought it would. I—I—I've got to do something—boo hoo—to keep up appearances. Go away. Let me weep. Boo hoo! boo hoo!"

The pastor, sadly, didn't have any further condolence to offer.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Brutal Conductor.

"I can't let this girl travel over this road on that half-fare ticket," said the new conductor to the Widow Flapjack.

"Why not? What is the matter with my little girl?"

"She is no child. She is more than half grown."

"Well, if that don't beat everything then I'll give it up. Here poor little Mamie has been traveling over this road on a child's ticket for the last ten years, and now all at once you say she is no child. That's a new way to worry the traveling public."

She paid full fare, and then the diminutive girl in the corner pulled herself out, so to speak, like a marine telescope.—*Texas Siftings.*

WE see occasionally reports of tapeworms in nursing infants. These cases are doubtless due to a common notion that it is a good thing for a baby to give it a piece of raw meat to suck and chew on. This is folly any way. A baby is better without it, and the danger of its swallowing an encysted tapeworm ought to abolish the practice—were this danger more generally known.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciated by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorder of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

A Beautiful and Curious Old Mexican City.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle,* who has visited Jalapa, writes:

"Few cities in the world are so favorably situated as Jalapa, preserving eternal summer, with little change of atmosphere, from year to year, yet sufficiently elevated to escape the baneful vapors of the tierria caliente (hot lands) which it overlooks. It is par excellence a paradise for the artist, the naturalist, the hunter, and the health-seeker, and is the loveliest of resorts, both for winter and summer. People from the far north come down here to escape the winter's cold; the citizens of Vera Cruz, Cordova, and other fever-haunted districts come up in summer time to enjoy the refreshing breezes and secure immunity from disease, and invalids from all parts of the hemisphere, especially consumptive, are sent here to recuperate at any time of year. In short, the ancient mountain town, where—alike at all seasons—brilliant birds sing litanies and flowers wave perfumed censers, is the quaintest and loveliest spot on the continent. The vanilla bean, with its valuable extract and volatile oil, is indigenous to the locality and thrives in especial luxuriance in these evergreen forests that hide the ancient cities of the Totonaca, who supplied the article to the Aztec kings 400 years ago.

PROFESSOR BELL believes that some invention will soon be perfected which will enable persons to see by electricity.

The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases; it positively arrests this disease and restores health and strength, if administered in its early stages. By druggists.

THE place for people who are unable to feel themselves—the Feejee Islands.—*Lowell Courier.*

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with 10 cents in stamps, for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CAN the man who paints the town red be called a landscape artist?—*New York Graphic.*

A POSITIVE guarantee is given by the manufacturer of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic that a 50-cent bottle of this remedy contains more curative properties than any dollar preparation. It promptly cures all stomach, kidney, and liver troubles.

RIOT, strawberries and carpets should always be put down with alacrity.—*New York Journal.*

HAVE used Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure in my family as a general cough medicine. One of my children was quickly relieved of a severe attack of croup by it. I cheerfully recommend it. H. L. COVELL, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A FAIR X change—two fives for a ten.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

AYER'S Pills are a never-failing remedy for headaches, caused by a disordered stomach.

A FLASH of lightning has some striking characteristics.—*Oil City Derrick.*

WE cannot renew youth, but we can prevent gray hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

RICH men are "borne to the skies on flowery beds of V's."—*Jingo.*

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous.—He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption,* I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

Mushroom Dancers.

Why are dancers like mushrooms? They spring up at night. And the night air often induces coughs and colds. Do not neglect them, but take Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein in time.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

I have subjected Athlophoros to a careful test in the treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism, and can cheerfully bear testimony to its uniform efficiency as a remedy in diseases which it claims to cure. Arthur M. Lee, M.D., Pomona, Ill.

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

A Woman's Age.

A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional disorders which wear upon the nerves and vitality, and which, if unchecked, are liable to change the most robust woman to a weak, broken-down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the sex, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

"PREPARED chalk," says a medical journal, "is a remedy for dyspepsia." Wouldn't hotel milk do just as well?

IMPAIRED VITALITY.—When you feel as if the vital powers were giving way, strength gone, spirits depressed, memory failing, appetite lost, exhaustion stealing over every sense and paralyzing every energy, then is the time to resort to that powerful ally of nature, DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS. It soon works a glorious renovation in the system.

IT is astonishing how long it takes a hired girl to scrub a front window.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

The Secret of Living.

SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will cure Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Goul, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers and heads of families throughout the land, endorsing it in the highest terms. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we recommend it as the best known remedy for the cure of the above diseases.

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1,000 TO ANY MAN, Woman, or Child Suffering from CATARRH! —*A. E. Newman, Grayling, Mich.*

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts., by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

FOR SICK HEADACHE TAKE HOPS & MALT BITTERS, FOR SOUR STOMACH

If you wish to be relieved of those terrible **Sick Headaches** and that miserable **Sour Stomach.** It will, when taken according to directions, **cure any case of Sick Headache** or **Sour Stomach.** It cleans the lining of **stomach** and **bowels,** promotes healthy action and **sweet** secretions. It makes **pure blood** and gives it free **flow,** thus sending **nutriment** to every part. It is the **safest, speediest** and **surest Vegetable** Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the **stomach** and **liver.**

J. M. Moore, of Farmington, Mich., says: My **suffering** from **Sick Headache** and **Sour Stomach** was terrible. One bottle of Hops and Malt Bitters cured me.

Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. For sale by all druggists.

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The Great Blood Purifier,

For the cure of Chronic Diseases. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, White Swelling, Tumors, Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Consumption. For the cure of

SKIN DISEASES,

Eruptions of the Face and Body, Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Ulcers,

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Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

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Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy or mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and where there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

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THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

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Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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1,001 important things you never knew or thought of about the human body and its curious organs, *How life is perpetuated, health saved, disease induced, How to avoid pitfalls of ignorance and indiscretion, How to apply Home-Cure to all forms of disease, How to cure Croup, Old Sores, Rupture, Phimosis, etc., How to mate, be happy in marriage, have prize babies,* SEND RED, FOR OUR WHITE BLUE **FREE PAMPHLETS**

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Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

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The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

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The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

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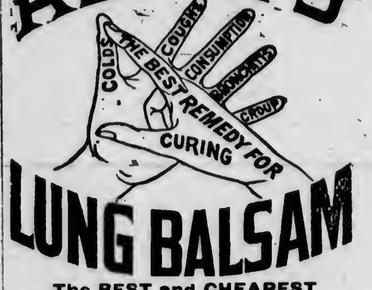

The BEST and CHEAPEST

COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.

Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1.00 bottles.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

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SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Bolman, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

QUICK sales, big pay, steady work, no talk. $1 an hour for either sex. $11.50 samples free. Send stamp and secure a pleasant winter's business. G. B. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill.

TRADE MARK. **Ohio Improved Chester** The best Hog in the world. Not subject to Cholera. Sold 788 in 1885. Two weighed 2806 lbs. MARK. Send for discription of this famous breed, also fowls. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

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PERCHERON HORSES!

500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS

Of the most popular families, all recorded with Extended Pedigrees in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America, now on hand at Oaklawn Farm.

The Percheron is the only French breed possessing a Stud-Book in both France and America where eligibility to entry is based on authentic pedigree. I have a few imported Stallions of individual excellence (but not eligible to entry in the Percheron Stud-Book) which I will sell at half the price of pedigreed animals of equal appearance. 100-page Catalogue, illustrated with engravings sketched by Rosa Bonheur, sent free. Address, M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

Consumption Can Be Cured!

DR. WM. HALL'S FOR THE **BALSAM** LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. addr ss. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality,* and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope,* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

CURES

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

"Taffy and Hypocrisy."

East Jordan, March 15, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—The *great man* of the Sentinel has been promising for a long time that he was soon going to make developments,—he was abroad and was going to hatch something big; young peacocks, perhaps. Last week he gave these great developments to the world, partly under the head-line "Taffy and Hypocrisy," but he did not develop, and does not argue,—he cannot come down to such small business. He is still aloft and gives us Brutus and Cæsar, and Othello and Iago. He probably intends to vote them. Read what he says:

"If East Jordan stood by us in our county seat fights it was the old story of Brutus and Cæsar—not that they loved Cæsar less, but that they loved Rome more. Not that they hated Charlevoix less, but that they hated Boyne City more!

In every way possible East Jordan has been arrayed against Charlevoix. Our chagrin has been their glory—our gain has been their disappointment; and in matters which concerned our good far more than that of the county seat, East Jordan has been, is now, and ever will be the "Iago" to our "Othello," and Charlevoix people know it too well to take in any of the taffy that is offered."

Now don't you see the *force* and *strength* of the *great man's* argument, and how directly it is to the point? Just put his style in practice. You meet a man on the street and say "how about the county seat; why should it be moved to Boyne City?" and he at once throws himself into a "Smithy" attitude and with much solemnity, says "Not that I love Cæsar less but Rory O'Moore." Such an argument would be overwhelming, and you would go immediately and vote for the removal. But the *great man* is fairly awake and in dead earnest, so he gives us much more of the same sort. Just read the following which he considers so good that he has it stand alone:

"Some say East Jordan twice stood by Charlevoix, therefore the service should be returned. It is also said that satan was once in paradise, but it is pretty generally conceded that satan is not now an angel."

Don't you see the *point*,—and the exact application and bearing? Oh, but he is an able man. Yet it is in still another paragraph that he reaches the climax, when he says "It is not a pent up Utica." Just think of that, now. What a burst of combined eloquence and philosophy!

In view of the fact that such deep reasoning must be very exhausting, even to such an intellectual giant as he of the Sentinel, would it be anything more than justice for those friends who have him on their hands, to chip in immediately after election and start him up in a taffy shop, so that he may rest his tired brain? A most befitting sign-board might be prepared by painting the words "Taffy and Hypocrisy" in a circle and placing the *great man's* photograph in the center. B.

What Next.

Ironton, March 15, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—When the Boyne City people came out and guaranteed us offices, court room, and jail, free of expense to the county. I thought I would vote for the removal of the county seat to Boyne City, and thus help to end the struggle; and when they came down here and offered to build us a bridge and that offer was backed up by a pledge signed by nine supervisors that they would see that it was built at the expense of county, provided Eveline rolled up a good majority for Boyne City in the coming election, that settled the question with me; and I went to work with a will electioneering my neighbors in favor of Boyne City, and most all of them concluded that it was just what we wanted, and we would go in "body and breeches" for removal. But the dose they gave us at Advance (a railroad), backed up by such a looking surveying party and outfit on the following Tuesday, was a bigger dose than we could swallow, and we have all of us, I think to a *man*, lost entire confidence in the integrity of the Boyne City people, and especially their pledge of county building, and have concluded that it is best to go slow, and vote for leaving the county seat where it is, for a time at least, and thereby save any further expense and taxation. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." East Jordan has come to the front and done all that she has agreed to do, but we have no guarantee that Boyne City will do the same. On the contrary we have very serious doubts on the subject, as she is too much on the *sell*.

FARMER J.

Marion.

Marion, March 16, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—I wish you would, through the columns of your paper, enlighten us "mossbacks," as we are called, a little more on this county seat question. In our neighborhood we hardly know how to vote, as the Boyne City people are starting so many schemes to win votes for removal, and every scheme they start proves to be a sham and explodes. I used to take the Sentinel, but since it has turned over and is talking just the opposite from what it did a year ago (evidently under pay of Boyne City), I have got disgusted with it and dropped it, as I know a good many others are going to do, and take your paper. Is there any truth to this railroad yarn? And if so, might there not be some better point on the proposed route for county seat, if we vote to leave it where it is at present? Can the supervisors build a bridge across the Arm without a vote of the people? Are those parties who guarantee county buildings, free of cost to the county, all responsible parties? And would not such a guarantee, supposing the parties are good, be outlawed in less than ten years?

AN INQUIRING MOSS BACK.

Ironton.

The social and oyster supper at Mr. T. C. Bird's residence, Tuesday evening, under the management of the M. E. Church, was a success.

The Ironton teamsters could successfully compete with a fire company, in their expeditious manner of harnessing. From the time the signal was given, "Turn out," until the first team was away for a load of wood just 45 seconds elapsed, and in one minute and a quarter the long procession was filing away to the woods.

Indisposition seems to be contageous. Two weeks ago we expected a lecture on temperance by Rev. VanAuken. He, being sick, sent Mr. Strang to fill his appointment, who left an appointment for Friday night of this week; and now report comes that he will be obliged to have Rev. VanAuken fill his appointment.

Burgess.

There is rumor of a division of the town of Evangeline into two townships.

Mr. Boston who cut his foot about two weeks ago is just getting so that he can bear his weight on it.

The father of Frank and Peter Kane is visiting with them and thinks of staying all summer. He was here two years ago.

Mr. Wilks of Charlevoix was visiting at his daughters, Mrs. Frank Kane one day last week.

Mr. Simonson has bought 20 acres of Mr. Austin, and moved on it.

Mr. Ezra Ferguson has sold his horse and bought a yoke of oxen.

School closes with an exhibition in Dist. No. 4, March 19th.

People are busy getting ready for sugar making.

We don't hear anything about caucuses yet, everything is quiet.

Barnard.

Preaching Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Wm. Clark presented his wife with a beautiful new organ, last week.

Robert Matchette returned from his two weeks visit in Canada, Thursday.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Is a necessity to all animal life, and to be free from disease the blood must be pure. There is no doubt that PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER excells in the driving out of all impurities and building up the system by making new blood, thus preventing the disorders so common, of sores, ulcers, boils, humors, pimples, erysipelas, etc. Do not wait, but prevent them by a free use of the PURIFIER. Large bottles $1.00.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. V. Cook.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

A doctor, with whom it was a settled principle never to speak to a liquor seller, was sent for to visit a saloon-keeper's wife. He paid no attention to the summons, although it was three times repeated. The man then sent word that his wife was as much opposed to his business as the doctor himself, and begged him to come; assuring him he would keep out of sight. The doctor went with alacrity, and the patient was "on her feet again" after two or three visits. The liquor seller waited long for his bill, but none came. Then he sent for it repeatedly, but with no result. One day as the doctor was about to step into his "sulky" a young man thrust a ten dollar bill into his hand, explaining that the liquor seller wished him to keep it all. "Such a look of horror came into the doctor's face," said the young man, "that to this day I feel as if somebody was murdered right there and I helped to do it."

"I can't touch it—there is *blood* on it!" cried the doctor, as he threw it away. And yet he was in particular need of money just then for temperance work.

The young man said that the doctor must have been a mile away before he recovered himself enough to search for the bill, and when he found it he took it carefully between his thumb and finger, unable to resist the impression that it was dripping with human blood. In a little over a year the liquor seller closed his store forever. Years afterwards as they lay under the stars one night, the liquor dealer told the doctor that from the day he sent that bill he never took in a piece of money large or small that the words "There's BLOOD on it," did not ring in his ears.

STOCK GROWERS

All agree that for general use in their business no powder is better calculated to give satisfactory results than those prepared by E. M. Parmelee, because they really contain the valuable remedies claimed, and do not fail to act quickly and effectively in coughs, colds, epizootic, bad blood, stoppage of water, poor digestion etc. in horses. For cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, they are invaluable. Full pounds only 35 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

"Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92 tf3

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received for the furnishing of suitable material and the building of a new school house in school district No. 3, of the township of Hayes, in Charlevoix county, by the building committee, at the residence of F. J. Smith, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 31st day of March, 1886. Plans and specifications for said house can be seen at the house of F. J. Smith at any time. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of committee.

F. J. SMITH, Chairman.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 30 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1tf

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The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

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Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is r. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Willo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 53-100 Dollars, ($2,458.53), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 58-(8 58) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ... acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 26th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. CHEEK,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, executed by Henning Feizell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages, at page 11, on the 16th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Forty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises hereinafter described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 20 day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackburd to John A. Bacot, dated October 2d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was, on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages, on page 610, and on the 11th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 116, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 24th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 28th day of May, in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein John A. Bacot is complainant, and Abraham Shequaw-yaw and Mary Shequaw-yaw, are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall, in the township of South Arm, in said county and state, which hall is the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday the 7th day of April, A. D. 1886, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due, to the said complainant, for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described land to-wit: The south east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, being in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated February 26th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 13971

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 8 of mortgages at page 491, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and, seventy cents ($1,372.70), principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1886, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3) and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the south west one-quarter (¼) of the south west one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Scheffler's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1885, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 163, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1885, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that, should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said mortgagee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day whereon the same became due and whereas said interest does remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the 27th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the south east quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty three north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MOSHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 10pm	1 25am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv.	.....	2 25	2 45	12 05pm
Kalamazoo, ar.	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv.	.....	7 00	7 30	1 15
G'd Rapids, ar.	.....	8 20pm	8 30	1 40
G'd Rapids, lv.	7 00am	.....	11 30am	1 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	7 20
Howard City...	8 30	.....	12 55pm	8 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar....	.....	.....	2 30	7 50
Reed City, lv....	9 53	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar.....	11 00	.....	3 48	9 20
Cadillac, lv.....	11 05	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv.....	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Manceloua.....	.....	.....	6 00	12 04am
Boyne Falls.....	.....	.....	7 00	1 04
Petoskey, ar.....	.....	.....	8 00	1 40
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City....	.....	.....	8 35pm	5 15pm

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City....	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv.....	8 24	11 12	.....	.....
Boyne Falls.....	9 16	11 50	.....	.....
Manceloua.....	10 21	12 54am	.....	.....
Kalkaska.....	10 52	1 28	.....	.....
Walton	11 37	2 16	.....	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar.....	12 45pm	3 15	.....	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	12 50	3 40am	.....	6 20
Reed City, ar....	2 10	5 20	.....	7 50
Reed City, lv....	2 15	5 40	.....	7 50
Big Rapids	2 50	6 28	.....	8 23
Howard City.....	3 41	7 01	.....	9 15
D G H & M cros	4 51	8 15	.....	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar....	5 05	8 30	.....	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv..	7 15am	2 20	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 10pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 30	1 20	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 20	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar....	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	10 40am

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Ohio.

We can fully recommend your ad as the best remedy known for all those diseases. Valuable cold remedies, and is every case it has given satisfaction. Alcott & Hill, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by W. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will send you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay for those who start at once. 12191 STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars' Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake st., east of post-office, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist.
Office at Weed's Drug Store.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

J. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.
East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
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Every convenience for the traveling public.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. V. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barcholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, R. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING
Dr. CROUTER'S
BAKING POWDER
Or Quick Yeast.

If you use it you will never have yellow biscuit.
If you use it your biscuit will never taste of Soda.
It contains no alum, and is absolutely free from anything of a deleterious nature.
It is made from *PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR* and *NOT* from the Common Cream of Tartar of the shops.
It is always fresh and will never disappoint you.

Directions for using furnished with every package.
Price 40 Cents per Pound

Manufactured and Sold only by
Dr. GEO. W. CROUTER,
Chemist and Druggist,
BRIDGE STREET, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

Come and See our Immense Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOX & MILLER.

DAILY STAGE
BETWEEN
Boyne City and Charlevoix.

Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.
W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

New Grocery!
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

"TERRACE FARM,"
Charlevoix, Mich.
J. R. & J. S. DIXON,
DAIRY, VEGETABLE, AND STOCK FARM.
Thoroughbred and Grade Holsteins
A SPECIALTY. 118

A NEW LOT OF
Stamped Goods,
Ribbons, Velvets, and Laces.
Spring Stock of Millinery.

Dressmaking and Stamping with Neatness and Dispatch. All at Lowest Rates.
MISS L. SPAULDING.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.
At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

JEWELRY.

Is Grandpa's step becoming feeble: buy him a new gold-headed cane.

Is Grandma's eyesight growing dim: she will be grateful for a new pair of gold band spectacles.

Do you seek the hand of a fair lady in marriage: you will be expected to deck the fore finger of that hand with a ring worthy both of her who wears it and you who give it.

Is your daughter or pet sister to be married: solid silver ware makes a suitable present for the occasion.

Is your son or big brother just starting in business: he needs a reliable pocket time piece.

Are you going to housekeeping: get a clock that will be ornamental as well as useful.

Everybody needs Jeweler's Goods, and everybody can always find a fine line at fair prices at the store of
C. R. BELLINGER.

A Trip to the Tropics.

VI.

Before leaving Jamaica let us travel together in the character of leisurely sannterers with Blue Mountain Peak as our objective point. At Port Antonio this does not seem like a difficult undertaking as the mountains seem to hover directly over us and in the distance, which loses from sight the intervening valleys. The path to the summit seems but a holliday excursion up the blue slopes midst the sunshine and shadows, which the clouds floating below the summit are ever varying, giving endless variety and additional enchantment to "the everlasting peaks around which delight to anchor islands of the sky." But as we start on our journey we soon find that like the mirage of the desert the goal ever recedes as we approach, although only fifteen miles away "as the crow flies." Forty miles of coast travel, twenty miles into the interior on horseback, eighteen more over mountain paths on a mule's back, and finally almost two miles of perpendicular climbing must be traversed before our ambition is satisfied and we arrive at the summit. Seated in a phaeton of American manufacture, behind a span of Jamaica thoroughbreds, we set out for Port Morant, forty miles away. Our road extending for the most part along the shore, now driving on the very edge of the sea, and again winding in semi circles high up in the hills—commanding delightful prospects of the surrounding valleys; sometimes our road is built in the mountain sides with the hills above and the ocean far below. These dug-ways would be perilous but for the walls of coral and cement that guard them. The road beds are also of coral formation and as smooth and well cared for as a boulevard. Every hundred rods or thereabouts we cross mountain streams fifteen or twenty feet wide the water as clear as crystal. When these brooks, or rivers as they are called, are in deep ravines, there are good bridges; but where the bed is smooth and there are no bridges, we drive through at full speed, dashing the water over the horses and sprinkling ourselves delightfully. These are the favorite resorts of the dusky washerwomen who in exceedingly contracted garments may be seen washing the clothes by placing them on one stone and beating them with another. The country through which we pass is divided into estates of about one thousand acres each. These estates bear such pleasant names as "Fairy Hill," "Golden Vale," "Castle Villa," "Elmwood," "Fair Prospect," "Mulatto River," "Happy Grove," etc. On every estate is built the mansion or "great house," sugar buildings, coffee barbecues, windmills, small chapels and the twenty or thirty woven bamboo, palm thatched huts of the negroes. Passing through these villages we are greeted with "curtsys" from the "picknys" and from their elders a respectful "Howdy, Massa Buckra," with "I beg yon quattie, sah," usually added; but if we demand an equivalent for our quattie (three cents), they cheerfully climb a tree for a supply of "water cocoanuts" or a dozen sweet oranges; climbing a cocoanut tree, which is usually fifty feet high with no branches save the tuft on the top, is not an easy undertaking and only a negro can do it gracefully. There are over a hundred varieties of palm trees on the island—the cocoanut being the most numerous and the prickly palm the most curious, the trunk being smallest at the base, increasing to twice its size at the center and then tapering to the top. When, in a drive of forty miles, not a blade of vegetation is familiar, it follows that much that is curious and interesting is to be seen. In the lowlands the mangrove or wild fig is numerous. Like the banyan, it sends down shoots from its branches that form other trees until hundreds of acres appear to be the outgrowth of a single tree. One of the most beautiful flowering trees is the "Otaheite apple." More fragrant than any other is the pimento, or allspice, and the frangypany. The latter are very numerous along the coast; the flower resembles the tube rose, and is much used in making perfumery. The familiar oleander or south sea rose is everywhere seen. The cattle pens and highways are hedged with many varieties of cacus blooming with beautiful flowers, while the sharp thorns discount barbed wire. Some of the pasture lands along the way are blue tinged with the flower of a plant, which, we are told, is a very bad weed. On examination we find it is the sensitive plant so treasured in the north. As we pass through the fields its leaves close and it wilts to the ground only to revive when rid of our blighting presence. Many trees are of this nature, one (a tree that grows to an enormous size and has a beautiful fern-like foliage) folds its leaves every evening at four o'clock, opening at sun-rise. The largest tree on the island is the cottonwood. They grow to an immense size, and are chiefly used in making "dugouts," or canoes. There are many trees of which the wood is very valuable, as mahogany, ebony, lignum vitæ, rosewood, sandal wood, etc. From the trunks of many trees grow the most beautiful orchids, while such favorite houseplants as the "Wandering Jew" twine about them in wild confusion. Crossing Muirton river, and zigzaging up "Quan" hill from which hight can be seen one of the most beautiful views on the island; on our left and far below us is Holland Bay, and the lighthouse at the eastern extremity of the island; on our right are high mountains, while directly in front, on the plains beneath us, are thousands of acres of perfectly level land waving with sugar cane. Here are many estates, as "Amity Hall," "Duckenfield," and "Golden Grove," in full operation and apparently prosperous. The mills grinding, the darkies cutting and drawing cane, or with three, four, and even five yokes of oxen drawing sugar to Port Morant, from where it is shipped to England. Arriving at Port Morant, which is the terminus of our forty-mile drive, we accept the hospitality of "Bowden Great House," which, as a sample of the old residences, deserves mention. Built on an eminence two hundred feet above and overlooking the sea and harbor, and so substantially built, that, although 300 years old, it is in good repair; one story high, standing on a basement built like a fortress, with loop holes all around through which to fire at an approaching foe. We first come upon the broad, pleasant veranda with its hammocks and adjustable chairs; passing through double doors into the hall or promenade, 110 feet long with floor of stone flagging; entering again through folding doors into the spacious rooms with floors polished like glass; mahogany finishings and furniture; the walls and partitions two feet thick and of stone. In these comfortable quarters, which are occupied by a half dozen New England boys engaged in shipping fruit from this port, we refresh ourselves and prepare for a fresh start toward the Peak.

The annual report of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics is now on our desk. Part I gives the report of the secretary of the national convention of chiefs of labor held at Boston in July, 1885. Part II relates to the various strikes that have occurred in the state during the past year. Mr. Pond, the commissioner of the bureau concludes that the great remedy for differences between employer and employee is not strikes but arbitration. Part III is a very instructive chapter containing the testimony of wage-workes of vital importance to them. Part IV contains a comparison of wages paid in Michigan, for various kinds of labor with those paid in various foreign countries. We are sure this report will do good, in bringing this fund of information before the people.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

An unknown man of middle age walked into Niagara River, about a quarter of a mile above the Horseshoe Falls, and was swept away.

Fire Chief Francis Mahady, of New York, was killed while on his way to a fire. An engine ran into his buggy and he was thrown from his seat and crushed by the wheels of the heavy machine.

It has been definitely learned that T. G. Dennett, of New York, who recently slipped down the ice-mound at Niagara Falls, received but little injury in falling, but starved to death where he fell, being unable to get out.

The imports of general merchandise at the port of New York for the past week were valued at $5,984,793, and of dry goods at $2,912,464.

In a desperate fight of thirteen rounds, at Rye, N. Y., Jack Dempsey defeated George La Blanche.

Zelno P. Gordon, the oldest telegraph operator in the United States, died at Castle, N. Y.

The bobbin factory of J. H. Billington & Co., at Philadelphia, was damaged by fire to the extent of nearly $40,000. The place has now been burned out seven times.

A body was incinerated at Pittsburg by the aid of natural gas, the remains being reduced to ashes in less than an hour

Laura A. Miller, aged 19, hanged herself in her parents' house, at Buffalo, N. Y., because she had been forbidden to attend a roller rink where she used to clandestinely meet her lover.

The suit brought in New York against William S. Warner, by an official in the interest of the creditors of Ferdinand Ward, resulted in a decision by the referee that Warner must pay over to Receiver Davies, within thirty days, the sum of $1,335,752 54.

WESTERN.

William Irwin, formerly Governor of California, died at San Francisco last week.

An affliction resembling epizooty is so prevalent at Canton, Ohio, as to confine 1,000 school children to their beds or homes.

Taylor Bros.' flouring-mill, barn, and out-houses, and four dwellings at Pontiac, Ill., were burned. The loss is about $64,000, with insurance of $33,000.

In an attempt-to-murder case at Cincinnati a witness swore that there was a Communist society in that city which regularly practiced drilling and rifle-shooting; that there are five hundred such organizations throughout the country; and that no record of the membership is kept so as to prevent identification in case of arrest.

The visible supply of wheat and corn in the United States and Canada, March 13, was, respectively, 50,863,421 and 14,616,867 bushels,

Mr. Jay Gould, who is now at Jacksonville, Fla., has for the first time given utterance to his views regarding the great strike on his Southwestern railway system. He says the action of the labor organizations is antagonistic to the public good.

The mining companies in the Menominee iron range have voluntarily advanced the wages of employes.

The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis offers to divide its profits with its employes, after deducting 7 per cent. interest on the actual capital invested.

Five employes of the Union Pacific road at Omaha rezed a Missouri Pacific freight train about to start, put the engine back in the roundhouse, and blockaded the track with box-cars.

The Knights of Labor at Akron, Ohio, persuaded the boarding-houses in that city to stop entertaining employes of S. F. Sieberling's factories. Ferdinand Schumacher, the oatmeal king, thereupon threw open his two hotels to the homeless workers.

A St. Louis dispatch says: "Not a car of freight has crossed the St. Louis bridge for a week, and there is every prospect that the strike on the Gould system of railroads in the Southwest will last for some time longer, although the Texas and Pacific is reported to be open from end to end. A switchman who went to work for the Missouri Pacific was assaulted by a number of the strikers and quite seriously injured. A suburban train was side-tracked outside the city limits, and the passengers were obliged to walk four miles before they reached the street-cars. The yardmen and switchmen employed in East St. Louis, to the number of about 1,200, representing more than half a dozen railroads, have demanded an advance of 50 cents a day."

Young grasshoppers have appeared in great numbers in the Toledo (Ohio) section, and farmers fear the worst.

Four Apaches have arrived at Camp Lieutenant Mann in Arizona, with the tidings that all the hostiles wish to surrender unconditionally.

George Q. Cannon failed to appear in court at Salt Lake when his case was called, thereby forfeiting $25,000.

Harlan P. Tracy and F. B. Tracy, bankers of Elmwood, Ill., have assigned. Their assets are estimated at $60,000, and their liabilities at $40,000.

S. F. Watrous, a well-known merchant and stock-raiser, who possessed great wealth, committed suicide at Watrous, N. M., using the same weapon and selecting the same spot upon which his son killed himself six months ago.

The Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan trotting circuit was formed at a meeting held in Kalamazoo last week, the premium list aggregating $35,000. W. T. Beauchamp, of Terre Haute, was elected President, and Charles Reed, of Toledo, Secretary.

SOUTHERN.

James I. Waddell, commander of the oyster navy of Maryland, who died at Annapolis, was Captain of the Confederate privateer Shenandoah, and destroyed many American whaling vessels in the Arctic seas.

Charles Richard, a member of a prominent Hebrew family of Mobile, Ala., was assassinated in the streets of that city.

Galbraith & Co., cotton factors of Memphis, Tenn., have failed, with liabilities of about $75,000.

At a conference between L. A. Sheldon, one of the receivers of the Texas Pacific Road, and Knights of Labor, at New Orleans, it was decided that the question of the dismissal of Hall, which provoked the strike, be submitted to the arbitration of the United States Court, provided Hall and the Marshall (Texas) Assembly agree to the plan. In the meantime work will be resumed.

A train was wrecked near Marshall, Texas, and the railway bridge, spanning Fossil Creek, near Fort Worth, was partially destroyed by fire, the structure having first been soaked with coal oil. The strikers are charged with the crimes.

"Old Sorrel," the aged war-horse of Stonewall Jackson, died at the Virginia Military Institute last week. His skeleton will be prepared for the Southern Soldiers' Home at Richmond.

A telegram from Carrollton, Miss., says that while thirteen negroes were awaiting trial for an attempt to kill a white man a mob of about fifty persons entered the court house and began firing on the prisoners. Ten were killed and the other three mortally wounded.

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland Legislature which, if passed, will prohibit the sale of Western dressed meat in Baltimore. It provides for an inspector, to be named by the Governor and paid by the corporations, who shall inspect all live stock intended for slaughter; and all meat offered for sale in Baltimore City or within five miles of the city must be inspected prior to slaughter.

WASHINGTON.

J. Harris Rogers testified in the telephone investigation at Washington that he gave $10,000 in Pan-Electric stock to Richard Winter Smith. At a meeting at which Senator Harris, Gen. Johnston, Mr. Young and witness were present, Mr. Young said that a number of members of Congress wanted to become interested in the Pan-Electric Company, and had frequently importuned him on the subject. It was proposed that members of Congress should give $20, but Young suggested that that was too much. Witness testified that an effort was made in 1883, or the beginning of 1884, to have him appointed Electrician of the House of Representatives, and Senators Harris and Garland had gone to see Architect Clark. Witness expected to take advantage of the engines, dynamos, and other machinery to carry on experiments which would benefit both his associates and the Government. General Johnston went to see the Speaker in his behalf. Witness was questioned as to the date of the interview in which Mr. Young stated that Attorney General Garland had promised to bring suit, and fixed the date at some time early in July. In reply to a question put by the Chairman, witness said that Pan-Electric stock was given to his associates for three reasons—because they held official positions and were widely known, because they were lawyers, and because he was satisfied that they would do business honorably.

The Holman committee, appointed to inquire into the expenditure of public moneys in the Indian service, have made their report to the House. One recommendation was to the effect that hereafter the money appropriated for the education of Indian children shall be used for the establishment and support of industrial schools; also that the number of agencies be reduced. The minority report recommends the abolishment of the reservation system, and the allotment to each redskin of a tract of land in severalty, the remainder to be sold to actual settlers.

Dr. J. W. Rogers testified before the Telephone Investigating Committee at Washington, March 17, that there was no intention of deriving any advantage from the official positions of the men to whom Pan-Electric stock was donated. The object was to bank on their names and reputation. Witness wished to secure the co-operation of men of integrity and of national reputations. Without the names of such men the stock could not be sold. The incorporators of the Pan-Electric Construction Company paid nothing for their stock. Two meetings were held in the rooms of the Senate Judiciary Committee for the organization of the telephone company. There were Money, Rogers, Jr., Senators Harris and Garland, and Gen. Johnston. At the first meeting a general agreement was reached. Senator Garland prepared the papers and submitted them at the second meeting. A charter for a telephone company was obtained in Tennessee, and one for a telegraph company was obtained in New York. There never was any Pan-Electric stock issued. Witness declared that he had no idea when the company was organized that Mr. Garland would be Attorney General; but he had done his best to make him Attorney General after Cleveland's election. He had dedicated a book to Attorney General Garland, and predicted that Cleveland would select the wisest, purest man in the country to elevate the judiciary of the country. On May 21 he had sent a letter to Attorney General Garland asking him to institute a suit against the Bell company, but received no reply.

POLITICAL.

Daniel J. Dalton, Clerk of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Courts, purged himself of contempt by delivering to the House of Representatives the returns from Precinct A, Fourth Ward, Cincinnati, and was ordered discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

A resolution was passed by the Iowa Legislature expressing regret that President Cleveland vetoed the Des Moines River land bill.

Proceedings to disbar Dewitt C. Jones, recently appointed Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, by the President, for unprofessional conduct as an attorney, were begun before the Circuit Court at Columbus. The confirmation of Mr. Jones by the Senate has been delayed pending an inquiry into the charges.

The statement comes from Cincinnati that the Democratic majority in the Ohio Senate will show its sympathy with President Cleveland by refusing to confirm appointments to State offices by Gov. Foraker. It will be remembered that Senator Sherman recently caused the confirmation of DeWitt C. Jones as Postmaster at Columbus to be set aside.

President Cleveland last week sent to the Senate the following nominations: William L. Trenholm, to be Comptroller of the Currency; John H. Oberly and Charles Lyman, to be members of the Civil-Service Commission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The winter wheat crop, according to special reports in the Chicago *Times*, will only reach an average, even with favorable weather for the next thirty days. About 30 per cent. of the acreage was sown late, from fear of the Hessian fly, and this portion has recently suffered from the weather. The greatest falling off in acreage is in the States of Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. For no period longer than twenty days has the growing crop been protected throughout the winter wheat belt. The outlook is the most encouraging on the Pacific slope.

New York dispatch: "The British Steamer Oregon, formerly of the Guion and latterly of the Cunard line, from Liverpool and New York, was run into by a schooner between 3 and 4 o'clock while east of Fire Island, having two holes stove in her. Part of her passengers were transferred to a pilot-boat and part to a schooner and subsequently all were transferred to the steamer Fulda. The Oregon was entirely abandoned and sunk. All of the passengers and crew were saved."

In an election riot at Huacho, Peru, thirteen persons were killed and wounded.

Mr. Van Horne, Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Road, states that the track will early next month be ready for traffic to the Pacific coast, and that a line of steamships to China and Australia will shortly be established.

Vice President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific, refused to hold a conference with the executive committee of the Knights of Labor. Sixty-seven men have returned to work in the shops of the Texas and Pacific Road at Marshall, Texas, and sufficient hands are at work at three other points to meet present wants. A St. Louis dispatch of the 16th says: "Strikers came in contact with a Sheriff's posse at a suburban station, and several shots were fired during the melee. No one was hurt, however. The general situation remains unchanged, all efforts to run other than mail trains over the Gould lines proving futile. The demand of the yardmen and switchmen of East St. Louis for an increase of pay has been acceded to by four of the railroad companies, and it is thought the others will come to terms."

FOREIGN.

There have been strikes and lockouts among the trades in Dublin. None very extensive, and all have been settled by arbitration.

The French Government will make a loan of 1,000,000 francs to take up its floating debt and consolidate its six-year bonds.

Austria decides to prohibit the teaching of Old Catholicism in the public schools.

Nineteen Russians who are suffering from wolf-bites have arrived in Paris to undergo treatment at the hands of M. Pasteur.

In deference to the determined hostility of the people of Ulster, Mr. Gladstone has decided, it is said, to confine the operation of his Irish home-rule measures to Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, leaving the present form of government in Ulster intact.

The city of Granada, Spain, and Wiesbaden, the German watering-place, have experienced brief but severe earthquake shocks.

Viscount Hinton, the scapegrace son of Earl Poulet, who sought to revenge himself on his father for refusing to pay his debts, by starting a circus, advertising it as "Viscount Hinton's Unrivaled Show," has been sent to prison for one year for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

In a skirmish at Suakim thirty Soudanese rebels were killed by British soldiers.

Both the British Board of Trade and the Foreign Office are discussing the best means of improving international and colonial copyright laws.

April 12 the following Catholic dignitaries will be made Cardinals: Archbishops Taschereau, of Quebec, and Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Mgrs. Ferrata, De Rende, Rampola del Tindaro, and Massella.

A London dispatch states that Joseph Chamberlain and Mr Trevelyan have tendered to Mr. Gladstone their resignations as members of the Cabinet. Both gentlemen disagree with Gladstone on the Irish land scheme, which, it is said, will take £150,000,000 sterling to buy out all the Irish landlords.

The committee in the German Reichstag which has under consideration Bismarck's spirit monopoly bill, rejected the entire measure.

The wrecked steamship Oregon has broken in two, and lies in 120 feet of water. The master and purser of the steamer Fulda have filed a bill against diamonds valued at $200,000, which they saved from the Oregon.

After lecturing before the students of Oxford University the other evening Michael Davitt retired to rest in a room in one of the colleges. When he awoke the next morning he found that the door had been screwed up, and he was obliged to tie his bedclothes together and make his exit by way of the window.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. J. W. Rogers testified in the telephone inquiry at Washington, March 18, that he never sold any stock to a member of Congress. He had applied for a consular place, and had written to Attorney General Garland about it. Money had also seen the Attorney General in furtherance of the application. Witness said that he had no hard feelings against Mr. Garland, although he thought the Attorney General acted meanly. When asked if he had not written satirical poetry directed against the Attorney General, he replied, drawing out a pamphlet: "Just got it this morning from Baltimore. Here it is; want to see it?" The cover of the pamphlet bore the following inscription: "The Great Mugwump; Canto 1. Pan-Electric Sale of Government Property; To Be Followed by Parthenon; Congressional Whitewash and the Last of the Dog-Catcher. By J. W. Rogers of Parthenon Heights. Published by Puck & Bottom, Parthenon Heights, Bladensburg, Md.; 1880." Dr. Rogers besought Mr. Oates to read the pamphlet, but several members threw up their hands in eloquent protest.

A special agent of the Treasury Department reports that extensive frauds are perpetrated upon the customs revenues by sending Texas calves into Mexico to fatten and be returned free of duty.

A Washington dispatch says the President celebrated his 49th birthday on the night of March 18 by attending a performance of the "Mikado" with Misses Cleveland and Van Vechten and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. The party was warmly applauded as it entered its box.

The Ways and Means Committee has adopted a substitute for the Morrison tariff bill, which subjects the wooden articles placed on the free list to an import duty when the country from which they are imported levies an export duty. The provision is aimed at the export duty now levied upon Canadian logs sent into the United States. The free list was then adopted as it stands in the bill, except that Indian corn, hay, and oats were stricken off.

Miss Abigail Bates has just died at Scituate, Mass., aged 89. In 1812, in company with another girl, she played a fife and drum so vigorously that the British left Scituate harbor under the impression that a large American force was at hand.

Two fatal cases of cholera are reported from Candia, two from Polla, and seven from Padua, Italy.

A scale of wages and rules, formulated by the Knights of Labor, were signed by the cigar manufacturers of Milwaukee. A general advance in wages is conceded, and after May 1 eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Fifteen hundred cloakmakers in New York City have gone on a strike. They do not ask for increased wages, but demand that the contract system be abolished. Nearly fifteen hundred men and boys employed in the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Pa., struck for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages. A strike of the street car employes at Columbus, Ohio, was begun on the 18th inst.

When the Duskin resolutions came up in the Senate on the 16th of March, Mr. Van Wyck moved that these words be added to them: "And in all such cases of removal the matter of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the Senate." Mr. Brown, of Georgia, opposed the resolutions and made a long argument to show that the power of removals is vested by the Constitution in the President alone. Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, followed Senator Brown with a long argument in support of the resolutions. The power claimed by the President would enable him, at his will, to shut out the smallest of investigation from the public offices. He did not think that because papers were written by private citizens they were therefore private papers. Their contents determined their character. The Senate passed without debate the bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic-liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general, economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects; also the bill providing for the study in the schools of the Territories and the District of Columbia of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics. In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means made a favorable report on a bill to authorize the establishment of factories for the manufacture of tobacco exclusively for exportation.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$7.00	@	7.60
Hogs	4.25	@	4.65
Wheat—No. 1 White	.97	@	.98
No. 2 Red	.95	@	.97
Corn—No. 2	.47	@	.48
Oats—White	.50	@	.56
Pork—Mess	10.00	@	10.50
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@	6.25
Good Shipping	4.50	@	5.25
Common	3.75	@	4.25
Hogs—Packing Grades	5.00	@	5.40
Flour—Extra Spring	4.75	@	5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@	5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	.81	@	.82
Corn—No. 2	.36	@	.36
Oats—No. 2	.28	@	.30
Rye—No. 2	.58	@	.60
Barley—No. 2	.58	@	.60
Butter—Choice Creamery	.25	@	.30
Fair to Good	.21	@	.25
Cheese—Full Cream, new	.11	@	.12
Skimmed Flats	.06	@	.07
Eggs—Fresh	.12	@	.13
Potatoes—Choice, per bu	.55	@	.58
Pork—Mess	9.75	@	10.00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—Cash	.81	@	.81
Corn—No. 2	.37	@	.37
Oats—No. 2	.27	@	.29
Rye—No. 1	.60	@	.62
Pork—New Mess	9.75	@	10.00
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2	.91	@	.93
Corn—No. 2	.37	@	.39
Oats—No. 2	.30	@	.32
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.91	@	.91½
Corn—Mixed	.34	@	.35
Oats—Mixed	.28	@	.30
Pork—New Mess	10.25	@	10.75
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.93	@	.94
Corn—No. 2	.37	@	.38½
Oats—No. 2	.31	@	.33
Pork—Mess	10.00	@	10.25
Live Hogs	4.00	@	4.50
DETROIT.			
Beef Cattle	4.50	@	5.50
Hogs	3.50	@	4.50
Sheep	3.50	@	5.50
Wheat—No. 1 White	.90	@	.92
Corn—No. 2	.37	@	.39
Oats—No. 2	.33	@	.36
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.90	@	.92
Corn—No. 2	.34	@	.34
Oats—No. 2	.33	@	.34
EAST LIBERTY.			
Cattle—Best	5.00	@	5.50
Fair	4.50	@	5.00
Common	3.50	@	4.25
Hogs	4.25	@	4.75
Sheep	4.50	@	5.50
BUFFALO.			
Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.97	@	.98
Corn—Yellow	.42	@	.43
Cattle	5.00	@	6.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

A bill to forfeit certain lands in Iowa was passed by the Senate on the 13th. The session was mainly devoted to the speech by Mr. Kenna in opposition to the Edmunds resolutions. The executive session was devoted to the confirmation of a large number of minor nominations, mostly Postmasters. There was no contest over any of the cases considered. Secretary Manning has communicated to the Ways and Means Committee of the House his approval of a bill extending the draw-back system to all exported articles manufactured of imported materials. A bill granting a pension of $2,000 per annum to the widow of General Hancock was favorably reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Representative Weaver, of Nebraska, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolution: "*Whereas*, nearly every Congress embraces at least one crank; and whereas, the present Congress is no exception to this rule; and whereas, it should not be in the power of an idiot, insane man, or crank to prevent the consideration of any measure; therefore, *Resolved*, That the rules of this House be so amended that it shall require at least two members to object to the consideration of a bill." The reading of the resolution was greeted with applause, but Mr. Springer, of Illinois, objected to it on the ground that it was not respectful to the House. At the evening session forty-five pension bills were passed.

A number of petitions from local assemblies of Knights of Labor throughout the country, favoring the building of the Hennepin Canal, were presented in the Senate on March 15. Also memorials of the Knights of Labor protesting against the denial of the extra pay which had been provided for by law for workingmen in the Government service who worked more than eight hours per day. In presenting one of these memorials, Mr. Ingalls said the complaint was a just one, and the nation had been disgraced by the violation of the law complained of in the memorial. Mr. Ingalls presented a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the 15th of April shall be the day for the beginning of the successive administrations of the Government hereafter instead of the 4th of March. The Senate adopted, by a vote of 25 to 22, an amendment of the widows' pension bill offered by Senator Van Wyck, providing that the pensions of children who are idiotic or insane shall continue during the existence of such idiocy or insanity.

The bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows and dependent relatives from $8 to $12 a month passed the Senate on the 16th inst., just as it came from the House. Senators Morrill, Cullom, Maxey, and Dolph addressed the Senate on the Duskin resolutions. Senator Morrill supported the resolutions in a very brief speech. Senator Cullom made a long argument in support of the resolutions. The refusal of the Attorney General to furnish the papers called for by the Senate, he said, was a denial of the right of the Senate to inquire into the management of a public officer. Senator Maxey opposed the resolutions. However much the issue might be disguised, he said, the real object was to ascertain the President's reasons for suspensions or removals of officers. Complaint, he said, was made in that majority report that 643 suspensions had been made under this administration. The complaint made by the people, Mr. Maxey said, was that there had not been ten times 643 removals. Bills or resolutions were introduced in the House to pay to Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks the salary of the Vice President for one year, to establish postoffice savings banks, to provide for a conference of American nations on a common standard silver coin, and for a commission to investigate the war claims of loyal citizens of the border States. The House passed, under a suspension of the rules, a bill for the closing of the business of the Alabama Claims Court; also the Senate bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to permit the receiver of a national bank to use the trust funds for the purchase of property upon which the bank holds a mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness.

Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution in the Senate March 17: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be directed to examine the nature and extent of the alleged use and destruction of timber on the public lands adjoining the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, particularly by the Mont ag Improvement Company, and report what, if any, additional legislation is necessary to protect timber on the public domain, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers." The resolution was agreed to. The Chair laid before the Senate the new electoral count bill. Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on the bill, and at the conclusion of his remarks the bill was passed without division. Mr. Dolph addressed the Senate in support of the Edmunds resolution. Mr. Coke and Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, spoke upon the resolution, and then Mr. Beck took the floor in opposition and he and Mr. Edmunds had quite a wrangle upon a question of order, during which Mr. Edmunds moved an executive session. In secret session a motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which R. S. Dement was confirmed as Surveyor General of Utah. In the House Mr. Barnes, of Missouri, reported back the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, with Senate amendments. Concurrence was recommended in some amendments, and nonconcurrence in others. The report was agreed to. Mr. Dargan, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to replace unserviceable ordnance issued to the militia of States and Territories. Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back a Senate bill granting the right of way through the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

Fine Strings of Pearls.

The increased favor given by fashion to low-necked evening dress has encouraged the jewelers to put together some very beautiful and costly necklaces. Three strings of pearls recently shown in this city were valued at $3,200, $2,200 and $1,500, respectively, without the pretty diamond clasps which fastened them. The pearls were graduated, and of beautiful color and shape, but as one must be a poet to love Spenser, one must be accustomed to jewels to appreciate the refined beauty of pearls, and half the women who saw the three necklaces and some rival diamonds which blazed near them in, another necklace would have chosen the diamonds if not informed of their comparative cheapness. The cost of this pretty bauble was $750, and it was a pretty band of stones in a light gold setting, but it had a star pendant, with a great sapphire in the center, which added two-thirds more to its price, and was a beautiful ornament by itself. The combinations of diamonds and colored stones are also very fine this season, not only in pendants but also in rings. One of the latter, in which a turquoise as big as a hummingbird's egg is surrounded by diamond sparks, is pretty enough to figure in one of Mrs. Spofford's stories.—*Boston Transcript*.

The Plant for Banks.

Experience on French railways has shown that the double poppy is the best plant at present known for consolidating, by the interlacing of its roots, the loose soil of an embankment. The usual grasses and clovers develop slowly, but the double poppy grows enough in two weeks to give some protection to the slope, and within three or four months its roots, ten or twelve inches long, retain the earth far more firmly than those of any other grass or grain.

EDMUNDS AND BECK FALL OUT.

The Vermont Senator Questions the Kentuckian's Honor and the Latter Retorts Savagely.

[U. S. Senate proceedings.]

Mr. Beck did not wonder that Duskin was not here for himself. Everybody knew, Mr. Beck said, that Duskin was nominated in March, 1881, and the Senate did not see fit to confirm. He was again appointed after the adjournment of the session, and nominated at the October term of the same year, and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) had not felt justified in even reporting him to the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. Edmunds rose, as a matter of duty, to a question of order. The Senator from Kentucky, he said, was violating the duty of a Senator in respect to proceedings in executive session.

Mr. Beck denied this. The records and the public papers, he said, showed three nominations of Duskin, and it was because the Senator from Vermont knew that he was unworthy that the papers were asked for—because he expected to open up the department.

Mr. Edmunds insisted that the Senator from Kentucky was out of order, and asked the Chair to decide the question.

The Chair stated that the Senator from Kentucky had an undoubted right to refer to public facts, but——

Mr. Beck (interposing) remarked that he had, and that to-morrow he would prove the public facts by the press of the country, and also prove by the records of the House of Representatives, which were public, that Duskin was an utterly unfit man to hold the place from which he was removed—among other reasons, because of his connection with Fishback, the Marshal, and the Senator from Vermont himself knew the facts. And Mr. Beck thought he would produce the records from the Attorney General's office—the Republican Attorney General, Brewster, verifying the fact stated by him. He hoped also in executive session to get a vote of the Senate to compel the Senator from Vermont to produce evidence which he had before his own committee to show Duskin's unfitness. He hoped to prove that this effort to make an issue in regard to Duskin was because the Senator from Vermont believed Duskin's case so bad that the Democratic administration would be glad to prove how bad he was; and then the Senator would claim it as a precedent in good cases. "And I hope to prove," continued Mr. Beck, "that this move, not made with such a flourish of trumpets as—I will not say what I expect to prove, for I could not do it, perhaps, in parliamentary language."

Mr. Edmunds said he would have to leave entirely in silence what the Senator from Kentucky had stated in regard to affairs in executive session.

"I feel bound in honor," he said, "not to make any allusion to any such subjects. The ideas of Senatorial honor, under the rules, of the Senator from Kentucky, and my own, are entirely different. Every Senator is sworn to a faithful performance of his duty as Senator, according to regulations of the Senate that are passed under the Constitution. If the Senator from Kentucky thinks it is honorable to garble and misstate the existence of circumstances in closed doors, of course I have no criticism to make upon his sense of what is honorable and right. I can not make any reference to what has taken place under any circumstances, when, under the rules of the Senate and by oath, the doors are closed. Therefore, I can make no reply to what the Senator from Kentucky has said on the subject to which he has alluded as in executive session. As to Mr. Beck's reference to the reports in the Attorney General's office about Duskin and what they would show——"

Mr. Beck said his reference had been to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which the Senator from Vermont was Chairman.

Mr. Edmunds reminded Mr. Beck that he had referred to papers in the office of Attorney General Garland and what they would show. He (Mr. Edmunds) could not allude to what the Judiciary Committee had or had not until he should have permission. "I shall not violate my oath or my honor," Mr. Edmunds said, "by doing it now, whatever other gentlemen may choose to do." If there were reports in the Attorney General's office concerning Duskin they were precisely what the Senate desired when it passed the resolution calling for the papers.

"It appears," Mr. Edmunds continued, "that the Senator from Kentucky can get at what the Attorney General and the President of the United States consider to be confidential and private communications when the Senate of the United States cannot; and that is the advantage that the Senator has over the body of which he is a member; and that is an advantage which the administration considers to be, as all the Democratic Senators do, I presume, an undoubted advantage. But what the Senator from Kentucky gets it appears the Senate cannot get. If it were true," Mr. Edmunds continued, "that Duskin had been a bad officer, it was of the highest importance not only that the Senate, but the House of Representatives should know it, and what his misconduct had been."

Senator Beck said he had not seen any paper in the Attorney General's office relating to Duskin, nor had he ever asked to see one; nor had he ever spoken to the President in regard to Duskin. "And as to my honor and oath," continued Mr. Beck, "I hope it is as sacred as that of the Senator from Vermont. If it was not at least as good as his I would not have as much regard for myself as I have now. I propose to stand upon my integrity as a man and a Senator; and I say that a tory-parson power would not do justice to much of the hypocrisy that is now presented to the Senate in pretenses of a desire to establish public justice."

Duskin, Mr. Beck said, was known to be an unfit man for the place he occupied, and nobody knew it better than the Senator from Vermont. The Senator from Vermont spoke of his honor and oath and integrity, and compared them with his (Mr. Beck's), and Mr. Beck was willing to stand by the comparison. "Thank God," said he, "whatever I am—and I say boldly and openly, I mean what I say. I do not stand on the corners of streets and thank God I am not as other men, and pray aloud to make men believe that I have all the virtue and all the integrity and all the godliness extant. When I see a great public question I meet it—I meet it fairly. I may make blunders and I may make mistakes, but I have more respect for the man who meets his enemy in the open field and either knocks him down or takes a fair knock-down himself than I have for the man who stabs his brother under the fifth rib while shaking him by the hand and asking him, 'How is it with you, my brother?' I do not believe in secret vows; I do not believe in pharisceism; I do not believe in hypocrisy; I do not believe in circumventing anybody. I will move now, in order to see whether I am telling what is true or not—and if I cannot move it now I will do so the first opportunity—that all the proceedings in March, 1881, October, 1881, and December, 1881, and all the papers filed with the Judiciary Committee and all the proceedings had before the committee in the case of the nomination of Duskin, shall be made public, so that the country can judge whether what I say is true or not. If I have falsified anything I will take it back, and if I have not I want a chance to prove it, since comparisons are made between the oath and the honor of the Senator from Vermont and myself. I make that motion now and will let it lie over until to-morrow morning, or I will do it in the first executive session if it is not in order to do it now."

The Chair decided that the motion was not in order now.

Mr. Edmunds—I shall undoubtedly agree with the Senator from Kentucky as I do in a large part of what he has said. When he at least says that he is not better than other men, I am bound to agree with him. When he tells us that he compares honor, I agree with him about that. He has his own views of what is honorable, and I have mine. I suppose both being Democrats [laughter], we are both entitled to opinions as to what is honorable. I supposed that all I said was in reference to a plain, manifested—I will not say intended—violation of the rules and orders of the Senate in the Senator's references to reports of committees in executive session. Perhaps the Senator is not yet conscious that he has violated the rule about that. I doubt if he is, because I believe the Senator to be a man who means to do the right thing in the right way. But he did that, and it was in respect to that that I called the attention of the Chair to his remarks.

Mr. Beck inquired where Mr. Edmunds had got the Thurman matter that he read the other day.

Mr. Edmunds replied: "From the committee minute-book, upon an order of the Senate withdrawing secrecy from it. Perhaps the Senator from Kentucky can see the distinction."

"I can see a barn," replied Mr. Beck, "but I can not see a fly on the barn-door without seeing the barn."

Mr. Edmunds—Undoubtedly; and the Senator has seen a good many barns undoubtedly. I am inclined to think he has not seen much of anything else. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beck—I have not seen the fly.

Mr. Edmunds—No, the Senator never takes anything on the fly. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Beck—Nor on the lie, either. [Uproarious laughter on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Edmunds admitted this. No Senator from Kentucky, he said, regarded the resolution, as he had now discovered, as a device to entrap the President and the Attorney General into reporting the official facts on file, which showed Duskin to be an improper officer, in order that they might be compelled to report in other cases where they had slaughtered a man upon charges, on the invitation of the Postmaster General or somebody else, that were false and fabricated. The point was, therefore, that the administration was going to be unveiled before the people by being entrapped into telling the truth about a bad officer, and so be led to tell the truth about a good officer. That certainly, Mr. Edmunds said, was an amazing attitude for the administration to occupy—and he took it that the Senator from Kentucky represented the administration in the matter. We were asked to assist in removing an officer, and because we asked for official information in order to be able to act in that matter, we were not to get the information for fear that in another instance where an accused officer had been accused falsely, and by invited perjury, of offenses that he had never committed, the conduct of the administration had been brought into reproach. "I will leave the position just there," concluded Mr. Edmunds, who then moved an executive session.

When the galleries had been cleared and the doors closed Mr. Beck offered the resolution which he gave notice of. He said that he did not wish to rest under the imputation passed upon his honor by the Senator from Vermont, and wished to show the public that he had good grounds for all he had asserted.

Mr. Edmunds disavowed all intention to cast any aspersions upon the honor of the Senator from Kentucky, whom he held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Conger proposed an amendment to the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, providing that the resolution should not take effect until the Attorney General or the President should have sent in the papers in the case.

Thereupon the resolution and the amendment were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LOSS OF THE OREGON.

The Affair Shrouded in Mystery—Dark Hints that Dynamite Was Used.

[New York telegram.]

Rumors are afloat that the Oregon did not collide with a schooner at all, or any other craft, but that the holes were made in her by some powerful explosive. The *Herald* says in an editorial:

There is a mystery about the details of the great calamity which it seems difficult to clear up. And the greatest mystery is that there should be any mystery at all.

In another place the same paper publishes the following:

Along the water-front, where maritime people most resort, explanations of the disaster take a mysterious turn. "What do I think of the collision?" asked a brown-faced man with the prefix of Captain to his name. "Only this—there wasn't any. Why, what is there to show that a schooner or any other kind of a craft smashed into the Oregon? Who saw her? Not a soul, so far as I have heard. The first officer saw a light; some one else dreamed they saw some letters on a bow whisking past a cabin window. This is simply bosh. I was close enough to the ocean myself at the hour of the disaster to know what kind of a night it was. I've rarely seen a clearer one. You could notice a vessel's sails away off. She couldn't come afoul of you without being under your eye for ever so long. I don't think there was any schooner at all. It was either some obstruction of a nature no one has guessed, or else it was a torpedo, or dynamite, or some other deviltry."

THE SECRET OF THE OREGON.

To the question: Could a schooner sink the Oregon? experienced seamen answer both yes and no. One says it must have been a coaler without bowsprit or spars, because the Oregon was not scratched much above the water-line, and no spars were left floating by the mysterious vessel. One even goes so far as to suggest that it was the work of some submarine vessel of war similar to the "Nautilus" described by Jules Verne. So far about 140 of the 600 bags of mail have been recovered. Most of the remaining bags are on deck, and if the vessel is right side up it can be nearly all recovered by divers. Large sums of money and securities are known to have been in the registered pouches, and numerous inquiries have already been received at the Postoffice about it for bankers here and in other cities. The fact is, that the losers can recover nothing, as neither England nor the United States undertakes to insure registered matter. The Cunard Company is compromising as fast as it can with the immigrant passengers on the Oregon by settling them to their destinations. Many of the claims of cabin-passengers are large and will not be settled so readily. Mrs. E. D. Morgan claims to have lost $30,000 worth of diamonds, and it is said her lawyers will base their case on the ground that the accident could not have happened except through negligence. The first officer of the steamer Dorset, of the Bristol Line, which arrived in port to-day, and three Sandy Hook pilots talked with, do not believe, after a careful perusal of the published accounts of the collision, that the Oregon was struck by a schooner.

"OLD SORREL" DEAD.

Stonewall Jackson's Old War-Horse Goes the Way of All Flesh—Will Be Stuffed.

[Richmond (Va.) telegram.]

The old Confederate battle-flag at the Southern Soldiers' Home was at half-mast to-day out of respect to "Old Sorrel," Stonewall Jackson's war-horse, who died yesterday. Many of the old soldiers watched him tenderly during the night, and were with him when he died. "Old Sorrell" was 32 years of age; was wounded twice during the war, and was the last surviving horse of the Confederate army. A taxidermist was at once set to work upon him, and will stuff and mount the horse, which will be placed in the Soldiers' Home. The animal after Jackson's death was placed at the Virginia Military Institute, and no one was allowed to ride him. He was taken to the New Orleans Exposition, and although kindly cared for by the soldiers of the home, it is alleged that the trip fatally injured him.

THE entire collection of Mrs. Morgan's pictures, etchings, engravings, books, and art treasures sold at auction in New York brought $1,207,052.

EVERY American Indian costs the United States Government $3,000 a year, estimating the Indian population at 260,000 and the appropriation at $7,000,000.

SMITTEN AT HIS POST.

Murder of an Express Messenger by Masked Train-Robbers.

The Assassins Capture Thirty Thousand Dollars in Money and Jewelry.

[Chicago telegram.]

A train-robbery which equals in its daring and exceeds in brutality most of the robberies common a few years ago on Southwestern roads was committed early yesterday morning between Joliet and Morris, on the Rock Island Road. None of the so-called Jesse James gangs ever went to work more coolly and deliberately to plunder, and, if necessary, to kill, than did the robbers who murdered Kellogg Nichols, messenger of the United States Express Company, and robbed his safe of $21,000 in money and several packages of jewelry, supposed to be worth at least $5,500.

Kellogg Nichols, an old employe of the United States Express Company, was in charge of the express car of the night train from Chicago for Davenport and the West, and N. H. Watts, a man about 25 years old, was baggage master for the trip.

When the train arrived at Morris the conductor of the train, F. L. Wagner, jumped onto the depot platform, and at the same moment, Watts, the baggageman, jumped off, his face deathly pale, and with tremor in every motion. When asked what was the matter he could not for a moment explain, so great was his terror and excitement. The agent at Morris, on going to the express car, was surprised to find the door of the car locked. Heretofore he had always found Nichols standing at the door ready to receive or deliver packages. After waiting a few minutes he knocked at the door, and, getting no response, opened it with his key and jumped in the car. After calling out for Nichols and looking around the car he was struck with horror to see the express messenger lying covered with blood and battered to death in a corner of the car. A glance into the car next in the rear showed him that the safe in the adjoining compartment had been opened and most of its contents, in the shape of papers, packages, and envelopes, scattered near and around it. By this time Watts, the baggageman, had recovered enough composure to tell his story.

He said: "I was sitting in the car; the chains were up on the door which went back to the train, but the door in the front part of the car was not locked, as the car ahead was the one in which was the messenger. He was checking up his runs. I sat on a trunk, and just after they had whistled for Minooka I heard a sort of scraping sound on the floor, but not much—just as though some one had rubbed his foot on the floor. Before I could turn around a big gun was poked over my shoulder, and a man said: 'You open your mouth or move a muscle, and I'll blow your brains out.' I could only see the lower part of his face; it was covered with some cloth or paper. I sat looking toward the back part of the car toward the rear of the train, when I heard some one at the safe, which was behind me, and could hear the rustling and tearing of papers. This went on for a while, and the man who stood over me said to me, 'If you move or stir hand or foot before the train stops at Morris that man up there will blow the top of your head off.' I rolled my eyes up, and there was a man's hand stuck through the ventilator with a gun in it. In about five minutes, as it seemed to me, the train slowed up for Morris, and I looked up. The hand was gone, and I jumped out of the car. I heard no noise, nor any shooting. The first I heard was, as I said, the man speaking to me, and at the same time putting the gun over my shoulder. They must have gotten into Nichols' car first, and got the key to the safe before they came in to me."

"Why didn't you jump and get out of range?" was asked Watts. "The motion of the train would make his aim unsteady, anyway, even if he had fired."

"O, the outlook was too dangerous, and, besides, I did not suspect anything horrible would have been committed if I kept quiet."

As soon as Watts had told his story Conductor Wagner went forward to the engineer, C. Woods, telling him that Nichols had been murdered. The engineer grabbed a wrench and together they went into the car where Nichols lay. In a statement made at Davenport, Engineer Woods said:

"The distance from my place in the cab to the spot where the dead messenger lay was about twenty feet. There was a door in the end of the car next the engine, but that end was piled full of goods, which would serve to deaden the sound of the shooting, if any occurred. There was a strong wind blowing from the west, and besides we were running pretty fast. From the looks of the car a desperate and bloody battle had been fought. Nichols, the messenger, was dead, but his hands were not cold. He had evidently tried to reach the automatic valve on the south side of the car at the right hand of the door facing outward, and by this means stop the train. There was a chair at the farther end of the car. Nichols lay on his back, the head toward the engine, his feet tangled in the chair, and his face and body cut all to pieces. There was a bent piece of iron a foot long and seven-eighths of an inch thick. From appearances he had been beaten with this and cut with some sharp instrument like a hatchet. He was horribly mutilated. He might have been shot, but of this I am not sure.

"As to the night and speed of running," the engineer continued, "it was snowing a little and the night was very dark. It is mostly a prairie country from Joliet to Morris, but west of Morris there is a heavy belt of timber. From Minooka to Morris is down, so I could run fast, and I did so. I came into Morris at a high rate of speed, and when the train stopped it simply stopped. I do not believe any person could have left the train a block from the point of stopping with safety."

According to Engineer Woods computation the robbers did not have more than forty-two minutes to do their work.

HELENA, M. T., has a lady superintendent of schools who has Indian blood in her veins. She is highly educated, and has a decided dramatic talent.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

A Professor's Discomfiture and a Bad Man from Harvard.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

When the meeting opened in due form Brother Gardner announced that Hon. Profile Livermore of Arkansas was in the ante-room and waiting to address the meeting. The subject of his address was: "Has the White Man Passed His Zenith?" If there were no objections he would be brought in.

Prof. Wintergreen Davis didn't propose to object, but he would like to be informed of the meaning of the word zenith. He had attended twenty-one different ward caucuses and had clerked in a wood-yard for three weeks, but he had never met with the word before.

There was a deep silence as he settled down, and Brother Gardner scratched his bald pate until as if the friction would start a fire.

"Zenith," he finally said, "why, I ar' mo' dan surprised at your ignerence. Ebery cull'd pusson in dis kentry orter know all about zenith."

"Yes, sah, but the word breaks me up."

"Zenith am a dreffulleasy word," continued the President, as he looked up and down the hall in a nervous manner. "You didn't git zenith and zither all mixed up, did you?"

"No, sah."

"When anybody says dat Samuel Shin, fur instance, has passed his zenith, dey can't be tooken up for slander. It means—it means——"

He waited so long that the Rev. Penstock arose and said:

"Misser President, it means dat he has passed his best pint. Zenith am de highest pitch."

"Grudder Penstock, sot right down dis minit!" exclaimed the President, as he used his gavel in a vigorous manner. "Who axed you to riz up an' 'splain 'bont zenith? When dis chair can't stan' on one leg an' 'splain any word in common use he will confess his ignorance an' call for help! I shall fine you $2,000 fur disturbin' dis meetin', and Professor Davis will now be brung in."

It was evident to all as soon as he entered the room that the Professor was "off." He grinned, and bowed, and scraped, and finally took a chair near the stove. When Giveadam Jones went over to him and asked if he was ill, he replied:

"Shay! I'll fight you two rounds for twenty-five shents!"

He was drunk! As soon as Brother Gardner realized this fact he ordered him removed from the lodge. The stranger was assisted down stairs into the alley, and hasn't been seen in Detroit since. From the splashes of mud on the right board fence and the distance between his tracks it is believed that he left in a hurry.

"Dis am but another proof," said Brother Gardner, as he took his seat. "dat when you pit brains agin whisky, common sense agin gin, or intellect agin lager beer, de liquids am bound to go under de wire a length ahead."

Sir Isaac Walpole then moved to take from the table the case of the keeper of the museum, who was last week suspended from office and fined $8,000. Sir Isaac had carefully inquired into all the facts in the case and believed them to be as follows: The keeper desired to run down to the Postoffice to mail a letter to his father-in-law. There was present in the museum a colored man who claimed to be a professor of botany at Harvard, and he was asked to remain until the keeper's return. The time occupied was only twelve minutes, but when the keeper returned he found the stranger had departed, taking with him an eight-day clock once owned by Napoleon I. The keeper was to blame, and yet he was not. If everybody coming along here and claiming to be a professor at Harvard was to be suspected and watched, the whole police force would be kept busy. The clock was probably gone beyond recovery, but the loss was not irreparable. Sir Isaac had in his possession a clock which Napoleon wanted to buy, but didn't have money enough. He would turn this in to the museum in case the keeper was reinstated and his fine remitted. It would take him 400 years, the very best he could do, to pay the fine, and he hadn't secured two hours' sleep since being suspended.

"Bein' dat dis matter has been tooken up an' considered by sich a distinguished member," said the President, "I shall not hesitate to comply wid de request, though I want de keeper of de museum to fully realize dat he has had a powerful close shave."

On one occasion when General Grant was visiting Boston, a well-known gentleman was entertaining him, and their talk one day while out driving turned upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, of whom the Bostonian was not an admirer. After citing a number of incidents to show the objectionable traits of the lamented Senator, the Bostonian answered: "And, do you know that, with all his conspicuous championship of morals and humanity, he doesn't believe in the inspiration of the Bible?" While speaking he looked steadily at Grant, expecting, perhaps, some exclamation as an evidence of surprise. There was, however, no especial sign. The General took a long puff at his cigar, blew the smoke away deliberately from his lips, and quietly remarked: "I am not at all surprised. He didn't write it, you know."

The Dog.

The dog is, of all animals, the companion of man par excellence. Let him be treated comfortably, given a good place to sleep, just enough food, a collar with his registered number, and a receipt for his tax each year, and he will continue to be what he always has been; the truest animal friend of man.—*Hartford Post.*

ILLINOIS AFFAIRS.

—There is some talk of boring for coal at Lexington.

—S. H. Dalsen, general merchant at Sandoval, has made an assignment.

—John Larrain, an old citizen of Galena has been adjudged insane at St. Louis, where he was sojourning with his daughter.

—E. Deimel & Bros., the great furniture manufacturers at 311 and 313 Wabash avenue, Chicago, were burned out the other night.

—Fred Warmouth, brother of ex-Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, died recently at the residence of his father, Col. I. S. Warmouth, at Salem.

—F. S. Winston, Corporation Counsel of Chicago, has tendered his resignation, to become counsel of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, much to the regret of Mayor Harrison.

—Charles Burrett, a wealthy resident of Rockford, was found dead in bed the other morning. Mr. Burrett had retired as well as usual. He was seventy-five years of age.

—Fire broke out in the factory of the Rockford Steam Bakery Company the other night and destroyed the works. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought it caught from sparks from Keeney's paper-mill.

—Samuel I. Church, one of the earliest residents of Rockford, and widely known throughout that section as the Sheriff who hanged the only man ever executed in that county, died suddenly the other night, aged 77.

—The total income of the village of Normal for the financial year ended March 1 was $3,745.59; expenditures, $3,264.69; balance on hand, $480.90. The bonded indebtedness of the corporation is $5,761.85, which bears 7 per cent. interest.

—Mrs. Gummow, the demented wife of William Gummow, a prosperous farmer of Scales Mound, recently set fire to the bed clothes in her sleeping apartment and deliberately stepped into the flames. Her husband entered the house in time to save the building from destruction, but found his wife dead.

—A. H. Fisher, who has figured for several years as one of the leading jewelers of Springfield, but whose business is in the hands of a receiver at present, was taken home the other day suffering from a pistol-shot wound over the right temple. Mr. Fisher says that as he was on his way home from the Chicago and Alton depot, he was assaulted by three men and shot by them.

—At Van Ulreck's well, No. 9, Litchfield, a flow of gas was struck at a depth of 640 feet, a somewhat weaker flow having been met at a depth of 510 feet. The last flow is nearly as strong as those of the largest wells there, having a pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch. When lighted the flames extended a distance of about fifty feet from the mouth of the pipe, and it took an hour and five minutes for the pressure to go down. The company has five miles of pipe laid through the city. The gas has already been in use for six months both for heating and lighting.

—A novel plan was taken to prevent Samuel McEwen, who a month ago was convicted at Salem of manslaughter and sentenced to Chester for five years, from undergoing the imprisonment. A new trial was asked for and overruled, and the Judge allowed thirty days in which to obtain a supersedeas. Instead of doing this a petition for McEwen's pardon was circulated and quite generally signed. The members of the Salem bar and many jurors signed it. The reputation of Stevens, the murdered man, as a desperado, and McEwen's general good character are the reasons for which executive clemency is asked.

—In compliance with a call issued some time ago, a meeting of breeders of thoroughbred horses was held at Springfield the other day. Gen. Rowett was made Chairman, and Chas. F. Mills Secretary. It was resolved to form an organization to be known as the Thoroughbred Horse-Breeders' Association of Illinois, and officers were elected as follows: President, Gen. R. Rowett, of Carlinville; Vice President, J. M. Simpson, of Palmer; Secretary, J. S. McCullough, of Champaign; Treasurer, L. H. Jones, of Springfield; Executive Committee, Theron Powers of Decatur, Maj. Whitten of Wilmington, A. A. Watts of Farmingdale, Matt Ashlock of Carrollton, and J. H. Sumner of Gibson. The Secretary was authorized to announce the following stakes, the entries to close Saturday, May 15, 1886, entrance $25, forfeit $10, and that $5 entrance be required on futurity stakes: Stake for 2-year-olds, stake for 3-year-olds, stallion stake for colts got by any stallion owned in Illinois. Colts eligible to the stakes must have been foaled by the property of a member of this association, and the dam owned by a member at the time of service. The State Board of Agriculture was requested to change the stake now advertised for thoroughbred stallions making the season of 1886 so as to include the stallion's get. James M. Simpson of Palmer, A. B. Watts of Farmingdale, and J. S. McCullough of Champaign were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the breeders of thoroughbred horses residing in Illinois, calling attention to the organization. The membership fee was placed at $5. The convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The County Seat Question.

In answer to the question of our Marion correspondent last week as to the responsibility of the parties who guarantee free county buildings, we will say we have little faith in the pledge. If they really intended to furnish free county offices, they would have begun to erect a good substantial town hall last summer just as soon as the resolution submitting the removal to the people was passed; and would have it now completed, so as to say to the voters: Here is a building, gentlemen, sufficient for your use for several years; come and occupy it if you will, free of cost. Such a course would have gained them two or three hundred votes, and it would have been something tangible,—a guarantee of itself. There is good reason to believe that they will not furnish a building, for if they get the county seat without, they can say: The county sent is where you put it yourselves; now furnish your own buildings. And when it comes to building county buildings, who will build them? The last board of supervisors equalized the assessed valuation of the six western townships of Charlevoix, Eveline, Hayes, Marion, Norwood, and South Arm at $1,380,150, and the eight eastern town (supposed to be most benefited by a removal to Boyne City) at $889,092,—assuming that Wilson is neutral, being equally accommodated at either location. The committee on apportionment recommended a tax for county purposes on the six western townships of $6,900.06; while for the eight eastern townships it was only $4,195.45 Of this tax the amounts returned delinquent become an important consideration, as showing who pay the burdens of taxation, and who let them go by default. We have not the figures for this year, but for last year the eight eastern towns returned $4,867.99, while the six western towns returned only $2,068.68. Those who pay the taxes to support the county should consider these things, and determine if they are now ready to settle the question of permanent location and begin the erection of buildings.

The JOURNAL has not changed its mind, as stated in the last Statesman. After the positive denial from president Hugart, as published in the Sentinel last fall, we were loth to believe the company were now beginning bona fide operations for the speedy building of the road. We have satisfactory assurance that the agreement mentioned last November was entered into just as we stated, although denied by president Hughart; and we would be very glad to believe that this survey (?) was the beginning of that contract. When convinced that it is, we shall be glad to publish the evidence.

One of the reasons advanced for removing the county seat to Boyne City is that East Jordan is a lively commercial rival of Charlevix, while Boyne City is not, and never can be. So that whatever of prestige the county seat carries is to be taken away from an already lively town, and given to another town where it can never grow to such proportions as to become dangerous to Charlevoix. Pretty thin reasoning.

The Sentinel devotes a column and a quarter to an evasion of the question whether or not it left out of its copy of president Hughart's letter a very important paragraph. Say Smith, why don't you come out like a little man, and own up though your paper, as you admit to your friends, that you made a mistake,—first in publishing with such a flourish president Hughart's denial last fall, and second in leaving out a portion of his last letter.

A gentleman from Boyne City, a lawyer by profession, and a persistent and determined agitator of the removal of the county seat, has said that this is his last campaign. If not carried this year, the cause is hopeless, and he will pack his books and go to East Jordan, so as to live at the county seat.

Population of Charlevoix County

To enable the readers of the JOURNAL to intelligently consider the county-seat question in its relation to the future greatest good to the greatest number, we print below a tabular statement, by townships, of population in 1874, 1880, and 1884, with the percent of increase from 1880 to 1884, and the total vote at the last election:

	1874.	1880.	1884.	Inc.	Vote
Bear Lake *a*	....	386	550	60	33
Boyne Valley	81	264	557	110	72
Chandler *b*	....	....	144	*	40
Charlevoix	623	619	1,350	118	346
Evangeline	190	552	1,267	129	299
Eveline	312	554	1,352	144	224
Hayes *c*	....	467	685	46	126
Hudson *d*	....	148	117	†	37
Marion	221	306	444	45	104
Melrose *e*	....	79	303	282	53
Norwood	302	306	421	37	97
Resort *f*	....	....	174	‡	46
South Arm	398	737	1,368	85	394
Springvale *g*	....	336	192	5	44
Wilson	233	361	518	43	113
Totals	2,360	5,115	9,232	80	...

a Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix township.
b Organized in 1880 from Springvale.
c Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix.
d Organized in 1877 from Boyne Valley.
e Organized in 1877 from Evangeline.
f Organized in 1880 from Bear Lake.
g Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix and Evangeline.
* Included with Springvale.
† Actual decrease 31.
‡ Included with Bear Lake.

Gnawing the Nubbin.

Among the innumerable things one notices while traveling, none are queerer than the sight of Americans eating their far-famed native vegetable. At one hotel table we saw a red-faced man of heavy frame and features, with shaggy eyebrows and grizzled moustache, ferociously attack an ear of corn, as if it was a premeditated act of vengeance. Holding it in both hands, he rapidly ate from end to end of the ear without a pause, beginning over again on the next row until the whole was methodically and effectually finished. His nose, chin, jaws, moustache and eyebrows vigorously worked in unison like a piece of connected, patent machinery, warranted to crush a large amount of kernels in a short space of time. He was very conspicuous, yet unconscious of the ridiculous spectacle presented, like hundreds of others who adopt the same voracious method. The most surprising part of the picture was his beautiful wife, whose personal appearance and elegant table manners indicated extreme refinement and delicacy. With her reddish gold hair coiled high on her head, her pretty features and complexion, her dress of pale lilac India silk under a polonaise of real and rare white lace, diamonds blazing at her ears, and on her white neck and hands, she was a striking contrast to the man who sat beside her, fiercely grinding corn and piling up layers of cobs on the table cover. If this, with many other table offenses he naturally perpetrated as the meal proceeded, disturbed the sensibilities of the lady, she concealed any outward sign of it beneath a cool composure and apparent indifference that showed a remarkable power of self-command. Such women are capable of heroisms if their capacities were directed into higher channels. But would any number of Paris dresses, any amount of real lace and diamonds, induce you, Helen, to spend your life with a man who ate corn on the cob like that? I think not, even if he lavished Kohinoors and steam-yachts upon you beside.—*Hartford Times.*

STOCK GROWERS

All agree that for general use in their business no powder is better calculated to give satisfactory results than those prepared by E. M. Parmelee, because they really contain the valuable remedies claimed, and do not fail to act quickly and effectively in coughs, colds, epizootic, bad blood, stoppage of water, poor digestion etc. in horses. For cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, they are invaluable. Full pounds only 35 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞ Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best Known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

Save Your Ashes

JOSEPH PAPPIN will start an Ashery and begin to buy ashes as soon as the snow is gone in the spring, and wants all who use wood stoves to save their hardwood ashes. Will pay cash.

FIRE! FIRE!!

Avoid all danger by keeping your chimneys clean.

HORTON & MAYNE, Chimney Sweeps.

Will do the work promptly, carefully, and successfully, without dirt or litter on the floors. Get it done before the spring winds. Orders by postal card receive prompt attention.

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"We cordially recommend your Gleets as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction."

Alcott & Lisk,
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Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Is a necessity to all animal life, and to be free from disease the blood must be pure. There is no doubt that PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER excells in the driving out of all impurities and building up the system by making new blood, thus preventing the disorders so common, of sores, ulcers, boils, humors, pimples, erysipelas, etc. Do not wait, but prevent them by a free use of the PURIFIER. Large bottles $1.00.

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Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching. After getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

MRS. JOSIE DART,

Is prepared to do

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In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. J. E. Carter, five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antrim St.

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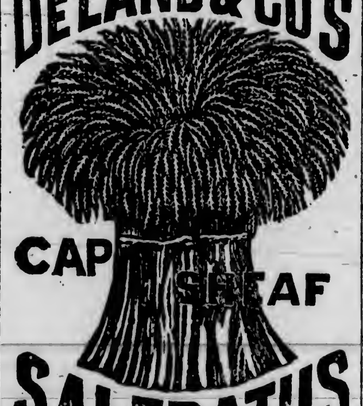

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Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

A Large Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, in Spring and Summer Goods, just received at

Pine Lake Iron Company's Supply Store,

IRONTON, MICH.

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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

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OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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CELEBRATED HISTORY OF FRANCE from the Earliest Times to 1848. By M. GUIZOT, Prime Minister of France, continued from his notes, by his daughter, MME. GUIZOT DE WITT. Complete in 8 vols., large 12mo., bound elegantly in fine cloth, gilt tops. A new edition just issued, reduced in price to *$6.00*, including postage. This is much the best edition published of this magnificent work, which is known as the best popular history of France. The cost of the imported edition, with substantially the same illustrations is $36.00, while this is certainly the best in form, and the most desirable for the library. "THE MATCHLESS BRILLIANCY of Guizot's style, his graphic descriptions of men and events, his painstaking minuteness of detail, the lucidity and ease of his style and the admirable philosophic reflections, all combine to render it worthy of the description it bears as the most popular history of France. It is as fascinating as a novel, and as life-like as a theatrical representation of the events and personages it describes. How the set can be sold for that price remains, after much reflection, a mystery, for the work is not sham work, it is well done; altogether it is a marvel of cheapness. Mr. Alden has done much for the cause of good literature, but nothing better than this."—*Daily Times*, Buffalo, N.Y.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., March 25, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids.	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City.	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City.	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids.	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey....	1.00 p. m.	Petoskey...	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail, it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids.	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey...	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15.
Corn, ber bu. 70c.
Oats, 35 to 40c.
Feed, per ton, $23.
Pork, $11 ℔ bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

A smart little miss in our street,
For making mud pies, cakes, or biscuit, can't be beat.
With Crouter's Baking Powder and
The Rifesburg Iron Duke brand,
She surely is the best little baker in the land.

☞Mrs. Litney & Carr have received this week a nice line of Children's school hats for spring wear, and ladies' hats for spring and summer. A large invoice of summer goods on the way. Come and see.

WANTED—SITUATION, by a married man; has had experience in clerking, also farm work; care of stock a specialty. Best of references given. Address, Box 21, Charlevoix.

☞The Florada Glide Waltz, by Will L. Thompson, is a most beautiful piece of music for piano or organ. Any music dealer will mail it to you on receipt of price, 50 cts.

☞A special communication of Charlevoix lodge, No. 282, F. & A. M., on Tuesday evening, March 30. Refreshments will be served. By order of Master.

☞Buy paints, calcimine, or other spring necessaries, of *Stockman & Iddings*.

☞Prime clover and timothy seed for sale at *Stockman & Iddings'*.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Navigation is open.

The ice went out this morning.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph is out with a new dress.

Read the notices of registration and election, on last page.

The subject of Rev. VanAuken's sermon next Sunday is repentance.

Pat O'Neil put in his nets yesterday morning,—the first to get them in the water this season.

The gross receipts of the Charlevoix minstrels at Boyne City was $32.45, and at East Jordan $56.00.

Rev. Parmenter still continues his revival work at the Hilton school house, and is much encouraged with the results.

The scholars who took part in the recent school entertainment acquitted themselves admirably. The entertainment netted $44.

That supply of new goods Miss Spaulding advertised as being on the road, is now on the shelves and in the show cases. "And still there's more to follow."

The Congregationalists of Ironton hold communion service next Sunday, at the usual preaching hour. Rev. VanAuken will receive five new members into the church.

Frank Hines has presented the Boys' Band this week a set of folios as a token of his appreciation of their efforts, for which the boys' wish to express their thanks.

The ladies of the Congregational church are watching for the first new maple sugar that comes to town, with a view to give a sugar social some evening the early part of next week.

We are prepared to print election tickets with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch. Be careful to give us the full name legibly written. Election slips, neat and cheap at the JOURNAL office.

Geo. C. Wagar has sold his cigar store to Loftus Cook, who took possession Monday. Mr. Wagar is undecided as to his future business, but will remain here until navigation opens.

On account of the severe storm, the few members of the historical society who met at W. A. Smith's, adjourned for one week to meet at the same place, and present the same program.

Dr. N. J. Perry dentist, will be in his office the remainder of this week, and every alternate week thereafter until further notice; and will be pleased to see any in need of work in his line.

We are in receipt of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, our old friend M. V. Montgomery, for the year 1885. The ability of the commissioner is everywhere manifest in his report.

Those new lock boxes just put into the postoffice by Heath & Francis, are only another proof of the excellent work those gentlemen are prepared to always turn out. They have received unlimited praise.

The team on the Boyne City stage, went through the ice on Monday, and both horses were drowed. The mail was secured without damage. Miss Sadie Cady was the only passenger, and she walked clear to Ironton and gave the alarm.

Mrs. Rose, of the Petoskey Democrat, is solving the question whether a woman can successfully run a newspaper, and to all outward appearances the proof is that she can. However, there is chance for still greater improvement.

G. E. Sweetland, who recently purchased the Swallow estate, so beautifully located upon the terrace, is making extensive repairs upon the same. When he has finished these repairs, it will be one of the pleasantest residences in the village.

Joseph L. Sherman is canvassing Charlevoix for a beautiful book entitled "Queenly Women, Crowned and Uncrowned." A glance at the book is sufficient to convince one of its merits. Ably written and beautifully bound, it is a treasure for the library or parlor table.

Chas. S. Hampton, Jay L. Newberry, C. J. Pailthorp, and J. C. Bontecou, of Petoskey, were here on Tuesday, as a committee to secure the co-operation of Charlevoix in a scheme to advertise the material resources of Emmet and Charlevoix counties.

Prof. Enos desires us to express the gratitude of the principal and teachers of the school, to the scholars for their part in making the recent entertainment a success; and to the parents and citizens for their liberal patronage, by which means so large a portion of the debt upon the organ can be canceled.

The schools close to morrow for a week's vacation. A thorough system of records has been adopted, and all pupils who are present at this examination, and pass creditably, will be enrolled in the higher grades, to which they will belong for the next school year. It is therefore important, that they be present, and obtain their standing so as to avoid special examination upon entering at a later date.

With the coming of spring, Geo. W. Miller, clothier, is making large additions to his already complete stock of gents' furnishing goods. He is determined to lead the clothing trade of this county, if honest goods and fair prices will do it. Our experience has been that clothing from this house wears longer and keeps color better for the same priced goods than any other we ever had; and this is the experience of others. No person in want of clothing of any kind should fail to give George a call before buying.

"Our Esteemed Contemporary."

That half of the editorial staff of our contemporary who has "all his conscience and one eye askew," ventures to climb a tree and look at the JOURNAL office, and when we ventured to suggest the propriety of looking toward home, you ought to have seen him writhe and wriggle, reminding one again of the saying, "the hurt bird flutters." All we have to say is, Never mind the "clerical appendix." There is no danger of its being blown from its foundation by a little wind. As to sticking to the truth, of course we don't expect that of you,—we limit our demands to your capacity. When you say, "The JOURNAL asserts that Mr. G. F. Beardsley is at the bottom of this deviltry," (we never hinted that it was deviltry), you make a prevarication which we can spell with three letters. And, at the same time, you admit what you falsely say we assert,—and yet we do not call you an "egregious idiot," it isn't necessary.

For the same reason we do not expect you to be consistent. We expect you to tell how things look "to a man up a tree" one week, and the next week say "We never heard such a thought suggested." Or again, "we would not belittle ourselves by so grossly insulting an editorial frater,"—admitting that what you ached to say would be a *gross insult*, hence admitting that when you did say the same thing in substance the week before, you did insult us. But we didn't notice it; for, as we said before, we limit our expectations to your capacity. Neither do we expect you to be a gentleman; for, to be severe, as you think you must, and yet be a gentleman, is impossible with you. "It is hard to make a whistle out of a pig's tail."

The Belvedere House Burned.

About eleven o'clock on Monday, fire was discovered in the Belvedere House, on the Kalamazoo Resort. The fire company was not long in getting a stream on the seething flames, while a company of over 200 men soon emptied the lower story of its contents. By the valliant offorts of the firemen, the sheds, out buildings, and a large pile of wood were saved; and, best of all, the adjacent cottages escaped unharmed. The building was well insured, but the furniture stored in closets in the upper story for safety was a total loss. Mr. Chas. Kelley, the warden, loses nearly everything, and deserves the sympathy of the whole community. We shall look for something pretty nice in the form of a new hotel on the grounds of our Kalamazoo friends.

Card of Thanks.

The Charlevoix Minstrels return thanks for the liberal patronage extended them at Boyne City and East Jordan. Although under the disadvantage of inclement weather, both villages responded liberally, and at the same time showed the most clever treatment.

The latter place deserves especial praise for the grand band reception, the hearty welcome, the free use of town hall, and their still more liberal donation of sustaining our expenses while in their city.

To these, and for all this, as well as to all those who have done us a favor, be it ever so small, we return our most sincere thanks and everlasting appreciation.

Respectfully,
THE CHARLEVOIX MINSTRELS.

M. E. Church.

Sermon next Sunday at the morning hour by the Pastor.

Young people's meeting at the usual hour; to be led by a member of the society.

At 7 o,clock the Sunday school will give an entertainment, to this all, and especially the parents, are invited, all the members of the Sunday school are requested to be present.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will preach at Black's school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

The opinions expressed by our correspondents "around the county" are not necessarily the opinions of the editor. In the probable rush of communications likely to occur next week, we ask that all having any arguments to present, will condense the same into the smallest possible space consistent with clearness.

GRAND WIND UP!

Our recent Special Sales have far exceeded our expectations. The people know that We Live up to our Promises every time, and when we advertise an article below its value, we are not conveniently out of it. Deception does not pay! Now we have to say that, owing to a contemplated

CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS

Recently decided upon, we are compelled to close out our entire stock immediately, and in order to save time and expense we have determined to limit the sale to sixty days. The first loss is the best, and so Everything goes

REGARDLESS OF VALUE.

Our stock is now the largest and best in Charlevoix, with a full line of Staple Goods, and nothing is reserved.

We Have a Fine Assortment

Of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Silks, etc. Cottons of all kinds, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannels, Shawls, Cloths, Trimmings, etc. Besides a Complete assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

An Immense stock of

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description.

Flour, Feed, Meal and Provisions, Etc.

Come early, before any assortments are broken and we will show you a picnic.

J. L. HURD & CO.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Lemstrom's Conclusions—Aurora Borealis Manufactured by Man.

But let us leave the domain of theory and see what has been found in the realm of facts regarding this strange and beautiful display. It may seem singular to say that the northern lights have been manufactured by man—made to order, so to speak—but such is really the case, or, at least, claimed by Professor Lemstrom, in charge of the Finnish International Meteorological Station, at Sodunkyla, Finland. A copper wire mounted on telegraph poles was wound around the apex of a small hill, covering about 3,000 square yards, from top to bottom, in a spiral course as it ascended the hillside grade, points like those on a lightning-rod pointing upward being fastened to the wire every foot and a half, one end being connected with a conducting metallic disk sunk in the earth. Many interesting experiments were made with this singular apparatus, but the most startling was when it was used by nature itself and, the air seemingly overcharged with electrical force, an auroral glow sprang into the air from the multitude of points, which light, analyzed by the spectrum, was identical with that of the northern lights. From this fact, indeed, Lemstrom very naturally concluded that the aurora borealis was a terrestrial display, or very near the surface of the earth, but in these claims he has been stoutly contested by others, many of whom claim that the distance to the auroral ares has been measured to a considerable degree of accuracy, and they all agree that it is quite high, supra-atmospheric, supposing the air to be forty-six miles deep.

It is too much within the domain of dry mathematics to discuss at length the different methods employed by different observers to determine the height, but the results attained would be interesting, no doubt. Lemstrom, as I have said, thought it might reach to the ground, and has produced it in an artificial way therefrom. Sir John Ross, I believe it was, who said that he and some companions distinctly saw a brilliant ray of the aurora pass between him and a high snow-covered hill not many miles distant. Sir John Franklin's measurements in North America show it to be seven miles high. The French at Bossekop, Norway, as early as 1838-9, got it up to between 60 and 120 miles. Tromholt puts it at about 70, and he has made more measurements and studied this part of the subject closer than most physicists. Nordenskjold, the Arctic explorer, puts it 118 miles, which Professor Fearnley follows closely at 125, and Newton gets but 5 miles more, or 130, as a result of his deductions. Somewhere in the vicinity of the numbers given above will probably be found true values, if they are ever determined, and it may be that all are within the true limits, for, like the clouds, as one of the above authors remarks, the auroral displays may be found to have wide limits in their heights. Bergman does not rest contented, however, until he has published the height at 486 miles, Mairan 485 and Boscovich at 825. I have not given all authorities, but probably the most reliable and the greatest extremes.

The extent of the auroral displays over the world is not uniform, the United States being the most favored, while Siberia, opposite to us across the pole, but much further north, is the least. New York City has about the same frequency of auroral displays as St. Petersburg and London, and also as Siberia, more than half way up the Behring Sea coast, fully 1,500 to 2,000 miles nearer the pole. They are seen as far south as Cuba, Yucatan, Central Mexico and Cape St. Lucas on the American Continent, while in Asia they are unknown in Pekin, and almost so in the Japanese Islands, Southern Europe, on the latitude of New York city, being just within the limits of visibility. In general, it is seen about 1,400 miles further south on the Western Continent side than it is on the Eastern, or just the distance the magnetic pole is from the true or geographical one, pulled over the same side, so to speak, it being just north of our continent. It thus plainly shows that the magnetic pole is a central point from which the auroral force in some unknown way is dependent. The magnetic pole, approximately speaking, is on longitude 100 degrees west from Greenwich, and on that meridian the displays are more frequent than other points of the same latitude.—*Lieutenant Fred Schwatka, in New York Times.*

The Origin of the Metaphysical Society.

In the autumn of 1868 Mr. Tennyson and the Rev. Charles Pritchard—Savilian Professor of Astronomy—were guests together in my house.

A good deal of talk arose on speculative subjects, especially theology, and in the course of it the idea was suggested of founding a Theological Society, to discuss such questions after the manner and with the freedom of an ordinary scientific society.

I volunteered to endeavor to bring such a body together if Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Pritchard would promise to belong to it, and I then consulted other friends, beginning with Dean Stanley, Dean Alford, Archbishop Manning, the Rev. James Martineau, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Ward of the "Dublin Review," Mr. R. H. Hutton of the "Spectator," and one or two more, finding them all willing to join. I next went to "the opposition," and, explaining our plan, found Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, Mr. Froude, Mr. Walter Bagehot, Sir John Lubbock, and others, equally ready to cooperate.

The originally intended name of Theological Society was dropped in favor of "Metaphysical Society," under which full discussion of the largest range of topics from all points of view could be better insured, and on the 21st of April, 1869, we held our first meeting at Willis's Rooms.

I remember Mr. Froude—who was among our first members—saying that, if we hung together for twelve months, it would be one of the most remarkable facts in history. But we "hung together" for nearly twelve years, meeting once a month, usually at an hotel, where, after dining together, a paper was read by some member, and afterward discussed. Mr. Tennyson's remark at an early meeting seemed always borne in mind—that "modern science ought, at any rate, to have taught us one thing—how to separate light from heat."—*From "The Metaphysical Society: A Reminiscence," by R. H. Hutton, in Popular Science Monthly for October.*

An odd coffee machine has been patented in London. A lamp beneath boils the water for infusion, and at the same time roasts the berries, which, as roasted, are automatically emptied into a hopper, and ground by a mill attached. Thus the whole process of roasting the green coffee berries, grinding and infusing the same, is simultaneously performed within about fifteen minutes.

Caucus.

A caucus will be held at the town hall in the village of Norwood on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating township officers for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
Committee.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, Coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c., are all the results of neglect or exposure, and must have prompt and active remedies to remove them. Croup and whooping cough cause great suffering because an effective remedy is not at hand. Why, then, leave yourself and children exposed to danger and death, when HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will relieve all of these and prevent diseases, such as pneumonia, inflammation of lungs, and consumption. All lung difficulties are removed by this remedy. Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

LOVE'S LESSON.

BY MIRIAM MERRIMAC.

Oh! yesternight, in a willful mood,
Young Love came o'er the hill;
The folded flowers in Dame Nature's wood
Lay silvery white and still.

The gates were closed, but the wall was low,
So Love sprang lightly o'er;
And slyly shook from his wings of snow
A hundred darts or more.

"I'll take them prisoner, every one!"
He whispered, with roguish glee;
"And you, proud Rose, ere the morrow's sun,
Shall yield your heart to me."

"I hear you laughed at the Wind's embrace,
And baffled the Sun's hot flame,
And shrugged up your leaves, with a dainty grace,
When the pleading Raindrops came.

"And even scoffed at the power of Love!"
He picked up his bow and darts,
And right and left, ere one could move,
Took aim, and pierced their hearts.

And then, in a dimpling, careless way,
He tightened his trusty bow,
And knelt to the Rose, while a starlit ray
Danced over his wings of snow.

A moment more, and the arrow sped.
"Ha, ha! Sweet love, dost yield?
Rest on my heart thy drooping head,
And know the power I wield.

"Love conquers all." But there he stopped,
For on his thrilling breast
The fallen Rose's heart-blood dropped!
What need to tell the rest?

Of how Love came to reign a King,
Of how a slave he lives;
But this he's heard to softly sing,
"Love asketh not—but gives."

"POT-BOILERS."

CHAPTER I.

Blind!

Nothing else would have mattered much, but he was blind—hopelessly blind.

He was an artist, and had caught cold while out sketching. Inflammation had set in—gone to his eyes; and it was as if a dead wall had been built right across his path of life.

Ten years later it might have mattered less, for the children would have been "out of hand;" but now, with six of them—the eldest but nineteen and only a girl; the youngest seven—and no provision, it was a black look-out, indeed.

For Charles Lloyd was not a genius. He had not even audacity, which does almost as well. He painted very nice pictures, true to nature; but who on earth is satisfied with nature? One might as well offer people uncooked meat.

Christmas came, and the ready money was gone. There were some pictures in the studio, but not any finished; however, finished or not, they must go. They packed them up, and sent them to Mr. Lloyd's picture dealer, with a note to say they would be willing to take a low price, as the pictures were unfinished, and they were the last they would ever be able to send—a touch of tragedy Janet thought they would feel. She added she would be happy to send some of her own drawings for their approval; and awaited their orders with the calm confidence of one who has not the faintest idea of the struggle for existence.

Incredible! impossible! It couldn't be true!

"Messrs. Pink & Son are returning the 'Woodland Scene' and the 'Morning Walk,' by Mr. Charles Lloyd, as they are sorry to say the pictures are unsalable in their present condition. They also beg to inform Miss Lloyd that they are unable at present to send her an order, as trade is very bad, and they have a large stock on hand."

Janet sat stupefied, with the letter in her hand. "Mother, the pictures are coming back! Pinks won't have them. What in the world are we to do?"

"Won't have them! Whatever do they mean?"

"I don't know; oh, I don't know—it's dreadful—it's dreadful to think of!" and she started up distracted.

Jack was kneeling on a chair, his elbows well on the table, and a newspaper before him. "Don't run away, Jenny; stop a minute. There's something here. Listen. 'To Artists—Wanted: Pictures for exportation. Price must be moderate. Apply, Moses & Co., Borough.'"

"Oh, Jack, let me see—how providential! What a magnificant opening! Why, they'll want dozens. Let's write at once; or perhaps we had better go, and then we can see them and get to know all about it, and buy the canvases and things." The reaction was tremendous. Janet felt abundantly happy.

"But, my dear, it's hardly the thing."

"Oh! with Jack it will be all right, mother; besides, we shall really not have to mind 'the thing' any more."

So Janet and Jack went, and they found "the Borough;" then they turned out of that, and up a court found "Moses & Co."

Talk about the improvement of taste! Whoever will buy all the tea trays, wax flowers, gorgeous time-pieces which those warehouses contain is a puzzle.

They were ushered into a little back office to interview the buyer.

"Pictures?" said he shortly. "Yes; well, I'll just look at them. I can tell at a glance whether they will do for us." He seemed very rude and abrupt; but if they had only known how tired the poor man was of pictures!

"There," said Janet, picking out two of her father's, and putting them up with some pride—they were so infinitely better than those in the room.

They all looked at them—a minute—the man doubtless lost in admiration. At last the girl looked round smiling, but there was no admiration to be seen; the man merely screwed up his lips and shook his head.

Presently he took up one of her own sketches—the worst a long way. "This might do; only it would want a deal more work in it."

"Certainly," she said anxiously. "I could put any amount of work into it. I don't mind work."

"Don't you? Then I dare say we shall come to terms. You must throw a bridge across the river."

"But there wasn't one."

"That doesn't matter; and you must put an old woman in a scarlet cloak in the foreground. Our customers like a bit of life; and the canvas wants covering. There's too much sky; they like it well filled up—plenty for the money. You might put a range of mountains in the background; it would be a great improvement, would—a mountain or two. What's your price?"

"I thought three guineas," she said, not liking to ask too much.

The man shook his head. "Forty-eight shillings is our price, and we never give a penny more to anybody."

The sister and brother looked anxiously at each other, but forty-eight shillings was better than nothing; it was rather a queer price, though.

"You find your own canvases?" said the man sharply.

"Of course."

"You had better sign them—not your own name, of course; besides, a lady's name wouldn't do. Sign them—er—let me see, our last man signed himself Montague White; suppose you call yourself Matthew—no, Mark Black; no, perhaps Black would hardly do just after White. Say—er—er—Barrett—Mark Barrett. Don't forget, and bring 'em in next week; forty-eight shillings, and find your own canvases."

"You want more than one, then? It is hardly the thing to do the same subject twice."

The man looked horrified at such unbusiness-like ideas. "It's a dozen I'm ordering, just for a sample—forty-eight shillings a dozen! and if I like them, you'll have to do dozens and dozens all alike."

"Oh!"

CHAPTER II.

March. Haverstock Hill. "Show day" among the artists. Carriages, critics, and well-dressed people going from studio to studio.

A rising young A. R. A., Mark Barrett, was looking at his own pictures before the arrival of his visitors, with that "divine discontent" which, unfortunately, is not very common among inflated young artists.

Some ladies came in—people he knew quite well and had sent cards to, but he couldn't for the life of him remember their names. He tried to make up for it in "gush." "So glad to see you. How kind of you to come!"

"Not at all; delighted! Dear, dear, how very nice!" and the elder lady put up her glasses. "What a very fine picture. Worthy of Millais, I declare!"

Mark Barrett went red, not with gratification—it was a portrait of a provincial mayor, and he had not put his best work into it, as he ought to have done.

More people came in; among others, some friends of the mayor. "How do you do, Mr. Barrett? Very happy to meet you again, sir. Saw you last in our council chamber. You remember me; Mr. Alderman Whitley, sir. Now let's have a look at our worthy mayor. Very good, very good; just like him, isn't it, my dear?" turning to his wife. "Eh?"

"Well, it's like him in the face," said the little woman, doubtfully; "but I think myself that the waistcoat buttons are a trifle too small."

"So they are, so they are. Trust a woman for telling you your faults, Mr. Barrett, eh?"

A city man came up to him. "I could have picked up one of your pictures for an old song the other day, Mr. Barrett," in a loud, cheerful voice, as if it was a good joke that all the room would like to hear—and perhaps they did.

"Indeed! what was it?"

"River scene; bridge, mountains, old woman in scarlet cloak. I should have bought it, being yours, only the frame was such a gimcrack affair."

"You are mistaken. I never did such a thing in my life."

"It had your name on it, I'm perfectly certain."

"What were they asking for it?"

"Five-and-twenty shillings."

"You must be mistaken," in deep disgust.

"Very well; if you don't believe me you can look for yourself. I have the address in my pocket."

Mark was so much annoyed that the very next day he made a pilgrimage to the city. He determined to get to the bottom of the mystery. Most likely it was a name that was something like his; but it might be a forgery, in which case he would have the fellow punished. He found the picture-dealer's—at least, it wasn't a picture-dealer's, it was a draper's—and there, sure enough, among oleographs and rubbish of all sorts, were three pictures, fearful things, signed "Mark Barrett."

However, the shopman directed him to Moses & Co., Borough.

He hurried on there; it was dinner-time, between twelve and one; only a boy in charge.

That was fortunate; he got the address without any trouble: Miss Janet Lloyd, Ivy Cottage, Hoxton, Surrey.

"A woman, after all. What pests those women are!"

CHAPTER III.

"Now, Jack, I'll put in the bridges while you follow with the old woman. We must hurry along. If we don't get these off tonight we shall be in a fix for money tomorrow."

"Well, never mind, Jinney; don't let's worry more than we can help. Do you think this old woman will do?"

"Ye—es; put plenty of color on and smooth it down well. Whatever would the public do without 'Mark Barrett's' works of art? I do hate calling myself 'Mark Barrett,'" signing the name in a corner as the door opened.

She didn't turn round—she was too busy—until their little servant said, "Mr. Mark Barrett, please, miss."

Poor, white, over-strung Jane dropped her palette "butter-side" down on the only decent carpet in the house as she turned, horror-struck, to face a gentleman—a Mark Barrett in the flesh. Curly-haired and blue-eyed certainly, but ferocious. She simply could not speak for a moment.

Even Jack was speechless; he turned very red and tried to stand in front of the pictures with the name on, but as there was a whole row of them all alike, the feat was beyond his powers.

Mark had come straight down from London in a furious rage. Every "pot-boiler" he had seen of poor Janet's only made him more angry.

He marched into the house as soon as the door was opened; it was quite possible such a person as that might lock him out; however, the little servant was evidently not up to it, and most fortunately showed him into the very room where the forgeries were going on.

There was the fictitious "Mark Barrett" herself—caught red-handed, literally red-handed; she had been signing the name in vermilion, and the palette in falling had smeared her hands. Mark was rather taken aback as he looked at the pale, trembling culprit, with her great horror-struck dark eyes. He looked at the row of wretched daubs, twelve of them all alike, and at Jack's red face, seedy trousers, and shrunken jacket, and his agonized attempts to hide the twelve sparing "Mark Barrets."

But it wouldn't do to give way to sentiment and have his judgment warped by a pretty face, like a British juryman in a breach of promise case. The very thought made him stern.

"I will not apologize for my intrusion," he said; "for I have no doubt you have some idea of the cause of my visit."

Janet, who would have broken down at a kind word, resented this unjust harshness.

"Perhaps you will be good enough to explain. I am not aware that I have done anything so very wrong."

Jack felt very angry. He was longing to defend his sister, but couldn't think of a telling speech. "Oh! to be a man—a cool, self-possessed man."

"Not done anything wrong, do you say, madam? Are you, then, so ignorant of right and wrong as not to know that you have committed the grossest forgery? Don't you know that it is actionable?"

The sister and brother looked at each other, not very clear as to what "actionable" meant. An idea flashed upon Jack. "You don't mean to say you are going to send my sister to prison, because it wasn't her that did it; it was me," he said, eagerly.

"No, no, Jack; that won't do. It was I, sir," turning proudly and contemptuously to Mark, "if you refer to my having signed what I suppose is your name. It is fortunate that I did not happen to sign 'John Brown,' or I might have had a hundred gentlemen threatening me instead of one."

"If you had signed your pictures"—sarcastic emphasis and wave of the hand toward the twelve—"'John Brown' it would have mattered very little, as that is not a well-known name."

"Indeed!"

"In the art world, I was about to add," furiously; "but it so happens that my name is rather well known, as no doubt you are aware."

"Indeed! I never had the pleasure of hearing it before."

"Indeed?" He really was surprised, and not much flattered.

"No, really, isn't it surprising? said Jack rudely—his clumsy way of defending his sister.

Mark colored up, but he was obliged to accept the extinguisher. He couldn't explain what a great man he was, from an artist's point of view.

"Well," said he, willing to be magnanimous, "since the offense has been committed in ignorance, I will not prosecute this time, on condition that you immediately obliterate all these"—pointing to the twelve names—"and call in all the—er—pictures you can possibly get hold of and re-sign them."

Jack whistled. "Think of Moses!" he suggested.

"I don't suppose the people who buy them will like that," said Janet. "They've got a trade for 'Mark Barretts', they say. I don't know what to do. Whatever shall we do, Jack?"

There was a despairing ring about the voice that struck Mark. She turned to him again. "If you would just let us send off this dozen it would give us time."

"Not another picture! You have done me incalculable injury already."

"I'm very sorry. Will you wait just a minute? I should like to consult my father. He was a painter himself, but last winter he became blind. That's the reason we have had to do all this," she said simply.

"Is it so?" sharply. This little key gave a clue to the whole situation, but he could hardly believe it yet, it was so different from his idea. He rose and opened the door for her, and was left alone with Jack.

Then there was an awkward pause. Jack, with his hands in his pockets, looked out of the window. He had no intention of being civil to this "brute." Mark looked at the pictures.

"Does your sister do many of these things?"

"A dozen or two a week."

"You don't say so. Why, she must work night and day."

"She does, pretty nearly."

"You shouldn't let her work so hard. She'll kill herself."

"Can't be helped. We've nothing else to live on," and he whistled to keep down tears unbecoming in a man.

More and more shocked and distressed, Mark ventured to hope they got a good price.

"Four shillings each, and find our own stuff."

A howl in the passage. "It's only the children," explained Jack.

"Are there some children?"

"Six of us, and father and mother. I say, I think you might have left 'Mark Barrett' alone. Perhaps you would if you knew everything."

"I am very sorry—very sorry, indeed! I didn't know all this, you see. Of course, I cannot possibly let your sister go on using my name; but if you will tell me all, perhaps I can help you a little."

But Janet came back into the room very grave and sad. Mark's heart smote him painfully. He vowed he wouldn't lose sight of this poor family. Janet apologized humbly for the mistake she had made, said how sorry her father was to hear of it, and he would like to see Mr. Barrett for a few minutes.

A few weeks later, when the Academy was getting stale, the town hot and wearisome, Mark Barrett felt it was really his duty to get a little country sketching before the spring tints quite faded away.

A day or two later, and he found himself looking out of a farm-house window not far from Ivy Cottage, and wondering if he might venture to call. The country is rather dull without any one to speak to—"a healthy grave," Sidney Smith called it. So not many days—in fact, only a few hours—elapsed before he was chatting comfortably with Mr. Lloyd, talking art, nay, "shop," soul-refreshing to the ex-artist, although so tedious to the "Philistine."

Mr. Lloyd was so delighted to meet with a brother of the brush again that he became quite confidential, told him about his own unfinished work, and what a pity it was. "You know Janet can paint in a fashion, but she can't do good enough work for that; besides, I am afraid the wretched things she seems to be doing now won't have improved her style. You've seen them, of course? Tell me, as an artist, are they really so very bad?"

"Those I saw were certainly rather—rather—crude, but perhaps she has something better in hand now. I should like to see what she is doing, if you think I might venture. Perhaps I could give her a few hints, you know."

"Thank you very much. I am sure we are grateful, and devoted to you for your clearance altogether; but come into the next room and I'll tell you what you think of their work."

Mark was surprised to find his heart beat strangely at this mild remark. "It must be a touch of indigestion," he impatiently assured himself; but he couldn't help feeling it was a moment that would stand out in his life when he held Janet's nervous hand in his for a second, and she glanced up at him with proud shame.

For ranged along the wall were twelve more pictures, exactly like the others—twelve ranges of mountains, twelve bridges, now in course of construction, and twelve old women awaiting their scarlet cloaks.

"Still busy, I see, Miss Lloyd."

"She's always busy," said her father, with a sigh. "I do wish she could get out a little more—not only for the sake of the fresh air, but I am sure if she does not get more sketching from nature her work will deteriorate."

"Mr. Barrett will tell you that that is impossible, father," said Janet, half in fun, half in sarcasm.

Mark colored a little. He could not deny that it was impossible for anything in the painting line to be much worse; but he caught a faint little sigh from Janet, and Jack looked out of the window with longing eyes.

"It's a jolly afternoon," he said. "I say, Jenny, don't you think we might drop it for once? There'll be such a breeze on Ripley Head."

Janet gave him a look. "We'll see when we have done our work, Jack."

Sighing not a little, but prodigiously, Jack took up the brush again. "That means 'never!'" he said. "These beasts will take hours."

Mark hesitated a minute before he descended to the bottom of the professional ladder. "If you will allow me to help you," he said presently, "I think we might finish in time for a walk before dusk. I am very anxious to see Ripley Head myself, and your father was kind enough to say you would show me the way," looking at Jack, "If Miss Lloyd would allow me the pleasure of accompanying you," looking at Janet.

"We shall be most happy," she said; "but I cannot think of troubling you with these. I dare say Jack and I can finish in two or three hours."

"But I enjoy painting, and I have nothing in the world to do this afternoon. Here, Jack, lend me a palette. I'll go on with the trees."

A month or two ago Mark wouldn't have believed it if he had seen himself now, diligently working in trees by the dozen, trying to ingratiate himself with an overgrown boy and maneuvering for a look from a "brazen forgerer."

The little maid brought them in some tea, and they worked away cheerily—Mr. Lloyd looking in now and then, enjoying the fresh life in the house.

When the sun was beginning visibly to sink, and the last old woman was fitted with her red cloak, the young people got ready for their walk.

Janet, from some undefinable instinct, put on her most becoming, though by no means her newest, hat, and plucked some scarlet geraniums for her neck, which burned bright against her black dress and pale face.

But not so pale. As they stood on Ripley Head, watching the sun quickly sinking on the horizon, long out of sight from the valleys, the reflection of the red and golden clouds wrapped the girl in a halo of glory. "What a wonderfully beautiful creature!" thought the artist, entranced with the "effect." She was by no means beautiful, but he thought her so, which was enough. It was sunrise for Janet, not sunset.

Jack had many a time helped his sister down the steep side of Ripley Head. He was going to do so now, of course (even the biggest of brothers are not very "sharp" where their sisters are concerned); but Mr. Barrett happened to be nearer, and offered his hand, and, though Jack was a dear boy, there was, strange to say, something firmer, and warmer, and closer in this grasp.

The mother, dulled perhaps by her troubles, was vexed with her daughter about this time. She was so unreasonable. She actually cried—not openly, but quietly and unseen, as she hoped—because she could not have a new gown, and Janet was foolish enough to spend a shilling on ribbons, which might have been much more profitably spent on stockings.

But Janet's instinct was right. Though nothing on earth will sunder souls that are fast and firmly knit, the merest trifle will turn aside the first inclination. Besides, to attract is a natural, healthy instinct, and to be attracted—why, no one would if they didn't like it.

One day it dawned even upon Jack's brotherly understanding that Janet was different somehow, and it wasn't only the geranium in her dress and ribbon at her waist.

They were painting as usual, and, as was now not unusual, Mr. Barrett was helping them, when the bungling, well-meaning brother struck in:

"You've been an awfully good friend to us, Mr. Barrett, especially to Janet and me—getting us orders and all that; but there's one thing you've done that I don't believe anybody's noticed but me, and that is, you've made a great alteration in Jenny."

"Nonsense, Jack, nothing of the kind!" she burst in, horrified as to what he would say next, her face almost as red as the geraniums.

Mark, standing by her, looked down on her, bit his lip, and began to wish Jack would go out of the room.

"I know what I'm talking about," said Jack, with the calm confidence of ignorance, and blundering like a big bluebottle fly; "she's as happy and cheerful as anything now, and I know it's you, because she's so disappointed when you don't come."

"Jack, be quiet—it's all nonsense. Don't be silly!"

"She was very down at first about the name, you know, and Moses was very mad with her because she wouldn't sign 'Mark Barrett' any more."

"Of course not! I shouldn't think of such a thing," she burst in passionately, "after all you said," turning to Mark. "You may be sure I shall never make use of your name again."

"Won't you?" he returned. "Do you know, I was rather beginning to hope you would."

In great surprise Janet looked at him, but something in his eyes made her drop hers.

"With a little addition," he said, in a lower tone.

"Oh, my!" struck up Jack, enlightened at last. "I never thought of that. Here, I'll go and get some dinner—tea, I mean. You can come when you're ready."

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, in his latest book, "Oceana," says of American life: "Nowhere in America have I met with vulgarity in its proper sense."

MAJOR BARNETT, Secretary of the State of Georgia for forty years, is 85 years old.

HUMOR.

CALL & WELCOME is the name of a Western firm. They believe in the value of advertising. — *Burlington Free Press.*

FOOD affirms that billiards resembles matrimony, inasmuch as kisses and scratches are common to both.—*Boston Transcript.*

MANY say that Edgar A. Poe's life was a dead letter. Be that as it may, the letter—good or bad—ended with a Poe's crypt.—*Whitehall Times.*

THE Chinese are a peculiar people. When a Chinaman has a complaint against you, he speaks English fluently. When you have a complaint against a Chinaman, he "no savvy."—*Boston Courier.*

A KENTUCKIAN has recently patented a gin-saw. We don't know what a gin-saw is used for, but suppose it is intended to saw off his breath. Bet he'll break every tooth out of it if he uses it for that purpose.—*Maverick.*

THE pathway of life is full of difficulties, but Griggins says he has about made up his mind that one of the hardest things in the world for a man to do is to admit to his wife that he has been in the wrong.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE young man of to-day who claims to know more than Solomon, does not go to the ant with a willing spirit to obtain wisdom, as that wise man enjoined, but goes to the "uncle" with his overcoat to see how much he can raise on it.—*Chicago Ledger.*

WHEN you see a young man on a cold morning going about without an overcoat and saying he does it because he wants his manly bosom to jut out into the bracing air of health, you will do well to call at a pawnbroker's and see if he is telling the truth.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"I BELIEVE," said a reporter, turning to the managing editor, "that I can write best when I put my feet in cold water. It is a decided improvement." "Yes," replied the editor, "it is an improvement when you put your feet in water whether you write or not."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

TO A RED-NOSED TOPER.

You'd better have a care, my friend,
The way in which your footsteps tend
In daylight or in dark;
Else wear a mask to hide your nose.
You've heard the adage, I suppose?
"Death loves a shining mark."
—*Cincinnati Sun.*

A PATENT has been issued for an arrangement called a "cold-air crank." It is to be attached to a furnace, not to railroad trains. A warrant should be issued for the execution of the cold-air crank who shoves up a window in a railroad car and permits a north-pole wave to sweep through the car, with pneumonia and death in its wake. His punishment should be "something lingering, but humorous, with boiling oil in it."—*Norristown Herald.*

HAPPY BACHELOR.

The bachelor is feeling good
And deems himself a lucky wight;
He saws and splits no kindling wood,
He has no kitchen fire to light.
When day is done his cares are o'er,
And once in bed he takes his ease;
He need not rise to walk the floor
This chilly night, a child to please.
For him there are no household cares.
The breakfast-bell his slumber breaks,
He dresses and descends the stairs
To oatmeal mush and buckwheat cakes.
For him life's river smoothly runs,
He's happy, jolly, and content,
He has no wife and little ones
On whom his earnings must be spent.
Let him enjoy it while he can.
When age and loneliness shall come
He'll wish he were a married man
With sons and daughters, wife and home.
—*Boston Courier.*

PROF. ROBERTSON says that if a man were to start an iron rod whirling on one of its ends in a dark room, slowly at first, and gradually increasing in speed until it attained 400,000,000,000 revolutions a second, a dim light becomes visible in the gloom, changing into a yellow, a green, a blue, and, last of all, a violet, and the heat becomes intense. This seems like a very interesting experiment, but unless a man has his house fully insured he should not try it. The intense heat might set fire to the building.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Son to Be Proud Of.

A woman who lives near Hartford was left years ago a widow with two young children and almost nothing to live on. She had to give a mortgage of $500 before she could become the owner of the little house they occupied. In order to get money for daily expenses she had to take in washing. One of her boys has lately become 21 years old. About ten years ago a friend gave him $5, which he put in the Pratt Street Bank. The boy himself has been working for years past in a mill. He has dressed neatly at his own expense, and has regularly paid his mother for his board. Besides this he has laid away his savings in the Pratt Street Bank until the $5 has become $400, and he has paid $50 for insurance on his life. He has also in the course of these years let his mother have about $200 in money, and now, being of age, he is about to assume the mortgage of $500, which has been a burden to her.—*Hartford Courant.*

Revived Courage.

Employer (to new watchman)—Now, Pat, I may as well tell you first as last that a ghost haunts this place.

New Watchman—Merciful powers! Be jabers, I'll not sthay—no, sir!

Employer—Oh, but it's a little ghost, Pat! He's not over ten years old.

New Watchman—Oh, that's all right. Be gorry, I'm not afeared o' ghosts widout whiskers.

THE man with a liver like a tramp will have to stump around considerably before he can find a sadder subject for contemplation than the face of a hackman at a funeral.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE HAPPINESS OF ELYSIUM.

Elysium was the name given by the ancient Greeks to the resting place of the righteous dead, where they should enjoy eternal peace and happiness. None but the pure in heart, the truthful and generous could tread the asphodel meadows of the Elysian fields, and it was a land of everlasting delight. When, therefore, Mrs. Kate Sherman, of Strentor, Ill., said recently that she had been in Elysium, though of course she spoke figuratively, it argued that some great good fortune and joy had come to her. And such, indeed, was the truth. Mrs. Sherman tells how it was in this way:

"I have suffered from inflammatory rheumatism for more than thirty years. Heretofore the pain would succumb to the application of hot wet flannel, but at my last attack circumstances had conspired to aggravate the disease, and I became helpless. My hands and feet were swollen enormously, and I suffered almost mortal agony. My physician bought me a bottle of Athlophoros. After taking the third dose I was in Elysium, and was free from pain. By the time I had taken a bottle and a half I felt so wonderfully improved that I discontinued the medicine. I have an ungovernable dislike to all medicine, but I will say that Athlophoros probably saved my life, as I was running down rapidly, and could not have endured the pain much longer. It afforded me the only relief I ever experienced except from hot water, and that had failed me."

The Rev. Samuel Porter, of Crete, Ill., says of the effect of Athlophoros upon his wife:

"Mrs. Porter was very much benefited by the first bottle. Before she commenced taking it she could not walk, she was so badly afflicted with rheumatism, but she was soon able to walk. She sleeps well. Mr. John Hews, our neighbor, was very badly off with the rheumatism last winter, and was not able to work or even to get out of his room. One bottle of Athlophoros cured him, but he has to keep it by him to take when he feels his old difficulties."

Another clergyman, the Rev. C. Hartley, of Huntley, Ill., gives this as his experience with the remedy:

"For six months I suffered severely from an attack of rheumatism. A friend sent me a notice of several reliable cures effected by Athlophoros. I procured the medicine, and less than one bottle completely cured me, and I have not had the least indication of a return of the painful disease. I have recommended it to others, and results similar to those in my own case have followed. I regard Athlophoros as invaluable."

A. M. Blakney, who lives at the corner of Union and Green streets, Decatur, Ill., only confirms the general testimony to the value of Athlophoros when he says:

"During the past winter I was stricken with a very severe attack of rheumatism—a disease with which I had been afflicted for several years—and was rendered almost helpless, and confined to my bed. I tried various medicines, and was prescribed for by physicians with no avail. Finally I was induced by my druggist to try Athlophoros. I was relieved and cured so quickly that words could not tell my surprise. I do not hesitate in recommending it to any one suffering with that most painful complaint, rheumatism."

If you can not get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he haven't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

Uses of Coal Ashes.

A friend of mine, years ago, had some currant bushes from which he was able to harvest scarcely any fruit. The borer was the destroyer. His neighbors had long before given up their bushes, as they deemed it impossible to grow a crop. My friend conceived the idea of spreading coal ashes about the bushes, and the results surprised none more than himself, for, from that day to this, have the borers left him coldly alone, and every season his bushes bear fruit in plenty. Our own currant and gooseberry bushes have similar treatment, and we grow fruit most successfully. We have found coal ashes equally effective as a preventive against borers in other cases. A plentiful mixture of ashes with soil has kept the radish maggot from our radish bed, so that we have an abundance of good vegetables.

Another excellent place where coal ashes may be well used is on the dirt walk. Few unstoned walks are better than the well-made ash walk, for it is solid and retains its form under most trying circumstances. Where coal ashes are spread on the walk we have found less weeds to grow, and a better path as a result. In between cobblestones placed for paving ashes make a fine packing.

As a fertilizer coal ashes practically have no value.

YES, Laura, you can excel in newspaper work. A girl makes just as good a reporter as a man. A great deal better, in fact. But then you will labor under some disadvantage, being a girl. When you are writing up a county fair, for instance, you can't smoke in the eyes of the good old lady who peeps over your shoulder to see what you are saying about her canned pears and home-made bread, and you can't very well prod a class superintendent in the ribs with a pencil and call him Say, and you can't sit on the parapet of the grand stand and let your feet hang over during the races. And you can't play billiards and drink beer. Oh, you can? Well, then, you'd better forget how, if you're going to be a reporter, else you'll never have time to do anything else.—*E. J. Burdette.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

G13 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

No Boon That Science Has Conferred

Has been fraught with greater blessings than that which has accrued to the inhabitants of malaria-ridden portions of the United States and the Tropics from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of many years has but too clearly demonstrated the inefficiency of quinine and other drugs to effectually combat the progress of intermittent, congestive, and bilious remittent fevers; while, on the other hand, it has been no less clearly shown that the use of the Bitters—a medicine congenial to the frailest constitution, and derived from purely botanic sources—affords a reliable safeguard against malarial disease, and arrests it when developed. For disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, for general debility and renal inactivity, it is also a most efficient remedy. Appetite and sleep are improved by it; it expels rheumatic humors from the blood, and enriches a circulation impoverished by mal-assimilation.

Fashionable Bonnets.

"My dear," said Mrs. Squildig, "I want a new bonnet."

"Of course you do," said Squildig; "but isn't the one you have good yet?"

"It's good enough of its kind, but I want a felt bonnet. They are coming into style again."

"Oh, that's certainly a mistake."

"Why is it a mistake? What do you know about the fashion in bonnets?"

"Why, I know that ladies object to having their bonnets felt. They'd rather have them seen."

Then Mrs. Squildig laughed a diplomatic little laugh and got the money for her bonnet.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

PEOPLE are recognizing the danger attending the use of opium, and legislative bodies are being called upon to suppress the growing evil. The only cough mixture which does not contain opiates, and yet is of remarkable efficacy, is Red Star Cough Cure. 25 cents.

DONN PIATT is writing an interesting series of "Tales of Labor" in *John Swinton's Paper.* Speaking of the sudden death of a Senator he writes: "The remote cause of his death was attributed to Washington malaria that is said to float over the national capital and kill the Solons. The fact is that the fatal malaria did not float at all. It is in perpetual solution, and well bottled. It is composed of cheap champagne and doctored whisky, and kills on sight."—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

FOR twenty years Mrs. John Gemmill, Milroy, Mifflin County, Penna., could not walk, on account of an injury to the spine. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil gave relief; the second enabled her to walk and cured her.

Different Kinds of Inspiration.

Chairman (to orator of the evening) There is a glorious audience, Colonel. I never saw a more eager, expectant crowd. What greater inspiration can a speaker want than a house filled to overflowing?

Orator (nervously)—I'd rather have a pint bottle filled to overflowing.—*New York Sun.*

Response.

"In my opinion, all men are liars," said Mrs. Blister to her husband. "Permit me to remark, my dear, in that connection," he responded gallantly, "that you are an angel."—*Merchant Traveler.*

"BE wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer." Don't neglect your cough. If you do your late may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who to-day fill consumptives' graves. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption itself if taken in time can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." This wonderful preparation has no equal as a remedy for lung and throat diseases. All druggists.

"WHY is laughter like our clothes? Because it is cumi.—*St. Paul Day.*

IN Consumption, the disposition to cough is diminished by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOLKS who live by their wits live by the want of wits in other folks.

THE scalp is cleansed and excited to a healthy action by Hall's Hair Renewer.

A GRAVE YARD—thirty-six inches of black-crape.—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Fluel for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

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William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with Bleeding of the Lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, which, to my surprise, I commenced to get better, and to-day I feel better than for three years."

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption.* I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

A Squalling Baby.

Why is a newly born baby like a gale of wind? Because it begins with a squall. Cold galls induce coughs and croup. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure it.

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IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Frightful Waste.

Consumption carries off its thousands of victims every year. Yes, thousands of human lives are being wasted that might be saved, for the fact is now established that consumption, in its early stages, is curable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if used in time, effect a permanent cure. It has no equal as a remedy for bronchitis, coughs, and colds. Its efficacy has been proved in thousands of cases. All druggists.

THE daughter of the millionaire of the future will probably be a billion heiress.—*New York Morning Journal.*

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets."

PRETTY clothes quarters—the closet where a fashionable woman hangs her best garments.—*Palmer Journal.*

WITHOUT health life has no sunshine. Who could be happy with dyspepsia, piles, low spirits, headache, ague, or diseases of the stomach, liver, or kidneys? Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic quickly cures the above diseases. 50 cents.

SECOND thoughts are always best. Woman was an afterthought of creation.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE GRAND SECRET of female beauty is health—the secret of health is the power to eat, digest, and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take VINEGAR BITTERS. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion, and produce a state of genuine female loveliness, with which no cosmetic can compare.

YOU can inject morphine in the calf of your leg, but you cannot take quinine by barking your shin.

MORE substantial benefit can be obtained from a 50-cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure than a dollar bottle of any other cough remedy. It is a prompt, safe, and pleasant cure for all throat and lung troubles.

AMONG manufacturers of preserves there is always more or less jellyously.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A cold of unusual severity which I took last autumn developed into a difficulty decidedly catarrhal in all its characteristics, threatening a return of my old chronic malady, catarrh. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm completely eradicated every symptom of that painful and prevailing disorder.—E. W. Warner, 185 Hudson St., Rochester, N. Y.

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

A Century of progress has not produced a remedy equal to Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is perfectly safe and easily applied with the finger. It gives immediate relief and cures the worst cases. Price 50 cents. At druggists, 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

A bottle of Athlophoros enabled me, after suffering intensely from rheumatism, to be up, and in two or three days I was in my store, attending to my business. I have recommended it to others. John Wagner, dealer in groceries, 142 Larrabee street, Chicago, Ill.

Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.:—Please send me two bottles of Cream Balm. I can't do without it. It is the best medicine for Catarrh in the world.—J. C. Edmonson, Coup City, Neb.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

Any man looks like a sloven with run-over heels. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep heels straight, 25c.

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It never fails to do its work in cases of **Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache,** loss of **Appetite** and **Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia,** and all **Female Complaints.** Hops & Malt Bitters is a **Vegetable** Compound. It is a **Medicine** not a **Barroom Drink.** It differs as **widely** as does day and night from the **thousand-and-one Mixtures of vile whisky** flavored with **aromatics.** Hops & Malt Bitters is **recommended** by **Physicians, Ministers** and **Nurses** as being the **Best** Family Medicine ever compounded. Any **woman** or **child** can take it.

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We also make machines and tools for boring large wells. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 12-86

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The BEST and CHEAPEST

COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

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IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.

Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1.00 bottles.

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Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may try himbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and drained water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Around the County.

The Proposed Location Discussed.

East Jordan, March 22, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—The Sentinel man is as unfortunate in his mapping ability as in his ability to state the truth in any other way on the county seat question. When he writes upon it, he writes much that is either vague hyperbole or naked lie, and his map of Boyne City, published last week, is of the character of his writings, and got up specially to deceive, as any one may learn by examining the plats on record. Boyne City with its additions, or what is officially called South Boyne, extends to nearly the south line of section 35, whereas, lot 1 is bounded on the north by the north line of that section, making nearly a mile as the bird flies and much more by the lake shore. If the Sentinel map means anything, it means that the part colored black is the place where they wish to locate the county building. Now, Mr. Editor, that is in the swamp to the north of the village plat. It has not been platted, as the record will show; nor have the blocks that the Sentinel's map shows to the north and northwest of that been platted. The Sentinel does not say which of these black spots is *the spot*; it is then perhaps most fair to measure by what is marked out as a street to run between them, and measured by that street it would be nearly seventy rods north of the river, while the center of the village is a long way to the south of it. The facts are that but a very little lot 1 is platted; that there are but few inhabitants upon it, and it is not probable that there will be, because the village has grown southward instead of northward It is owned by a man living in another part of the state who has not identified himself with the interests of this county, but on the contrary, he, with a few others, have been stirring up this county-seat quarrel for years, and trying to create the ill feeling which the Sentinel man hypocritically professes to deplore.

The Sentinel's map has an arrow on it. Arrows on maps invariably point north, as everybody knows; but the Sentinel's points east. Is this more deception or is it stupidity?

But the real question is, why should we move the county seat? It is now nearer the center of population and center of business than it would be if moved to the place shown on the map. Nearly all the official business and litigation arises in the western and southwestern part of the county, which can more easily reach this place than Boyne City. It is now costing the county nothing. It is now in the hands of the *people*, and they can call up the question at any time and vote upon it when a railroad through the county shall determine where the proper place for the county seat is. Whereas, if moved, it will be in the hands of the supervisors from the sparsely settled eastern end of the county whom the Boyne City managers profess to be carrying around in their vest pockets. B.

Boyne City.

Boyne City, March 22, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—I observe that there a considerable misunderstanding on the part of many people in Charlevoix county, relative to the eligibility of the site proposed for the county buildings in Boyne City, whenever the county may see fit to build them, should the county seat be removed to this place. The proposed site is on a terrace two and one half blocks distant from the lake, its minimum elevation being six feet above the lake, extending, with a gradual rise to the east, to a maximum elevation of from fifteen to twenty feet. Its drainage is natural and is excelled in this respect by no other site that might be selected for this purpose in the county. Not only is this true, but the two principal streets of the village for business and for residences, are laid out so as to pass parallel between this terrace and the lake, and though much lower than the terrace, are as eligible for building as could be desired. X.

Burgess.

There will be a caucus at Gibson's school house, district No. 4, on Friday, April 2d, for the purpose of nominating town officers. By order of committee.

Geo. Willis was severely cut over the eye by a cant hook one day last week.

Lizzie Willis goes to Cheboygan this week, where she will teach school this summer.

Barnard.

There was no preaching Sunday on account of the storm.

Mrs. Matchette and brother spent part of last week with their sister, Mrs. Kensley, of Boyne Falls.

Mr. Hay, of Canada, is visiting his father-in-law Mr. John Shapton.

Lumbering still continues on a small scale.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

I don't see what's the use of girls signing the pledge and joining temperance societies and such things," said pretty Minnie Proctor the other day, as she tossed back her head and seated herself at the piano. "Girls never drink, anyway; it's only men and rough boys."

"Guess your education's been neglected in that direction, Min," said her brother Harry. "Girls ought to sign the pledge if for nothing else than to help them keep from offering wine to callers on New Year's day! Lots of 'em either drink, or help to make men drink, and I guess they need a pledge as much as men and boys do."

"Oh, well, I suppose some of the rich ones do, where they have wine in the house all the time," returned Minnie, "but we don't have it. What do I want to sign the pledge for?"

"The time may come when you'll need it as much as Harry ever will," said Uncle Fred looking up from his paper. "I am not sure but that women are in almost as much danger now-a-days as men. I've just been reading something to the point in the morning paper. Listen:

"Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a drunken women was found half-dead in the refuse race near the gas works. She was under the influence of liquor and had fallen into the ditch while walking about looking for more of the stuff."

"Even though you may never be tempted to drink or to put the cup to the lips of another," continued Uncle Fred, "you ought to put your name to the pledge. It might influence some one else to do the same thing, who would otherwise yield some day to temptation, and get as low as this drunken woman who lay in the ditch yesterday morning. Don't always think of yourself, when such matters come before you. Learn to act for the good of others."

Minnie Proctor's name looked up from the pledge after that day, sending out its influence in favor of total abstinence. Did you ever think, girls, how much it may mean just to have your name written where it will cast great influence for good?—W. N. B. in the Royal Road.

DO YOU VALUE

your horses and cattle? Attention to their health is as necessary as their regular food. If your horse is suffering from epizootic, ringbone, spavin, sprained leg, fever in feet, strains, bruises, or cuts, or your cow has caked bag, sore teats, or bad blood, you will save money by buying PARMELEE'S UNIVERSAL LINIMENT and using it freely for any or all of these troubles, and so bring your stock into a healthful and valuable condition. It is the best liniment also for general family use. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

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Every day, six months	3 50
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3 00

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26 and 28 North William St., New York.

Notice of Registration.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, that the board of registration of said township will be in session at the township clerk's office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the third day of April, A. D. 1886, for the purpose of completing the registration of the electors of said township. Said board of registration will be in session on the day and date aforesaid, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., March 25th, A. D. 1886.

HORACE S. HARSHA,
Township Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received for the furnishing of suitable material and the building of a new school house in school district No. 3, of the township of Hayes, in Charlevoix county, by the building committee, at the residence of F. J. Smith, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 31st day of March, 1886. Plans and specifications for said house can be seen at the house of F. J. Smith at any time. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of committee.

F. J. SMITH, Chairman.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv..	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv.	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar..	.....	6 55	7 00	12 20pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv..	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros.	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City....	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 30
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar...	9 53	.....	2 29	7 56
Reed City, lv...	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar.....	11 00	.....	3 45	9 20
Cadillac, lv.....	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv.....	.....	.....	5 36	11 34
Mancelona.....	.....	.....	6 09	12 06am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar....	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls.....	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska.....	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar.....	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 30
Reed City, ar...	.....	2 00	7 20	7 20
Reed City, lv...	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 28
Howard City....	.....	3 41	9 01	9 23
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar...	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar...	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1	GOING WEST. No. 3.
†7.00am	*1.40pm	..Marquette 1.	*2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	...Au Train...	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.44	..Reedsboro 2.	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	....Seney 3....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	...Newberry...	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
2 With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.
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Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
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—ORANGE, MASS.—

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FOR SALE BY

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 18th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Evelue, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 15 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 28th day of May, in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein John A. Bacot is complainant, and Abraham She-quaw-yaw and Mary She-quaw-yaw, are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall, in the township of South Arm, in said county and state, which hall is the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday the 7th day of April A. D. 1886**, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due, to the said complainant, for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described land to-wit: The south east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34), north range seven (7) west, containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, being in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041f

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seven y cents ($1,372.70) principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 19th day of May**, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Schoffen's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 164, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1883, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due; and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the **27th day of April, 1886**, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MOSHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the money secured by a mortgage dated the 28th day of September, 1881, executed by Oliver C. Swarthout and Eunice Swarthout his wife, to David J. Cushman, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 4 of mortgages, on page 416, on the 29th day of September, 1881; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars, principal and interest; and the further sum of thirty dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said morigage has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix county, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on the 19th day of June, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz; The southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼), of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range five (5) west, being in the township of Bear Lake, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated March 25, 1886.

DAVID J. CUSHMAN,
Mortgagee.

PAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, Mich., that the annual election of said township will be held at the village hall in the village of Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1886, at which time the following township officers are to be elected, to wit:

One supervisor, one clerk, one treasurer, one justice of the peace, one school inspector, one highway commissioner, one drain commissioner, and four constables.

The polls of this election will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as may be, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon, unless the board shall in their discretion adjourn the polls at twelve o'clock, noon, for one hour.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., March 24th, A. D. 1886.

HORACE S. HARSHA,
Township Clerk.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.
The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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Every convenience for the traveling public.

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Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
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Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthol'mew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Cronier, E. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

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G. W. CROUTER,
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

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Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.
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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

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The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

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Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

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John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
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LUMBER!
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LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

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J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

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Stamped Goods,
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Spring Stock of Millinery.

Dressmaking and Stamping with Neatness and Dispatch. All at Lowest Rates.
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PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

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FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
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HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

MILLINERY
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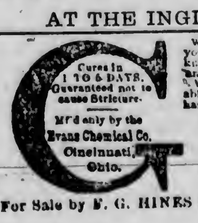
Fancy Goods.

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at lowest prices.

Smith & Cooper,
AT THE INGLESIDE.



We cordially recommend Yoe-Ki as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
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For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

A Trip to the Tropics.

VII.

In the towns on the coast, as Port Morant, the negro becomes remarkably expert in swimming, and not even his dread of sharks will keep him out of the water. A favorite amusement is to clip the wings of a duck or other water fowl, and giving it a fair start, swim and catch it, which can only be accomplished by diving a long distance from the bird, and taking it unawares from below. Throw a small silver coin in the water and they will dive and secure it before it reaches the bottom. But the crowning amusement is to extend a spar about thirty feet over the water, at an elevation of fifteen feet, the spar is given a coat of grease, and the prize placed at its end, over the water; the gymnastics incident to the attempts to walk the greased pole and the plunges from the pole into the water can be more easily imagined than described.

Putting on our way into the interior on horse back, we arrive at Bath. Here are extensive botanical gardens, with trees and flowers from every tropical country; pilfering a chip from a camphor tree and cutting a rattan switch for our horse, we proceed to the hot springs. Out of a seam in the rock, sulphur water at a temperature of 128° is pouring; and out of the same rock not six feet away, is a spring of clear, cold water. Adjacent to these springs is a sanitarium, much visited as a health resort. There are many caves in this part of the island, some of which are very extensive. The various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes, and galleries; and the transparent stalactites and stalagmites formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch-light, impart a magical effect to the scene. Some of these cayerns are the outlets for the interior rivers, and contain lakes of considerable demension; others are infested with "myriads of millions" of bats.

Leaving Bath we ride for many miles through the "Blue mountain valley," one of the most beautiful and fertile districts on the island. Arriving at Trinityville we exchange our horses for the surer footed mules, leave the road and take the bridle paths into the mountains. On our right, Nigger river, with its thousand little cascades formed by immense boulders which have been cast into its bed from the mountains which tower above us; on our left, the sides of these mountains are dotted here and there with coffee plantations. The coffee grown on one of these estates, is considered the best in the world, and is reserved by Queen Victoria. At May Hall we take a lesson in coffee and cinchona planting. Growing cinchona or quinine, is a new industry and an important one. The government offers inducements to planters, and many ambitions, young Johnny Bulls from the mother country have buried themselves in these hills, and are counting the time that must pass before they can send in their invoice of bark and receive the promised ten dollars per pound.

Coffee when picked is first put through the pulping machine, which breaks the parchment around the berry, and separates the kernels. It is allowed to ferment, then washed and spread on the "barbecues" after being thoroughly cured it is put through the grinder, where the parchment skin is taken off, and then through the fanning mill. It is next placed in the sizen, a revolving screen that separates it into four grades, and lastly served out on picking tables where all the deformed berries are removed, placed in sacks of 112 lbs. each, and ready for shipping.

After reaching a height of 3000 or 4000 feet, a sharp turn, and a break in the mountains, discovers the most beautiful view we have ever seen. It is a vast amphitheater, formed by the Port Royal mountains and Delsi Domar 6400 feet high. Thousands of feet below us, is White river and the little hamlet of "Obern Lawn." Rising out of the center of this valley, is a hill about six hundred feet high; near the top of this hill is the old stone mansion of the Arntully coffee estate, and on the pinnical of the hill, which forms a perfect cone, is a beautiful little summer house.

According to the botanists, there are seven hundred varieties of ferns in these mountains they are all around us from the smallest specimen an inch long to the graceful and beautiful fern tree, fifty feet high. Arriving at Farm Hill, cinchona plantation, our path is blocked by an almost perpendicular wall two thousand feet high, covered with a dense growth of tropical vegetation. In this cooler atmosphere we find strawberries and raspberries, together with begonias and other beautiful flowers growing in profusion. In the struggle up this wall known as "Jacob's Ladder," our only comfort is a delicate little instrument called the Android which registers every foot as we ascend, and cheers us as we find we are nearing the summit. At length we see an opening where neither trees nor shrubs are growing. Our weary limbs, broken shoes and tattered clothing is forgotten; for this is the goal of our ambition, which from its exposed position has been swept of all large vegetation leaving an unobstructed view, and a grand view it is; well worth the effort it has cost us. One hundred miles to the westward, extend the Blue, Port Royal, and Cuna Cuna mountain ranges, and forty miles to the eastward over a district, rich with sugar and coffee plantations, can be seen the blue water of the sea. Far away to the north are Cuba and Hayti, and dim clouds in the distance, while below us are numerous rivers winding through the Blue mountain valley until they empty in the bays along the coast.

The True Use of Money.

But very few young people know the true use for the money they earn. It is first to pay for subsistence; second in aid to those needing charity; third, and last, as a source of income or accumulation. To spend money for any other purpose is to waste it. Everything purchased should be of real and substantial value, convertible into other and greater value if possible. No one can afford to give his time and genius to earning money and then expend what he has earned for that which is not substantial. Far better is it to accumulate and hold one's earnings until the time for death comes, and then turn it over to some worthy charity, where it may do good for the unfortunate. Every one can earn enough and more than enough to meet all his wants and needs if they be as moderate as they should be, and if he finds he has a surplus, which he is certain of, he can bestow it upon those who have been unfortunate. In expending money the young man should always ask himself—"do I need this?" He should not ask "do I want this?" Wants are, too often, the children of children. There is nothing manly in giving away to desires and being governed by them. To do so is to become the slave of morbid appetite. How many men, in the evening of their days looking back can see that they have earned millions of dollars, even, and yet have not managed to save to themselves a single hundred. It is this which embitters the close of a life. The man sees that he has been not only less frugal than he should have been, but wasteful. His hard-earned money has slipped out of his hands in driblets as fast as he could earn it. He has spent it for useless things. He has even damaged his health in indulgencies which were poisonous to his physical and mental systems. When a young man secures employment he should firmly resolve—"out of my earnings all necessary expenses shall be paid. The remainder I will rigidly reserve for future uses in the same direction." We aver that all young men will meet a period when $500 would prove the first step to a competence to support them in old age. Then it should be the aim of every mechanic or other industrial to secure that sum. It may take two or three years to secure it. If so, all the more reason for securing it. Money to one so long accumulating such a sum is of far greater value to him than to one who gets it ahead in one year. But, above all, the pursuit of this course makes a better citizen and a better man, in all respects, of the one engaged in it, than does the so-called "liberal and open-hearted generous" life. The latter is the life of a spendthrift who becomes besmirched with all the evils of humanity, and too often ending in wreck, ruin and disgrace. The "popularity" is among his own class, and not worth having.—*Albany Press and Knickerbocker*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The will of Senator Chaffee, made before the Grant & Ward failure, has been found. It gives $500,000 to Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., and $300,000 to other relatives.

One stroke of lightning at Waterton, Conn., demolished a house and instantly killed Sarah and Eliza McGaffey.

Louise Blackman, a school-teacher, of Ocean County, New Jersey, whipped with a birch rod a politician and cranberry raiser by the name of Emson, whom she charged with slandering she.

Neal Dow, the Maine Prohibitionist, celebrated his eighty-second birthday by a family gathering at Portland.

Owing to the loss of the Oregon, the Cunard Company has abandoned the running of fast weekly steamers between Boston and Liverpool.

A huge bald eagle undertook to carry an 8-year-old boy from the farm of Joseph Davis, at Manheim, New York, but was foiled by laborers.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite coal companies it was unanimously agreed that the total output of coal this year should not exceed 33,500,000 tons.

Ald. Jachne, of New York, has been released from prison on bail.

WESTERN.

A signal service station has been permanently located at Centralia, Ill., which, it is stated, will result in much benefit to fruit-growers and others.

The body of Florence Ruger, the daughter of ex-Senator Ruger, of Chicago, who disappeared some months ago, was found in the Chicago River the other day.

The basis of a settlement of the strike on the Missouri Pacific Road, as drawn up by Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, and Governor Martin, of Kansas, and accepted by Vice President Hoxie, was rejected by the Knights of Labor of St. Louis. The latter adopted resolutions asserting that the corporations of the country are acting in concert to break down the power of labor organizations, and thereby ruin the country; that the refusal of representatives of corporations to treat with the representatives of labor is a silly subterfuge; and calling on all trades assemblies and labor organizations in the land to unite in a demand for recognition of their representatives and their right to negotiate, treat, and deal with individuals or bodies, as the case may be. The Knights issue a statement to the public, closing as follows:

> But why should we say more? If Mr. Hoxie did not know that he was guilty of gross wrong and injustice why would he refuse to listen to our evidence and hear our appeal for redress? Why would he shelter himself behind subterfuges and technicalities? Why should he refuse to treat with the men he has wronged; and with evasive letters to governors who cannot possibly enter into the merits of the controversy. The truth is simply this: Mr. Hoxie wants trouble. He has provoked it. He is still inciting it, and making an innocent public pay the price of his perfidy. How long will the public consent for Gould and Hoxie thus to rule or ruin? We wait to see.

A Kansas City dispatch says: "At 9 o'clock this morning (22d) a general sounding of locomotive whistles signaled the inauguration of another strike. At that hour the union switchmen in every railroad yard in the city quit work, and freight business generally was stopped. Business at the stock yards is about suspended, and on the Board of Trade wheat dropped two cents in as many seconds. At present the cause of the strike cannot be learned. Some of the men say, 'We had orders from the headquarters of the Knights of Labor.' The switchmen made a general demand for an advance in wages a week ago of the various roads, and it was granted."

Phil Kumler, District Attorney at Cincinnati, acting under orders of Solicitor General Goode, on the 23d of March filed in the Federal Court at Columbus, a suit to test the validity of the Bell telephone patents, citing the defendants to enter appearance by May 1.

Insurance agents claim that the losses by fire in Chicago last year consumed more money than was paid in premiums.

Should the citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., subscribe $200,000 toward the stock of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Road, the Rock Island Company will at once commence the building of four hundred miles of track on its Kansas extension.

No indictment was found against Henry T. Wright, formerly Assistant Postmaster at Racine, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Chester, Illinois, for embezzling $5,000 of Government funds. Since the decision in the Mackin case by the Federal Supreme Court, steps have been taken to secure Wright's release.

A. M. Billings, of Chicago, is said to have secured absolute control of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad Company, in the interest of the Atchison and Topeka, which will soon commence work on a northern extension to St. Louis.

The flour output at Minneapolis last week reached 90,000 barrels, against 81,000 barrels the preceding week. The decline in wheat has stopped the free movement of flour.

Near Walker, Iowa, a man named Armstrong rushed in front of a train, placed his head on the rails, and was beheaded by the wheel.

SOUTHERN.

The Fitzgerald boat company of Lincoln, Neb., won the last prize in the firemen's contest at New Orleans.

The party of white men who last fall left New Orleans to work on the Panama Canal have returned, and complain that Consul General Adamson gave them no assistance. Within two weeks nearly twenty-five hundred negroes will be shipped to the Isthmus.

A conflagration at Helena, Ark., originating in the Eagle Block, destroyed the opera house, the postoffice, the dry goods store of S. Seelig, and numerous other establishments. The loss is estimated at $225,000.

The will of Thomas S. Surell, of New Orleans, has just been admitted to probate. It developed the fact that the deceased left a fortune of over $8,000,000 to two daughters, one of them Mrs. Richard D. Kerby. The estate includes some valuable property in Chicago.

A fire in New Orleans destroyed nine residences in the vicinity of Baronne and Washington streets.

Three negroes were lynched at Auburn, Ky., for assaulting the daughter of a prominent citizen of that place.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Congressman Casey Young, of Tennessee, testified before the telephone investigating committee at Washington that not a word had ever been said about the associates in the Pan-Electric Company using their official influence or taking advantage of their official position to accomplish anything for the company. No man had ever said a word that could be construed into an intention to do anything corrupt or improper. Van Benthuysen had asked witness why he did not get Garland to bring suit against the Bell Company. Witness replied that Garland was a member of his company; its counsel, and witness would not do it. Mr. Young referred to Mr. Rogers' statement of the conversation in which witness was reported as saying that Attorney General Garland had consented to bring suit against the Bell Company. He asserted that the Doctor had been in error as to the conversation. "I am positive that I never told Rogers that Attorney General Garland had agreed to bring suit against the Bell Company to annul their patent," said Mr. Young, emphatically.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $10,000,000 three per cent. bonds of 1882.

In his testimony before the telephone investigating committee at Washington, on March 22, ex-Congressman Casey Young, witness, said he never offered to sell or give a share of Pan-Electric stock to a Senator or member of Congress. They (the company) did not dream that Congress would ever have anything to do with the telephone—that legislation would ever result. Mr. Van Benthuysen wrote to witness that he was going to have a government suit brought if he could under the law, whether Mr. Garland belonged to the company or not. He was going to make Mr. Garland bring suit, he said. If Mr. Garland refused to do it he would go to the President about it. Subsequently witness took Mr. Van Benthuysen and his counsel over to introduce them to the Attorney General. One of the counsel told Mr. Garland what they had come for. Mr. Garland said that he was interested in a telephone company and could not talk to them about it. The counsel insisted and Mr. Garland said: "Gentlemen, I cannot talk to you on that subject. I am the attorney of a telephone company and cannot talk to you."—Mr. Van Benthuysen said: "I have a right to have the suit brought. If the law requires you to bring suit I will see that it is brought." Mr. Garland replied, "I cannot talk to you," whereupon they retired. The interview lasted about five minutes and took place some time between July 30 and August 30. Mr. Van Benthuysen said he would go to the White House about it. He did write to the President. He said he was not going to have his rights imperiled by Mr. Garland or anybody else. Witness never wrote a letter to or spoke a word to Mr. Garland about the Government's bringing suit. The company, he said, could never get Mr. Garland to do anything.

In the election conspiracy cases of Mackin and Gallagher, tried in the Federal Court at Chicago, the Supreme Court of the United States holds that their crime was an infamous one within the meaning of the Constitution, and that they could only be tried on presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury. The sentence of two years' imprisonment pronounced against the defendants by Judge Blodgett is therefore void. Markin has no chance to escape confinement for five years at Joliet on the conviction in the State courts for perjury.

Secretary Manning was seized with vertigo while ascending the steps in the Treasury Department. He fell and was taken home in a carriage.

Ward Hunt, a retired Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died in Washington.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Atlantic and Pacific Road has no legal claim to 2,451,200 acres of land along its track between San Francisco and San Buenaventura, and its restoration to the public domain is ordered.

POLITICAL.

In the Hurd vs. Romeis contested seat case, the House Committee on Elections, at Washington have agreed, 8 to 6, to reject Frank Hurd's claim to the seat from the Toledo (Ohio) district.

It is said that Representatives Barbour, Randolph Tucker, Mr. Collins' (Mass.), and Abram S. Hewitt have decided to retire to private life at the close of the present Congress.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Senate providing that at the next general election in New York City fifteen Aldermen shall be elected on a general ticket, to take office the first Monday in January after and hold for one year, and that this board shall constitute the Common Council.

The Indiana Congressmen who called at the Executive Mansion to present a claim of John B. Stoll on the public printing office were informed by the President that he had no intention to make a change in the office during the session of Congress, as public business might be impeded.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has decided by a tie vote to report adversely the nomination of J. C. Matthews (colored) of Albany, N. Y., to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Governor Stoneman has appointed George Hearst United States Senator from California, vice John F. Miller, deceased.

The Iowa Senate has passed a bill making drunkenness a misdemeanor, punishable with a severe penalty in an increasing ratio to the number of offenses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dispatches from St. Louis and Kansas City on the 21th of March reported no change in the strike situation at that date. At the latter place there were over 2,000 cars of freight in the yards. Near Sedalia alleged strikers unbossed the rails, wrecking a freight train, three persons receiving painful injuries. At Atchison a band of masked men entered the round-house and disabled twelve locomotives. An attempt was made at Denison to prevent the departure of a train, but a sheriff's posse, armed with rifles, awed the mob, and the train pulled out. The Knights of Labor at St. Louis announced that they would accept no terms from the company unless offered to them as members of that organization. They forced a call upon the merchants of St. Louis to assist in bringing about a state of affairs which would make possible arbitration between the railway officials and their former employes. At St. Louis the Missouri Pacific Road made an attempt to resume freight traffic in presence of three hundred strikers, but coupling-pins were pulled and switches thrown until the locomotive was ordered back to the shops. All the inside operators in dress and cloak making at New York left work pursuant to the call of the Strike Committee. They number nearly 2,000. Over one thousand morocco-workers at Wilmington, Del., quit work to hold a meeting, leaving $200,000 worth of skins in danger of spoiling. The strike of 4,000 employes of the National Tube Works at McKeesport, Pa., was settled, the advance offered by the General Manager being accepted. About two hundred and fifty laborers in the Detroit and Milwaukee Freight House at Grand Haven struck for an advance in wages to 20 cents an hour.

The Missouri Pacific officials at St. Louis, with the aid of one hundred and twenty-five policemen, sent out a freight train of fifteen cars on the 24th. The performance was witnessed by at least five thousand persons, some of whom killed a pony engine following the train. The departure of the train led to a conflict between the police and the mob, during which several persons were wounded. Attempts to move trains at Atchison and Omaha proved futile, alleged strikers capturing the locomotives and putting out the fires. The Governor of Missouri called out the militia to protect railroad property. The strike of the switchmen at Kansas City has been settled. Mr. Jay Gould says it is his intention to sue the Knights for damages, and may also apply for an injunction restraining the Knights of Labor from contributing to the support of those on the strike. At Washington Congress proposes to take up the strike question. Besides the bill introduced by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, providing for Government arbitration, three or four other members have put in similar measures, all of which have gone to the House Labor Committee. The furniture manufacturing firm of Bunschke & Bleke, of Chicago, having suffered from a picket maintained by strikers, proposes to ask the Circuit Court for an injunction restraining its former employes from keeping up the nuisance.

Pittsburgh parties have purchased fifty acres of land at Germantown, on which to erect steel-works employing 250 men.

The Sandwich Islands have recently been the scene of terrific volcanic and earthquake convulsions.

In the State of Santander, United States of Colombia, a family of eight persons were slain by six men, one of the victims being a babe which the mother had brought forth during the excitement. The murderers have been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck is accredited with a design to sustain Mexican finance with a view of extending Germany's colonial influence.

Paris advices were to the effect that Russia had refused to join the other Powers in coercing Greece to comply with Turkey's policy in the Balkan states, and that the Roumanian Minister to Russia had been recalled.

Measures are being prepared by the Russian Government to practically restore to the nobles the control of affairs, and to expropriate the wealthier Polish land-owners for the benefit of small tenants.

Hope is almost abandoned in Germany that a reconciliation with France could be effected by peaceful means, and the talk about war is more bitter and earnest than ever. The view entertained appears to be that Germany has nothing to fear while France is isolated from other nations, and the introduction of the espionage bill in the French Chamber of Deputies seems to have added bitterness to the feeling against that people.

Emperor William bore up well under the excitement of his eighty-ninth birthday celebration March 22, and received a large number of notables. Prince Bismarck gave a brilliant diplomatic banquet.

One of M. Pasteur's wolf-bitten Russian patients has died of hydrophobia at Paris.

Mr. Gladstone has practically won over John Bright to his scheme of Irish government.

There is a fresh rupture between France and Madagascar, and heavy fighting is reported.

Mr. Gladstone, it is said, has decided to drop his land purchase scheme and devote himself to the passage of a measure dealing with home rule only.

The French Government has ordered that all the annual autumn maneuvers of the French army foreign officers similar to those formerly permitted to follow the movements of the cavalry.

A revolt in the French prison at Chalons, following complaints by the convicts that their treatment was intolerable, was so desperate that the services of troops were required.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

"Senator Riddleberger of Virginia, was assaulted in the east corridor of the Senate Chamber by A. W. Jones, one of his constituents," says a Washington special. "Jones was heard to ask Senator Riddleberger for money. The Senator refused, and Jones attempted to strike him. The Senator warded off the blow, whereupon Jones put his hand on his pistol pocket. Senator Riddleberger grappled and firmly held Jones' hand back. A couple of Senate employes came upon the scene and Jones' hand was released. Senator Riddleberger said that the assault was the result of several articles of recent publication in which he (Riddleberger) had done or said something which would subject him to criticism from the Senate. 'But,' he said, 'I am on my guard, and will not be drawn into any such unseemly controversy.' The Senator feels very bitterly toward Senator Hoar."

Ex-Congressman Casey Young testified, March 25, in the telephone investigation at Washington, that the Attorney General never told him that he knew of or that he would bring suit against the Bell Telephone Company. Witness never spoke to Solicitor General Goode about the Attorney General's deportment, and, until he had seen it in the papers, he had not heard that the Attorney General was to leave town in order that Goode might bring the suit. Witness had, at Van Benthuysen's request, written a letter to the President appealing from the action of the Attorney General in refusing to have anything to do with a telephone suit, but before it was delivered Solicitor General Goode had brought suit.

The Republicans of Rhode Island have nominated George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, for Governor.

The House Elections Committee has decided to go into the merits of the contest in which Page, Democrat, contests the seat of Price, Republican, in the Second Rhode Island District.

SENATOR VOORHEES addressed the Senate March 25 in opposition to the majority report on the Duskin resolutions. He criticised the Senate for dallying with such a subject while great public questions were pressing for attention, and the flesh and blood of men and women were being ground in the massive hoppers of great corporations. Referring to Senator Wilson's characterization of the Democratic party as a "proposition," Senator Voorhees said it was fortunate for the Democracy that the colored people had not been told before election that the Democratic party was a proposition. If, instead of the word itself, the Senator from Iowa had used its definition as given by Webster, "the viscid, nitrogenous material in vegetable cells, by which the process of nutrition and growth goes forward," the speaker's imagination shrank from contemplation of the probable results. (Renewed laughter. It had been understood that the Democratic party was anything like a "non-cellular formation of a vital vegetable substance." Senator Voorhees had not the slightest doubt that that party would have been counted out in New York. Laughter. The Senator from Iowa ought to have denounced the Democratic party as an hypothecuse or a rectangular parallelogram. Laughter.) Senator Evarts addressed the Senate in support of the majority report. The doctrine that the President had the right to say whether the papers called for related to a subject with which Congress had a right to deal was inadmissible, because, under it, the President could refuse papers affecting his own conduct. When the President made announcement that a place was not to be vacated for political reasons, and then asked the Senate to concur in the appointment of the successor of a suspended official, Senator Evarts thought that the Senate ought not to be led in the dark concerning the grounds for the suspension of that official. When the postoffice appropriation bill came up in the House Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, defended the Postmaster General from the attack made upon him by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. In the course of his speech he declared that when the Democratic party left the control of the Government it left the Republican party in the possession of a splendid merchant-marine, manned by American sailors and carrying American commerce. Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania (interrupting)—And you gave us the Alabama and the Shenandoah to drive it from the sea. Mr. Dockery—Oh, I know it hurts. When we come again to our fathers' house we find that only 13 per cent. of the commerce of this great country is carried in American vessels; and these vessels are manned by whom? American seamen? No; 95 per cent. of the sailors that carry your flag, or what is left of your flag, are foreigners. Who is responsible for that? Mr. Brumm—Seamen was not a foreigner. Mr. Dockery—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is one of the most extreme of the leaders who flaunt the bloody shirt. Mr. Brumm—When your party stops brandishing the bloody dagger we will stop waving the bloody shirt. "I know the 'galled jade winces,'" was Mr. Dockery's comment, as he dismissed the subject.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$4.50	@	6.00
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.95	@	.97
No. 2 Red	.92	@	.93
CORN—No. 2	.46	@	48
OATS—White	.40	@	.45
PORK—Mess	10.25	@	11.00

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@	6.00
" Good Shipping	4.50	@	5.25
" Common	3.75	@	4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@	4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	5.75	@	7.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@	.78½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.29½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.29	@	.29½
" Fine Dairy	.20	@	.21
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11½	@	.12
" Skimmed Flats	.06	@	.07
EGGS—Fresh	.10½	@	.11
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.33	@	.35
PORK—Mess	9.50	@	10.00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Cash	.77	@	.78
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.32
RYE—No. 1	.51	@	.52
PORK—New Mess	9.50	@	10.00

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2	.88	@	.89
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.38½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.32

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@	.89
CORN—Mixed	.33½	@	.34
OATS—Mixed	.29½	@	.30½
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@	10.50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@	.91
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@	.38½
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.33
PORK—Mess	9.75	@	10.25
LARD—Boos	4.00	@	4.10

DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE	4.75	@	5.50
HOGS	3.25	@	4.25
SHEEP	3.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87	@	.89
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.39
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.32

INDIANAPOLIS.

BEEF CATTLE	5.50	@	5.50
HOGS	4.00	@	4.50
SHEEP	3.50	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@	.88
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.34
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.31

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	5.00	@	5.50
" Fair	4.50	@	5.00
" Common	3.50	@	4.25
HOGS	4.25	@	4.50
SHEEP	4.25	@	5.25

BUFFALO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.97	@	.98
CORN—Yellow	.41	@	.42
CATTLE	4.50	@	5.50

CONGRESS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

BILLS to establish a national live-stock highway, for the relief of heirs of cavalry recruits killed by guerrillas at Lawrence, Kansas, and to authorize the retirement of Lieutenant William P. Randall, of the navy, as a lieutenant commander, passed the Senate March 19. A bill was introduced to increase to $650,000 the appropriation for a postoffice at Minneapolis. Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, continued his speech in support of the Duskin resolution in the Senate. He maintained that the tenure-of-office act is unconstitutional. In discussing the civil-service views of the President he declared that "honest partisanship is honest citizenship." Every man suspended from office, he said, had a right to know why he was suspended. Senator Spooner did not suppose the President meant to submit his fellow citizens to serious injustice, but the system he had adopted in the matter of suspensions inevitably tended to cast a slander on the honor of honest men. Senator Sanlsbury (Del.) opposed the resolutions. The President had suspended, up to the time Congress met, only 613 out of 17,000 officials subject to his control. Notwithstanding this magnanimity, President Cleveland's nominations had been allowed to slumber for now three months without action, because the Republican side of the chamber had set to work deliberately to devise some scheme to prevent the removal of their partisan friends from office. Senator Sanlsbury said the Republicans had converted themselves into an obstruction party, hindering the due exercise of executive power. The House of Representatives passed a bill directing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Francis H. Shaw, who was a captain in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was summarily dismissed by General Howard for misbehavior before the enemy. The bill to pension the widow of the late General Hancock came up in the House, and was strongly opposed by Mr. Price of Wisconsin. On the question of passing the bill the vote stood 25 to 1, Messrs. Price, Zach Taylor, Johnson of Indiana, and Winans voting nay. Mr. Price then raised the question of no quorum, but the previous question was ordered on the bill and it went over.

THERE was no session of the Senate on March 20, and the House devoted the day to speech-making on the free-coinage bill.

A RESOLUTION that executive sessions referring to nominations, confirmations, or rejections shall hereafter be held with open doors, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Logan on March 22. Messrs. Colquitt, of Georgia, and Jackson, of Tennessee, addressed the Senate in opposition to the Edmunds resolutions. Mr. Harris presented petitions from the corporate authorities of the city of Memphis and of the Cotton Exchange of the same city praying for necessary appropriations for the protection of the harbor of that city. Among the bill introduced and appropriately referred was one by Mr. Cockrell, at the instance he said, of the Merchants' Exchange at St. Louis, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Senator Logan caused to be read in the executive session of the Senate a letter written to the Postmaster General by John H. Oberly last spring, charging Mr. Palmer, the Postmaster at Chicago, with offensive partisanship, and suggesting his immediate removal. The letter was referred to the Committee on Civil-Service Reform. A sensation was produced in the House of Representatives when the Chaplain devoted his opening prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamesters, whether in cards, dice, chips, stock, wheat, bucket-shops, or boards of trade, and to lead the people to know that money-making other than by the sweat of the face was contrary to His laws. The prayer was ordered to be inserted in the *Record*. The House passed a bill to give to the widow of General Hancock a pension of $2,000 per annum. A bill was introduced by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to create a commission of arbitration for labor strikes. Mr. Lawler presented a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary to close any part of the Chicago River.

THE bill confirming public-land entries heretofore made in accordance with the rulings of the Land Office in force at the time the entries were made and the bill pensioning the widow of Gen. Hancock, were passed by the Senate on the 23d of March. Senator George spoke in opposition to the Edmunds resolutions. The Logan army bill came up in the Senate, and Senator Manderson supported the proposition to increase the force to 40,000 enlisted men. He read from testimony given and letters written by Gens. Schofield, Pope, and others, to show the inadequacy of the present force of 25,000. Senator Beck thought that a large standing army was not necessary. He had seen enough volunteer soldiers on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, when President Cleveland was inaugurated, to carry on an Indian war. There were many persons, he said, who want a large standing army capitalists who had designs upon the people. Senator Logan said he would not use the word despotism in regard to the arguments made in the Senate, but he would repel any insinuation that the increase proposed was for the purpose of using the army against the people. Referring to Senator Hale, who was opposing the bill, Senator Logan said that he found from Maine had been concentrated from the start to make war on this bill. Senator Logan knew where it came from, and before the matter closed he would have something more to say. In the House Mr. Reagan, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, favorably reported the Senate bill to establish a national live-stock highway, and promote commerce in live stock between the States. Mr. Anderson's bill, for the forfeiture of unearned land grants in the State of Kansas, was also favorably reported to the House. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, on behalf of the Committee on War Claims, called up, and the House passed, the Fourth of July claims bill. The amount involved in the bill is $238,200. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a bureau of public health. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported back a bill to extend the system for the immediate delivery of letters. Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to repeal the preemption laws. Mr. Forney, of Alabama from Committee on Militia, reported a bill for the uniform instruction of State militia.

MR. LOGAN explained in the Senate, on the 24th inst., that under the present laws there were but 25,025 effective men in the army, and that under the proposed increase to 30,000 there would probably be only about 27,040 effective men. Mr. Teller opposed the increase. It was claimed by friends of the bill that the increase was needed for a specific purpose—to guard against Indian troubles; but he saw no reason in the Indian question for an increase in the effective force of the army. Mr. Platt favored the proposed increase. He said we had no army. It was a misnomer to call it the present "skeleton" an army. The argument that we had no immediate need for an army was like arguing that because it was not raining to-day it would never rain. The house passed the Indian appropriation bill, and then took up the fortification appropriation measure. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, addressed the Senate on the Duskin resolutions. While he concurred in the majority report in so far as it asserted that it was the duty of the executive officers to furnish when called upon by the Senate papers relating to the administration of an office, he would not insist, he said, that the presence of such papers in the Senate was absolutely necessary to the discharge by the Senate of its constitutional duty in advising and consenting to proposed removals from office. He believed the Attorney General plainly in error in refusing to furnish the papers called for. But, if called on to vote on the series of the majority resolutions as a whole, he would do so reluctantly and under positive protest. While there was a question as to the admissibility of the papers called for, which he deemed sufficient to warrant the Senate in refusing to act on the nominations, return to the Senate, if sent for, the resolutions, could be considered purely ex parte, and under decided protest, and he would receive the right to be exercised his own judgment as to the confirmation of nominations. He asserted it to be the duty of the Senate to procure its own proper information, whether papers were furnished or not, and in the light of such proof or evidence as it might have before it, or ought be able to obtain. Refer to the speech of Senator Mitchell. Senator Morgan (Ala.) spoke in constitutional argument in support of the majority report. The House proceedings were brief and unimportant.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

DR. BURNEITE, the California dentist who filled the teeth of Preller, the victim of the St. Louis trunk mystery, refuses to come to St. Louis to testify at the trial unless he shall be paid $15,000. The Doctor says the London insurance companies have advised him that it will be to his pecuniary interest not to testify at the trial.

THE new headquarters of the Salvation Army, now about completed in Toronto, has a frontage of 106 feet and a depth of 100. The auditorium will seat 2,500 persons, and there are all the conveniences of the modern church. This "Salvation Temple," as it is called, cost $40,000, which has been raised by banquets, special subscriptions, collections, and the like.

SAMUEL J. PIPER and Albert G. Herndon were life prisoners in the Albany Penitentiary for robbing a mail coach in Texas. When the recent epidemic of typus fever broke out in the jail they volunteered as nurses, and both rendered valuable services until Piper himself was taken ill. He is just recovering. Their heroic conduct induced Albany officials to ask for their pardon, and it has been granted.

THE Empress of Austria's taste for field sports is by no means exceptional among ladies of rank in Austria and Hungary. A little while ago the Crown Princess accompanied her husband on a shooting expedition, and proved herself to be an excellent shot. The imperial hunts in Hungary are always frequented by a number of ladies belonging to the higher court circles. As a matter of fact, the predilection of the Empress for hunting is fully shared by the ladies of the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy.

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT, the Irish land agent to the Earl of Erne, and whose fight with his tenantry at the opening of the land war in 1879 gave rise to the word boycott, which has been so extensively adopted in this country as well as in Ireland, has been appointed agent of Lord Waveney's estates in Suffolk. How the English will receive among them a man whose petty tyranny in Ireland set agoing a practice that turned their government upside down remains to be seen.

KING MILAN'S Queen is said to be the most beautiful woman in Servia, and by this charm, together with her decision of character, she has completely established her dominion, not only over her husband's heart, but over his actions likewise. If Queen Nathalie may lay claim to be the handsomest woman in Servia, King Milan is far from being the handsomest man there or anywhere else. His head is round and large—too large for his body—his cheeks flat and wide, with a small nose and a little mouth. When at school at Paris he was thought to resemble Prince Napoleon, and always considered himself flattered by being complimented on the likeness.

SPEAKING of superstitions, a writer says the old notion that there is luck in a horseshoe finds support in one case at least. When Maud S. did her first really fast mile in Cleveland in 2:10¼, Captain Stone, of Cincinnati, who owned her, pulled off her shoes and stored them in his desk, and sold the mare to Vanderbilt for a snug price. He has been making money ever since, and capturing the best things of life. The Captain kept only one of the shoes. He gave one to Mrs. Swain, and she gave it to her larger brother. He hadn't had it a week before he was married to one of the most charming ladies in New York. He has been prospering like a green bay tree ever since.

MOBS in Asia appear not to be dreaded, and apparently are not dreadful. Kings never dream of prohibiting them, and the people are not in the least afraid of them. All over Asia, from Constantinople to Shanghai, vast mobs continually assemble for worship, for jollification, for curiosity, and nobody interferes. The Kings do not apprehend revolt from them, the police do not look for riot, the people do not fear accident. In India, Burmah, Ceylon, Arabia, China, immense crowds continually assemble without disturbance of any kind, without endangering public peace, and without disaster, save when, owing to the consequent breach of sanitary laws, some devastating epidemic is occasionally generated. A true "mob" of a hundred thousand persons is a constant phenomenon in India, and is as little regarded by the magistrates as a crowd of a thousand would be in London.

A BOSTON clergyman was asked recently what he did in his church to break up the habit, so frequent at church sociables, of ladies arranging themselves in rows or clusters, thereby causing the gentlemen to do the same. His answer was that the game of "missionary" was the best and most popular way of doing it, and on being asked for an explanation of the game, gave the following: "We arrange all the ladies about the room, and request a gentleman to stand directly in front of each of them. Then it is announced that the young ladies are to represent 'missionaries' and the young gentlemen 'heathen.' A signal is then given, and the heathen then embraces 'christianity.'"

"LIKE many other public men," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "John B. Gough made money easily and spent it freely. During his lifetime he earned hundreds of thousands of dollars, but his whole fortune is estimated at less than $75,000. He leaves a house and two hundred acres of valuable ground about six miles from Worcester, Mass. This was his 'farm,' and here he rested during the breathing spells in his busy life. His library is one of the finest in the country. It is valued at $20,000, but it is doubtful whether it would bring that amount at public or private sale. Some of the books were highly prized by the great orator. Among them were original sketches by George Cruikshank, which he could have sold a year ago for several thousand dollars. Besides his farm and library Mr. Gough owned lands and mortgages which yielded a small income." An intimate friend was talking to him about his private affairs recently. Mr. Gough told him that in the event of his death his wife would have an income of about $2,500 from his personal property."

THE Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* of recent date published a column interview by its Washington correspondent with Junius Lynch Clemmons, Clerk of the River and Harbor Committee of the House of Representatives, who asserts that he is the original inventor of the electric telegraph. Mr. Clemmons says that he invented the system in 1835, and communicated his discovery to a Mr. Page, who was in the Patent Office, and who had become eminent as an electrician. Page did not answer the letter, and eleven years after took out a patent on the discovery, and associated Morse and Amos Kendall with him. The company applied to Congress for aid to develop the discovery, and the world knows the result. Clemmons claims only the original invention, but gives Morse credit for its development. He concludes the interview as follows: "I would not pluck a single leaf from the laurel that circled Morse's brow, or drop a word that would reflect upon his memory." The letter is published as a vindication of the truth of history.

SOME time since reports reached this country that a new texile had been discovered in France, which was likely to take the place of wool to a large extent. Of course, this report created a good deal of sensation in certain quarters where the wool interests are important. Accordingly, United States Consul Williams, of Rouen, France, was requested to make a complete investigation of the matter and report at his earliest convenience. This report has just arrived at the State Department. He says that the new textile is called berandine, from the name of its inventor, a Maestricht workman named Berande. The French have made very glowing official reports. Mr. Williams says that in the opinion of experts who have since made careful examinations of this textile it is safe to say that it is not likely to take the place of wool, or even the poorest quality of waste wool or cotton. Its presence in a mixture of textile material increases the difficulty of spinning to such an extent that in no instance could it be spun fine. Its use in fabrics of mixed thread diminishes its value by imparting roughness and harshness to the touch. The consul thinks that, while this texture may take a modest place hereafter, it is not at present calculated to diminish the price of wool. Berandine is claimed by experts to be the direct product of certain peat grounds, and is thus cheaper by far than any other known raw textile material. The consul draws the conclusion that the inferiority of the textile surpasses its cheapness, and thus places it low on the list of textiles.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The Missouri Pacific Difficulties Far from Settlement—The Worst to Come.

Knights of Labor Cripple a Man at St. Louis—Business Paralyzed at Kansas City.

At St. Louis.

(St. Louis telegram.)

The strike at St. Louis is apparently as far from a settlement as ever, and it is generally admitted that the attempted arbitration of Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri and Gov. Martin of Kansas has proved a complete failure. The outlook is very serious. A member of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor said this morning:

"The worst is yet to come, I dread it, but there is no help for it. If we were to submit now and return to work without having been recognized as Knights of Labor it would be a defeat not only for us but also for the labor unions, the trades assemblies, and for every labor organization in the whole country. We feel that the issue must be met, and now. The present conflict is between us and the railroads only. We will wait three or four days in the hope that some way toward a settlement may be opened, and then, if the situation remains unchanged, every freight train on every road running out of St. Louis and every freight train on every road running out of Chicago will be stopped. We will leave a sufficient force of men upon the roads to run the mail trains and a few accommodation trains, but not a wheel of a single freight car shall be turned until the Knights of Labor are recognized. If this shall fail to force the companies to recognize us, the strike will then be extended to all Eastern and Southern roads, embracing the entire country; and if it comes to the worst, the strike will be made to embrace every large manufactory and every extensive business industry in the country."

An attempt was made by the Missouri Pacific Road yesterday morning to get out a freight train. The train was fired up at the Missouri Pacific shops and moved down to the Nineteenth street yards, where twenty cars of freight were in readiness. The regular fireman jumped off, but the engineer manned his place, and a private detective employed by the road fired the engine. As soon as the engine was coupled to the cars the trouble commenced. Strikers and spectators had gathered to the number of two thousand, and when the engine pulled out only ten cars went with it, and it was found that the train had been uncoupled.

Another start was made, and then it was discovered that a switch had been turned, and the freight train was on the wrong track. Cars were uncoupled, one after another, and finally scattered one by one all over the yards. Some exciting scenes took place when a man advanced from the crowd to pull a pin and a private detective rushed at him with a revolver. The man refused to scare, however, and pulled the pin, the detective not firing, and escaped without arrest. After an hour's attempt the company gave up the job and sent the engine back to the shops.

Business at a Standstill in Kansas City.

There was no change in the strike situation to-day except that the embargo on business began to be more keenly felt. The managers spent the day hobnobbing together informally without arriving at any conclusion.

Grand Master James L. Monaghan, of the Switchmen's Association, reached the city at 9 o'clock and went at once to the hall on Twelfth street, where he addressed the men on the necessity of moderation. He cautioned them against violence, and the men pledged themselves individually to permit none. The switchmen assert that they desire to inconvenience the public as little as possible. President Hill, at the request of Major Jones, gave the Fort Scott permission to set some coal into the water works and detailed a crew to do the switching. He has received no request from the gas company, but says that whenever the company is in need of coal it will be switched to the works.

Mr. Monaghan and Mr. Hill called on several managers for the purpose of ascertaining when an audience could be obtained. Mr. J. F. Barnard, General Manager of the Council Bluffs and Hannibal, refused to treat with them as representatives of the Switchmen's Association. He said that the men had gone out without giving any notification, and were no longer in his employ. He did not hesitate to say that the strike had emanated from the Knights of Labor. This is denied by both Mr. Hill and the Grand Master, who declare that they have nothing to do with the Knights of Labor, and that the men will go back whenever their terms are accepted.

The only attempt to run freight trains was by the Union Pacific this morning. The train got out two or three miles, when the coupling pins were drawn. It was then pushed back into the yards. The Wabash did not run out any trains, though it was intimated that an attempt would be made some time during the night. The Hannibal, the Rock Island, and the Council Bluffs were each permitted to send out an engine and caboose to take train men to their homes. The strikers also took four emigrant stock cars from the Hannibal yards and run them down to the stock yards, so that the stock could be fed. The Wabash officials switched a train brought in Monday night to the freight house, where it was unloaded.

The situation, as it affects business, is hourly becoming more serious. The fears that the packing houses would close were realized. Jacob Dold & Sons shut down at an early hour, retaining only enough men to take care of the meat already dressed. Morris, Butts & Co. and the Allcut Packing Company also shut down, as did the Morrison Packing Company, which employs 300 men. Armour Bros. and Fowler Bros. each run only half a day. Both will kill a few hogs to-morrow.

In the World of Labor.

Two hundred and fifty men employed in the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee freight house at Grand Haven, Mich., struck for an advance and double pay for Sunday work. They have been getting 15 cents an hour and want 20.

A new secret organization resembling that of the Knights of Labor, and to be known as the Knights of Industry, is in process of incubation at Boston, Mass. It is designed not to antagonize but to supplement the Knights of Labor.

The great strike of the 4,000 workmen at the National Tube Works at McKeesport, Pa., has ended satisfactorily to the strikers. The strikers receive an increase of from 7 to 20 per cent. in their wages.

Work has been resumed in all the Studebaker factories at South Bend, Ind.

A DESPERATE DEED.

A Tough Citizen of Nebraska Murders in Cold Blood His Employer.

The Murderer Takes Refuge in a Barn, and Is Routed in Death by 300 Men.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Burt County, Neb. H. A. Steadman, proprietor of a creamery near the village of Lyons, paid off and discharged one of his employes, Edward Johnson, who thereupon became angry, and after a few words, and without provocation, drew a revolver and shot Steadman in the stomach, the wounded man dying shortly afterward. Johnson mounted a horse and fled, but was followed by a small party of men in charge of Constable Parker, who pursued him twelve miles south, and were rapidly gaining on him. During the chase the murderer turned in his saddle, and with a repeating rifle shot one of his pursuers, C. P. Johnson, in the head, killing him almost instantly. He then shot another man in the hip, inflicting a fatal wound. Constable Parker's horse was shot from under him. The pursuing party, however, kept up the chase, and continued to gain on him, being reinforced by others along the way. Finally Johnson, seeing that capture was inevitable if he continued on horseback, jumped from his horse and ran into a barn, where he held the fort against the entire party. It was thought he was wounded before he sought retreat in the barn, as he had been fired at by his pursuers, who were armed only with revolvers. The barn was surrounded by the party, which by this time had increased to 100 men. A deadly fusillade was commenced. All day the great crowd surged and circled around the barn, but kept out of range of the besieged man. A wagon-load of provisions was forwarded to the camp of the besiegers. The murderer was armed with a revolver and a Winchester rifle, and the cracks between the boards of the structure gave him an opportunity to shoot with an accurate aim. All efforts to dislodge him proved futile. The crowd surrounding his retreat hourly increased, until at least three hundred men were pouring missiles of death into the barn from as many Winchesters, revolvers, and shotguns. Failing to dislodge him by this method, it was decided to burn him out. During the darkness of the night some one in the crowd crept up to a shed adjoining the barn and set fire to it. The caged murderer, seeing that he was doomed, fired twenty shots into the crowd in rapid succession, but hitting no one. The crowd returned the fire from Winchester rifles from all sides of the barn, and the supposition is that the murderer was killed before he could attempt to make his escape. After the fire had subsided his dead body was found in a pile of oats. Both arms and a part of both legs were burned off. Part of his head had been shot away, and his body was completely riddled with bullets. The supposition is that he was wounded in the leg before he ran into the barn, and hence he did not attempt to escape. The desperado's right name was Allen Wright, aged about 28 years. His remains were buried in a cornfield. His revolver had a Texas cow head engraved on it. He had also a Winchester rifle. Eight mules, three horses, three cows, and a large quantity of grain were destroyed with the barn. The total loss is $5,000, which the county will probably pay. Wright killed H. C. Stedman and Charles P. Johnson, and fatally wounded Edgar Everett, whose death will make three killed. Several are slightly wounded; all doing well.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Commissioner Wright, of the Labor Bureau, Reports One Million Men Idle.

(Washington telegram.)

The first annual report of the Bureau of Labor is completed. It will cover five hundred pages. Under the head "The Industrial Depression in the United States," Commissioner Wright says:

From the observations of the agents of the bureau, and from other sources from which it has been possible to form conclusions, it is undoubtedly true that out of the total number of establishments, such as factories, mines, etc., existing in the country, about 5 per cent. were absolutely idle during 1885, and that perhaps 35 per cent. more were idle a part of the time, or, for business reasons, ran 40 per cent. of the whole number of establishments as were idle, or equivalent to 45 per cent. of the year. Applying the percentage of active last 15 per cent., we obtain a total of 60 per cent. as constituting the best estimate of the unemployed in the United States coming by the unemployed those who, under present circumstances, would be employed, but who in fact were seeking employment—that it has been possible for the bureau to make. It is probably true that this total, as representing the unemployed at any one time in the United States, is fairly representative, even if the laborers thrown out of work through the cessation of railroad building be included. A million of men out of employment means a loss to the consumptive power of the country of at least $1,000,000 per day, or a crippling of the trade of the country of over $300,000,000 per year. The earnings of the people involved in the losses named above would not be far from $600 each per annum, representing total earnings of $7,200,000,000. The wage earnings of the million that should be employed are crippled to the extent of over $300,000,000 per annum, a sum sufficient to cause a reaction in business and a general curtailment of expenses, from which result apprehension and timidity among all classes. It is curious to observe, however, that while the severity of the depression causes a crippling to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars per year of the consuming power of the people, the volume of business transacted is not crippled comparatively to any such extent.

It is shown that just previous to the financial panics of 1857, 1873, and 1882 there was an immense increase in the mileage of railroads constructed in the United States. The results of this in throwing men out of employment have great bearing in producing depressions through the stoppage of consumptive powers. The Commissioner says:

Facts are given to the effect that [illegible] while, as shown, the decline of the existing industrial depression involves a very large [illegible] of the consuming power of the people, the average of business has been fairly well per capita, not crippled to any such extent as many imagine, and by the expenditure of the remaining seven and two-thirds per cent. of the earnings of the people in the form of profits and luxuries have been conducted with little or no change in those engaged and a great lowering of wages in general.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—A bottling works has been added to the industries of Plymouth.

—Pontiac has voted against the waterworks by a majority of fifty-six.

—The capital stock of the Cheboygan Broom Company has been all taken up.

—Marshall Fisher, aged 50, a pioneer of Jackson County, died at his home in Hanover.

—Two farmers near Parkville recently sold 1,200 pounds of peppermint oil at $3.90 per pound.

—Making maple sugar by steam is a new enterprise which Ben Ranson, of Algansee, Branch County, has started.

—Jackson County marketed 56,252 bushels of wheat in February, being the second county in the State, Branch alone exceeding with 56,317 bushels.

—A. J. Patterson, proprietor of the National Hotel, Owosso, gave $500 toward the $5,000 to be raised to obtain the soldiers' encampment at that city August 28.

—Miss Gracie Whitcomb, of Jackson, niece of Postmaster General Vilas, and daughter of wealthy parents, accompanied friends to the dogpot in that city recently and unaccountably disappeared.

—Hans Peterson, a miner, fell down No. 6 shaft at the Jackson mine, Negaunee, recently, sustaining fatal injuries. He is the second man who has been fatally injured at Jackson by falling down a shaft in the past few months.

—Mr. A. N. Brown, of the Mt. Pleasant *Tribune*, was not whipped, as recently reported, and as to his "notoriety," he claims that it consists in having all the best citizens of Mt. Pleasant and Isabella County arrayed on his side.

—A Coroner's inquest on the body of Aaron Palmer, found in a swamp near Tecumseh, shows that he perished by his own hand, firing a shot through his head, either in his drunken desperation or fearing the vengeance of the mob after his murderous shooting of the Anderson brothers.

—The construction company of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad held a meeting in Jackson recently, and it was decided to abandon the enterprise. The result of the meeting is undoubtedly for the purpose of inducing the city of Jackson to subscribe $60,000 toward its construction.

—G. W. Wardell, of Sanford, was in West Bay City, where he disposed of a yoke of oxen. Next morning he went to East Saginaw to collect about $1,200 on a logging contract. He intended to return to West Bay City to collect the money for the oxen the same day, but has not since been seen or heard from.

In view of the number of fatal mining accidents that have happened in Marquette County in the past four months there is a strong sentiment among the people in the county in favor of the appointment of a Mine Inspector, whose duties shall be the same as those of the Mine Inspectors appointed in Pennsylvania and other mining States.—*Free Press.*

—At the Locating Committee for the Michigan State Fair meeting in Jackson representatives from all principal cities in the State were present. Kalamazoo offers to sell the State Fair Society its grounds and buildings for $30,000. Detroit offers to donate the use of the Hamtramck grounds for ten years. Lansing will give its grounds if the society will assume a $10,000 mortgage. Jackson offers to give outright fifty acres and $10,000 in cash.

—At the trial of Father Kolasinski, the contumacious Polish priest, at Detroit, the jury gave a verdict in ejectment in favor of Bishop Borgess. The trial had many exciting incidents. The priest will appeal from the finding of the jury, and, as the case cannot be reached in the Circuit Court for some weeks to come, the situation in St. Albert's parish will remain unchanged.

—The State dentists, recently in session at Ann Arbor, elected the following officers: President, L. L. Davis, Eaton Rapids; First Vice President, H. Cowle, Detroit; Second Vice President, H. C. Coms, Detroit; Secretary, J. B. McGregor, Port Huron; Treasurer, H. K. Lathrop, Jr., Detroit. J. A. Harris, of Pontiac, was re-elected a three-year member of the Board of Censors, and a temporary appointment made to fill a vacancy on the University Visiting and Consulting Committee. The next meeting of the association will be held at same place in the month of March, 1887.

—The famous Mamie-Garland litigation has been settled by a compromise. On July 22, 1880, the steam yacht Mamie, carrying acolytes of Holy Trinity Catholic Church, collided with the ferry steamer Garland, having an excursion party on board. Seven persons were drowned, and suits for damages were begun by relatives against the two boats. During the past six years an immense amount of litigation has been carried on, the matter being fought through the Canadian courts and the State and the United States courts, one suit reaching the Supreme Court. There were in all forty-eight suits pending when a settlement was reached. The surplus of the company, after certain previous obligations are paid, will be paid over to the plaintiffs. The suits in the various courts were discontinued.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The County Seat.

Voters of Charlevoix county, consider well what you are doing in casting your ballots next Monday. The object in designating a place at which the people are to do the official business of the county is that all may know where to go to find the officers with whom the business is to be transacted. All will admit that as yet this county is but partially developed and settled, and the county seat should be located at a place most accessible to the greater number, when the county is fully developed. This is a question which the legislature has left in the hands of the people, if they will exercise it. It has been intimated in the discussions of this question, both private and public that there are nine supervisors of this county who, (being a majority of the board,) have promised to exercise their power to erect bridges, build county buildings and divide townships, if the people will entrust them with the county seat at Boyne City. We must remember that the same nine supervisors who promise these things have the power to retain the county seat at Boyne City no matter what the interests of the majority of the people may demand after the commercial interests of the county are fully developed. Do the people of this county desire to be dictated in this important matter by only nine men of this county, or will they keep this matter in their own hands so that they may control it themselves, and be able to vote upon the question again if their interests demand it. While the county seat remains at East Jordan it may be removed if the people so desire, but if once located at Boyne City, it cannot, for the reason that it takes two-thirds of the supervisors to submit the question to the people and not merely a majority, so that *the nine* have the power against the whole people.

Most of the people are aware that two or three lines of railroad are pointing toward this locality. That these waters and harbors of ours are being looked upon with a view of, in the future, connecting their lines with boats and the shipping interests of this county. These roads may come from the south or from the east. They may come into the western portion, the eastern portion or the southern portion of the county, and, in either event who can say at the present time what influence it may have upon that portion of the county through which it may pass. Supposing a road should come from the east, crossing the G. R. & I. R. R. at Boyne Falls or at some point between there and Elmira, running from thence to East Jordan (admitted by all to be a very practical route) Ironton, Charlevoix, and Elk Rapids; where then would be the proper location of the county seat? Would the people desire to have *nine* supervisors dictate them and say they shall go to Boyne City to do their county business? If a road should happen to come to Ironton, Charlevoix, etc., by way of Boyne City, then Boyne City might be easily reached and accessible, (no more so however, than Boyne Falls, Advance, Ironton, or *Charlevoix*). But supposing the road should come from the southern or western portion of the county, might not the population be so changed that the interests of a greater number of the people be subserved by having the seat of justice at a point further west, than at Boyne City. Or, may not the county so develope that other points on Pine Lake or South Arm not yet thought of be the future metropolis of the county and the interests of the whole people demand the county business to be done there. After considering these points, will you trust this matter to the whole people or to the *nine* supervisors.

In this issue of the JOURNAL will be found communications on various sides of the removal question,—a feature not found in any other paper in the county. And in permitting their insertion, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed. One of the reasons leading to the establishment of the JOURNAL was that no one could have a fair hearing in opposition to the editor of the Sentinel. To remedy that evil was one of the promises we made to the projectors of the enterprise, and no amount of prosperity will cause us to forget that promise.

And in this connection, it is amusing to see the strange companionship visible on our streets everyday. Men who have for years been political (and even personal), enemies, now go along the street arm in arm.

We print in another column, a communication from Mr. Wm. Harris of Norwood, which is bristling with facts and figures that cannot be disproved. Mr. Harris has evidently given this matter careful study, and his conclusions, based upon his experience and extensive knowledge of the affairs of the county, cannot fail to influence all conscienciens voters. We understand that the substance of the article was sent to the Sentinel last week, and refused publication,—evidently because the conclusions did not correspond with those of the editor. Our neighbor seems afraid to have the whole truth presented to the people, lest they shall in their wisdom, vote against him, and his apparent influence shall be forever destroyed.

"Bro. Strang, of the Charlevoix JOURNAL, is trying to execute the difficult feat of "sitting straddle" on the county-seat question which is tearing up Charlevoix county just now. Bad policy, Bro. Strang; you'll get curses from both sides and make friends of neither."—Petoskey Record. Mistaken again. The JOURNAL is simply carrying out its established policy of considering public questions with fairness, and without prejudice or blackguardism.

"That Circular,"

As printed in the Sentinel, proves nothing beyond the fact that the friends of Boyne City are in desperate straits, and will resort to any falsehood to carry their point. The following affidavits of men charged with circulating the circular have been obtained to prove the falsity of the statement and the complete refutation of the charge could be shown if all the parties mentioned could have been reached in time for this issue.

Having read with some surprise the statement made in the Sentinel of March 24, 1886, charging myself and Mr. Clink with having distributed the certain circulars at Boyne City, and that we carried 1000 copies to that town for distribution and placed them in the hands of Dr. E. F. Allen for that purpose, therefore, for the purpose of denying this falsehood, I, said F. E. Fogg of East Jordan, do solemnly swear that the statement made in the said Sentinel in regard thereto, is not true; that I never carried 1000 copies of said circular or any other number to Boyne City for distribution; that I never placed any copies in Dr. E. F. Allen's hands, or the hands of any other person at Boyne City; that I was in Boyne City with Mr. Clink shortly before the election, but that neither of us to my knowledge had any such circular; neither did I see any in the conveyance.

FRANK E. FOGG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1886.

CHAS. J. GRIER,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
Charlevoix County. }

Douglas C. Loveday, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the statement made in the Sentinel, of March 31st, 1886, in regard to the circulating of the circular "Clark vs Vaization" is a leg falsehood, and that he never circulated any of them, or assisted in any manner whatever in their circulation, and further deponent saith not.

D. C. LOVELDAY

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of March, 1886. JAMES H. STONE,
Justice of the Peace.

"False in one thing, false in all." It is safe to conclude therefore that all the statements connecting East Jordan with this circular are false.

Another Circular.

While the friends of Boyne City are trying to prove East Jordan's connection with "that circular," they seem to forget another circular, addressed "to the electors of the eastern townships of Charlevoix county," in which appeared the statement that "we have good reason to believe, and do believe that Charlevoix has taken steps to, and will incorporate as a city, thus increasing the number of her supervisors, should the question fail to carry in favor of East Jordan." This circular bears evidence of having been printed in the Statesman office, and is signed by 32 of the business men of Boyne City, including W. A. Norton, P. A. Badour, A. W. Nicholson, T. J. Hill, J. C. McFallin, Z. N. Garbut, H. A Jersey, F. M. Abraham, B. F. Ingalls, W. J. Lewis, E. F. Allen, H. C. Miley, R. L. Corbett, and others. We have a copy of this circular in our possession.

Population Centers.

A writer in the Statesman—the same who has been perambulating certain portions of the county, preaching his peculiar doctrines—in order to show that the eastern portion of the county is rapidly outstripping the western in population, assumes that the only correct way to judge of the future growth of Charlevoix county, is by the percentage of increase in each town. Let us see. He claims that the township of Melrose increased from 1880 to 1884 in the ratio of 283 per cent, while Charlevoix during the same period increased in the ratio of 118 per cent. We shall not attempt to dispute the correctness of his figures, for having "wielded the birch" in a country school, it is not presumable that he can possibly be mistaken. The fallaciousness, however, of taking the per cent of increase as a basis for future population, instead of the actual pro rata increase, will appear by the following comparison: In 1880 the population of Melrose township was 79; in 1884, 303. In 1880, the population of Charlevoix township was 619; in 1884, 1,350. Melrose increased in population 224; Charlevoix 731; a balance in favor of Charlevoix of 507. Melrose, even with its phenomenal increase of ratio during the last four years, which it cannot hope to again attain, will fare badly in the race for population in the future with Charlevoix, whose increase alone during the four years, is almost double the entire population of Melroso.

Early in the campaign Boyne City based her entire claims for the county seat on the proposition that she lacked but a few miles of being the exact geographical center of the county, but it is a fact that should be taken into consideration by those geographically inclined that more than three-fourths of the county seats in this State are not located at the geographical centers, but have been located on the basis of population centers existing at the time, and prospective. The brilliant idea has recently occurred to them that it might be policy to try and make it apparent to the voters of the county, that while they were many miles eastward of the present center of population, they might by some peculiar process of reasoning, and a hocus pocus of figures, demonstrate that the population center was rapidly moving eastward, and that at some time in the near future, Boyne City would be located at the population center of the county. Those pettifogging tactics will fail to catch any great number of voters, for common sense, or human wisdom, no matter how prophetic or far-seeing, cannot reasonably realize that the time will ever come when the eastern portion of the county, with its inland position, can successfully compete in population with the commercial advantages of the western, with its already superior start, and future grand possibilities. It may, as the writer claims, "move steadily eastward" for a short time, but is it not reasonable to suppose that but a few years will now elapse before the population center can be determined with almost absolute certainty? Enterprise.

To Prevent Pneumonia.

Says a Boston physician to the *Congregationalist*—As pneumonia is essentially a congestive disease, the best preventive measures are those which avoid the causes of congestion. Pulmonary congestion is favored by too heavy clothing worn in Winter weather. A serious error is the supposition that a double set of flannels worn next to the skin affords double protection. The fact is that in such a case the inner flannel absorbs all secretions and perspiration, which are there retained by the outer flannel. An almost poultice-like action is thus brought about, softening the skin and rendering it highly susceptible to the slightest exposure. Over-heated, ill-ventilated rooms, and the sudden transition from these to the sharp outer air, are other avoidable predisposing causes of the disease. He who uses a cold sponge-bath with brisk rubbing every morning, who wears the lightest clothing consistent with comfortable protection, and keeps his living rooms well ventilated and at a mean temperature of 68 degrees, is employing the best preventive treatment of pneumonia known to sanitary science.

MY

SPRING STOCK

Of Clothing

Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

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The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.

(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Saturday, April 3d

The public is cordially invited to inspect our mammoth stock of New Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Carpets.

Michigan's Share.

The river and harbor bill is completed, and the amounts appropriated for Michigan, which are given below, show that Mr. Carleton has done yeoman service for the waterways of his own state, and entitle him to a great deal of credit for his untiring energy in this direction. A quarter of a million dollars for the new Ste. Marie Falls canal is a good leader, to the nearly a million dollars appropriated for Michigan. Here are the figures.

Charlevoix	$10,000
Cheboygan	15,000
Frankfort	7,000
Grand Haven	40,000
Grand Marais	35,000
Ludington	75,000
Manistee	10,000
Black Lake	5,000
Marquette	10,000
Monroe	2,000
Muskegon	25,000
Ontonagon	15,000
Pentwater	10,000
Portage Lake harbor	15,000
St. Jo. for repairs and new work	10,000
Saugatuck	8,000
Sturgeon	5,000
South Haven	10,000
White River	50,000
Detroit River	6,000
Clinton River	10,000
Bay Lake channel	45,000
Saginaw River	25,000
St. Clair Flats ship canal	250,000
Ste. Marie's ship canal	

New surveys are ordered on the bar at St. Clair; bar at the mouth of the Black river; bar at the mouth of the Pouchog; bar at mouth of Pigeon river. The total amount of the bill is $15,164,200, including $100,000 for surveys.

The oyster beds on the Hudson, which extend from New York to Sing Sing and which have been productive ever since this country was settled, are likely to be soon annihilated. Increasing population is so polluting the waters of the river that the lower portions of the beds have already been destroyed. From those that remain the young oysters are removed to purer waters, where they can develop their natural size and flavor.

Patti's last wedding will probably occur in the spring. A London newspaper says that nothing now stands in the way of the tenor's union with the most celebrated soprano of the day except the time prescribed by law—ten months after her divorce—which will expire in May next.

Who Redeemed Her.

In some portions of southern Germany, when a woman desires to marry she has to pass a sort of civil service reform examination by the priest, to see if she properly comprehends the nature of the sacred obligation she is anxious to assume. The priest of a Bavarian village was sitting at his desk writing out his sermon, when there came a timid knock at the door.

"Come in," said the pastor, and an unmarried member of his flock, who had survived some thirty summers of single blessedness, entered. The pastor kept on writing. Presently he looked up, and asked what she wished.

"I—um—going—to—be—married," she said, chewing her apron modestly.

Once more the pastor began to write, but remembering the civil service reform examination, to test her knowledge of the plan of salvation, he asked her:

"Molly, who is it that has redeemed you from your lost and hopeless condition?"

"Hans Pickelhaube, your reverence, and he is such a n-i-c-e young man."—*Texas Siftings.*

An Indiana newspaper says that the lady acting as Sheriff of Greene County has posted the following notice: "No admittance to see prisoners. There is too much responsibility attached to their safe-keeping to permit indiscriminate visiting. I have my household work to do, and have no time to stand guard when parties come to see prisoners. And they do not care to be seen. Please do not intrude. Aurilla C. Quillen."

United States Senator Spooner may not be a statesman, but he is a very able lawyer and an excellent business man. A day or two ago, speaking of railroad demoralization, he said: "My belief, founded on wide experience, is that there is too much individuality in railroad management. Stockholders need protection from managers. Rate wars, which are demoralizing to honest business as well as destructive of railroad properties, are brought about sometimes on the slightest provocation, or even on an imaginary pretext, involving the loss of millions of dollars and bringing about general depression and public distress.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 25 cts., and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crozier

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

Speaking of Gov. Swineford's case, the St. Ignace Republican—a stalwart organ of the party from which it takes its name—frankly says that "as acting governor of the territory of Alaska, he has furnished the world more common sense information regarding that far off corner of our domain than we should have known by a strict application to school geography for a long century. Never mind, if A. P. is a democratic 'mistake,' we, his republican friends, consider him a 'success' in his far-away mission, and desire his confirmation by the senate." The St. Ignace paper voices the sentiment of ninety-nine out of every hundred republicans in the upper peninsula, where Gov. Swineford is best known. They know him to be an uncompromising democrat, but a man of broad views, generous impulses, tremendous energy and great executive ability, whose qualities of head and heart admirably fit him for his present trust. The president made no mistake when he named Mr. Swineford governor of Alaska, but the senate will commit a grievous one if it refuses to confirm his appointment.—Mining Journal.

General Manager Mulliken, of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad, is in Boston in conference with the owners of the road. It is understood authoritatively that the purpose of Mr. Mulliken's visit is to arrange for securing funds for the extension of the road from Baldwin, its present terminus, to Traverse City. It is said that in all probability the necessary funds will be forthcoming and that the work of building the extension will commence this summer.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

Gov. A. P. Swineford has written his friends that he will be home from Alaska the first week in April and will at once proceed to Washington, where he will answer the charges brought against his confirmation by the Senate. He says he can satisfactorily explain all the charges brought by Carroll, who was summarily bounced by the State Board of Commissioners to the New Orleans exposition.—Herald.

It takes eighty men and women to make a postage stamp.

Population of Charlevoix County

To enable the readers of the JOURNAL to intelligently consider the county-seat question in its relation to the future greatest good to the greatest number, we print below a tabular statement, by townships, of population in 1874, 1880, and 1884, with the percent of increase from 1880 to 1884, and the total vote at the last election:

	1874.	1880.	1884.	Inc.	Vote
Bear Lake *a*	....	286	550	60	33
Boyne Valley	81	264	557	110	102
Chandler *b*	....	....	144	*	40
Charlevoix	623	619	1,350	118	346
Evangeline	190	552	1,267	129	290
Eveline	312	554	1,352	144	224
Hayes *c*	....	467	685	46	126
Hudson *d*	....	148	117	†	37
Marion	321	306	444	45	104
Melrose *e*	....	79	303	282	53
Norwood	302	306	421	37	97
Resort *f*	....	....	174	‡	46
South Arm	398	737	1,368	85	394
Springvale *g*	....	336	102	5	44
Wilson	233	361	518	43	113
Totals	2,360	5,115	9,232	80	...

a Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix township.
b Organized in 1880 from Springvale.
c Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix.
d Organized in 1877 from Boyne Valley.
e Organized in 1877 from Evangeline.
f Organized in 1880 from Bear Lake.
g Organized in 1877 from Charlevoix and Evangeline.
* Included with Springvale.
† Actual decrease, 31.
‡ Included with Bear Lake.

Wonderful Wheat from Puget Sound.

Mr. Olive Counter, who resides on the northeast quarter of Sec. 32, Township 21 north, Range 4 east, about five miles from the city, brought in some samples of seven-headed wheat, raised this year on his creek-bottom clay loam land. The stalks are the products of two kernels and are six feet high from the root to the top head. The heads are very peculiar, resembling a pine cone, being thick and clumpy. One of the heads of average size was shelled out, and the grains counted from the one head were 161. According to this the one kernel of wheat yielded 966 plump, fat wheat grains, or nearly 1,000 fold. The yield per acre to Mr. Counter of this wheat was eighty-five bushels. On the same kind of soil he has raised red-top clover this year six feet in height. Those who are acquainted with good milling wheat say that this will make a No. 1 quality of flour. One of the heads, which was weighed, tipped the scales at over half an ounce.—*Tacoma Evening News.*

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY.

Talk About a Queer Old Print That Used To Be Popular.

"Yes, that is a very interesting print and quite old," said John Sartain when questioned in regard to an engraving entitled "Washington's Family Circle," which may be yet seen in some old houses or in out-of-the-way barber shops or old print store. "I can not recall the name of the painter of the original picture," continued Mr. Sartain, trying to jog his memory. "I have such a poor faculty for names I am afraid I shall forget my own. It was painted in 1794 and engraved by David Edwin, a very noted workman—a stipple engraver. At that time he was doing journeyman work for the artist who painted it. Edwin told me an odd story about the original painting. While it was in the study of the painter the yellow fever broke out in this city and the artist and Edwin removed to Burlingtou, N. J., and the picture, which was quite large, was taken up by them on the river in a row-boat. The day was very breezy, and Edward related the very ludicrous difficulty they had to keep from capsizing, the painting catchiug so much wind. They made their journey with much difficulty and only by rowing in the eye of the wind."

The engraving is the first of the series of "Family Circles" of presidents, and represents Washington, Martha Washingtou, young George W. Parke Custis, Eleanor Parke Custis, and William Lee, the colored body servant who has so miraculously survived so long and in so many different places. The scene is an interior looking out to a veranda and the distant Potomac. Young George Custis stands on the left; beside him is a globe. Washington is seated. One of the general's hands is on the boy's shoulder, the other on a table, on which is stretched a map of the future city of Washington. Mrs. Washington sits at the right side of the table, and she is pointing to the map with her fan. Behind the table is Eleanor Custis, and to her left and in rear of Mrs. Washington the colored servant, Lee. Washington is dressed in regimentals with top-boots and spurs on, and is looking benignly toward Martha, who has a sharp, business sort of expression on her face, and at a distance the outspread map appears not unlike a deed, and Mrs. Washington's action with the fan and tout ensemble would seem to say: "George, I won't join in the sale of this property." On one corner of the table is the general's hat, doubled up and resembling very much a huge rat. It and the servant's face are the two conspicuously dark, black objects in the engraving. The young children of the group, as every historical student knows, were Mrs. Washington's, by her first husband.

"Edwin was a noted engraver," said Mr. Sartain. "I wrote a life of him. He did some very good work. That which first brought him into prominence was an engraving of Dr. William Smith, the first provost of the university, or rather academy tuen, from which the university sprang. Dr. Smith was a uoted educationalist and invited out from England by Dr. Benjamin Frauklin and others to take charge of the old academy. Shortly after his introduction here a portrait of him was painted by Stuart; this was engraved by David Edwin, and so favorably impressed Stuart that he thereafter gave him all his work.

"In regard to the Washington family circle engraving, there are two of them; the latter one was engraved by my son from a picture by Prof. Scheussle, to whom he gave a commissiou to paint it. In this painting and engraving the family group is reversed, but contains the same persons and similarly dressed. Mrs. Washington has the same large, white cap on, the general the ruffled shirt and dress, but minus the spurs. The body servant is depicted entering the door in the rear, and the scene does not look out on the river. Prof. Scheussle's painting was an admirable composition, perhaps a little too small. The engraving from this was very popular, and great numbers were sold. This class of subjects, Lincolu's family and Grant's, are very popular. It is not often, however, the original one of the Washington group—either my son's or Edwin's—are met with.

"Napoleon crossing the Alps was a noted engraving done by Edwin. The original of this was painted by David, and was in the collection of Joseph Bonaparte at Bordentown. While there one night it fell from above the mantel where it hung, and was pierced by the arms of several candelabra, which stood on the mantel, and was badly injured. Afterward it was restored. Napoleon in this picture is very slender, as in Hondon's statue. When he was a young man and first consul he was slight and had a hungry, vulpine, but wonderfully powerful expression."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The oak tree planted by Lord Byron at Newstead abbey is large and flourishing, although the alder on which he cut the names "Byron and Augusta" long since died. The portion of the tree on which the names were carved is preserved among the treasured mementoes of the poet in the abbey. The tree planted by Dr. Livingstone is on the lawn, as well as the one planted by Stanley. The present owner of Newstead was the one white friend and bosom companion of Livingstone during his years of wonderful work in Africa. This Col. Webb, who bought the abbey of Col. Wildman, the wealthy West India planter, who bought it of Lord Byron, is the man who saved Livingstone's life by shooting the lion which, after fearfully mutilating him, still stood over his prostrate body.

Guizot's CELEBRATED HISTORY OF FRANCE from the Earliest Times to 1848. By M. Guizot, Prime Minister of France, continued from his notes, by his daughter, Mme. Guizot De Witt. Complete in 8 vols., large 12mo., bound elegantly in fine cloth, gilt tops. A new edition just issued, reduced in price to *$6.00*, including postage. This is much the best edition published of this magnificent work, which is known as the best popular history of France. The cost of the imported edition, with substantially the same illustrations is $36.00, while this is certainly the best in form, and the most desirable for the library. "THE MATCHLESS BRILLIANCY of Guizot's style, his graphic descriptions of men and events, his painstaking minuteness of detail, the lucidity and ease of his style and the admirable philosophic reflections, all combine to render it worthy of the description it bears as the most popular history of France. It is as fascinating as a novel, and as life-like as a theatrical representation of the events and personages it describes. How the set can be sold for that price remains, after much reflection, a mystery, for the work is not sham work, it is well done; altogether it is a marvel of cheapness. Mr. Alden has done much for the cause of good literature, but nothing better than this."—*Daily Times*, Buffalo, N.Y. "What VICTOR HUGO is in fiction, Cousin in philosophy, Guizot is in history. Among Frenchmen he had but few peers."—*Christian Leader*, Boston, Mass. "IT IS FAR THE best history of France that has been written. It is a wonder of cheapness."—*Christian Advocate*, Richmond, Va. "SUCH A HISTORY, by such a writer, and at such a price, should gain readers by the thousand."—*Churchman*, Richmond, Va. "IN STYLE of cover, firmness of binding, quality of letter-press, affluence of illustration, and lowness of price, this edition of one of the noblest historical works in existence, is one of the most remarkable publications now offered to the public."—*Morning Star*, Dover, N. H.

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The Pennsylvania Aerolite.

The people of Southwestern Pennsylvania were startled on the 26th of September, by the occurrence of a very unusual phenomenon; an immense aerolite had deseended upon them. At first the impression prevailed that the district had been visited by an earthquake, or that a terrible explosion of natural gas had taken place, while others decided that a pretty large set of boilers had burst, or that a gigantic blast had thrown down a large mass of rock from some neighboring quarry. Loud detonations were heard throughout that entire section, the explosions apparently following a straight line across the country, and causing not a little consternation among the people.

The meteor seems to have passed from the northeast to the southwest, and the noise of its passage, which was variously described as resembling the rattling of heavy artillery over a solid road-bed or as a mighty peal of thunder, was heard over a large area of country in the neighborhood of Pittsburg and to the south. A number of witnesses describe it as an immense mass of fire, fully as large as the largest barns—and Pennsylvania barns it will be remembered are noted for their size. A powerful flame of deep red color, which tapered off into a darker tail, seemed attached to the mass. This, however, is stated to have disappeared as the meteor came nearer, and the color of the mass changed to a bluish white, which was maintained as long as it remained in sight.

A mail-carrier on horseback and a man who was plowing at the time both describe their animals as being so terrified that they remained perfectly motionless, and could not be persuaded to stir for several minutes after the fiery visitor had disappeared. It finally struck the earth on the farm of Mr. Buckland, in Jefferson township, Washiugton County, near the West Virginia line. The stone broke into three pieces, and became partly buried. The color is gray, with streaks of red running over it; possibly from the formation of sesquioxide of iron. The form is irregular, and the dimensions, if correctly reported, are without precedent. It is stated to be from thirty to fifty feet in diameter, but we doubt very much that the statement can be verified. The Gibbs meteorite, in the Yale College cabinet at New Haven, is noted for its size, but it weighs only 1,635 pounds, and has a length of 3 feet 4 inches, a breadth of 2 feet 4 inches, and a height of 1 foot 4 inches. It came from the Red River.

A still more noted one is the Tuscon meteorite, from Sonora, Mexico, which is now in the Smithsonian Institution. It is ring-shaped, and forty-nine inches in its greatest diameter. The most remarkable masses of which we have any knowledge have been found in South America. One discovered in the district of Chaco-Gualamba was estimated to weigh sixteen tons. These weights and volumes would, however, be quite dwarfed by a comparison for those reported for the Pennsylvania meteorite. But there is probably still a little romance attached to these accounts, and the true dimensions will not be reached until later.

An odd superstition clings to meteors, and many who witnessed this remarkable one were inspired with the dread belief that it brought with it a spirit of pestilence and famine; but if these people would only call to remembrance the wide prevalence of meteoric visitors they would conclude that the most persistent spirit which their imagination would attach to them must be quite exhausted by this time. Dr. Kleiber, of St. Petersburg, has calculated that 4,950 pounds of meteoric dust fall to the earth every hour, which would make fifty-nine tons a day or more than 21,500 tons in a year, while Professor Proctor thinks even this estimate is too small. Yet very little damage is done by the fall of these "air stones," for the most part of them fall upon unoccupied ground or into the sea. Relic hunters are reported to be already at work and carrying off the meteorite by picemeal. This seems to indicate either that the mass was very much shattered by its fall or that it has a large predominance of stony matter which would enable fragments to be broken off, for the most accomplished vandal would find difficulty in securing a souvenir from a piece of meteoric iron.—*Scientific American.*

DeLAND & CO'S CAP AF SALERATUS SODA

For Baking Purposes. Best in the World. Sold by Upright & Emrey.

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WEBSTER,—addition just made, viz: a New Gazetteer of the World. Etymologies and Definitions superior to any other,—has also a Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names,—and is the standard authority for official printing in the Government Printing Office. Thirty-two thousand have been put in the Public Schools of the United States. Every line in the Gazetteer gives valuable information in a condensed form. Recommended by State Sup'ts Schools in 36 States, and over 50 College Pres'ts. GAZETTEER

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JEWELRY.

Is Grandpa's step becoming feeble: buy him a new gold-headed cane.

Is Grandma's eyesight growing dim: she will be grateful for a new pair of gold band spectacles.

Do you seek the hand of a fair lady in marriage: you will be expected to deck the fore finger of that hand with a ring worthy both of her who wears it and you who give it.

Is your daughter or pet sister to be married: solid silver ware makes a suitable present for the occasion.

Is your son or big brother just starting in business: he needs a reliable pocket time piece.

Are you going to housekeeping: get a clock that will be ornamental as well as useful.

Everybody needs Jeweler's Goods, and everybody can always find a fine line at fair prices at the store of

C. R. BELLINGER.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land. 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1841f

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PERFECT SATISFACTION

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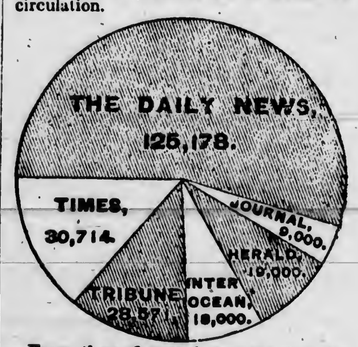
The Chicago Daily News

Has the Largest Daily Circulation in America.

Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 130,000 papers a day.

The magnitude of this unequaled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 19,873 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American journalism.

It is a member of the *Associated Press*, and is the only 2-cent paper in the West that possesses this first essential to a complete news service. In addition, it has its own private wire (by lease from the Western Union Telegraph Co.) connecting its Chicago office with New York and Washington, at both of which points it has its own news bureaus. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS prints ALL the news.

It is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It solicits the patronage of intelligent, thoughtful, honest people, who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a "short and to the point" paper. It believes that newspaper reading is but an incident of the day, not its chief business. It accordingly leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless amplification. It seeks to say all that the reader should care to read, and to say it in the shortest possible manner. It is a daily paper for busy people.

It is a clean paper, fit for the family circle. It is a cheap paper—2 cents per day, 12 cents per week, 50 cents per month, $6.00 per year. Sold by all news dealers throughout the Northwest. Mailed to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of price.

Where the facilities of a daily mail are not enjoyed THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is recommended as "the next best." It is a large 8 page, 64 column paper, carefully made up to meet all the varying needs of the family circle. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. It is equal to the best.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 1, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX POSTOFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS.....7.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
OFFICIAL SCHEDULE STANDARD TIME.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Elk Rapids .	11.30 a. m.	Boyne City.	12.45 p. m.
Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Elk Rapids.	1.00 p. m.
Petoskey....	1.00 p. m.	Petoskey...	2.00 p. m.

To give sufficient time to properly assort and tie up mail, it is necessary to close at least 15 minutes before the schedule time for departure, as follows.

Boyne City..	12.30 p. m.	Ironton	12.30 p. m.
Elk Rapids.	12.45 p. m.	Petoskey...	1.45 p. m.

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

The Enterprise has just got in a lot of new body type.

Monroe Dickinson is the new postmaster at Boyne Falls.

The tug Anspach was frisking about on Round lake on Monday.

We would call the attention of our readers to the change in Bartholomew & Co's. ad. in this issue.

The JOURNAL job room is turning out some neat work these days, in cards, envelopes, letter-heads, bills and programmes. Call and look over our specimens.

The name George prevailed at Hayes' camp this winter. Beginning with the foreman, we have Geo. Hoag, Geo. Wilson, Geo. Abrier, Geo. Vosburg, Geo. Miller, Geo. Wakefield and Geo. Lynn.

The fact that the Boyne City folks have picked out the site for county buildings, is proof that they expect the county to build them at once. If they expected to build a town hall, and let the county occupy it, that is what they would talk about.

"The Boys' Band of Charlevoix which accompanied the [minstrel] troupe, rendered some fine music, in the afternoon and evening preceding the entertainment, on our streets. Charlevoix may well be proud of this band, as it is the best one that place ever had."—Enterprise.

Steele's big store in Advance, took fire on Saturday while the citizens were nearly all at a caucus meeting. Parties from Boyne saw the fire and went to assist in removing goods. The postoffice and telephone office were both located here. The greater part of the mail was saved, but the building is a total loss.

Burns & Scroggie, our enterprising liverymen, are soon to have five new horses in their stables, and as many new carriages and buggies, with harness to make the outfit complete. They have also purchased and refitted a fine hack, and now feel better prepared than ever before, to accommodate all in need of livery service.

The village schools re-open next Monday, for the spring term. A complete adjustment of classes for the coming year, is now being made, and it is urgently requested by all the teachers, that patrons place their children in school at the opening of the term. Pupils coming later cannot be properly classified, and the consequence must be a loss of position by the pupil or a delay of the majority of the class.

On information furnished by C. Y. Cook and Dr. Preston, Messrs. L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have made application to the State Fish Commissioner to have McGeagh's creek, Stover creek, and Newman creek stocked with brook trout. We all have an interest in hoping for the final success of the enterprise. It will undoubtedly be done if owners of land through which the streams pass do not raise an objection to the streams being fished as public waters.

The April issue of The Library Magazine, containing its usual variety of current literature of the highest order, announces that with its next issue, radical changes will take place. It will thereafter be published weekly instead of monthly. Without increase in price it will give an increased amount of valuable literature, and great gain in freshness and timeliness will be possible. A specimen copy of the Magazine in its new form will be sent free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York City. G. W. CROUTER, Agent, Charlevoix.

The Mossback's Questions Answered.

In our issue of March 11th, we published a communication from a prominent citizen of Marion who signs himself "Mossback," in which several questions were asked concerning matters of vital importance at this time. A rush of business prevented our immediate reply to these questions. We now undertake to do justice to our friend's attempt to get at truth and fact. We take the questions in the order in which they were asked.

1—"Is there any truth in the railroad yarns?" This question was pretty effectually answered in our issue of March 18, but during the fortnight, new proofs that our first impressions of the matter were correct, have come to hand.

A Grand Rapids Democrat reporter interviewed Mr. Hughart a few days since, and published a statement to the effect that there has been for some time, a great deal of talk concerning a branch to Charlevoix, and especially to the furnace at Ironton. In this interview, Mr. Hughart says distinctly: "I have no doubt that the road will be built, but do not know how soon. The question is, whether we will run a direct line across the Arm or go around by East Jordan." And the article closes with the statement: "But there is no telling when the road will be built."

The statement, "go around by East Jordan," contemplates going to Boyne City first; but when it is found that Ironton can be reached via East Jordan direct from a little below Boyne Falls, by building 2½ or 3 miles more road, and building no bridge, the chances are that the iron horse will go screaming through East Jordan when the silence of Boyne City will be broken only by the hoots of the midnight owl.

2.—"And, if so [that is if there is truth in the 'railroad yarn'] might there not be some better point on the route for the county seat, if we vote to leave it where it is at present?"

We think so. If the most sanguine hopes of the most enthusiastic Boynist should be realized, Ironton would still be the center of population and business, and the most accessible point to all parties on county business. By voting to leave the county seat where it is, we let the question rest until what is best for all can be determined.

3.—"Can the supervisors build a bridge across the Arm without a vote of the people?"

The supervisors can appropriate $1000 each year, for such purposes. (Howl. St. 483, sub. 7.) At this rate it would take from 50 to 75 years to complete the bridge. But what a burden to the people would this tax become! Besides a vote of the people, it is necessary to have a permit from the U. S. Gov., since the Arm is navigable water, and under control of the secretary of war. In connection with this, we would state that the supervisors could tax the people to the tune of $1000 a year for public buildings. They could set a gang of men as work, pay them cash until the $1,000 is exhausted, and give them orders on the county for the balance. Then they could audit these orders, and make them an indebtedness against the county, and in that way compel the people to pay the amount of this indebtedness the 2d year. The bulk of the taxes come from this end of the county; so there would be little hesitation on the part of the supervisors in proceeding in this high handed manner, since all the benefit would accrue to the eastern portion of the township.

4—"Are those parties who guaranteed county buildings, free of cost to the county, all responsible parties?"

This question was pretty effectually answered in our last issue; but for the benefit of our numerous new subscribers, we recapitulate what we then stated:

If they really intended to furnish free county buildings, they would have begun last summer to erect a town hall. They will probably say, The county seat is where you have put it, now furnish your own buildings. It would be to their interest not to keep their promise, for by so doing they would make the county invest money there, and so insure the permanent location of the county seat there. The expense would not deter them, for, as we said before, they pay but a small per cent of the taxes and reap all the benefits. The board of supervisors last year, equalized the six western townships at $1,380,150, and the eight eastern townships at $889,092, Wilson we leave out of account, as being equally benefited either way.

5.—"And would not such a guarantee, supposing the parties were good, be outlawed in less than ten years?"

It is good for nothing; both because it is not in writing and because there is no indemnity, or *tangible* value received on their part.

In the case of Charlevoix and East Jordan, it was to their interest to keep their pledge, because they well knew that when they failed to do so, they would certainly lose the county seat. But with Boyne City, by breaking their promise, they will certainly hold the county seat.

The County Seat Question.

Charlevoix, March 23, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—The county-seat question seems to be the all-absorbing theme, and many schemes have been resorted to, hoping, no doubt, to hood-wink the people to vote for the removal of the county seat from East Jordan to Boyne City, but alas for Boyne, their many projects won't work, for I do not believe that the good sense of the people of Charlevoix will vote to remove the county seat to Boyne City. Why? 1st. Boyne wanted it at East Jordan; now let them be satisfied for at least five years with the good they think they have accomplished; 2d. Should Boyne get the county seat, they having a majority of supervisors in that hashed up part of the county, the question would not be submitted to the people again; 3d. If Boyne gets the county seat, they, having a majority of supervisors, could make it very warm for the tax-payers by levying taxes year after year to the tune of a $20,000 court house, and that will surely be done, if, by any *hocus pocus*, they can secure the county seat. What care they so long as the wealth lies in Charlevoix and the western end of the county? Who would want to locate here with a bonded debt of $20,000 hanging over our heads? No one. It sounds very nice and looks very well in print, regarding the free building for ten years, but when leading men are unscrupulous enough to boast that they would move the county seat into a swamp, and would make all the expense they could, to get the county seat at Boyne, and, when there, harrass the people with levying taxes for county buildings, that the people of Charlevoix would be glad to give up in a financial death struggle. It is time the people of Charlevoix and the western part of the county begin to think, and think seriously about how they vote Monday, April 5th, 1885.

Geographically Boyne bases her claim to the county seat, but let it be remembered that while the east part of the county has 2,000 inhabitants, the western has 8,000. Now would it not be a little good geographical common sense to impart the greatest good to the greatest numbers? Well, to be honest, I think it would; well, then, Sister Boyne, you should have left the county seat at Charlevoix, for now you will have to reach East Jordan via. Charlevoix, for you've gone and went and did it, and who's to blame? Answer. ECHO.

Growth of a Big Book.

When Webster's Unabridged was first published in one volume, it was a comparatively small book. Some years after, an addition was made of 1500 pictorial illustrations, a table of synonyms, and an appendix of new words that had come into use. A few years later came an entirely new revised edition of larger size, with 3000 pictorial illustrations, then, after an interval of a few years, a biographical dictionary of nearly 10,000 names, and a supplement of nearly 5000 new words were added, and now there has come a new and most valuable addition; a gazetteer of the world, of over 25,000 Titles. The work is now not only *the* dictionary, par excellence, but a biographical dictionary, a gazetteer of the world, and a great many other good things in its many valuable tables.

A PAIR OF KID GLOVES.

The publishers of the Housekeeper, (which is the best monthly published relating to housekeeping) offer an excellent pair of kid gloves, choice of several shades, to any lady who makes up a club of three subscribers under a special offer made in the last number. Write for a specimen copy, which is sent free to any address.

Buckeye Publishing Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Cabin passengers by the State Line steamers, are granted a free entrance ticket to the great international exhibition of industry, science, and art, to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, from May 4th to October 30th, 1886, W. P. Brown, agent in Charlevoix.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. B. Sutfield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Gradually the chains are tightening around the drink and tobacco evils. A bill has just been introduced into the Iowa legislature which provides that no person who uses alcoholic stimulants, tobacco or opium shall be qualfied to teach in the public schools or colleges of the state, or be eligible to the office of county superintendent or member of state board of examiners. This is a move in the right direction. In many of the states the evils of alcohol, tobacco and opium are required to be taught in the schools by the laws of the state. If these laws are taught by precept only, not much will be accomplished. It is right and proper, therefore that the state should require both precept and example from those whom it employs to teach the children.

Miss Cleveland's temperance views have come to the front at her 2 o'clock luncheons to ladies, at which there are Apollinaris and Potomac water instead of wines; and lemonade instead of punch. This meets with very general approval, not only among those she invites, but women outside the entertainments expressed approbation. The president may do as he wishes at his dinner parties, serving six or seven wines if he chooses. These luncheons are handsome entertainment and social occasions much enjoyed by the guests.

Don't be scared when they call you a "fanatic." Remember that a few years ago they were denouncing Lincoln, Greely, Chase, Seward, Garrison and Lovejoy as "fanatics." To-day these names and others that voted with them are the brightest among the cherished names of the nation. The fanatics of to-day are the heroes of to-morrow. It has ever been thus in the history of the race, and thus it will continue till the end of time.

Let there be an entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks throughout this country during the period of a single generation, and a mob would be as impossible as combustion without oxygen.—Horace Mann.

A Unique Cyclopedia.

An extremely valuable Cyclopedia, and of very great popular interestis Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature, Volume II. of which is just published. Novel in plan, and novel in form, at once beautiful and convenient, and at a price low even compared with Mr. Alden's always low prices, this volume gives in its nearly 500 pages biographical sketches of one hundred and eleven prominent authors, with characteristic selections from their writings. The following authors, among others, appear in this volume: Audubon, St. Augustine, D'Auvergne, Bacon, Balzac, Bancroft, Banim, Barbauld, Beecher (severrl of the name), Bentham, Bion, Bjornson, Black (William), Blackstone, Blessington (Countess of) and Boccaccio; thus representing nearly all ages and all nations even in this volume—American, English, French, German, Italian, Greek, Latin, Swedish, Portugese, Scotch, Dutch, Irish, Norwegian, and Danish authors—from the period 280 B. C. to A. D. 1886. The literary and mechanical workmanship are both of a high order. The work is really one that ought to find a place in every home library; it offers a fund of entertainment and instruction that will prove well-nigh inexhaustible. The price, only 60 cents a volume, makes its possession possible even to nearly every school-boy. The work is published also in Parts of 160 pages each (exchangable at any time for bound volumes), which are sent post-paid for 15 cents each. Every reader of this notice ought to get at least a specimen Part for examination. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York; G. W. Crouter agent Charlevoix.

STOCK GROWERS

All agree that for general use in their business no powder is better calculated to give satisfactory results than those prepared by E. M. Parmelee, because they really contain the valuable remedies claimed, and do not fail to act quickly and effectively in coughs, colds, epizootic, bad blood, stoppage of water, poor digestion etc. in horses. For cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, they are invaluable. Full pounds only 35 cents.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

DO YOU VALUE

your horses and cattle? Attention to their health is as necessary as their regular food. If your horse is suffering from epizootic, ringbone, spavin, sprained leg, fever in feet, strains, bruises, or cuts, or your cow has caked bag, sore teats, or bad blood, you will save money by buying PARMELEE'S UNIVERSAL LINIMENT and using it freely for any or all of these troubles, and so bring your stock into a healthful and valuable condition. It is the best liniment also for general family use. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

Coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c., are all the results of neglect or exposure, and must have prompt and active remedies to remove them. Croup and whooping cough cause great suffering because an effective remedy is not at hand. Why, then, leave yourself and children exposed to danger and death, when HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM will relieve all of these and prevent diseases, such as pneumonia, inflammation of lungs, and consumption. All lung difficulties are removed by this remedy. Price 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

Is a necessity to all animal life, and to be free from disease the blood must be pure. There is no doubt that PARMELEE'S BLOOD PURIFIER excells in the driving out of all impurities and building up the system by making new blood, thus preventing the disorders so common, of sores, ulcers, boils, humors, pimples, erysipelas, etc. Do not wait, but prevent them by a free use of the PURIFIER. Large bottles $1.00.

Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton.

☞Now is the time your horses and cattle need attention. To prevent disease and tone up the system you will find Parmelee's Condition Powders unexcelled. Full pounds 35 cts. Sold by Dr. G. W. Crouter, Charlevoix, and Crouter & Harris, Ironton. 92-143

Notice of Registration.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, that the board of registration of said township will be in session at the township clerk's office, in the village of Charlevoix, on Saturday, the third day of April, A. D. 1886, for the purpose of completing the registration of the electors of said township. Said board of registration will be in session on the day and date aforesaid, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., March 25th, A. D. 1886.

HORACE S. HARSHA,
Township Clerk.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the township of Charlevoix, Mich., that the annual election of said township will be held at the village hall in the village of Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1886, at which time the following township officers are to be elected, to wit:

One supervisor, one clerk, one treasurer, one justice of the peace, one school inspector, one highway commissioner, one drain commissioner, and four constables.

The polls of this election will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as may be, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon, unless the board shall in their discretion adjourn the polls at twelve o'clock, noon, for one hour.

Dated at Charlevoix, Mich., March 24th, A. D. 1886.

HORACE S. HARSHA,
Township Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, executed by Henning Frizzell to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the County of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Charlevoix, in Liber 11 of mortgages at page 11, on the 15th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the same is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-two cents, principal and interest, which sum is a part of the purchase price of the premises herein described, and a further sum of fifteen dollars provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises herein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lots twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in block number twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Co.'s plat of Ironton, town of Eveline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated December 30th, A. D. 1885.

PINE LAKE IRON CO.,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 1, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15.
Corn, ber bu. 70c.
Oats, 35 to 40c.
Feed, per ton, $23.
Pork, $11 ₱ bbl, 6c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

Office of D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co.
Kalamazoo, March 27, 1886.

This is to certify that STOCKMAN & IDDINGS are the sole agents for our "Original Spring Tooth Harrow," for Charlevoix and vicinity. Our goods may be obtained of them at the lowest market prices, and we are prepared to protect them in the sale thereof.

Yours Truly,
D. C. & H. C. REED.

☞Just received at Dr. Crouters, 2,000 rolls of Wall Paper, Ceiling Decorations, Borders, etc. Brown Blanks, White Blanks, Silks and Bronze, all latest patterns. Prices from 10c up. Now is the time to make your selections.

☞Litney & Carr's new stock of Spring Goods have come. They now have the latest styles of hats and hat trimmings, ribbons feathers and artificial flowers,—in short every thing found in a first class millinery establishment.

WANTED—SITUATION, by a married man; has had experience in clerking, also farm work; care of stock a specialty. Best of references given. Address, Box 21, Charlevoix.

☞Very best Calcimine and Diamond Wall Finish at L. D. Bartholomew & Co.'s.

☞The Celebrated Champion Plows sold by STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

☞FOR SALE.—10 tons of Paints and Oils, STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

Neal's Carriage paints for sale by STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferigs' market

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Steamer M. W. WRIGHT. Price low. Terms easy. Call soon at office of J. Milo Eaton. Charlevoix, Michigan.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Register.

Challenge all votes illegally offered.

Mrs. Chas. Shepherd of Boyne is visiting relatives here.

Many interesting locals are crowded out by county seat matter.

M. J. Stockman and wife arrived home from Florida, on Tuesday.

Subject next Sunday morning at Congregational church, "Faith."

J. Chamberlin of East Jordan, gets to the front in the dry goods trade.

Topic for prayer meeting to-night at Congregational church, "Purity."

Mr. Rifenburg recently rented the Spalsbury house, and moved in this week.

The Congregational church at Ironton received seven new members last Sunday.

Pat O'Neil lifted one small gang of nets on Tuesday, getting nearly 200 pounds of fish.

It is said that 100 extra voters are in Hayes township, for temporary residence until after Monday.

D. B. Smith returned last Saturday from his extended visit with friends in Bear Lake, Manistee county.

The ladies of the Congregational church will give a warm sugar social at the church next Wednesday evening.

The Petoskey postoffice last night distributed a pouch full of mail fished up from the steamer Oregon lately sunk off Sandy Hook. The matter was still wet and smelled of salt water.—Record.

Crouter makes a specialty of fine stationery. If you want anything real choice let him show you his goods.

Union temperance meeting at the Congregational church next Sunday evening. All are cordially invited to be present.

We expect to be at Crane & Co.'s on Saturday morning, in time to make the first purchase, upon the opening of their new store.

A. Heston of East Jordan, can't be beat in that part of the county, in putting up a first-class boot or shoe warranted throughout.

J. Milo Eaton received on Tuesday the appointment of deputy collector of customs for this port, and takes possession of the office to-day.

Smith & Cooper, the milliners at the Ingleside, have a choice lot of stamping goods, and do stamping in all patterns, with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. Thomas Shapton recently imported a beautiful Clydesdale stallion from Perth county, Ontario. He is a 3yr old, bay, and goes by the name of Young Banker.

Capt. Vanderhoof tells us that he will run his boat, the Thos. Friant, on Little Traverse Bay and the Pine Lake route the same as last season.—Petoskey Democrat.

Dan. Jerrue of the Commercial House, East Jordan, is a natural born hotel keeper. He knows by instinct what a guest wants, and supplies it at fair rates.

Our prominent and practical machinists, Washburn & Ackert, are rushed with boat-repairing these days; and in fact they have had a large run of this work all winter.

The W. C. T. U. meets at Mrs. Chas. See's Friday afternoon. It is desirable that as many as possible be present, as important business is to come before the meeting.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Chas. See, Friday, April 2d, at 3 p. m. All members are requested to be present, as there is important business to come before the society.

Lee Taylor has sold interest in the drug business at Ludington and for the present is at his home in Alaiedon. He expects soon to engage in the drug business in Charlevoix county.—Mason Democrat.

We desire early reports of the election from every precinct in the county. The JOURNAL reports in the past have been the earliest and most complete of any, and we trust our friends will help us to continue.

Mr. C. H. Dygert retired from the firm of J. L. Hurd & Co., and Mr. Hurd continues the business in its entirety. He has a fine stock of new goods for his general store on the road, and always keeps his warehouse stocked with lime, hair building material and other heavy goods.

F. J. Smith of Petoskey, the mail contractor and liveryman, has recently purchased the Tracey House, and refitted it throughout. The parlor now has a beautiful bay window. All the rooms are new painted and papered, and the furniture is new and stylish. Mr. Smith has the faculty of securing the most efficient help, and we predict for him the most brilliant success in his new enterprise.

Norwood Caucus.

A caucus was held at Norwood Tuesday evening for the nomination of township officers, which resulted as follows.

Supervisor—Wm. Harris.
Clerk—Wm. F. Pearl.
Treasurer—James O'Brien.
Justice of the Peace—Robert Trimble.
School Inspector—Full term O. D. Hilton. To fill vacancy, John Muirhead.
Highway Commissioner—William Pearl.
Constables—Geo. V. Nash, Edgar Stafford, James O'Brien and Chester Denton.

Card of Thanks.

We desire, through the columns of your paper, to express our appreciation of the sympathy and timely aid we have received from our friends and fellow citizens, in our time of misfortune. We are forever grateful to them, and shall seek to render to others in similar circumstances, the kindness we have received.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KELLEY.

The Historical Society.

Last Friday evening was pleasant, and a goodly number of the members of the Historical society and their friends, met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith.

The program of the occasion was as follows:

Instrumental solo—Miss Cochran.
Select reading—"The Nineteeth Century Teacher," Miss Nelson.
Intermission.
Paper—Daniel Webster, Mr. Kane.
Vocal solo—"O the Rock by Aberdeen," Miss Enos.
Humerous selection—"His Pa goes skating," John Burns.
Vocal quartet—W. A. Smith, Dr. Carlstein, Mrs. Kane and Mrs. Hines.

The paper upon Webster, was complete, and well written, and was well received.

The meeting Friday evening, will be with Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wood.

Burgess.

Mr. Hopkins, was injured by a falling limb of a tree Sunday.

Mr. Hule's, family returned Sunday.

Jack Saunby, has got out 1000 cords of wood, 100,000 feet of logs, and a cargo of posts and ties.

An entertainment is announced for Hopyard school house on April 9.

Rev. Mr. Crane preaches at the Hopyard school house next Sunday, and at Gibson's school house the Sunday following.

Familiarity Breeds Beauty, Too.

After you come to know people very intimately, you do not know whether they are pretty or not. Their ways make an impression on you, but not their noses and ears, their eyes and mouths. In time the soul expresses itself to you, and it is that which you see. A man who has been married twenty years scarcely knows what his wife looks like. He may declare that he does, and tell you that she is a bewitching little blonde, with soft blue eyes, long after she is fat and red and 40; because the image of his early love is in his heart, and he doesn't see her as she is to-day, but as she was when he courted her.

Or, being an indifferent husband he may not know she is the fine woman that other people think her. You have known men who have married the plainest women and think them beauties; and you know beauties who are quite thrown away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Boschee's Cough and Lung Syrup. This making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

Notice of Attachment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Charlevoix In Attachment.
Wallace W. McOmber
vs.
Lorenzo Curtis.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth (20th) day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, at the suit of Wallace W. McOmber, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, money and effects of Lorenzo Curtis, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredths dollars ($168.34); which said writ was returnable on the second (2d) day of March, A. D. 1886.

Dated this 31st day of March, A. D. 1886.

HART & CALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

At a Session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the township of South Arm on the 29th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty six. Present, James A. Keat, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ROSINE NAH-O-QUAM,

a minor. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lewis Mich-e-saw-day, guardian of said minor, praying that certain real estate might be sold for the purposes stated in said petition, therein it is ordered, that Saturday, the 24th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the probate office, in the township of South Arm and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) JAMES A. KEAT,
Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court, for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 28th day of May, in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Jodan A. Bacot is complainant, and Abraham She-naw-yaw and Mary She-naw-yaw, are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall, in the township of South Arm, in said county and state, which hall is the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday the 7th day of April A. D. 1886, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due, to the said complainant, for principal, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described land to wit: The south east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-four (34) north range seven (7) west, containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof, being in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated February 16th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Mich.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Will have a New Advertisement in this Space

Next Week.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 75-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ¾ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GRIER,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 30, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber S of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 11th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 10th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, as covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of September, 1885, executed by Oliver C. Smallman and Louise Smallman his wife, to David L. Cushman, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in Liber 9 of mortgages, on page 116, on the 28th day of September, 1885, and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars, principal and interest; and the further sum of thirty dollars as an attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix county, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on the 10th day of June, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The south-west quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼), of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range five (5) west, being in the township of Bear Lake, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated March 25, 1886.

DAVID J. CUSHMAN,
Mortgagee.

FAULKNER & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1885, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 164, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1885, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county, on the 27th day of April, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty four (34) north of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
NEWBERRY & MORRICH, Mortgagee.
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber G of mortgages at page 493, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 161; and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seventy cents ($1,372.70) principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars (30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Scholten's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of September, 1885, executed by Oliver C. Smallman and Louise Smallman his wife, to David L. Cushman, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in Liber 9 of mortgages, on page 116, on the 28th day of September, 1885, and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars, principal and interest; and the further sum of thirty dollars as an attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix county, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on the 10th day of June, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼), of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range five (5) west, being in the township of Bear Lake, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated March 25, 1886.

DAVID J. CUSHMAN,
Mortgagee.

FAULKNER & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

BAND BENEFIT!

The Charlevoix Minstrels

will appear at the Opera Hall,

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 2d, 1886

with slight change of programme,

For the Benefit of the Boys' Band

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody.

Admission 15 and 25 cts. Doors open at 7:30.
Reserved Seats at Weed's Drug Store.

A LEGEND OF INNSPRUCK.

BY HARRY HALDWIN

Tempest and storm were raging with wild fury through the rocky mountain passes and deep gorges surrounding the little village of Innsprucken, nestled in the beautiful valley of the Loire, one chilly September evening in the year 1753, as Gottlieb Gluck, the keeper of the only inn the place afforded, drew the blinds of the bar and seated himself before the glowing fire, with a smile of satisfaction and pleasure upon his rubicund face. If it was dreary and inhospitable without, in the cosy room of the tavern, with the large fire-place emitting cheerfulness and warmth, and the portly, shining bottles of the bar burnished and bright, all was inviting and of a nature calculated to inspire feelings of comfort and contentment. Besides, the season had been a fortunate one for honest old Gottlieb, and his coffers swelled with hard-earned guilders, the result of care and attention to his summer visitors. It was not strange, therefore, that as he took the huge arm-chair before the fire, he cast a satisfied glance at his evening customers, who sat smoking and drinking at a table near by.

Suddenly there was a lull in the storm—a lull following a long, wild shriek of the sweeping wind, with which seemed mingled a scream so unearthly and yet so human that the men at the table dropped their pipes and looked askance at their host, who half rose to his feet at the ghostly whisper of his "help," young Arnold Tegtmeyer:

"What was that?"

Whether the dying echo of the wind was human or not, they never knew; but their expectancy of something uncanny was satisfied a moment later, when there came a loud knock at the outer door, followed by a rude push against the paneled barrier, and as it flew open there entered a man whose strange and sudden appearance brought every person in the room to his feet.

He was a tall, thin man, with cadaverous face and wildly gleaming eyes, appareled in a long black cloak, which, sweeping back from his form, revealed a glossy velvet suit beneath, and a richly jeweled sword. In his arms he bore a bundle, wrapped in folds of dark crimson cloth, like a silken counterpane, and as he confronted the gaping throng his wet and dripping garments, and pale, wild-eyed features caused them to draw back with mingled consternation and surprise.

"Well!" he said, finally, a fierce sneer on his lip, a sharp rebuke in his tone of voice, "have ye never seen a benighted traveler before, that ye stare at him as though he were the evil demon himself? Who is the landlord here?"

Gottlieb, somewhat reassured at the honest German of his strange guest, advanced a step and intimated his proprietorship of the inn.

"Then prepare your best room at once, if this be an inn; if not, direct me to the nearest tavern. My horse is without, shelter and feed him at once, and lead the way to my apartment."

With a trembling hand and flustered manner the host took a lighted candle from the mantel, and led the way to the open staircase leading to the upper story. The stranger followed him closely, and as they reached the front apartment of the upper floor laid his burden carefully on the bed, and confronted the innkeeper.

"Listen to me," he said impressively, as he took a purse from his pocket; "this purse contains a hundred guilders—leave this room and do not return until I call for you. If any come for me, if any inquiries are made concerning me——"

"But, your worship," began Gottlieb—"a fire, a warm meal or a change of clothing——"

"Nothing, I tell you," briefly replied the stranger. "Go, you are paid. See that I am not disturbed."

As he spoke he grasped the candle and thurst the innkeeper unceremoniously into the outer passage, with the purse in his hand.

"But," persisted Gottlieb, "you spoke of visitors; who are you? What shall I tell——"

"The devil, if you like," interrupted the stranger sharply, and closed the door in his host's face.

"I believe it," muttered Gottlieb as he groped his way down the dark stairs. "Himmel! what was that?"

Less terrifying and far more human than the voice without which had so startled him but a few moments before, there sounded on his ears the low, plaintive wail of an infant. There could be no mistaking the sound, and as the innkeeper entered the public room, curiosity and interest were depicted on every face at the amazement and consternation expressed in his own.

"Business is business," he said as he resumed his seat, and held the netted purse in his hand, with the gold pieces shining between its silken chinks, up to the view of his friends, "and his lordship pays royally; yet it is a question with me if his worship's last words do not refer more accurately to himself than he might wish it to be considered."

"What was it he said?" queried one of the men at the table.

"That he was the devil."

A silence brooded over the little throng for a few moments following the words, and the bar-boy, Arnold Tegtmeyer, after fortifying himself with a large drink of spirits at the bar, walked restlessly to the window and gazed gloomily forth into the darkness and ruin.

He might have stood there five minutes or more, when the little company, which had meanwhile drifted into various speculations and comments on the strange visitor, were suddenly startled by a cry of amazement and terror from the lad. Intuitively each man sprang to his feet, and hastened to the spot. Every eye followed the direction indicated by the white-faced lad, and a cold horror overspread each face as they looked and saw——

A sight which curdled their blood with a nameless terror. Running from the house was a large timber, which connected twenty feet away with the stables of the inn below, and pendent from which was the gate of the place. About eight feet above this was a second timber running in the same direction and strengthening the frame-work of the entire structure. There was a peculiar history connected with this second beam, for from it had once been hung five malefactors, and the iron rings through which the fatal ropes had been passed were still there; and as each man looked he saw standing on the lower beam, and supporting himself by the upper one, the weird stranger. Whatever his mission, whatever his intent, in the light which shone from the windows of the upper room his Mephistophelean face and ghostly appearance caused him to resemble some demon. Light as a sprite, quick as an acrobat, he swung from the place and disappeared from their view within the window of his apartment.

The inmates of the house were intensely horrified. To their superstitious minds the man was nothing more nor less than what he had himself claimed to be—the devil. Pallor and fear marked every face; silence and awe brooded over the room. As a loud knocking came to the door and an imperious voice demanded admittance, there was not a face that did not pale in expectancy of some new and startling developments in the affair of the man-teufel in the upper apartment.

"Gottlieb Gluck!" sonorous and stern sounded a voice through the stilled room.

Trembling in every limb, as though a summons from the arch-demon himself had sounded on his startled hearing, the landlord came forward.

"I am here," he quivered, and then, as he recognized in the new-comer the Captain of the guard at the Castle Rubenstein, the principal estate in the canton, his face resumed its wonted hue of health, and he waved his visitors and the four soldiers following him into the bar.

The Captain strode into the apartment and glanced fiercely about him, his manner excited, his bearing military, his face ominous with an expression of concern as though some matter of weighty importance rested upon his mind.

"Gottlieb Gluck," he said, in that tone which the police employ in addressing a suspected criminal, "this visit is an official one."

"An official visit to my house," stammered the landlord, awed by the Captain's commanding presence.

"Yes. The King places the ban of martial law on this place until the house is searched."

"Searched?"

Gottlieb could only rapidly repeat the soldier's words.

"Aye, you are suspected——"

Smuggling, theft—a hidden crime about to be revealed.

The gossips were burning with curiosity; their eager hearts hung on the Captain's next words.

"Suspected of harboring a criminal," was the conclusion of the officer's words.

A smile of excitement and relief broke over the landlord's broad face.

"Ah!" he cried, "I thought it. Our satanic visitor, we might have known."

"A tall, fierce-looking man, with cloak and sword?" asked the Captain, in his eagerness springing to the side of Gottlieb and catching his arm.

"Yes, and face like the tempter of Faust," assented the latter.

"Where is he?" demanded the Captain, excitedly.

Gottlieb pointed up the stairway.

"Remain here!" cried the Captain to the soldiers, eager to cover himself with glory, and speeding up the stairway with drawn sword.

With anxiously beating hearts the little coterie below held their breath, but no sound of clashing arms, of a struggle, or of an alarm sounded on their ears. Instead, they trembled with excitement, as a moment later the Captain came rushing down the stairs, his face pale and disappointed.

"The fiends!" he cried, "the murderer has escaped!"

"The murderer?" cried Gottlieb, aghast.

"Aye, the assassin of our noble master, the Count Ulrich Rubenstein, at the castle."

A somber hush brooded over the little throng. The Count Rubenstein murdered! Surprise alone held them speechless, for no other emotion swayed their hearts save a secret satisfaction that the cruel and rapacious Count, the terror of his maiden peasantry, the oppressor of the poor, who, rumor said, had murdered his own wife, the beautiful Lady Agatha, to wed another, had met a deserved fate.

A cry from the tap-boy, Tegtmeyer, directed attention to the window where he stood.

"See," he cried, "der teufel."

The soldiers sprang to his side as he spoke.

There, crossing the beam toward the stable, the same burden in his arms he had borne when he entered the inn, was the strange visitor. He swayed to and fro on his dizzy perch, as though each fierce gust of wind would sweep him to the icy court below.

"It is he," cried the Captain. "He must not escape. Fire!"

With studied promptness the guns of the four soldiers covered the swaying figure. A deafening crash followed. When the smoke had cleared away the window frame was seen a ruined mass of splintered glass and wood.

They hastened to the yard, but sought in vain for the corpse of the assassin. Only a trail of blood to the stables; the steed gone, the tracks leading to the mountain gorges evidenced that the stranger, though doubtless wounded, had disappeared.

"He was no man—he was the devil," muttered the awe-stricken landlord.

The Captain turned upon him fiercely.

"Fool!" he cried. "He was no demon, except a human one. He entered the castle, stole the jewels ready for the Count's approaching marriage, murdered our master, and then taking the young son and heir of the Count from the cradle, escaped.

"It is retribution for the Count's murder of his wife," boldly spoke up one of the burghers.

"Silence!" commanded the Captain. "It is treason to speak thus. It was an assassin's deed to rob and murder without warning; but he cannot escape, for he is known."

"He is known?"

"Aye, as the brother of the dead Lady Agatha, who a month since sent a message to the Count from Tunis, warning him that he would avenge his sister's death."

"But, how do you know it is he?" asked Gottlieb, skeptically.

"Because," replied the soldier, impressively, "attached to the hilt of the dagger found buried in the Count's heart was this."

As he spoke he drew from his pocket a blood-soiled piece of paper, and, as he held it up to their view, the dagger-hole piercing it, they read:

This, a bridal present from the brother of the murdered Countess, Lady Agatha.

Twenty years, passing rapidly away, brought strange changes to the little town of Innsprucken, the castle, and the inn.

As serenely as slept the beautiful victim of her husband's cruelty in the grave, so slumbered the mystery of the tragedy which had sent the wicked Count Rubenstein to a dishonored grave, and left the castle without a master.

For, as effectually as had the avenger of his sister's wrongs escaped the quest of justice, so had the stolen heir disappeared, and in his stead, as provisional legatee of the estates, reigned Albert, cousin of the dead Count, a man only awaiting the opportunities of undisputed possession of the castle and its revenues to exert the same oppression as had his predecessor.

The most singular and marked change was, however, that which had come over the fortunes of the honest burgher, Herr Gluck. The old inn was no longer the scene of jollity and feasting; the merry, careless song of the citizen no longer sounded through the spacious tap-room. Instead, gloom and silence had settled down over the outcast inn. The gables rotted slowly away without repair; the gaudy sign-board had faded to a mere suggestion of outline and color, and neglect and poverty were evidenced in house, stables, and field.

A curse seemed to have come over the house, and, brooding there, drove, with its dark shadows, the honest but superstitious burghers to careless neglect of their old friend. The tap-was dusty and disorderly, the bottles cobwebbed and broken, and the landlord, pale and emaciated, sat from morning till night in the shadow of the large fireplace, either drowning memory in the aqua-vitæ pot or loudly lamenting the change of fortune that had depleted his well-filled coffers and made him a reproach to his neighbors.

The curse, if such it was, had begun with the night of the murder. The story, with Gottlieb Gluck's share in it, seemed to have given an uncanny reputation to the tavern. Man or devil, the assassin had walked on air in escaping the soldiery, and had left the witchcraft of ill-luck about the place. First neglected, then avoided, the inn of the Five Iron Rings became a resting place for such few transient customers as knew not its story.

Finally an event transpired which made those who were venturesome enough to visit the inn in the daytime avoid it at all hours. Strange sights and noises to be seen and heard at night, so rumor said, drove the superstitious to a wide detour of the demon-haunted place, and the new tragedy, which had still further aided its uncanny reputation, was the theme of speculation and idle comment in Innsprucken for many a day.

It happened just twenty years, to a day, to an hour, after its initial occurrences. Gottlieb Gluck was his own tap-boy now, for customers and servants had alike deserted him. Upon the evening referred to a man habited in a long, dark cloak, mysterious in manner and talk, had entered the place and asked for a night's lodging.

The similarity of his attire to that of the assassin of the Count Ulrich had prejudiced the landlord against him, but he silently showed him to his room, the same apartment occupied by Lady Agatha's brother, nearly a quarter of a century before.

The circumstance revived bitter and sorrowful memories in old Gottlieb's mind, for from that event dated all his evil fortunes.

Midnight had tolled from the castle tower ere he arose, dizzy from unusual potations, to put out the lights. As he glanced from the window, however, every benumbed sense was revived, every energy brought into action. One glance at the beam of the iron rings, one look of frozen horror at the swinging figure he surely saw there, and Gottlieb Gluck fell, an inert mass, to the floor.

An excited, horrified throng found him thus in the morning, eager to question him concerning the body of a man found in the court-yard a few minutes previous. They aided him to reach the yard.

A groan burst from the lips of the unhappy man as he gazed at the crushed, lifeless figure lying on the stone flags under the court-yard beam.

It was his guest of the previous night, and in his outstretched hand, torn from the wood in the upper beam of the framework, was one of the five iron rings.

Gloomier and darker grew the tavern after this event, more unsavory its reputation, more morose and despondent its afflicted landlord. People rarely spoke to him on the street, and all the old superstitions of ancient times, revived by the simple-minded burghers, operated to decree him a being in league with the demon of evil.

"I am accursed," he groaned, one night as he sat alone in the gloomy old inn.

"It is the fiend himself come for me," he muttered desperately, a moment later, as a knock sounded at the door.

He confronted the visitor curtly, a man arrayed in the same long black cloak, a man possessing the same mysterious countenance as the victim of the ring tragedy a month previous.

"A night's lodging, mine host," he said cheerily. But Gottlieb opposed his entrance.

"I am not prepared for guests," he said.

"But I must find lodgings. I will put up with inconveniences."

Gottlieb sighed as he repaired to his bed that night, after showing the man to a room. He had offered him a small apartment in the haunted chamber. With a light laugh the stranger had taken the latter.

"He is doomed," muttered Gottleib in vague apprehension.

He was right, with the morning light his body was found lying exactly in the position occupied a month previous by the first victim, and in his hand was clutched tightly in a death grasp, the second of the five iron rings.

This second tragedy thrilled the public with a most somber terror, and drove Gottlieb to desperation. Popular belief accredited the Count's assassin and the two victims with being one and the same person, and that person the evil one.

There was strong talk of burning the inn, and driving Gottlieb from the town, but before this well-meant kindness on the part of the landlord's friends could be put into execution an event occurred which cleared up all the dread mystery and removed the baleful curse from the old inn of Innsprucken.

It was less than a month after the death of the second guest that a gloomy reverie of Gottlieb's, who began to believe that each one of the rings would bring a tragedy to his threshold, was broken in upon by the appearance of a visitor who, without announcing himself, walked into the bar.

"A room for the night," he said imperiously, as he spoke startling the old innkeeper to his feet.

Gottlieb regarded his visitor with undisguised dissatisfaction. He was young and handsome, but he wore the same cloak as the others, and at his belt swung a sword at the sight of the jeweled handle of which the old innkeeper started in superstitious horror.

But he crowded back the tumultuous thoughts which tortured mind and memory, and said:

"I have no rooms ready."

"Nevertheless, I must stay here all night," replied the other determinedly.

"Pardon, mine herr," returned Gottlieb, "but you must not."

"And why?" demanded the young cavalier, turning upon him his bright penetrating eyes. "If you are a licensed innkeeper you dare not refuse a guest."

Gottlieb was silent a moment or two. Finally he said:

"Are you a stranger here?"

The other hesitated for a moment, but replied "Yes,"

"Do you know the reputation of this place?"

"Aye, I do."

"And still desire to remain under this roof?"

"Not only under this roof," replied the young man, slowly and decidedly, "but in this very same haunted room your superstitions neighbors gossip so much about."

With a gesture of horror and submission, Gottlieb closed his lips and conducted his youthful guest to the fateful room.

"I will not permit him to share the fate of the others," he decided, as he returned to the bar. "So brave, so young, so like the warriors of my youth. I will have him watched.

An hour later the burgomaster of the village was startled by a visit from Gottlieb Gluck.

"A guard, mein herr," the landlord said.

"For what?" asked the burgomaster, a shade of annoyance in his tone.

"For the tavern."

"To fight the ghosts?"

"No."

"What then?"

"I have another mysterious guest. In the interests of intelligence and justice let him be watched."

The burgomaster did not hesitate after his visitor's explanation, and shortly afterward a guard of four men were dispersed in and about the tavern, to watch the windows and doors, the entrances to, and exits from the haunted chamber.

Midnight tolled slowly, and what they had anticipated actually occurred. At the first tap of the bell the window of the haunted room was thrust open. Intensely startled, they observed the young guest step through carefully to the beam, walk its length, steady himself, and reaching up select the outside ring of the three that remained. He tugged at it for some moments, and almost fell over when the rotten wood gave way. Then they observed him reach into the aperture formed by the screw of the ring and take out a small folded piece of paper, and retrace his footsteps to the haunted chamber.

There it was that they surprised him, with flushed and excited face, perusing a time-discolored letter, as they entered the apartment.

"What means this intrusion?" he demanded, arising haughtily, and half drawing his sword from its scabbard.

"It means that we desire you to accompany us to the burgomaster," replied the officer of the guard.

"For what purpose?"

"To explain your mysterious actions here to-night."

The stranger bowed quietly, and took up his plumed hat from the table.

"I am ready to accompany you," he said.

The officer approached to conduct him officially from the place as a prisoner.

"Back!" cried the stranger, indignantly. "I will not attempt to escape; I promise it, on the honor of a Rubenstein."

Strange words! They thrilled Gottlieb Gluck as he gazed earnestly upon the handsome stranger's face.

They roused the burgomaster, late as was the hour. Once assembled in his little office, the officer of the guard told his story.

"And now, sir," said the burgomaster, pomposnly, when he had concluded, "for yours. Your name?"

"Ulrich Rubenstein, Count of the Province of Innsprucken, and soldier of the King."

The magistrate's eyes opened to their widest possible extent.

"What is this farce?" he demanded, sternly.

"It is no farce," replied the young stranger. "I am the Count Ulrich, stolen by my uncle when he avenged my mother's death twenty years ago."

The story he related to substantiate his claim was a strange one. It was, indeed, Lady Agatha's brother who murdered Count Rubenstein. He had stolen the family jewels and the child, had secreted the former and gone to the inn. Here he had hastily written a few lines, and while crossing the beam to find some place to secrete it, fearing capture and death, had found the last of the five iron rings loose. He had placed the paper in the aperture formed for the staple, replaced the ring as firmly as possible, and later had escaped with the child.

But he was desperately wounded. Hastening to an old friend who led a band of free lances in the mountains, he had placed the child in his charge, and then had died.

He had first, however, written a letter telling all he had done, and establishing the parentage of the stolen child. This letter he bade his friend give to little Ulrich when he was twenty-one years old.

This letter, the stranger stated, he had received a few months previous to the present time. He had found it to contain the history of his life, and the reason why his uncle wished him to wait until of age before he attained his fortune was that the friends of his cruel father might kill him to secure the estates and title of their wicked relative.

As to the death of the men at the inn, that the young Count easily explained. His uncle in the letter had told him to go or send to the tavern, and that under the last ring a fortune would be found. He had sent two men in succession, but their avarice had evidently overcome their prudence. Believing that there must also be something of value under the other rings, they had began at the first one, and in removing it had fallen from the beam.

The paper he had found, as described, under the last ring, contained the clue to the hiding-place of the stolen jewels.

These were recovered, the provisional heir ousted, and Castle Rubenstein once more possessed a master.

Gottlieb Gluck was made seneschal of the castle, and, under new influences, regained his old rubicundity and good-humor. But he never forgot the tragedy and mystery of the Five Iron Rings.

In bee communities only one queen is permitted to develop, while the remaining females continue sterile, and become adapted to working duties. Among bees and ants males are never checked at the worker stage, but develop to become a possible burden on the community. Among bees males are suffered to live as long as food is abundant, but are mercilessly stung to death as soon as there is danger of lack of food.

HUMOR.

WHEN a man has poor cousins his relations with them are usually strained.

THE "Three Classes" in English society of which we hear so much are the Nobs, Snobs, and Mobs. The Mobs are the rising class.

O, THOSE French! A Paris sausage-maker displays in his window a placard announcing "Every link carefully inoculated by Dr. Pasteur!"

THE painter and the bootblack each earn a living in the same manner—by a dexterous use of the brush. Both use a good deal of color, and have their subjects sit for them.—*Maverick.*

PROFESSOR SARGENT says that the nutmeg hickory of Arkansas is the strongest wood in the United States. If we remember our schoolboy days we think the birch made that impression.—*Maverick.*

HAPPY AS A KING.

From trifles our pleasures in life often spring.
The smallest thing happiness renders,
And every man feels as proud as a king
In a pair of embroidered suspenders.

—*Boston Courier.*

SMYTHERINS is trying to arouse the courage of his better half, who has recently lost her pet parrot and is overcome with grief: "Come, come! What the deuce. Be a man, my dear! Suppose you had lost me!"—*New York Mail.*

CLARA—"What nonsense they do talk about trade and people in trade not being really aristocratic and all that." Mabel—"Yes, I know, dear, and yet I am always glad that papa's store has no retail department. Trade does seem common, after all."—*Chicago Rambler.*

A CLEVELAND (O.) man is before the courts charged with stealing his own sister. There have been cases where some other fellow's sister was stolen, but this is a much rarer happening. The Judge is reported as "puzzled." One would think he might be.—*New Haven Palladium.*

"WHAT is the meaning of the words, 'De mortuis nil nisi bonum?'" asked Johnny Fizzletop of his father. "It means, my son, that, when a man closes both eyes, the public is expected to close one eye at least to whatever wrongs he may have committed while he was alive.—*Texas Siftings.*

"IS THE King of Wurtemberg coming over here to lecture, or sing, or anything?" asked Le Diggs. "Not that I know of," replied De Wiggs. "Why?" "I see that he has just told a newspaper correspondent that he loves Americans, and that is a bad symptom, you know." "So it is."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

OFFICE BOY (to country editor)—"A man was in while you were out who said he was the genuine John Wilkes Booth." Editor (hastily)—"He's a fraud. You didn't give him anything, did you?" Office Boy—"No. He left a dollar for six months' subscription." Editor—"Well, well. And so John Wilkes Booth is still alive. It beats all."—*Chicago Rambler.*

"MR. TRIALEALANCE," said Old Hyson to the bookkeeper, "you were away two days last week." "I was Mr. Hyson; I was summoned suddenly to attend the funeral of my grandmother." "Ah, yes," said the merchant—"quite right, quite right. Accept my condolences. Did you bury the old lady?" "Yes, sir." "Ah, yes; buried her. I thought from your breath you had embalmed her." (Loud and long-continued silence.)—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IMAGINE MY SURPRISE.

I saw a maiden with soulful eyes;
We met upon the street.
She slipped and fell—the treacherous ice—
I helped her to her feet.
I was in love, way down in love;
My heart was all aglow.
She was the fairest being that
I'd ever seen, you know.
She blushed and thought to thank me, but,
My Caesar, when she said;
"The next time, sir, I'll thank you much
To turn your horrid head.

—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A GERMAN writer says: "Humor is the endemonological pessimism which includes within itself the teleological evolutionary optimism which may cause a truly, that is to say, an at once realistic, radical and universal reconciliation to appear as possible." We have often noticed that, but we never permit any of that sort of stuff to paralyze our paragraphs if we can help it.—*Norristown Herald.*

Legal Phraseology.

If a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein," the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise eat the same, or give the same away as fully and effectually as I, said A B, am now entitled to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away with or without its rind, juice, pulp or pips, anything heretofore or hereafter, or in any other deeds, instrument or instruments of whatever nature or kind soever to the contrary in any wise not withstanding."—*Hall's Journal of Health*

THE following advertisement appeared in a Vienna newspaper: "A respectable married couple, of whom the husband is no dancer, desires to make the acquaintance of an equally respectable couple where the wife is no dancer, in order to visit balls in company."

THE "silk-tailed chatterer" is the name of a bird that has reappeared lately in Middle Germany after an absence of more than thirty years.

A SLIDE DOWN THE BANISTERS.

Sliding down the banisters, though a swift and delightful way of getting down stairs, is not a popular method of descent except among boys of the hobble-dehoy age. When, therefore, Mr. Dolph Hotchkiss, a solid citizen of Peoria, Ill., adopted that style of coming down from his room recently it augured that something out of the usual line had happened to him. Such was indeed the case. Mr. Hotchkiss explains as follows why he preferred the railing to the stairs:

"It was last winter, during the month of December. One evening after getting home from the store I was taken with a severe pain in my ankle. It felt at first as if I had sprained it. I was up stairs when the trouble first came on and I wanted to go down. The pain, however, had increased so that I found that it was impossible to walk down the steps, and so I slid down the railing. From that night I began to grow worse, the pain became more severe, and my ankle gradually swelled up until it seemed as if the flesh would burst. It was almost impossible for me to lie in bed, and the least noise or attempt to move me would cause me the greatest agony.

"After being in bed a month I could not stay there any longer. I felt that I must have some kind of a change, and so I was moved into an easy chair, where I lay for two months, suffering more than words can express. My trouble was rheumatism. The doctors could do nothing for me. I used about every medicine I had ever heard of for rheumatism, and many different remedies recommended by my friends and neighbors, but nothing afforded me any relief. A lady friend living in Chicago, hearing of my affliction, wrote me, saying: 'Try Athlophoros. It cured me.'

"I was very glad to try anything. I had tried many different sorts of medicines, but this was new to me. I sent at once and bought a bottle and began using it. I had a terrible buzzing in my head at first, but as it was said in the directions I would have this if the medicine took hold of the disease, I stuck to it. The buzzing was nothing with my sufferings. I think it was on a Monday evening I first began with the Athlophoros. By the following Saturday the pain was nearly all gone, the swelling was very much reduced, and with the aid of a pair of crutches I went out for the first time in three months.

"I continued taking the Athlophoros until I had used four bottles. My pain and swelling had then all gone, and I had no further use for crutches. I have not felt any rheumatism since. Athlophoros is a very valuable medicine. I recommend it whenever I have a chance, and never want to be without some Athlophoros in the house in case I should ever again be so afflicted."

Mr. Hotchkiss' residence in Peoria is at No. 610 Hancock street. Greatly as he regrets the loss of three months' valuable time, not to speak of all the suffering and mental anguish he endured, he feels that there is some slight compensation in the fact that he was made acquainted with a medicine which can cure rheumatism and rob that disease of all its terrors. Mr. Hotchkiss, it is almost needless to state, has never had occasion to repent his ride on the railing.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall street, New York.

An Easy Place.

A lad once stepped into our office in search of a situation. He was asked:

"Are you now employed?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why do you wish to change?"

"Oh, I want an easier place."

We had not a place for him; no one wants a boy who is seeking an easy place; yet just here is the difficulty with thousands. They want easy work and are afraid of earning more than their wages.

They have strength enough to be out late at night, to indulge in vices and habits which debilitate them; they have strength enough to waste on wine or beer or tobacco, all of which leave them weaker than before; they have strength enough to run and leap and wrestle, but they think they have not the strength to do hard work.

Will the boys let us advise them? Go in for the hard places; bend yourself to the task of showing how much you can do. Make yourself serviceable to your employer at whatever cost to your own personal ease, and if you do this he will soon find that he cannot spare you, and when you have learned how to work you may be sent to teach others, and so when the easy places are to be had they will be yours. Life is toilsome at best to most of us, but the easy places are at the end, and not at the beginning, of life's course. They are to be won, not accepted, and a man who is bound to have an easy place may as well understand that the grave is the only easy place within the reach of lazy people.—*Exchange.*

He Was Fond of Music.

"Where are you going, Jones, at this time of night?"

"Going home to listen to my wife's music."

"Does she sing?"

"No, she spanks the children."—*Newman Independent.*

The Beginning of Sickness.

Never trifle with what are called small ailments. A disorder easy of control at first, if neglected for a few weeks, may become a mortal disease. Be especially careful not to let debility gain upon you, for it is the door through which all maladies enter the system. If you feel languid, inert, and to use a common expression, "as if there was no life left in you," resort at once to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That great vegetable tonic will supply the vitality you so urgently need. It is nerve food. By its tonic action the stomach is so invigorated that digestion becomes regular, easy, perfect; while its mild cathartic properties relieve the bowels from obstructions, and its alterative operation beneficially affects all the secretive organs. For the miseries of dyspepsia, and they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and mental wretchedness, this potent tonic is a certain and speedy balm.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

650 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Such an Effect.

De Jones—I wonder why Miss Biggles married Snifkins instead of Boozeby. They were certainly engaged!

Podgrass—Yes, I know; but Boozeby wanted to break the engagement off long ago, and was afraid to, so he sent Snifkins to break it to her. He fell in love with her and married her.

De Jones—Ah, I see. Failing to get the one she wanted, she thought she would a proxy mate!

They haven't spoken since.—*The Rambler.*

The Difference.

"Papa," said an inquisitive youth, "what is the difference between a broker and a banker?"

Papa is puzzled, but brings experience to his aid. He finally tells the difference:

"A broker is one who breaks you to pieces by degrees; a banker takes you in at a gulp."—*Boston Record.*

PROF. C. A. DONALDSON, of Louisville, Ky., the well-known pioneer, in eighteen years spent $10,000 in trying to get rid of his rheumatism, and failed. At last he used St. Jacobs Oil, was cured and sold his crutches.

IN England there is now a society for the "preservation of footpaths."

THE late State Chemist of Delaware, Prof. Charles P. Williams, says that Red Star Cough Cure is safe and valuable and contains neither morphia, opium nor any other narcotic poison. The price is only 25 cents.

Sam Jones' Apothegm.

In one of his sermons Rev. Sam Jones said: "I think the finest tombstone I ever saw, and the prettiest epitaph I ever saw, was when I was visiting an old friend of mine. After dinner he took me into the garden, and in the most prominent place there was erected a beautiful tombstone of white marble, in memory of his wife, and on it I read her name and the date of her death, and her simple epitaph was this line: 'She made home pleasant.'"

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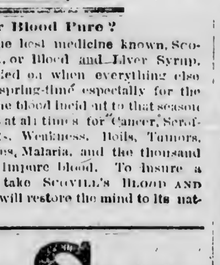

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Around the County.

Facts and Figures.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—On Monday next will be decided the question which has for a long time occupied the public mind; whether the county seat remains for a time at East Jordan, or be permanently fixed at Boyne City, I wish to offer in as brief a manner as possible a few reasons that will lead me as well as others to vote against the removal at this time, and will try and confine myself mostly to facts and figures for the faith in me.

The population of Charlevoix in 1874, as shown by census was 2,360, of that 504 was in what is now known as the nine eastern towns, and 1,856 in the six western towns. In 1880 the population of the county was 5,115, and of that the nine eastern towns had 2126, and the six western 2989, an increase for the eastern towns of 1,625, while the western towns increased only 1,133; showing that between 1874 and 1880, the center of population had moved to the east. And about that time the agitation of the removal of the county seat to Boyne City commenced; and at that time it looked as if Boyne City might not only be near the geographical center, but the center of population also. In 1884, the population of the county was 9,462, and of this the eastern towns had 3,842, and the western towns 5620, an increase for the six western towns of 2,631, while the nine eastern towns only increased 1,716; showing plainly that the eastern towns lost between 1880 and 1884 all they had gained between 1874 and 1880. The increase in the eastern part of the county, between 1874 and 1880 was due largely to the building of the railroad, and to the settlement of unoccupied territory. And how is it now in 1886? We have no means of knowing the exact ratio of increase for the past two years, but every vote taken since 1884 shows plainly that the western towns have continued to increase much faster than the eastern ones. And I feel perfectly safe in making the statement that the township of South Arm alone has increased as much in population as the nine eastern towns combined; for it is a well known fact that the population of at least three of those towns is less than in 1884, or even in 1880. And this comparison has all been favorable to the eastern side from the fact that all the townships of Bear Lake, Evangeline and Wilson have been included in the eastern portion, when as a matter of fact, about one-third of each of these townships lies west of the center line drawn north and south through the county.

And what has been said in regard to increase of population is true in regard to the increased valuation of the two sections. I have not the figures to refer to, but think I will not be far wrong in making the statement that the six towns west of the center line has double the assessed valuation of the nine towns to the east of it, which comprise two-thirds of the area of the county. Now what sense is there in fixing a county seat at a point from which both the center of population and the commercial center has been rapidly receding for the past six years and with every prospect that it will continue to do so for the six years to come?

Now if there is any person or persons in the county, who think the county seat of a county should be always located at the exact geographical center of a county; such an one will not be convinced by any argument that the county seat should not be at or near Boyne City. But I think most of us believe in the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number. Your esteemed rival the Sentinel always advocated that doctrine so long as Charlevoix was the point in question. If he was right then, where is he now? There never has been a time, from the organization of the county to the present time, but that Charlevoix could be reached easier by a greater number of people than any other point in the county; and there by right it might to have remained until the county developed enough to show where the permanent center of convenience was likely to be. I have not been trying to prove that East Jordan is the center of population or that it ever will be; or that the county seat ought always to remain there. It is nearer to-day the center of population and the commercial center than Boyne City. It was removed there by the votes of the eastern towns for some wise purpose, much against the wishes of this part of the county, and they were plainly told if they moved it there, there it might remain for the present, and at least some of us have not forgotten it. And why not leave it there for a time and let the county develope? It can remain there without expense to the county for a few years. It can be removed from there at any time,—at least you can have the privilege of voting on the question, which you can never have when located at Boyne City; for I presume it will take no argument to show that it would be impossible to obtain the consent of two-thirds of the board of supervisors for its removal.

I see that Boyne City offers the use of county buildings free for a term of years if the county seat should be removed to that place. While I do not wish to say that they would repudiate any agreement made, I do wish to say they could do so without any fear of the consequences. They are no better or worse than the people of East Jordan or Charlevoix, but in the case of the two places there was, and is, a powerful incentive to keep them honest, which in the case of Boyne City is lacking.

In 1874, the center of population was near Ironton; in 1886, it is not far from it; every thing points to the fact that the center will not be far from that point.

It will either go towards East Jordan or Charlevoix, according to the respective growth of the two places; in either case further from Boyne City. Why not wait and see?

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Boyne City.

Boyne City, March 26, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The virulence of many of the newspaper arguments, pro and con, relative to the final settlement of the county seat question the coming election, has led to a great deal of confusion of thought on the part of readers. After it is over, as Budgell, in the Spectator once said, "how many weighty reasons does a man recollect, which his heat and violence made him utterly forget!"

Perhaps it is difficult, amidst the appalling display of vituperation spread before us each week for our digestion (or indigestion), for any of the residents of this county to look at this question with unprejudiced comprehension.

What is the proposition? That the county seat shall be located as soon as possible at such a point as will be most convenient to the people of the county at large, not only for the present time, but especially for the future.

A continuation of this expensive contest disturbs the natural development of every portion of the county. Were this contest to cease now, not only would the agricultural interests of the county develope more rapidly, but the principal villages, especially on our lake shores, which naturally are largely independent of one another, would increase in wealth and population with a normal basis to develope from. Were the county seat located at the point now in contemplation a lasting impetus, it seems to your correspondent, would be given to the opening up and improvement and construction of numerous highways in the county that otherwise will, for a long period, remain undeveloped. No candid reasoner can look upon the construction of a bridge, or the establishment of a ferry, at Ironton as a myth. To vote against the removal of the county seat in the coming election may put no small stumbling block in the way of completion of such a great convenience to the public in the near future.

How do disinterested and unbiased people out side of our county look upon this subject? A citizen of Allegheney City, Pa., says: "I have been watching your county seat question for the past ten years with no little interest. I see justice and equity to the people of Charlevoix county served fully better in the location of the county seat at Boyne City than elsewhere in the county."

The Petoskey Democrat in regard to this "vexed question" says:

"An era of good feeling should exist between all sections, and would if this county seat question were settled. It seems to us that if the people of the county consult their own interest they will settle that vexed question once and forever at the coming election. In only one way can they do that and that is by voting for Boyne City. Once there it will remain, as no two-thirds vote to submit the question can ever be obtained again. If left at East Jordan the war will continue as the people of the county will never rest with that as their seat of justice. Boyne City is almost the center of the county, is just as near and accessible to East Jordan and Charlevoix as those towns are to it, while to reach either of those towns nearly one half of the people of the county have to go through Boyne City or go around outside the county through Petoskey. We repeat that if the people of that county are wise they will settle the question at the coming election, and settle it so that no more county seat wars will arise to burden the people with discord and taxes."

Spite engenders distrust, and because, perhaps at an unfortunate time actual and encouraging steps have been taken towards the construction of a railroad, the construction of which would accomplish more than any other one project toward the development of our county, there are persons that are almost willing to discredit their own convictions that *now*, independent of the county seat question, active steps ought to be taken by all to make this project a surity. No one will deny that the railroad contemplated militates in favor of the location of the county seat at Boyne City, for, passing through it, it makes it of easy access to a large portion of our inhabitants. In view of the letters known to be received from the only proper authority relative to this subject it seems to your correspondent to be impolitic, at least, openly to stigmatize as false what is well known to be a verity, especially when it involves so greatly our public good. No one who reads the communications from Prest. Hughart can discern any enigmatical or doubtful expression in them as to his intentions. Neither can any one substantiate a declaration that the communications mentioned are not veritable, for they are several and not single, in the possession of as many witnesses. Are the people of Charlevoix county to have a railroad? If they will it. Then is it sagacious to continue this county seat warfare longer, thereby sapping our treasury and sustaining general dissension, both of which unequivocally operate against general improvement? I trust, Mr Editor, that no voter at the coming election will so traduce his own good sense as to vote in opposition to what he knows is best for the general welfare of our people.

A. W. NICHOLSON, M. D.

Reply to the Sentinel.

East Jordan, March 30, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—As we had occasion to say some weeks ago, the Sentinel makes it a point of its regular business to stir up ill feeling between different parts of the county. The people of your village must judge for themselves whether or not it is profitable for them to sustain the promoter of such mischief, as we have nothing to offer on that point, but wish to call attention to the fact that for some months past, this place and region has been the object of its spite, notwithstanding the votes of our supervisors and people, which have always favored Charlevoix; and regardless of the large amount of trade that goes from this town to Charlevoix.

Pursuant to its mean instincts, it published in its issue of March 24th, several extracts from the Enterprise of last year, and pretends to hold the people here responsible for them.

It makes us feel a little mean to be obliged to get down to the low level of the Sentinel man, and there fight a skunk with another person's stink-pot, but in the interest of good society it seems necessary to do so, on this occasion. We therefore give you a few clippings from the Boyne City Statesman.

Feb. 25, 1885,—"In the past, nothing too contemptible could be done by Charlevoix to retard the growth of Boyne City or the east end of the county." * * * "The most despicable lies ever told by human tongue, were told by them."

"The Sentinel has the audacity to assert that East Jordan has never loved Boyne City. Perhaps not; but we don't think she has ever *hated* her. We know Charlevoix always has, does now, and always will *despise* her."

"Again, they say East Jordan has voted almost solidly for Charlevoix, in preference to Boyne City for the county seat. Yes, we know she has made that mistake, but we think Charlevoix ought to forgive her. We have."

Mar. 19, 1885,—"Like Geo. Washington, we never lie; and when we assert that the amalgamation of the Sentinel, is a most unmitigated, low lived liar, and a most pusilanimous, selfish non entity in human form, as well as the most unprincipled, conceited whelp, by whom the editorial profession is so degraded at Charlevoix, we only assert what can easily be proven."

Much more of the same sort could be given, but this is sufficient. The Sentinel man has on several occasions talked about "licking the hand that smote us." What part is he licking now, if not the hand of those who smote Charlevoix and him?

We shall await the result of the vote in your town, with some curiosity to know whether such a man has the following there he professes to have.

B.

Ironton.

Ironton, March 29, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—There is so much mudslinging, on the part of those in favor of removing the county seat to Boyne City, that my first resolution was not to put my pen to paper on the subject. But when, after the hand to hand fights with revolvers and pitch forks, in Boyne City, I met a man from that place who could discuss the question with fairness and sobriety, I resolved to write you the substance of his arguments, and attempt to show their fallacy.

My friend seemed burdened with the idea that Boyne City is, always was, and always will be, the place for the county seat, and that he who can not see this assumed intuitive fact is devoid of common intelligence. All opposition, therefore, is the outcome of depravity. He seemed to feel robbed of a possession, as one who had been stripped by a confidence man.

This is my friend's mistake. Men who differ from him are just as conscientious as he. Your paper, avoiding the mudslinging of the opposition, has many times shown the falsity of the geographical center argument, which seems to be the basis of my friend's "intuition," and I need make no further reply.

Another point he mentioned was that if Boyne gets the county seat now, that settles it forever, and stops expense (that is the expense of a future submission of the question). In this again, he is just enough right to be dangerously wrong. It would probably settle the question forever; in this he is right. But it would be, I fear, but the beginning of expense. There is nothing done on a town hall for the free use of the county, and I fear never will be; for it is already whispered that "if we can get the county to invest money here, its public offices will never leave us."

My friend thought it would be better for both agriculture and commerce to have the thing settled once for all; but I fear the burden of taxes for county purposes, would shackle agriculture and hamstring commerce. People shun a country that is so burdened with debt.

He had a great deal to say about the railroad, and railed on us for not putting more confidence in the letters received from Mr. Hughart on the subject. Of course I could but blame him for reading into these letters more than there is written. And besides he had to admit that he did not wonder that the confidence of men was shaken by the publication of one of these letters in a garbled form.

I told him it was time enough to vote for Boyne City on account of her railroad after she has got it; and what I said to him, I say to all.

NIC. O. DEMUS.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crowter. 152

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Dressmaking

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Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	2 65	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 35pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 50	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 20am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 20
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 06am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	6 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 31	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	12 10	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 51am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 16am	6 30
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 58	8 28
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 28
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 46pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 20pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
17.00am	*1.40pm	Marquette 1	*2.40pm	*5.24pm
9.05	2.50	Ar Trout	12.45	3.35
10.20	3.44	Reedsboro 2	11.37am	2.00
12.20pm	1.50	Seney 3	10.20	12.05
2.05	5.57	Newberry	9.20	10.30am
5.55	7.15	St. Ignace 4	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City	7.00	

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IRONTON, MICH.

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Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

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Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

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KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS.

A People Sunk in Deplorable Ignorance.

These mountaineers are a singular people, writes a correspondent from Kentucky to the New York *Times*. They have not the slightest idea of law and order as it is understood and practiced in other portions of the country. Every individual resents an injury with a knife, pistol or gun, provided he has the requisite courage to do so, or, if not, waylays and shoots down his enemy whenever he can be caught off his guard. Like their prototypes who live in the mountains of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, the Kentucky mountaineers are a peculiar set of people, differing in every way from the good inhabitants of these States. They are densely ignorant, and are utterly unable to avail themselves of the proper process of the law. Their poverty and illiteracy are pitiable in the extreme; they know nothing whatever of the habits of the civilized world, and many have never been beyond the confines of their own counties. Their houses are made of logs and mud, and in some sections the sight of a pane of glass would cause a sensation. The virtues they possess are purely primitive, suggesting the savage in many respects. They are strictly honest as to rights of property; they do not steal; outrages are uncommon, but a failure to be chaste and resultant inbreeding has caused much idiocy. With such a condition of things surrounding them, it is an easy matter for a few bold, resolute, but reckless men to dominate the whole country. Those who are not killed die from diseases peculiar to people who do not comprehend that cleanliness is next to godliness. The term "husband" or "wife" is never heard. It is "my man" or "my woman." Nine-tenths of these mountaineers were in the Union army, and fought with a courage and fierceness that swept everything before them. Their names indicate an English origin, as, for instance, in Bell county, in Harlan county, as well as in contiguous sections, you find lots of Howards, Turners, Pursifulls, probably a corruption of the old English name Percival, Blanton, Martin, Bowling, etc. A study of the names, habits, ignorance and inclinations of these people causes one to believe that they are the direct descendants of the convict English class who were sent to this country to serve the gentry in expiation of crimes committed in England, settling in Georgia, Virginia, the Carolinas, and in after years working into Kentucky and Tennessee. They are a disgrace to Kentucky, and in no sense ought they to be considered as typical Kentuckians. It is the crimes of these people that are telegraphed to the country, just as are those of the Tim McCarthys of New York. All other sections of the State contain people as enterprising, progressive, industrious and cultured as may be found anywhere. It is true that the politicians are much to blame for a failure to properly punish those who engaged in fendalism, and who, perhaps, are neglected by the authorities on the theory that mountain men, like some classes of jurymen, always stick together, and, when they vote for a friend who has helped them out of a difficulty, it is with a unanimity that never breaks. The country where they live abounds in the richest of fine forests, full of walnut, white pine, poplar, oak, hemlock and other desirable timber. Their hills are full of the finest car-wheel iron known in the world, and the coal lands are pronounced by Professor Shaler, of Harvard College, to be the superior of any in America. A deposit of cannel coal in Breathitt, Letcher, and Harlan counties is pronounced the finest in the world. When railroads are built through these mountains civilization will reach the inhabitants, and the example of thrift and consequent profit will, no doubt, play its full part in inspiring a desire to indulge in habits of industry. Until then there is little chance of their improvement.

A Wonderful Mountain Lake.

There can scarcely be as great a natural wonder within civilization, and at the same time so little known close at hand, as Crater Lake. Situated twenty-two miles west of north of Fort Klamath, in Klamath county, directly on the summit of the Cascade Mountains and about ninety miles east of Medford, it is easily accessible, there being a good mountain road to the very top of the walls surrounding it and fine camping grounds about half a mile distant. The lake itself is about six by eight miles in diameter and ranges from east of north to west of south. The surface of the water is 6,300 feet above sea level and is completely surrounded by cliffs or walls from 1,000 to nearly 8,000 feet high, which are scantily covered with fir trees. To the southwest is a circular island which our party named Wizard Island. It is 600 feet high and in the top is a circular hole, or extinct crater, 475 feet in diameter, named by us the Witch's Caldron. The base of the island is covered with very heavy and hard rocks, over which scarcely a score of human feet have ever trod. Further up are deep beds of ashes and cinders, giving evidence of the most intense heat in days gone by. Within the crater, as without, the surface is entirely covered with volcanic rocks, but here it forms one of the hottest [illegible] a clear day in August it has ever been my lot to witness. Ninety feet below the crater's rim not a breath of air can penetrate, while the sun beats down upon the rocky surface and reflects its rays from 10,000 upturned stones, forming a very furnace and heating it beyond all endurance; nevertheless, we sat within it at the lowest point, and partook of our Monday meal with one hand, while with the other great drops of sweat were brushed from our brows. We took with us from Portland a light canoe, which was lowered to the lake by the aid of ropes, and by means of which we were enabled to reach Wizard Island and see the surroundings from a point of observation seldom attained by visitors. We were also well paid for the trouble and expense, for the reason that, while the view from the shore is grand beyond description, that obtained from the lake is remarkably and inspires one with feelings of awe and awakens a depth of appreciation for the sublime unequaled.—*Portland (Ore.) Standard.*

The Art of the Physician.

The art of the physician can do much to remove its subjects from deadly and dangerous influences, and something to control or arrest the effects of these influences. But look at the records of the life insurance offices, and see how uniform is the action of nature's destroying agencies. Look at the annual reports of the deaths in any of our great cities, and see how their regularity approaches the uniformity of the tides, and their variations keep pace with those of the seasons. The inundations of the Nile are not more certainly to be predicted than the vast wave of infantile disease which flows in upon our great cities with the growing heats of July—than the fevers and dysenteries which visit our rural districts in the months of the falling leaf.

The physician watches these changes as the astronomer watches the rise of a great river. He longs to rescue individuals, to protect communities from the inroads of these destroying agencies. He uses all the means which experience has approved, tries every rational method which ingenuity can suggest. Some fortunate recovery leads him to believe he has hit upon a preventive or a cure for a malady which had resisted all known remedies. His rescued patient sounds his praises, and a wide circle of his patient's friends join in a chorus of eulogies. Self-love applauds him for his sagacity. Self-interest congratulates him on his having found the road to fortune; the sense of having proved a benefactor of his race smooths the pillow on which he lays his head to dream of the brilliant future opening before him. If a single coincidence may lead a person of sanguine disposition to believe that he has mastered a disease which had baffled all who were before his time, and on which his contemporaries look in hopeless impotence, what must be the effect of a series of such coincidences even on a mind of calmer temper? Such series of coincidences will happen, and they may well deceive the very elect. Think of Dr. Rush—you know what a famous man he was, the very head and front of American medical science in his day—and remember how he spoke about yellow fever, which he thought he had mastered.

Thus the physician is entangled in the meshes of a wide conspiration, in which he and his patients and their friends and nature herself, are involved. What wonder that the history of medicine should be to so great an extent a record of self delusion!

If this seems a dangerous concession to the enemies of the true science and art of healing, I will remind you that it is all implied in the first aphorism of Hippocrates, the father of medicine. Do not draw a wrong inference from the frank statement of the difficulties which best the medical practitioner. Think, rather, if truth is so hard of attainment, how precious are the results which the consent of the wisest and most experienced among the healers of man agree in accepting. Think what folly it is to cast them aside in favor of palpable impositions stolen from the records of forgotten charlatanism, or of fantastic speculations spun from the squinting brains of theorists as wild as the Egyptian astronomer.

Begin your medical studies, then, by reading the fortieth and the following four chapters of "Rasselas." Your first lesson will teach you modesty and caution in the pursuit of the most deceptive of all practical branches of knowledge. Faith will come later, when you learn how much medical science and art has actually achieved for the relief of mankind, and how great are the promises it holds out of still larger triumphs over the enemies of human health and happiness.—*Oliver W. Holmes, in Atlantic Monthly.*

The original text of the treaty of peace between France and China is sealed up in a roll of yellow silk, fastened by gold cords and secured in a red lacquer box, handsomely decorated with mother of pearl and guarded by a gold padlock. The box is placed in a richly carved sandal wood casket, and then in turn, is sealed up in a metallic case.

Mlle. Corlin, who won the prize at the [illegible] show in Paris [illegible]

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that the Cable Railway Company has no legal existence and can not have seventy miles of streets without adequate compensation.

A fire in Buffalo consumed twelve buildings, including the North Buffalo Flour Mills and the Gilbert Starch Works, causing a loss of $500,000.

A jail delivery was effected by three desperadoes confined in the jail at Newcastle, Pa. They tiled the locks from their cell doors and escaped through a hole, eight by sixteen inches, cut in a window. The prisoners had been furnished with revolvers by friends, who awaited them with carriages to hasten their escape.

Charles St. Reuber, a prominent citizen of Erie, Pa., who had lately lost a large fortune, moved his family out of a costly mansion, and then hanged himself.

Claiming that Alabama has defaulted in certain legal obligations, the Attorney General of New York decides that savings banks of the Empire State cannot invest in Alabama State bonds.

A Boston paper publishes an article, copied from an anarchist organ, declaring that Most and his faction are preparing to burn buildings and commit outrages in New York City.

The German steamer Europa went ashore in the night off Quoge, L. I., and the Capital City is stranded at Rye Beach. Storm and fog were responsible for both accidents.

WESTERN.

Chicago elevators contain 13,991,430 bushels of wheat, 3,435,704 bushels of corn, 500,482 bushels of oats, 230,595 bushels of rye, and 102,889 bushels of barley; total, 18,270,910 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,272,-010 bushels a year ago.

Last year the deaths in the city of Chicago numbered 12,474, an increase of only three over the previous twelve months, despite the largely increased population.

It is stated that Dr. Luther C. Rose, of Palmyra, Ohio, has perfected a telephone transmitter which will render conversation between New York and Chicago an easy matter. A test of a circuit of 878 miles was made, resulting in the ticking of a watch being plainly heard.

At Bronson, Mich., fire destroyed property valued at $16,000. Two women were burned to death, and several other persons badly injured.

The two leaders and seven of the mob who drove the Chinese out of Oregon City recently have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury at Portland.

A number of boys who had engaged in a stone-throwing conflict were brought before Judge Fitzgerald, at Cincinnati, who ordered that each of the lads be spanked by their fathers, and that reports be made to the court whether the order had been executed.

As a result of the preliminary examination at Springfield, Mo., Mrs. Emma Molloy and Cora Lee have been held for trial for connection with the murder of Mrs. Graham. Bail was refused in the case of the Lee woman and the bonds of Mrs. Molloy fixed fixed at $5,000.

E. P. Brown, a journalist not unknown to fame, and a humorous paragrapher of much promise, who has been a most obstinate unbeliever for many years, was recently converted to Christianity, at Chicago, under the ministrations of Sam Jones and Sam Small, and announces that he will henceforth devote himself to the work of the gospel. Mr. Brown has for some time been connected editorially with the Chicago *Ledger*, and is the author of the "Deacon Basswood" papers, which have for several months been running in that journal.

SOUTHERN.

A Nashville (Tenn.) dispatch states that Daniel Guthrie, a prominent citizen of Crockett County, Tenn., was murdered by Weakley Ridley and Tobe Williams, negroes, who were arrested and lodged in jail at Alamo. The crime excited the greatest indignation, and a few nights after their arrest a mob numbering several hundred persons appeared at the jail and demanded the prisoners. The jailer demurred, but was forced to give up the keys. The mob entered the cell in which the negroes were confined, and, taking them outside, lynched them without ceremony. After the prisoners were pronounced dead the mob quietly dispersed.

So heavy has been the rainfall throughout Georgia that trains were sidetracked on eight railways entering Atlanta, and the cities of West Point and Rome were nearly submerged. The destruction of property has been very great. A construction train, with sixteen men, went through a bridge between Opelika and Danville, Ga., and it is feared that many of the men perished. High water undermined a cotton factory at Prattville, Ala., and the structure collapsed, causing a loss of $85,000.

A cyclone destroyed a negro church, in which funeral services were being held, in Butler County, Alabama, four persons being killed and ten wounded.

A fire which broke out in the San Carlos Theater, at Key West, Florida, was not extinguished until late in the afternoon, the principal portion of the city being destroyed. Fifteen or twenty persons were injured by falling walls. The financial loss is placed at $1,500,000, on which there is insurance of but $100,000.

Abe Lowenthal, of New Orleans, is the third of the witnesses in the Ford murder case who have been convicted of willful perjury. The penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than five years.

A vein of petroleum, flowing two hundred barrels per day, has been developed at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Reports from fruit-shipping points in the South indicate a backward season, but vegetable prospects are equal to those of former years. Late spring frosts may materially reduce the Southern peach supply.

There is a scarcity of food at Key West, Fla., and it is feared much suffering will result. Five thousand persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

WASHINGTON.

Congressman Stephenson says the Committee on Public Lands will recommend an amendment of the homestead laws reducing the period of habitation on the land to thirty months, with the proviso that at least ten acres be under cultivation for that time.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, appeared before the Pan-Electric investigation committee at Washington on the 31st ult., and gave testimony as to the organization of the Pan-Electric Company, which agreed with the statements already made by other witnesses. When asked if there was ever any suggestion that the company should profit by the official position of any of the stockholders, he replied emphatically but slowly: "I answer no. And I answer further that if it had been intimated to me that my official action as a Senator was to be invoked, directly or indirectly, it would have ended forever all negotiations." The witness went into the whole subject at length, but there were no points brought out not covered in previous testimony.

POLITICAL.

The act empowering the Governor of Ohio to appoint non partisan Police Boards for Cincinnati and Cleveland has become a law.

The New York Senate Railroad Committee has reported favorably the bill to repeal the Broadway Surface Railroad franchise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Conferences between Jay Gould and T. V. Powderly at New York, on Sunday and Sunday evening, March 28, resulted in orders from each of them to the parties to the Southwestern strike, directing immediate resumption of work and traffic pending arbitration. A New York dispatch of Monday says: The great strike on the Gould system of railroads is ended, and work has been resumed on its 8,000 miles of road. In response to an invitation from Jay Gould, Mr. Powderly, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, went to the railroad magnate's residence yesterday morning. Mr. Gould and Mr. Powderly discussed the strike from its very beginning. The conference lasted until one o'clock and was again renewed in the evening. During the conference the railroad king intimated that he was tired of strikes, and hoped for another method of settling labor troubles. Mr. Powderly told him that the Knights of Labor had long since discovered a method in the shape of arbitration. Mr. Gould finally consented to arbitrate the present difficulties and abide the decision of the arbitrators. He also said that in future this would be the method employed to settle all disputes between his company and its employes. At the close of the evening talk, Mr. Powderly called a meeting of the Executive Board of the Knights. J. W. Hayes, of New Jersey, and W. H. Bailey were present. The session was brief; and at the conclusion of it the following dispatch was sent.

Martin J. Irons, of St. Louis, Chairman of Executive Board District Assembly 101, Knights of Labor:

President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Manager H. M. Hoxie. Order men to resume work at once. By order of the Executive Board

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

Mr. Powderly also sent the following order to the strikers:

To the Knights of Labor now on strike in the Southwest:

President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and has so telegraphed to Vice President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions to Martin Irons, Chairman of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 101, you are directed to resume work at once. By order of the Executive Board, Knights of Labor.

T. V. POWDERLY,
General Master Workman.

Jay Gould wired the following message to Vice President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at St. Louis:

In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific, and in the employing of laborers in the several departments of this company, give preference to our late employes, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike.

Nor will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during said strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employes and the company, past or future. JAY GOULD, President.

"The great strike in the Southwest, contrary to general expectation, is not ended yet," says a New York dispatch of the 30th ult. "Jay Gould read the papers yesterday morning and concluded that Mr. Powderly was laboring under a mistake in thinking that he (Gould) had agreed to any scheme of arbitration. Gould accordingly addressed a note to Powderly to this effect. Thereupon the latter rescinded his order for the men to return to work. An appointment for a conference between the two men was made, but owing to the sickness of Mr. Powderly he was unable to appear."

There was a prolonged conference between Jay Gould and T. V. Powderly at New York on Thursday, March 31. "The whole discussion," a New York telegram reports, "was on the subject of arbitration generally, upon which a unanimity of opinion was expressed. Mr. Gould is in favor of arbitration, but as the matter of adjusting the difficulty on the Missouri Pacific Railroad had been referred to Mr. Hoxie, the following telegram was sent to him at the request of Mr. Powderly:

The spring distribution of whitefish from Washington for the lakes has begun. Thirty million will be Lake Michigan's portion.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 49,774,500 and 16,797,073 bushels. Since last report wheat decreased 761,168 bushels, while corn increased 61,555 bushels.

A negro named John Drake was executed at Thomaston, Ga., for the murder of his wife and the cremation of her corpse.

"Martin Irons, Chairman of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101, which embraces all Knights of Labor employed by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company," says a St. Louis dispatch of the 1st inst., "telegraphed to the different local assemblies under his jurisdiction, notifying them officially that the General Executive Board had ordered all men to go to work pending arbitration of the existing difficulties by a committee of the Missouri Pacific employes and Mr. Hoxie. Chairman Irons was seen by a reporter, and, when asked if he considered the basis for a settlement of the strike a sufficient recognition of the Knights of Labor, said: 'Yes, it is a victory,' but almost immediately modified his utterance by adding, 'to some extent.' The basis agreed upon for the appointment of an arbitration committee to adjust the differences existing between the Missouri Pacific employes and their employers will affect only indirectly the strike upon the other railways. It is a generally accepted fact, however, that the strikes which have occurred since the inauguration of the Missouri Pacific strike were in support of the latter, and when the latter is settled all will be settled. This, however, will not apply to the East St. Louis troubles, for it is understood that they have separate grievances which must be arbitrated independently." Dispatches from Atchison say that the strikers paraded the streets, masked, and armed with clubs, but when the order to return to work was received, declared the strike off, and offered themselves for re-employment. No men were taken back, as the shops and the roundhouse were so badly damaged by the strikers that it is impossible to resume work at present.

To H. M. Hoxie, General Manager, St. Louis:

Will you meet the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, or the committee of your employes from the Knights of Labor, for the purpose of making a settlement of present difficulties alike honorable to both parties, either on the basis of arbitration or by mutual agreement, the same to be binding on all parties?

In answer to this Mr. Hoxie telegraphed the following from St. Louis:

A. L. Hopkins:

Replying to your inquiry of this date, I have to say that yesterday I received from Mr. Gould the following message (here is quoted the message beginning "in resuming the movement of trains," etc.), to which I sent the following reply:

Jay Gould:

I have your message in relation to your interview with Mr. Powderly, and also the letter of instructions, and will carry out the same to the best of my ability. I am, therefore, willing to meet a committee of our employes without discrimination, who are actually at work in the service of the company at the time such committee is appointed, to adjudicate with them any grievance that they may have.

H. M. HOXIE.

The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor thereupon telegraphed to Martin Irons, at St. Louis, as follows:

Have your executive committee order the men to return to work, and also select a special committee from the employes of the Missouri Pacific to wait on Mr. Hoxie to adjudicate any grievances. Do this as quickly as possible.

FOREIGN.

A Brussels dispatch states that troops were sent to Jumet, Belgium, to suppress a riot inaugurated by striking miners. When the rioters saw the approaching troops they placed 200 women in the front ranks. The troops opened fire and many of the women were wounded. At Charleroi the rioters pillaged and burned many buildings, among them the convent of Soleilmonte. Troops were called out, and on their appearance the soldiers were attacked by the mob. An order to fire was finally given, and several volleys were quickly poured into the ranks of the strikers. Twenty of the rioters were killed and hundreds of them wounded. There was a collision between rioters and troops at Roux, two miles from Charleroi, in which ten of the strikers were shot dead and many wounded. At Bandour a troop of lancers, which tried to disperse a mob, was driven off by the desperate strikers, with a lieutenant and several men wounded. Crowds of roughs paraded the streets of Brussels, breaking windows and assaulting citizens. The Chateau Quelremont, at Presles, and the glass-works at Marchunnee-au-Pont, two miles from Charleroi, were burned by rioters. The damage done by the mob at Charleroi alone is estimated at $2,500,000. At Jumet, three miles from Charleroi, the Sudin, De Dorlegd, Deviles, Jonet, and Loudron glass works were looted and destroyed, involving a loss of $1,000,000, and throwing thousands of persons out of employment. The rolling-mills at Montcean were sacked by strikers. Gangs of strikers are everywhere in the mining countries forcing the men to stop work, and are going about pillaging the factories.

Queen Victoria has accepted the resignations of Joseph Chamberlain and G. O. Trevelyan, of Gladstone's Cabinet, and the office of Secretary for Scotland will be tendered to the Earl of Dalhousie.

Gold importation into France continues, chiefly from America.

The fund to be presented to Mr. Thomas Sexton, the great Irish orator, now amounts to £4,500.

The Senegambians have rebelled against French authority and are up in arms. In a recent attack on the invaders they killed nine soldiers and wounded thirty-two.

Probably owing to the vigorous measures of the Government, the riotous demonstrations in Belgium are subsiding. The entire regular military force of the kingdom is under arms.

A bill to permit cremation has been adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies by a large majority.

Work has been resumed in all the factories and collieries in the Charleroi district of Belgium.

President Grevy of the French Republic has received a letter threatening him with violence. His house is guarded by police.

Greece still continues her war preparations, and the London *Times* declares that a conflict with Turkey may be precipitated within a week.

The roof of the theater at Heromal, Japan, caved in from the weight of snow, 150 persons being killed or wounded.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

"A serious hitch exists between the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor and the railroad officials regarding the terms on which the knights are to be taken back, and from present appearances the strike is as far from settlement as ever," says a St. Louis telegram of the 2d inst. A committee of Knights waited upon Master Mechanic Bartlett at the Missouri Pacific shops and tendered him the services of the old shop employes. A list of fifty-two names was handed to Mr. Bartlett, who, after scanning it, checked off seventeen of them as the names of the men whom he would employ. The others, he said, could not be taken back. Attempts of a similar nature were made by committees of the strikers at prominent points all over the Gould system. In every instance, the Executive Board claims, the committees received the same reply to their offers. Reports of the committees, received by telegraph, determined the Executive Board to issue an address to the public, and to continue the strike until the roads consent to take back all the strikers. The address is as follows:

To the Public:

As showing the sincerity of the railroad managers in their treatment of the Knights of Labor, we respectfully state that pursuant to the order of our general executive board we this day sent a committee to the managers of the several railroads, offering to return the men to work, and in no instance would they be received or treated with, each official in turn either refusing them a hearing or evading them with specious subterfuges for direct answers, or refusing them employment. Mr. Hoxie has agreed to receive a committee of employes to adjust any grievances which may exist. He refuses personally and through his subordinates to recognize any of us as employes and refuses to receive any but such as he calls employes. In short, after himself and Mr. Gould have conveyed the impression to the world that they are willing to settle, they refuse to settle. Now we appeal to a candid and suffering public, on whom is falling all the weight of this great conflict, if we have not been deceived enough? How much is long-suffering labor to bear? This great strike never would have been had Mr. Hoxie not concealed months ago his real complaints. We do not claim to be more than human. It should not be expected of us to be more than human. In this country position makes no man king or slave, and imperious refusal on the part of one citizen to confer with other citizens with whom he may have business connection when such refusal bereft great business and social revolution, is not only a mistake but a crime against the public. Mr. Gould is invoking the law against little criminals who are made desperate by his policy of duplicity and oppression, and yet a terrorized public does not invoke the law against the arch-criminal of the land. If we cannot be allowed to return to work the strike must go on.

The upper story of the *Mail* building at Toronto, Ont., in which was located the Bell telephone switchboards, machinery, etc., was burned, causing a loss of $70,000.

A brownback $5 counterfeit, purporting to be issued by the Central National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., is in circulation. It gives the charter number as 344, while the genuine charter number is 2342.

An ice gorge turned the course of the river at Lancaster, N. H., a stream of water running down one of the principal streets, carrying with it huge cakes of ice. Several houses were flooded, and the occupants of 50 hotels were rescued from upper windows.

Thursday, April 1, being the seventyfirst anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck the Chancellor was congratulated by Crown Prince Frederick William, and he received numerous telegrams and letters.

Alarming news from Bulgaria and Greece caused the British Cabinet to hold a special meeting. Orders have been sent to Devonport to have all the torpedo vessels ready for sea on short notice. Hundreds of officers of the German army have tendered their services to Prince Alexander in the event of an invasion of Bulgaria by the Russians.

The bill appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln at Washington, passed the Senate on the 1st inst. Messrs. Dolph and Morgan addressed the Senate in support of the bill to admit Washington Territory into the Union, after which the amendments proposed by the committee and another affecting the school lands were adopted. President Cleveland nominated to the Senate for the vacant brigadier generalships Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, of the Eighteenth Infantry, and Colonel Joseph H. Potter, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The House devoted the day to the discussion of the labor arbitration bill.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.98	@ 1.00
No. 2 Red	.93	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .48
OATS—White	.40	@ .45
PORK—Mess	10.25	@ 11.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.25
Common	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.29	@ .31
Fine Dairy	.20	@ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11½	@ .12½
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.10½	@ .11½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.53	@ .55
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .32
RYE—No. 1	.61	@ .63
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@ .81
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .34
OATS—Mixed	.30½	@ .30½
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .33
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
LIVE HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 6.01
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87	@ .89
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .36
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	3.75	@ 4.51
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.92½	@ .93
CORN—Yellow	.41½	@ .42½
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.75

CONGRESS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE Edmunds resolutions condemning the Attorney General for his refusal to furnish copies of papers desired, and declaring it to be the duty of the Senate to refuse its consent to removals of officers in cases where documents showing misconduct were withheld, were adopted by the Senate on March 26. The first resolution, adopting the report of the Judiciary Committee, went through by a vote of 32 to 25. The vote on the second resolution, condemning the Attorney General for refusing to send copies of papers called for by the Senate, was 32 to 25. The third resolution, declaring it to be the duty of the Senate to refuse its advice and consent to proposed removals of officers, the documents in reference to the supposed misconduct of whom are withheld, was adopted by a majority of one—yeas 30, nays 29. Senators Mitchell, Van Wyck, and Riddleberger voting with the Democrats. The fourth resolution, condemning the discharge of ex-Union soldiers and the putting in their places of men who had rendered no military service for the Government, was then voted on and agreed to—yeas 56, nays 1 (Senator Morgan). Senator Hoar introduced a bill establishing inquests under national authority. It provides that upon the sworn complaint of three United States citizens that any person has been killed, or has sustained bodily injury, or serious injury in his estate, or has been threatened with injury in person or estate because of race or color or political opinion, or to prevent such person from casting a vote at any election provided for in the Constitution, any United States Judge must institute an inquest into the matter and report the facts to Congress. Any United States District Attorney in his circuit may be compelled by the Judge to attend and assist in such inquest. Senator Hoar said the bill was suggested by the reports of recent occurrences at Carrollton, Miss. The House of Representatives listened to a letter from Assistant Secretary Fairchild, asking for an appropriation to enable the department to build vaults at the subtreasuries in which to store silver dollars.

When the bill for the increase of the army came up in the Senate, on the 23th ult., Mr. Logan had the clerk read an indorsement of the measure by General Sheridan. Mr. Plumb argued that if the army were to be used to put down local troubles it was because public opinion had not done its perfect work. Mr. Logan aroused enthusiasm in the galleries by defying the Powers of Europe. Mr. Teller opposed the increase of the army. Violence in the States should be suppressed by the States, he said. In the House of Representatives, bills or resolutions were introduced directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish artificial limbs to Confederate soldiers or sailors who lost legs or arms in the war; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to take a conveyance of the cottage at Mount McGregor, where Gen. Grant died, as ceiling for information as to the money loaned by the Government to the Cotton Centennial at New Orleans, and whether any of it has been repaid. Mr. Reagan objected to the introduction of a resolution for an investigation into the massacre of negroes at Carrollton, Miss. Mr. Belmont offered a joint resolution appropriating $147,748 to the Chinese Government for losses sustained by its subjects at Rock Springs, Wyoming. A new measure to aid in the establishment of common schools was referred to the Committee on Labor. Four propositions were made for an investigation of the cause of the labor troubles.

Mr. Voorhees introduced, in the Senate, on the 30th ult., an enabling act for the people of Montana, preliminary to the admission of the Territory to the Union. Gen. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was debated. Mr. Gallow introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the erection in Washington city of a monument, with appropriate statuary, to commemorate the illustrious public services of the late Abraham Lincoln. The nomination of O. O. Howard to be Major General in place of John Pope was confirmed by the Senate. In the House of Representatives Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution: *Resolved*, That a committee of five members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate the circumstances and causes attending the killing on the 18th of March last, in Carrollton, Miss., of a number of colored citizens of said State. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, objected on the ground that Congress had no jurisdiction over the matter. Mr. Randall then asked to have the resolution referred, but Mr. Reagan objected, notwithstanding the request made by Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, in behalf of the Mississippi delegation, that there might be no objection. The House indulged in a long debate on the post-office appropriation bill, during which time there was a lively interchange of personalities between Messrs. McMillin and Houk, both of Tennessee.

Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, addressed the Senate on the 31st ult., in support of the bill for the admission of Washington Territory. Mr. Vance spoke in support of his bill to repeal the civil service law. When the army bill came up, Gen. Logan took occasion to deny the reports that there was a coolness between himself and Senator Hale, of Maine, because of the latter's opposition to the army bill, which, it had been further reported, was inspired by Mr. Blaine. The Illinois Senator denied that he was standing in the way of any man's Presidential candidacy. In executive session the Senate confirmed a large number of nominations, and rejected three—those of John C. Wise, to be postmaster at Mankato, Minn.; H. N. Jewett, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Sivas, and the postmaster at Webster City, Iowa. In the House of Representatives Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, reported from the Committee on Labor a bill for the voluntary arbitration of differences between common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employes. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole and the House went into committee, with Mr. Springer (Ill.) in the chair, for its consideration. Mr. O'Neill spoke in support of the measure, which was the best one the Labor Committee could formulate. It provided simply for a voluntary arbitration. He knew that this was disappointing to many members of the House, but if they would but reflect they would realize that the first thing to consider was how far they could regulate the disputes by an appeal to public opinion. If this method failed, then he could see but one other, and that was the strong arm of the Government to take the giant corporations by the throat and tell them that they must yield to arbitration; that the Government could not have the condition of affairs that to-day prevailed throughout five States of the Union—a practical revolution all business suspended, and the people of great cities suffering from the increased cost of food and fuel. Messrs. Hammond (Ga.), Weaver (Iowa), Brumm (Pa.), and Daniel (Va.) opposed the bill. Mr. Weaver thought that the cure of all labor troubles lay in the increase of the currency. Mr. Reagan (Texas) opposed the bill because it would take from the local tribunals where it belonged the adjustment and settlement of a local question.

Max knows a young woman who is not afraid of her convictions. She lives in a house where Methodism is the prevailing creed. One day not long since the dominie who has the care of souls in that particular family came to make a pastoral visit.

After conversing with the elder members of the family on their spiritual welfare, he turned to the young woman in question and said, with all meekness:

"And you, my dear daughter, are you a child of God?"

"No, Doctor," said the young woman, "I'm an Episcopalian."

An economist says: "There was a time in the history of the world when a penny was considered a fair day's wages for a laboring man." Adam, who was in the gardening business in Eden, didn't receive half that much; and he wouldn't have known how to spend it if he had. There was no shop across the street that sold a cigar for a cent.—*Norristown Herald.*

FACING 62,000 SOLDIERS.

Strikers in the Little Kingdom of Belgium Confronted by All the Nation's Military.

Deadly Encounters Between Mobs and Soldiery—Immense Destruction of Property.

[Cable dispatch from Brussels.]

Three hundred strikers made an attack on the Marlemont colliery at Mons, and were fired upon by troops. The number of killed and wounded is fourteen.

The entire reserve force has been called out. With these additional troops the army will number 62,000 men.

The strikers stopped work at the Resaix collieries to-day. They were thrice ordered to disperse, but refused to do so, and began to throw stones at the troops. The latter fired upon the rioters, killing and wounding seventeen.

The miners at Antoing, three miles southeast of Tournay, struck to-day and went rioting. They formed into a body and marched toward Tournay for the purpose of looting the place. Troops sallied out from that place to meet them, and a conflict followed, in which many persons were wounded.

The strikes are spreading in the coal-mining districts of Flenu and Boinage and the authorities there fear trouble. The miners in the latter district receive but $3 a week. They have destroyed the residence of the mine manager by dynamite. In these districts there have already been several conflicts between the strikers and the troops and many have been killed on both sides. Re-enforcements have been sent to the scene from Mons.

In a fresh fight between the rioters and infantry at Carnieres two persons were killed and many wounded.

The Socialists are greatly enraged because of the energetic action of the military in suppressing disturbances. As an act of revenge they threaten to raid the extensive cloth-works, which are a conspicuous feature of that town.

Lavoyer, the leader of the Socialists, has been arrested. It has been proved that the riots were not due to political causes. Of the 108 persons arrested here in connection with the disturbances one-half are old convicts of the worst kind.

At a meeting of the Cabinet it was decided that the Premier should explain the situation to the Chamber of Deputies.

A Government Inspector is examining the depots for dynamite in the Charleroi district.

Rioters attacked and burned a pottery manufactory at Baudour, near Mons. They succeeded in resisting the gendarmes, who, however, shot and killed three of the rioters.

The citizens of Fleurus, seven miles northeast of Charleroi, have armed themselves with pitchforks, clubs, and guns, and have thus far succeeded in defending their town from pillage. They drove one army of rioters away by main force, dispersing it utterly. Vigilance committees are being formed by the citizens in other places threatened by the strikers.

The workmen in the cloth factories at Verviers have joined the strike.

Charleroi is a vast military camp from which flying columns are operating in all directions. It is believed now that the worst is over. The Government has authorized the peaceable inhabitants of the city to arm themselves and use every means in their power to defend their domiciles. There is a more confident feeling. The civilian patrols and the troops are overmastering the rioters. One hundred arrests have been made, among them several Anarchist leaders.

The burials of the rioters who were shot by troops are proceeding quietly at Verviers.

Several French newspapers accuse Prince Bismarck of having incited the riots in Belgium and warn Belgium to beware of him.

The Belgian Republican League of Paris has called a meeting of the Belgian workingmen of France to assist their brethren in Belgium.

THE "QUEER" IN PRISON.

Discovery of Counterfeiters' Molds and Bogus Money in the Kansas State Penitentiary.

[Leavenworth telegram.]

Considerable excitement was caused in the Kansas State Penitentiary by the discovery that a number of counterfeiters' molds had been in use for some time by a couple of convicts, the latter having successfully made a number of bogus coins. A quantity of the latter, representing perhaps $6, was found in the cell of one of the convicts. The molds were accidentally discovered in the drying-room of the laundry, where the two convicts were employed. When examined they said that they had been assisted by some of the guards, who procured materials for them and got rid of the spurious coins. They named two of the guards, who have been suspended from duty pending an investigation, but it is generally thought the guards are innocent. The counterfeiting had gone on for several weeks.

BLOWN FROM A BATH-TUB.

The Remarkable and Uncomfortable Experience of a Nebraska Judge.

[Hastings (Neb.) dispatch.]

A remarkable accident occurred at McCook, in this State. Judge Lucas had gone into the bath-house of the town, and was comfortably enjoying a hot-water bath, when suddenly a terrible noise was heard, and one end of the bath-room went flying across the street. Lucas was hurled forward after it, and driven head foremost into a huge snowdrift, where he remained a moment completely dazed. Believing him but slightly injured, the crowd that had gathered around heartily enjoyed Lucas' predicament. The boiler in the basement had exploded, breaking mirrors, furniture, and other articles into fragments and knocking the chimney to pieces, which fell into the tub so recently occupied by Lucas. The boiler was hurled with terrific force across the street, alighting on the building occupied by the *Democrat*, crashing through the roof, and ruining the forms and other articles on which it fell. The damage was considerable, but no one was seriously injured.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Biography and a Sketch Which Will Be Read with Interest at This Juncture.

Terrence Vincent Powderly, authoritative leader of the Knights of Labor organization (says the New York *World*), was born at Carbondale, Pa., Jan. 24, 1849. He went to school for six years, and when 13 years old went to work as a switch-tender for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. When 17 he went into the machine shop of the company. He went to Scranton and found employment in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

In 1870 he joined the Machinists and Blacksmiths' National Union. He soon became President, and began to study the labor problem in the shops by talking to his fellow-workmen, watching the endeavors and aims of employers and employes. In 1872 Mr. Powderly married. The trades-union was too narrow to suit his views. His father had been a day laborer, and he learned that no labor organization could thrive until it took in every class of laboring men. The machinists did not take kindly to Mr. Powderly's suggestion that they take in the laborers, the carpenters, painters, and every other trade. In November, 1874, a friend invited him one evening to come to a labor meeting. He went without any idea of what sort of a gathering it was. It was Local Assembly No. 88 of the Knights of Labor, and he at once joined it. He found there men of all trades and all crafts. It was his idea of a labor organization, and he at once entered heartily into its plans.

The panic of 1873 left Powderly without employment. He went west into Ohio looking for work, came back into Western Pennsylvania, and in Oil City found a job, and was sent by the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union of that city as a delegate to the General Convention held at Louisville in September, 1874. Soon after he was back in the employ of the Dickson Manufacturing Company at Scranton, and it was on this return that he joined the Knights. He soon induced the entire union to join the Knights, and the union was disbanded.

In 1877 the railroad strike took many from this section, and about five thousand men went from that district. Many of them were in the order of Knights, and, when they pushed on into the West, were instrumental in building up new local assemblies. Up to this time the Knights of Labor had no General Assembly, and many of the leading Knights were in correspondence on the subject. M. F. Turner, Secretary of District Assembly No. 1, Philadelphia; Mr. Griffith, of Chicago; Charles H. Litchman, of Marblehead, Mass.; and Mr. Thomas King, of Reading, Pa., had been writing one to another, and the result was a call for the first General Assembly at Reading in January, 1878. A constitution was adopted at this time, and Uriah S. Stevens, the founder of the order, was chosen Grand Master Workman. At the St. Louis Convention, held in St. Louis January, 1879, Mr. Stevens was re-elected, and Mr. Powderly was chosen to the second position as General Worthy Foreman. The time of the meeting of the General Assembly was changed to September, and in September, 1879, a convention was held in Chicago, when Mr. Stevens sent a letter declining re-election as Grand or General Master Workman, and suggesting Mr. Powderly, in strong words of praise, for the position. That choice was made, and ever successive September, at the general assemblies, he was re-elected.

He had continued to reside at Scranton, and on April, 1878, his fellow-workmen put his name in nomination for Mayor and elected him. His first act was to discharge the entire police force. This he did because he feared that his enemies would seek to create disorder and possibly do damage, and he wished to have by him men in whom he could trust to suppress any uprising. In 1880 Mayor Powderly was re-elected, and in 1882 again chosen on a Democratic ticket, but the labor element showed its strength by giving him a majority in several strong Republican districts.

Since his induction into the order of Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly has given it his entire attention and every moment of study. He has virtually reorganized the order. He found it a close, oath-bound body, but of the Detroit General Assembly in 1881, he urged the abolition of oaths and the removal of the obligation of secrecy. Mr. Powderly has filled the position of constant instructor for seven years, and has not had a single day off, not even a whole Sunday.

Mr. Powderly in 1875 went somewhat into the study of law, and while Mayor of Scranton got a very good legal training and habit. He started the *Labor Advocate* in Scranton during 1877, but this publication, he said, "died easily while I stood by its bedside."

By What Methods Its Members Hope to Solve the Labor Question.

The District Assembly is composed of three delegates from each local assembly in its jurisdiction, and is the highest tribunal within its dominion. There are what are called "trade districts" and "mixed districts." The former, as the name denotes, are composed of those of any one or affiliated trades. Thus a district of printers contains stereotypers, type-founders, compositors, pressmen and feeders, bookbinders and sewers, lithographers and plate printers. A district of shoemakers has within it every person working at that business in any capacity. A mixed district is formed of assemblies of every trade having less than five locals, when a number is necessary before a trade can be organized as a distinct district. There are several trades in the order which have national districts, and it is hoped by many a Knight that in time every national and international trade union will be covered with the shield of the order. It is said that if such was possible it would inure to the strength of the trade union, as it has been found that every trade is dependent on all the others.

Local assemblies can be formed of men and women, or men or women respectively, of any one or more trades, or no trade whatever, excepting lawyers, bankers, brokers, and rum-sellers, who are considered to be drones in the human hive, or seeking always their own preferment first, last, and all the time.

In every local assembly a half-hour at each meeting must be devoted to the discussion of "labor in all its interests." It is during these moments that the "declaration of principles" is taken up and enlarged upon by some one designated for that purpose. In locals newly founded the declaration is taken up section by section, beginning with the following paragraph:

"The alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses. It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that a check be placed upon unjust accumulation and the power for evil of aggregated wealth. This much-desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' Therefore we have formed the order of Knights of Labor, for the purpose of organizing and directing the power of the industrial masses."

The aims of the order are declared to be:

1. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

2. To secure to the worker the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral, and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreation, and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

To secure these results certain demands are made upon the State and National Legislatures, in addition to which the Knights of Labor will endeavor to associate their own labors. "To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system; to secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work; to shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work more than eight hours; to persuade employers to agree to arbitrate at differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the grounds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and the strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

The Knights of Labor have attempted to inaugurate in the order distributive co-operation and life insurance on the assessment plan, but thus far without any success.

The object of founding the great order is due to Uriah S. Stevens, who died in Philadelphia in 1882. The idea of the Knights of Labor, a secret fraternal, was many years in developing itself, and did not take practical form until 1869, when Mr. Stevens was working as a clothing-cutter. For years it was a strictly secret society.

AN ENTERPRISING CITY.

The Metropolis of Western Iowa.

Its Surroundings and Prospects.

Wonderful Increase in Population and Business.

Sioux City, the metropolis of Western Iowa, which, on account of its rapid growth, is at present attracting wide-spread attention, is situated on the Missouri River, about 500 miles west of Chicago. Behind it are the fertile rolling prairies, 50,000 square miles in extent, whose great cornfields are the wonder of the world, and whose rapidly growing population is as intelligent, energetic, and thrifty as any race of men the world ever produced. West and south Nebraska stretches 400 miles away to the romantic valleys and foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Commencing within three miles of the city, the great and luxuriant rolling prairies of Dakota, stretching hundreds of miles toward the Pacific Slope, are rapidly developing into a great empire of wealth and population that exceeds the wildest dreams of human speculation. Here, what was once supposed to be a great desert of sand, sage brush and bad lands is being made to "bloom and blossom as the rose," the richest country that the sun shines on. Dakota's 90,000,000 of acres are covered with luxuriant cornfields, inexhaustible pasturage, pine forests, ranges of rich mineral mountains, with a net-work of great rivers and railroads, immense wheat fields, great herds of cattle, and a population as wonderful in enterprise, thrift and intelligence as it is in rapid growth. Then to the north, less than 100 miles distant, lies Minnesota, whose wheat fields have long been the pre-eminent wheat regions of the world.

Besides being located on the Missouri River, where it first touches our western border, and is navigable for large-sized steamboats for a distance of 1,500 miles above, it is located near the mouth of two of its large tributaries. The Big Sioux, which forms about seventy miles of the western boundary of Iowa, empties into the Missouri River about two miles above the city. It drains and waters 1,000 square miles of Iowa territory, and its valleys are wonderfully rich and productive. Just below, and forming the eastern boundary of the city, the Floyd River empties into the Missouri. It is a small stream, but flows through a rich and beautiful valley. It is about 100 miles long and drains about 1,500 square miles of territory. There are many mills erected on its banks, and its water-power is valuable. Perry Creek, which also drains a lovely territory, and whose valleys are filled with beautiful farms, flows through the city and empties into the Missouri.

Less than a generation ago the land upon which Sioux City is located, and the territory for hundreds of miles north, south, east and west, lay in its primeval beauty, with no sign of civilization. The red man of the prairie was unmolested in his rich hunting grounds. The buffalo roamed at will over the beautiful natural lawns of vivid green, upon the rolling prairies, beautiful plateaus and lovely valleys. The rich carpet of nature made his home beautiful, and furnished him with an easy, luxuriant living. The solemn stillness was broken only by the war-whoop of the Indian, the lowing of the buffalo, and the hungry cry of the wolf.

The population of Sioux City in 1870 was 6,000; in 1880, 7,308; in 1883, 14,000; in June, 1885, 19,071; in January, 1886, 23,382—a gain of 4,308 from June, 1885, to January, 1886.

Probably no city of its size in the country shows more activity in building operations than does this bright little Western metropolis at the present day. Buildings of all classes are being erected as fast as men and material can put them in shape, and the demand seems to exceed the supply. There are no vacant stores in the city, and even as of residence property have no difficulty in finding tenants as soon as houses are ready for occupancy, that are willing to pay good rents. Among the building improvements that are now under way are several large blocks of stores, a $200,000 hotel, several factories and scores of residences varying in size and style, from the quiet little cottage to the stately mansion.

The demand for carpenters, bricklayers, and other mechanics is much greater than the supply, and all find work at good wages as soon as they reach the city. It is reported that a number of contractors have been delayed upon their work quite seriously on account of the scarcity of good help. One reason for this scarcity is the demand made by outside towns for assistance. When mechanics of any kind are needed in the small towns (of which there are many) lying in the vicinity of Sioux City they send there for them, and, as a consequence, every one that desires work can have it. A good mechanic has no reason to be idle there.

Few cities of its size in this or any other country can boast of better improvements, better manufactories, larger wholesale houses, or more energetic people. The city has a perfect police, fire, water, and sewerage system, under the management of competent directors and superintendents, and before another winter sets in several miles of the best pavement that can be invented will cover some of its most prominent thoroughfares.

Several of the most important railroads in the West center there, and more will soon seek admission to its limits. It is expected that a large Union Passenger Depot will be erected at this season for the accommodation of business of the Chicago and Northwestern, Sioux City and Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroads, all of which run trains to and from Sioux City daily at the present time.

AN unrepealed law of New Jersey, passed while the State was a British colony, reads as follows: "That all women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, cosmetics, washes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

Duck Farmers in China.

One afternoon we went on an interesting expedition up the river, and then turned aside into one of the many creeks, to the village of Faa-tee, and thence onward in search of one of the great duck-hatching establishments, where multitudinous eggs are artificially hatched. The first we came to was closed, but the boatmen told us of another further on, so we landed and walked along narrow ridges between large-flooded fields, in which lotus and water chestnuts are grown for the sake of their edible roots. Both are nice when cooked, but the collecting of these in this deep mud must be truly detestable for the poor women engaged in it. Passing by amazing heaps of old egg shells (for which even the Chinese seem to have as yet found no use) we reached the hatching-house, in which many thousands of eggs are being gradually warmed in great baskets filled up with heated chaff, and placed on shelves of very open basket work, which are arranged in tiers all round the walls, while on the ground are placed earthenware stoves full of burning charcoal. Here the eggs are kept for a whole day and night, the position of the baskets with reference to the stoves being continually changed by attendants who reserve their apparel for use in a cooler atmosphere! After this preliminary heating the eggs are removed to other baskets in another heated room, to which they are dexterously carried in cloths, each containing about fifty eggs. No one but a neat-handed Chinaman could carry such a burden without a breakage! Here the eggs remain for about a fortnight, each egg being frequently moved from place to place to equalize their share of heating. After this they are taken to a third room, where they are spread over wide shelves and covered with sheets of thick, warm cotton; at the end of another fortnight hundreds of little ducklings simultaneously break their shells, and by evening perhaps a couple of thousand fluffy little beauties are launched into life, and are forthwith fed with rice water. Duck farmers (who know precisely when each great hatching is due) are in attendance to buy so many hundreds of these pretty infants, whom they at once carry off to their respective farms, where there are already an immense number of ducks and geese of different ages, and in separate lots. The geese, by the way, are not hatched artificially, owing to the thickness of their shells, consequently they are not so very numerous as ducks. Still, flocks numbering 500 to 800 are reared, and are provided with wattle shelves on which to roost, as damp ground is considered injurious to the young birds. A very large goose market is held every morning in Canton, which is supplied by geese boats, each of which brings 200 or 300 birds. As to the baby ducks, they are fed on boiled rice, and after a while are promoted to bran, maggots, and other delicacies, till the day comes when the owners of the duck boats come to purchase the half-grown birds and commence the process of letting them fatten themselves as aforesaid. This continues till they are ready for the market, and are either sold for immediate consumption or bought wholesale by the provision dealers, who split, salt, and dry them in the sun. The heart, gizzard, and entrails are also dried and sold separately, and the bills, tongues, and feet are pickled in brine. —*Belgravia*.

Railroad Stock.

A man was one day making a trip on a "mixed" train on a Dakota road. Passage on these trains is never taken except for journeys of considerable length; walking is as easy and much faster for short distances. On this occasion the movement was even more deliberate than usual, and the passenger called the conductor to his seat and said:

"Isn't this motion pretty slow?"

"Well, we aint flying. I'll admit."

"Sure everything's all right?"

"I think so."

"Wheels all greased?"

"Yes, I greased them myself."

"Tires all on?"

"Yes, we run through the creek back here and soaked up the wheels so they would stay."

"Any spokes loose?"

"No."

"You are certain the wheels are all on the rails?"

"They was when I come in."

"Couldn't be possible that any of them are off and the axle dragging, could it?"

"I guess not."

"Are we going up hill?"

"No, this is pretty mid'lin' level."

"Do you always run at this gait."

"No, we generally hump along a little faster'n this."

"May I ask what is the trouble, then?"

"Certainly. We found a fine two-year-old steer stuck in a trestle back here before you got on and stopped and helped it out. You know the rules of the road are that in such cases the animal belongs to the company."

"But I don't see why that should make you run so thundering slow?"

"Why, you blame' fool, we're taking that steer along to headquarters; got it tied behind, and it ain't used to leadin', and don't walk up very well. I'm doing all I can; got the brakeman prodding it up with an umbrel' and an ear of corn tied to the end of the bell-rope—if you think I'm goin' to start up and go howlin' mad and yank the horns off as good a steer as there is in the Territory, why, you're mistaken, that's all! I's train-men can't expect our pay unless we bring in some stock once'ner while."—*Estelline (Dak.) Bell*.

MANISTEE, Mich., has an orchestra composed of fourteen young women.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The erection of a barrel factory is under contemplation at Salt River.

—Houghton County is going to build a bridge over the branch of the Sturgeon River.

The Methodists of Manistique will erect a $2,000 church building the coming season.

—Kalkaska is noted for its oddities, her latest addition being a young girl with long hair all over her face.

—A stock company has been formed at Royal Oak to sink a test well. Oil or high pressure gas is expected.

—Mr. Charles Lansing will erect a new brick hotel at Litchfield, to cost $6,000, the citizens to give him a bonus of $500.

—It is estimated that four hundred pupils of the schools at Lansing are confined to their homes by epizootic or rose colds.

—Dr. H. A. Baker, of the State Board of Health, is convinced that A. C. Smith, of Pinconning, has had an attack of genuine Asiatic cholera.

—The decoration of Representative Hall in the State Capitol at Lansing has been completed by the contractors, and is pronounced good.

Edward Cliff, of Onondaga, while attempting to board a moving freight train in the Central yards, at Jackson, was thrown against a switch and severely injured.

A majority of the National House Judiciary Committee has decided in favor of Bay City for the holding of United States courts, a minority favoring East Tawas.

Colonel A. V. Berry died recently at Jackson, aged 82. He was one of the first to explore the mining districts of Northern Michigan, and erected the first reduction works at Marquette.

A son of Mrs. Chas. Heinrich, who died suddenly at Detroit last January, having testified to his suspicions implicating his father, the father has brought an action for damages for slander.

In the Iron County perjury case counter-charges have been filed by the arrested township officials against those furnishing the first information, and it now looks as though the whole of the new county officials would become embroiled.

The Bay View camp-meeting near Petoskey will begin on July 20 and last three weeks. The chapel at Bay View will be enlarged, and the new dock at the grounds for the landing of steamers and the ferry is complete.

A Ridgeway woman has kept track of her baking for a year, and finds the score to stand thus for a family of six: Cookies, 1,295; pies, 592; cakes, 263; fried cakes, 287; loaves of bread, 728; besides numberless johnnycakes, shortcakes, pancakes, and puddings.

The Petoskey *Democrat*, which has been in litigation for some time between Mr. and Mrs. Roselle Rose, has been sold to a syndicate of Petoskey Democrats. John G. Hill, an attorney, assumes editorial control until a permanent management is arranged.

Ramsay Gregory, son of John Gregory, a prominent builder, was shot down in front of his own house at Bay City. On returning home, he found a thief carrying off some property from his father's stable, and, after a brief struggle, was shot through the heart. The revolver was held so close that his skin was burned. When the report of the weapon was heard, Mr. Gregory came out and found his son on the lawn. He died in a few minutes.

A most scandalous charivari took place in Owosso the other night. J. Nixon, who had just been married, was the victim. His house was surrounded by about a hundred men, all armed with shot-guns and rifles. They fired into the roof of the house, doing considerable damage. Nixon was called upon to treat the crowd or they would take him and the "old woman" (his wife) out and roll them in the mud. This he refused to do, whereupon they broke the windows, threw clubs against the house and went away saying that they would come back and fix them.

An old lady named Caroline Steffanski, living at Raisin Center, who has a son at the Reform School, at Lansing, decided a few days ago to visit him and sold her cow to raise money for that purpose. She arrived at Jackson, and bought a ticket for Lansing and stepped aboard the train. While standing in the aisle of the car, a man crowded against her and picked her pocket, securing $21.80 and her ticket. She immediately gave the alarm, pointing to the man, but although a number of passengers were in the car she was allowed to escape.

Miss Nellie Cook and Timothy Bresnahan, of Detroit, were married, as they supposed, by the assistant pastor of the Lutheran Church. The nuptials were the result of an extended courtship, which had greatly displeased the groom's father, Maurice Bresnahan, as he was a Catholic and Miss Cook a Protestant. The day after the ceremony it came out that the alleged minister was a peddler, disguised for the purpose of celebrating a mock-marriage. The bride accused her father-in-law of putting up the job, and claims that he replied by calling her vile names. The couple were afterward duly married, and Mrs. Bresnahan began a slander suit against her father-in-law for $5,000 damages.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

The Vote on Removal.

We desire to thank our correspondents for their prompt response in furnishing the complete returns in this paper. With the further aid of the telephone, we had the vote of every township but two on the night of the election.

	For.	Against.
Bear Lake	50	....
Boyne Valley	94	24
Chandler	39	....
Charlevoix	135	187
Evangeline	489	2
Eveline	43	218
Hayes	106	45
Hudson	32	2
Marion	24	75
Melrose	91	4
Norwood	24	70
Resort	54	....
South Arm	1	649
Springvale	37	3
Wilson	86	88
Totals	1,305	1,367
Majority against	....	62

Township Officers.

BEAR LAKE.

Supervisor—John Kilborn.
Clerk—Seth Sutliff.
Treasurer—Daniel Herrington.
Justice—Max Spangenburg.
School Inspector—E. C. Phetteplace.
Highway Commissioner—Charles Hankins.

BOYNE VALLEY.

Supervisor—Will Nelson.
Clerk—Willis Hurd.
Treasurer—O. H. Marsh.

CHARLEVOIX.

The people's caucus endorsed the previous nomination of supervisor, clerk, and drain commissioner. For treasurer, J. Milo Eaton was nominated, but as he declined to run the tickets were printed blank, and Bedford had no opposition.

The following is the vote in detail:

Supervisor—Oscar Upright	324	
Clerk—Horace S. Harsha	321	
Treasurer—Harrison Bedford	199	
Highway Commissioner—R. Mudge	181	46
Byron See	141	
School Inspector—J. A. Heath	182	38
C. S. Washburn	144	
Drain Commissioner—A. Cameron	324	
Justice—G. W. Jefferies	182	46
Robert Miller	142	

O. D. Wood was re-elected overseer of highways for district No. 2, and Henry Cunningham elected for district No. 1.

John Bell, pound master.

A contingent fund of $1,000 was voted, also $500 for tending bridge and rebuilding abutment, and one mill tax for library purposes.

EVANGELINE.

Supervisor—H. C. Helrigle.
Clerk—W. J. Lewis.
Treasurer—D. Ford.
Justice—S. L. Hicks.
School Inspector—A. E. Martin.
Highway Commissioner R. M. Cadwell.

EVELINE.

Supervisor—Ava Smith.
Clerk—Robert A. Miller.
Treasurer—Simpson B. Brown.
Justice—A. B. Steele.
School Inspector—F. F. Miller.
Highway Commissioner—Richard Williams.

HAYES.

Supervisor—J. A. Bacot.
Clerk—Wm. Gray.
Treasurer—Fred Smith.
Justice—F. J. Smith.
School Inspector—O. Tillotson
Highway Commissioner—Chauncey Howe.

HUDSON.

Supervisor—E. W. Colwell.

MARION.

Supervisor—John Ward.
Clerk—Warren D. Thomson.
Treasurer—Wm. Stevens.
Justice—Joseph Clark.
School Inspector—Wm. Black.
Highway Commissioner—Niles Anderson.

MELROSE.

Supervisor—A. K. Smith.
Clerk—Willis Kerns.
Treasurer—N. N. Card.
Justice—J. B. Jordan.
School Inspector—E. A. Easton.
Highway Commissioner—Charles Judd.

NORWOOD.

Supervisor—William Harris.
Clerk—William F. Pearl.
Treasurer—James O'Brian.
Justice—Robert Trimble,
School Inspectors—Orville D. Hilton and John Muirhead.
Highway Commissioner—William Pearl.

SOUTH ARM.

Supervisor—H. B. Hipp.
Clerk—P. L. Lanway.
Treasurer—S. G. Isaman.
Justice—A. A. Coon.
School Inspector—Frank Rauney.
Highway Commissioner—John Isaman.
Drain Commissioner—James Bennett.

SPRINGVALE.

Supervisor—Jacob Leveck.
Clerk—Allen C. Madlen.
Treasurer—Warren W. Whitman.
Justice—Martin Wheeler.
School Inspector—N. H. Hager.
Highway Commissioner—Melford M. Spencer.

WILSON.

Supervisor—Marion Hudkins.
Clerk—Geo. Mills.
Treasurer—Sam M. Richardson.

Spring Elections.

At Grand Rapids, the fusion ticket was elected with the exception of the police justiceship, which was secured by an independent democrat, while a republican was elected director of the poor.

At Saginaw City, the democrats and republicans fused to oppose the labor party, and the fusion candidate was elected by a majority of 311. Democrats elect a majority of the aldermen.

At Jackson, Clarence H. Bennett (dem) was elected mayor by 845 majority. The democrats also have four majority in the city council.

At Ishpeming the Knights of Labor elected the full city ticket. Christian Melby for mayor had 79 majority.

At East Saginaw the democrats have elected the mayor, treasurer, and justice of the peace, the republicans having the recorder and one majority in the council.

At Bay City, the contest resulted in the election of a greenback recorder, a democratic justice and three supervisors, and one republican supervisor.

At Muskegon, L. G. Mason (dem.) was elected mayor by a majority of 309. The democrats also get three out of four aldermen.

At Big Rapids, the democratic and greenback union ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 89 to 214.

At Battle Creek, Henry Hall, republican, was elected mayor by a majority of 451.

Ann Arbor, the democrats elected John J. Robinson mayor by a plurality of 400.

Mancelona, supervisor, Peter Jackson, democrat.

Ionia, mayor and alderman, were elected by the republicans. The remainder of the city is democratic by a large majority, as are the supervisors.

Kalamazoo, the democrats, get treasurer by 357 majority. The aldermen, are divided, while the mayor is republican.

Teach the Children Drawing.

The Providence *Journal* has a long editorial article headed "Teach the Children to Draw," in the course of which it expresses some sensible ideas. The development of a child's mind, it says, is an epitome of the mental evolution of the race. Long before the printed page has any meaning for him, pictures are a delight. His instincts teach him the medium with which to express his ideas, and he naturally adopts a bold and broad style. A piece of chalk and a board fence, or a bit of charcoal and a white-washed wall, prove irresistible. Happy the child whose parents furnish him with a blackboard which he can lawfully cover with the creations of his fancy. As an illustration of the practical value of a knowledge of drawing, the *Journal* adds:

"Also, as nearly every manufactured article first takes visible shape on paper, it is of inestimable value to any man to be able to draw or to translate a working drawing correctly. James Nasmyth, in his quaint autobiography, tells how much he owed to his inherited taste for drawing while planning his great steam hammer and other world-known inventions. He also tells an amusing story of stopping at a cottage in a little foreign town and trying to make the good woman understand that he wished for a meal. She laughed merrily when he at length pulled out his sketch-book and drew a fowl, a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine, with a plate, knife and fork on a table, and soon a hot dinner was placed before him. Many a young girl, though she may never aspire to be an artist, finds her pleasure in fancy work greatly increased when she is able to design and draw her own patterns."

Improved Demand for Labor.

There is a gradual taking up of disemployed labor in several lines of manufacturing, but in a few the summer force is being reduced. In all branches of house-building work is active. In car-building and foundry-work more is going on. The hardware establishments of New England have been kept pretty busy. Eastern Pennsylvania shops are engaged on special lines of work and are busy. Machine-shop work is picking up all over the country. An abundance of orders is looked for by leading Philadelphia manufacturers in iron, textiles, machinery, engines, and special machinery. The winter, it is thought, will be a busy and prosperous one, from present indications. Every one has confidence in a big spring trade, and all are anxious to be ready for it in capacity and with stock. At best, however, there will be constant cause of complaint. Competition must of necessity always be present, and be a source of more or less evil. The higher earning power of money is acting to ease up the laborer. Increasing avenues for labor are being opened up by the diversification of labor, but on the other hand machinery improvements are hedging labor off. The capacity of the masses to consume has been met but in small part. It is in the supplying of their undeveloped requirements that the future industrial development will be made.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 25cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Cronier. 1

RETURNED AGAIN.

For Two Weeks Only

I will make CABINET PHOTOS at $4.00 per Dozen, commencing Monday, April 12th.

A. D. BRADBEER.

BELLINGER,

The Jeweler,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

The Shipman Automatic
One and Two Horse Power

ENGINE,

Stationary and Marine.

Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

Notice of Attachment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the County of Charlevoix. In Attachment.
Wallace W. McComber
vs.
Lorenzo Curtis.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth (20th) day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, at the suit of Wallace W. McComber, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, money and effects of Lorenzo Curtis, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredths dollars ($168.34); which said writ was returnable on the second (2d) day of March, A. D. 1886.

Dated this 21st day of March, A. D. 1886.

HART & CALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

We cordially recommend Cubeb as the best remedy known for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

MY

SPRING STOCK

Of Clothing

Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

THE ELEGANT NEW STORE

—OF—

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Is now open, and you are invited to come in and look at our fine display of DRESS GOODS and FANCY GOODS. In our Dress Goods department will be found all the new and elegant styles and shades in Woolen and Cotton Goods, black gros-grain Silks, black and colored Brocade and plain silk Velvets and Velveteens, French Gros grains, French Wraps, black and colored Cashmeres, black and colored Ætna Baurette, black and colored Tricots, Ladies Cloth in all colors, etc.

An endless variety in white and cream India Linen, Nainsooks, Lawns, Crinkled Seersuckers, Linen Scrims, etc.

150 Patterns in Light Prints.

The nicest line of EMBROIDERIES ever shown in this county. HOSIERY in all shades, all prices. Silk Hose, lace Hose, Lisle thread Hose, balbriggan Hose, wool Hose, cotton Hose.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Body and tapistry Brussels, ingrain and cottage Carpets, Oil Cloth and Rugs, in fact everything in our line will be kept on hand, and at Metropolitan Prices.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

HARDWARE.

The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.

(Job and Tin Work)

L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

A Large Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, in Spring and Summer Goods, just received at

Pine Lake Iron Company's Supply Store,

IRONTON, MICH.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 8, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; baled, $15.
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 35 to 40c.
Feed, per ton, $23.
Pork, $4 ℔ bbl. 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl. $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

Office of D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co.,
Kalamazoo, March 27, 1886.

This is to certify that STOCKMAN & IDDINGS are the sole agents for our "Original Spring Tooth Harrow," for Charlevoix and vicinity. Our goods may be obtained of them at the lowest market prices, and we are prepared to protect them in the sale thereof. Yours Truly.
D. C. & H. C. REED.

☞Our new goods have arrived, embracing spring styles of hats and bonnets, laces, ribbons, feathers, and artificial flowers, and in fact everything in the millinery line. We have purchased this stock in the best markets and invite a comparison of prices and quality.
Mrs. Litney & Carr.

☞The Celebrated Champion Plows sold by Stockman & Iddings.

☞For Sale, 10 tons of Paints and Oils. Stockman & Iddings.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

Neat's Carriage paints for sale by STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

☞Fresh Oysters at Jefferies' market

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Steamer M. W. WRIGHT. Price low. Terms easy. Call soon at office of J. Milo Eaton, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Local Notes and News.

Clement J. Strang, Editor.

"Let us have peace."

Lots of new notions at the Fair.

John McNeil arrived home to-day from the south.

The Ingleside, millinery store is full of new goods.

A new side walk in front of Litney & Carr's millinery store.

Buggies and wagons are being put on exhibition by dealers.

D. S. Way, bought the schr. Hurcules of Ames Fox to-day.

Detroit expects to spend $1,000,000 in ship building the coming summer.

Geo. W. Miller has just received an elegant line of gents' spring hats.

Effie Crouter has been very sick for the past two weeks, and is still in a critical condition.

A South Carolina farmer has just plowed out a pot containing $12,000 in old gold coins.

Maude Loveday has engaged the Johnson school, and begins her work on the 19th. inst.

Majority in Charlevoix against the removal of the county seat, 53; majority in the county, 53.

Every lady in town is invited to call at Miss Spaulding's millinery rooms and see her new goods.

"What is home without a baby?" is the song they sing at Mr. Harsha's. It's an eleven pound boy.

The custom house of Manistee was opened April 1st, by order of Collector Watson.

The City of Cleveland, a new steamer nearly completed at Detroit, will be the largest and finest on the lakes.

A. H. Dane, formerly of Lansing, visited Charlevoix, this week in the interests of the Detroit stove works.

On Wednesday, Harvey Lawrence accidentally cut off two of his brother Frank's fingers with an axe.

Be sure to watch F. W. Craine & Co.'s column from week to week. They have new announcements to make.

"Fast they come, fast they come, faster and faster," the new goods, at the Ingleside. See the new ad. in next issue.

We trust no one will fail to discover Bradbeer's donkey and the announcement in connection therewith, in this paper.

The commander, requests all the members of Baxter Post, to be out on Monday night, as important business is to be transacted.

The ladies of the Congregational society gave a warm sugar social at the church last night, the receipts of which were about $16.

A new livery stable is being opened by Messrs. Hong and Noble in the old warehouse formaly occupied by L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Through Gov. Swineford's letters from Alaska, travel has increased so that extra steamer accommodations to that territory is necessary.

O. D. Wood started for Milton Vermont, yesterday for a few weeks visit with his mother, who is now 85 years old, and whom he has not seen for many years.

Willie Hodgkins, the hydrophobia patient of Cadillac, was supposed to be cured; but on March 27, the convulsions returned with increased intensity.

According to the heads of the tickets, the republicans had a majority of eight in this township, yet by reason of slips every candidate on the people's tickets was elected.

United States Indian Agent Stevens, of Flint, has appointed Miss Mary E. Wagley, of Cross Village, teacher of the Indian school at Middle Village. Her family is the oldest democratic family in Emmet county.

Parties from Indian river, accompanied by M. C. railroad officials, were in Petoskey this week looking over the route for a branch of the M. C. either from Indian river, or Vanderbilt, to Petoskey.—Traverse Journal.

The Sentinel wants the hatchet buried, and asks that it "give place to the pipe of peace." Let the Sentinel manager proceed to do it; the only hatchet exhibited during the canvas was that flourished by himself.

Rev. W. G. Clark of Cheboygan will preach at the M. E. church, during the absence of the pastor. Mr. Clark comes well recommended from Cheboygan, and judging from the local papers of that place leaves a large circle of warm friends.

We are pleased to learn that the officers of the Charlevoix Mfg. Co. are preparing for a large increase of business the coming season. They expect to go into the manufacture of furniture, secretaries, desks, milk safes, etc., on an extensive scale.

Rev. Mr. Parmenter has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Baptist church of Cascade, Wisconsin, for a few weeks, and is to enter upon his (temporary) field of labor next Sunday. Mrs. Parmenter will not accompany him, as she is engaged in giving lessons in painting.

It is a question whether Mr. Cruickshank will ever cease to smile again. Why? When he goes out into the street, the county seat news comes to him like a tickling tide, and when he goes back home that 10 lb. boy, born Friday morning does but increase the smile.

Mrs. A. M. Parmenter has our thanks for two beautiful oil paintings of Mackinac island scenery, the product of her own genius and skill. All her work shows her to be an artist of much merit. She is giving lessons to a select class now, and contemplates organizing a larger class at an early date. All who wish lessons should certainly call upon her.

From a communication from a resident of Hayes township, it is apparent that the Wilson Hoop Co., of South Arm, is a benefit not only to the township in which it is located, but to this part of the county as well, the company having paid out in Hayes township alone nearly three thousand dollars for timber during the past winter.

The Charlevoix Minstrels closed their season's engagment, at the opera hall, last Friday night. The proceeds were donated to the Boy's Band fund. This coming so close to other charitable doings was not so liberally attended though a fairly good and appreciative audience greeted the boys, in their closing appearence. The program being changed, and a short time to prepare in necessitated a few delays; otherwise all passed off pleasantly. The tripple tongue solo, by Prof. Bert Jarvis, deserves special mention, since it was a very difficult tripple tongue production, and was executed nobly. This young artist has few superiors, and deserves the praise so lavishly bestowed. The troupe will reorganize next winter, and travel a larger territory visiting all sister villages, and then press towards the south during the cold weather; and should the same participants continue, success is imminent.

Marine.

Wolf & Davidson have purchased Capt. Kirtland's interest in the tug Leviathan.

The tug Payne will be under command of Capt. Williams, of Ironton.

Boats are running on Lake Erie.

The Welland canal will be open for navigation April 19.

Latest reports state that the ice is rapidly breaking up in the straits.

Hannah, Lay & Co.'s boats will make the quickest route between Chicago and Cheboygan, by water, the coming season. Leaving Chicago in the fine steamer City of Traverse, Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, connection will be made with the City of Grand Rapids, arriving at Cheboygan at 10 p. m., Monday evening. Going west passengers leaving Cheboygan on the steamer T. S. Faxton will connect with the City of Traverse, arriving early Friday morning following.

Cheboygan expected to have a dry dock this summer, but a suitable site for a fair price has not been found.

Mr. Krebs, with the Rifenburg Milling Co., expects his family on the Faxton. The captain has told them to be in readiness against the first report that the bay is open.

The tug Campbell will be commanded by Capt. Eli Toulouse.

The Historical Society.

The society passed another pleasant evening at the parlors of Mrs. O. D. Wood, whose hospitality it has so frequently enjoyed. President Green was in the chair; but the attendance was comparatively meager, on account of the entertainment at the opera hall.

The program was as follows:

Instrumental solo—Maggie Enos.

Selection from Annie Herbart—"Our Record," by Miss Luna Washburn.

Intermission.

Instrumental solo,—Mrs. Ella Smith.

Selection from Dante Gabriel Rosetti,—"Sister Helen," by Clement J. Strang.

Vocal solo,—"Twickenham Ferry," Mrs. Buzzell.

Selection from Shakespeare's Othello,—H. Lee Iddings.

Vocal solo,—"Ur gneistraude vinet," by Dr. Carlstein.

The next meeting is with Mr. and Mrs. Byron See.

F. W. Craine & Co.'s Opening.

Last Saturday was opening day with F. W. Craine & Co., and their elegant new store was thronged with customers all day. During part of the forenoon, and all the afternoon, three or four extra clerks were kept busy, not simply showing the goods, but making actual sales. The remark was frequently made that no such stock of goods was ever before spread out in a Charlevoix store. With so complete a stock, so attractively displayed in an elegant sales room, the energetic managers cannot fail to continue on the broad road of popularity and prosperity.

Ironton.

Friday evening, Rev. C. F VanAnken delivered his long promised temperance lecture—long deferred by reason of ill-health and inclement weather. He chose for his text: "Be not deceived," and spoke with such eloquence and earnestness, that when the ladies of the W. C. T. U. passed among the audience with the pledge, fifty men signed it. After singing, "Bringing in the sheaves," Rev. Parmenter closed by a few well-chosen remarks, saying, "Brother VanAnken has succeded admirably in cradling, but the ladies have had even the better succes in raking in and binding the sheaves.

Last Sunday a Sunday-school was organized in connection with the Congregational church,—E. A. Lewis superintendent.

According to the returns we must swim.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Will have a New Advertisement in this Space

Next Week.

Burgess.

Election passed off with unusual harmony and good feeling in our town, owing no doubt to the organization of several church societies.

What became of that 100 extra voters? [Our correspondent must have given us hearsay last week, or perhaps the publication of the item intimidated them.]

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson were visiting at H. C. Arnold's yesterday. Mr. Gibson is looking better than he did one year ago, on his return from Kentucky.

Barnard.

School commenced Monday, with Miss Maggie Bennett, of Eastport, as teacher.

Will Burns has begun work in his sawmill.

Miss Lilly Huntington and Miss Blodgett, of Charlevoix, spent Sunday with friends here.

A young gentleman arrived at Mr. Walker's Sunday, to remain 21 years or more.

Mr. John Shapton, Jr., is busily engaged working on his new house.

Mr. Bogart's infant son is very sick.

Farmers are preparing for spring's work.

Council Committees.

The following committees were recently appointed by president A. R. Upright:

Streets and sidewalks—Eaton, See and Nicholls.

Prevention of fires—McLeod, Mason and Eaton.

License and printing—Mason, See and Newman.

Public buildings—See, Nicholls and Newman.

Sanitary and police—Nicholls, Mason and McLeod.

Claims and finance—Newman, See and Nicholls.

Ordinances—Eaton, McLeod and Mason.

Society Election.

At a regular meeting of Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., last Thursday evening, in Petoskey, the following officers were elected:

Eminent Commander—Jas. Buckley.
Generalissimo—Willard A. Smith.
Captain General—L. W. Cole.
Senior Warden—J. A. C. Rowan.
Junior Warden—B. W. Starke.
Prelate—W. F. Lawton.
Treasurer—F. J. Smith.
Recorder—C. E. Call.
Standard Bearer—S. B. Calkins.
Sword Bearer—N. Montgomery.
Warden—A. C Bowen.
Sentinel—H. O. Rose.

School Report.

The following is the average class standing of pupils in district No. 3, Eveline township, for the month ending March 5th.

First Grade,—Lucretia Hagerman 90, Duncan McDonald 80, Frank Staley 85, May McDonald 75, Alma Freeman 70.

Second Grade,—Katie McDonald 100, Arthur Staley 100, Annie Galbraith 100, Arthur Sheldon 90. Deportment in this grade 100.

Name of pupils neither absent nor tardy: May McDonald Lucretia Hagerman.
E. Cole, Teacher.

Born.

On Friday April 2d, to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cruickshank, a son.

On Sunday, April 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Walker, a son.

On Monday, April 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cook, a daughter.

On Wednesday, April 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harsha, a son.

Looks Like a Railroad.

It is reported in Charlevoix that Geo. Beardsley, subscribed $250 toward the county seat fund, and in settlement of the same presented a check for $50, and a bill of $200 for expenses of the railroad survey.

Four Ever Blooming Roses.

Among the premiums offered to each subscriber for that excellent Home Monthly, "The Housekeeper," are four Ever Blooming Roses, one yellow, one pink, one white and one red, or four elegant fuschias; or four geraniums, and many other equally attractive premiums. For particulars send for March number which is sent free, and is full of good things. Address Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A Family Treasure.

Webster's Unabridged is a great treasure in a family, and fathers and mothers cannot afford to bring up their children without it. *How to buy it.* "Every *Farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every *Mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house, to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose."—Mass. Life Boat.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Latest Novelties in Millinery.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that the contract for swinging the Iron Bridge and taking care of the same for the season of navigation of 1886, will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, on

Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1886.

The bids to be left at the Township Clerk's office, on or before April 17th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ROSWELL MILLER,
Highway Commissioner.

MRS. JOSIE DART,

Is prepared to do

Dressmaking

in a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. J. E. Carter, five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antrim St.
MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

FLORENCE VANE.

BY PHILIP PENDLETON COOK.

I loved thee long and dearly,
Florence Vane;
My life's bright dream and early
Hath come again;
I renew in my fond vision,
My heart's dear pain—
My hopes and thy derision,
Florence Vane.

The ruin lone and hoary,
The ruin old,
Where thou did'st hark my story,
At even told—
That spot the hues Elysian,
Of sky and pain—
I treasure my vision
Florence Vane!

Thou wast lovelier than the roses
In their prime;
Thy voice excelled the closes
Of sweetest rhyme;
Thy heart was as a river
Without a main.
Would I had loved thee never,
Florence Vane!

But fairest, coldest wonder!
Thy glorious clay—
Lieth the green sod under—
Alas the day!
And it boots not to remember
Thy disdain,
To quicken love's pale ember,
Florence Vane.

The lilies of the valley
By young graves weep;
The daisies love to dally
Where maidens sleep;
May their bloom in beauty vying;
Never wane
Where thine earthly part is lying,
Florence Vane!

CLORINDA PERRIVALE'S LOVERS.

BY PAUL PASTNOR.

There was no mistaking it—Eliphalet Babbitt was in love. He had all the general symptoms of that species of heart disease, and some that were peculiar to himself. He lost his appetite, and that was no small loss to Eliphalet, though it was a great gain to the family. He grew moody and absent-minded, and was falling into a habit of stealing away to the woods at noon and evening, and lying on his back under the trees. These, of course, were only general symptoms, but Eliphalet developed others characteristic of himself. For instance, when he went to work in the west meadow he invariably put on his Sunday clothes, even to the black gloves and stiff bell-crowned hat. Thus equipped, he would seize his lythe or his rake and work steadily toward the little white cottage with the brown barns and patent fire-gilt lightning-rods, where the Perrivales—father and daughter lived. It was a rare sight to see this gaunt, clerical figure in black stalking by industrial degrees across the meadow, and every now and then raising a pair of shy, half-frightened eyes in the direction of the leaf-embowered cottage, as though he suspected himself of being watched, and would like desperately well to be visibly assured of the fact. The extraordinary attraction of the Perrivale homestead to Eliphalet Babbitt, it might not take an oracle to divine, was none other than the fair mistress of the place—Miss Clorinda Perrivale. In fact, it was whispered abroad, in rural vernacular, that Eliphalet Babbitt was "sum" with "Clorindy" Perrivale. What wonder if it were so? Clorinda Perrivale was as trim and pretty a lass as one sees in a year's wanderings. She was as plump and well-turned as a ball of her own golden butter, and had a face and a pair of eyes that raised the mischief with every young fellow she looked at. And then she had a way—the pretty minx!—of letting her long lashes droop upon her cheeks, when the shy youth caught her glance, and actually blushing in sympathy with his confusion. Clorinda was an incorrigible flirt. Unfortunately, she had lost her mother when a mere child, and, without the restraining influence of womanhood upon her girlish playfulness and love of admiration, had involved herself in a life of excitement and pleasure, which had gradually become the very breath of life to her.

Eliphalet Babbitt was among the latest of her admirers. He had been at school for six years, vainly attempting to polish his rough but honest wit on the grindstone of culture; and now, but little changed—the same awkward, good-natured, bashful, blundering but capable fellow—he had returned home, to displace the Greek verbs in his hair with hayseed, and get rid of the crude mass of philosophics and sciences which he had gorged, by a judicious regimen of plain home duties, and occasional eructations of local vernacular. He had met Clorinda Perrivale frequently since his return, at church, at picnics, and at home, and had fallen irretrievably in love with the village belle.

During the course of the summer in which our story opens, "Clorinda Perrivale's love-making" had become the subject of so much ill-considered village gossip that, one evening, as she sat with her father on the little honeysuckle-covered porch in front of the cottage, he had said to her: "My girl, you have had your lovers now for so long that don't you think you could decide upon one for your partner in life?" Then, in answer to the girl's quick look of apprehension and pain, he had quietly gone on to tell her of the village talk; of his own fear that she was transgressing the bounds of conventional propriety by admitting equally the warm attentions of so many young men; and finally, to ask her if, for his sake, and the sake of her dead mother, she would either cease giving encouragement to her suitors, or choose one of them, as best suited her own sweet will, for life. It was a plain, serious talk, such as every father of a motherless girl is bound and privileged to have, when the strange, wayward age of girlhood is budding into womanhood. Clorinda listened with downcast eyes, and when he had finished she came and sat in his lap and laid her warm cheek against his, and said, with tears: "Father, you are right; I have been very thoughtless, and I thank you for what you have said. Good-night!" and then she ran away upstairs to her own room, and cast herself on the bed, and wept, not bitterly, but tenderly, until the shadows of night, and the stillness, and the stars brooded over the world, and she fell asleep.

Fourth-of-July night there was to be a great and glorious celebration, with speeches and cannon and fireworks, in the little city of Marbray, six miles down the river. Every man and boy in Newville had shaped his affairs during the previous six weeks to the one special end of attending the grand demonstration on that night. Now Clorinda Perrivale, merry and mischievous again, even after her tears, but this time with a pure and sweet purpose in her merry heart, conceived the idea of testing her devotees upon that memorable occasion, and chosing him whose love for her should prove paramount to his love for Chinese fireworks and scintillating eloquence. So she managed to convey to each of her suitors singly the information that she would be at home on Fourth-of-July night, and should very much like the pleasure of his company at that time. Something, too, in the manner of the invitation seemed to hint that it was of especial interest to the recipient. Among the rest, Eliphalet Babbitt received the message of the fair Clorinda, and instantly all visions of pyrotechnic display and soul-stirring oratory vanished from his mind, and his heart went pit-a-pat with love's ultimate hope and fear. Now Eliphalet was a shrewd fellow, and by dint of considerable prying about, and keeping his eyes and ears open, he found out that he was not the only one appointed to meet the bewitching Clorinda upon the evening of the celebration. Some half-score rivals evaded his questions about going to Marbray in such a manner that he was sure they were intending to keep the appointment with Miss Perrivale. Eliphalet went home and pondered upon the matter. He reflected that, if Clorinda were intending to make her choice from a superficial examination of some ten or twelve young men dressed in their Sunday clothes and gotten up to "kill," he would stand a pretty poor chance. If there were only some way of getting rid of his rivals! If he could think of some plan to keep them away on the eventful night, and make it appear to Clorinda that they cared less about her than they did about a night's fun in Marbray, why, his suit would be as good as won, for a girl of her spirit wouldn't stand snubbing by the handsomest and most agreeable young man that ever walked. Eliphalet put on his thinking-cap, and drew it tighter than he ever did before. He concocted all sorts of schemes, but rejected them one after the other as impracticable. All of a sudden he started up as if he had been sitting on a box of dynamite. "By the great horn spoon!" he exclaimed, striking his leg with the palm of his hand. "I've got it now!" He nodded so emphatically that his hair tumbled down over his forehead, and gave him the appearance of a very much exaggerated sky terrier. "I've got it, sir! I've got it!" he repeated, in louder tones, leaving any chance listener to surmise for himself whether he meant he had the *perpetuum mobile* or the secret of perpetual motion. He then danced all around the room on one foot, and ended up by taking a running jump on to the bed and bringing down the whole structure in one confused mass of slats, pillows, blankets, and bedposts.

Any one loitering around the Babbitt farm-house at about eight o'clock on the evening of the 4th of July, 18—, might have seen a tall, gaunt figure, neatly arrayed in black, emerging from the shed door with a tin pail in one hand and a short-handled brush in the other. That figure belonged to Eliphalet Babbitt, and that pail to his mother, and in that pail was lard. Now it happened that the regular path of Clorinda Perrivale's suitors lay across the west meadow aforesaid, over the fence and across a good-sized brook by means of a single log. They took this path because it brought them to the rear of the house, and relieved them of the disagreeable necessity of saying good-evening to Mr. Perrivale, who usually sat on the front porch at the evening hour, smoking his pipe. He is to be noted as a universal face in love affairs that the suitor, however well received, always kept clear of the girl's male parent.

Eliphalet Babbitt was aware of the custom of his rivals. Of course it was one that he himself habitually practiced, and to-night a grim smile sat upon his lips, as he pursued his way across the fields in the soft summer twilight, lard-pail in hand, and with his love-speech already made out in his heart. The shadows of early night were just closing round, as he climbed the fence and approached the log bridge over the brook. Looking carefully about him to see that no one was witness to his deed, he flung himself astride of the log, with his back to the Perrivale cottage, opened his pail, dipped the brush in the lard, and proceeded to apply a liberal coating of it to the already smooth-worn log, as he hitched along backward toward the opposite bank. When his task was completed he hid pail and brush under the bank and hastened up the path to the cottage. Clorinda was sitting in her little work-room with the vine-covered window as he drew near, and she merrily bade him come in without knocking. Oh, how beautiful she looked rocking back and forth in the dusk-light, against the background of the vine, her pure white dress of muslin but half concealing her round white arms and marble shoulders! Eliphalet shyly sat down on the edge of a chair, and turned his bell-crowned hat round and round in his nervous hands. They talked—or, rather, she talked—pleasantly and quietly for a little while, listening in the pauses to the monotonous chirp, chirp of the cricket and the croaking of the frogs on the banks of the brook. Deeper and deeper grew the shadows, till the figure in white seemed like a substanceless thing seen dimly in a vision, and the figure in black had almost melted away into the darkness of the inner room. The girl had ceased to talk much. Her face was turned away from Eliphalet; and she seemed to be looking out anxiously, as she rocked, through the narrow spaces of the vine. At length a dead silence prevailed. Eliphalet's tongue was so dry that he could not speak, and his wits were drier still of words to speak to the beautiful girl, with her thoughts apparently so far away from him. Suddenly there was a heavy splash from the brook below. "Oh, my!" cried Clorinda, starting as if suddenly wakened from a dream. "That rock has fallen out of the bank—I knew it would!"

"What rock, Clorindy?" asked Eliphalet, hitching his chair a little nearer in the dark, under cover of the sound of his voice. "Do you mean the big rock by the bridge?"

"Yes," answered Clorinda. "Did you notice it?"

"I guess I did," exclaimed Eliphalet, glad to get upon a subject of conversation in that trying moment. "I vowed that rock was going to fall one of these days. I told father so. Did it frighten you, Clorindy?" (Here he started to hitch a little nearer, but his chair creaked, and he forebore.)

"Yes, it did," admitted the girl. "I must have been thinking——"

Splash!

"Gosh, what a muskrat!" exclaimed Eliphalet, the cold sweat starting out all over him. "Wish I'd a been there with a gun!"

"Was it a muskrat?" asked Clorinda, curiously. "It didn't sound like a stone."

"Yes, it was," asseverated Eliphalet, roundly. "I know a muskrat splash, every time. Did you ever see a muskrat, Clorindy?" (Croak, croak, from the chair.)

"No, I never did," exclaimed Clorinda; "but I have seen their holes."

"So've I, so've I!" exclaimed Eliphalet, immensely tickled at the coincidence. "When the brook gets down real low and hain't over, so there won't be anybody round to bother us, I'll show you more'n fifteen or sixteen of 'em, all in a——"

Splash!

"That was a fish!" cried Clorinda, positively.

"So 'twas! so 'twas!" assented Eliphalet, and his chair made a long, scraping noise on the floor. "Say, Clorindy, do you like to fish?"

"Yes, I do—ever so much."

"So do I! uh, uh. So do—I." Eliphalet was sucking the rim of his bell-crowned hat, and bending forward, and looking up sidewise through the darkness at the figure in white. "Clorindy—will you go fishing with me, some time?"

"Perhaps so, Eliph—Mr. Babbitt."

"He, he, he!" from Eliphalet. Scrape, creak, creak! from the chair.

"Say, Clorindy—I'm glad I didn't go to the fireworks to-night."

"Why, Eliph—alet?"

"Beenz—beenz, all the other boys went, you know; and—hee, hee, hee!"

Splash! splash!

"Bull-frogs!" exclaimed Eliphalet. ("Two of 'em together, by the great horn spoon!")

"How do you know they were bull-frogs, Eliphalet?"

"I heard 'em croak, didn't you?"

"I thought I heard some noise—more like a man's voice."

"Oh, no! that was me. I was just going to say something."

"What was it, Eliphalet?"

"I—I like you pretty well, Clorindy"—scrape, scrape, from the chair. Eliphalet was very close now. He put out his arm; it slipped around Clorinda's waist, and the chair stopped rocking. "Clorindy—I—"

Something precluded the use of further words, and when Eliphalet went home that night he was so elated that he forgot all about the larded bridge, and Clorinda, in her little room over the porch, thought she faintly heard—

Splash!—*Chicago Ledger.*

Bill Nye on Hydrophobia.

I take occasion at this time to ask the American people as one man, what are we to do to prevent the spread of the most insidious and disagreeable disease known, as hydrophobia? When a fellow-being has to be smothered, as was the case the other day right here in our fair land, a land where tyrant foot hath never trod nor bigot forged a chain, we look anxiously into each other's faces and inquire, what shall we do?

Shall we go to France at a great expense and fill our systems full of dog virus and then return to our glorious land where we may fork over that virus to posterity and thus mix up French hydrophobia with the mayvebbine blood of free-born American citizens?

I wot not.

If I knew that would be my last wot I would not change it. That is just wot it would be.

But again.

What shall we do to avoid getting impregnated with the American dog and then saturating our systems with the alien dog of Paris?

It is a serious matter, and if we do not want to play the Desdemona act, we must take some timely precautions. What must those precautions be?

Did it ever occur to the average thinking mind that we might squeeze along for weeks without a dog? Whole families have existed for years after being deprived of dogs. Look at the wealthy of our land. They go on comfortably through life and die at last with unanimous consent of their heirs dogless.

Then why can not the poor gradually taper off on dogs? They ought not to stop all of a sudden; but they could leave off a dog at a time until at last they overcame the pernicious habit. I saw a man in St. Paul last week who was once poor, and so owned seven variegated dogs. He was confirmed in the habit. But he summoned all his will power at last and said he would shake off those dogs and become a man. He did so, and to-day he owns a city lot in St. Paul, and seems to be the picture of health.

The trouble about maintaining a dog is that he may go on for years in a quiet, gentlemanly way, winning the regard of all who know him, and then all of a sudden he may hydrophobe in the most violent manner. Not only that, but he may do so while we have company. He may also bite our twins or the twins of our warmest friends. He may bite us now and we may laugh at it, but in five years from now, while we may be delivering a humorous lecture, we may burst forth into the audience and bite a beautiful young lady in the parquet on the ear.

It is a solemn thing to think of, fellow-citizens, and I appeal to those who may read this, as a man who may not live to see a satisfactory political reform—I appeal to you to refrain from the dog. He is purely ornamental. We may love a good dog, but we ought to love our children more. It would be a very, very noble and expensive dog that I would agree to feed with my only son.

I know that we gradually become attached to a good dog, but some day he may become attached to us, and what can be sadder than the sight of a leading citizen drawing a reluctant mad-dog down the street by main strength and the seat of his pantaloons? (I mean his own, not the dog's pants. This joke will appear in book form in April. The book will be very reasonable, and there will be another joke in it also.) I have said a good deal about the dog, pro and con, and I am not a rabid dog abolitionist, for no one loves to have his clear-cut features licked by the warm, wet tongue of a noble dog any more than I do; but rather than see hydrophobia become a national characteristic or a leading industry here, I would forego the dog.

Perhaps all men are that way, however. When they get a little forehanded they forget that they were once poor, and owned dogs. If so, I do not wish to be unfair. Let us yield up our dogs and take the affection that we would otherwise bestow on them and lavish it upon some human being. I have tried it and it works well. There are thousands of people in the world, of both sexes, who are pining and starving for the love of money that we daily shower on the dog.

If the dog would be kind enough to refrain from introducing his justly celebrated virus into the persons of those only who refuse to kiss him on the moist, cold nose, it would be all right; but when a dog goes mad he is very impulsive, and he may bestow himself on an obscure man. So I feel a little nervous myself. BILL NYE.

VOORHEES, MORRISON, AND GARFIELD.

An Episode in Their Congressional Life Which Is Not Generally Known.

[Jules Guthridge, in Chicago News.]

Colonel Morrison, of Illinois, and Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, have been intimate friends for years. Few people are probably aware, however, that this friendship had its origin in an episode which promised at that time to be fraught with the gravest consequences for the Indiana statesman. Morrison and Voorhees made their entree simultaneously upon the stage of national politics in the Thirty-eighth Congress. This was in 1863, after Morrison had resigned his command in the army from wounds received at Donaldson. Morrison was a war Democrat; Voorhees a peace-at-any-price Democrat. Washington at that time was an unsafe place for men who did not believe in a vigorous prosecution of the war. The streets of the city, and even the corridors of the Capitol, swarmed with soldiers who needed but a word of encouragement to sweep every rebel sympathizer into the Potomac River. It was at this point that Voorhees made a speech in the House opposing the passage of a certain war measure. During the course of his remarks he was several times interrupted by General Garfield, of Ohio, who at length transgressed the law of parliamentary courtesy by pronouncing Voorhees a liar. Owing to the confusion and distance which separated the two members, Garfield's remark was not heard by Voorhees; who left the chamber at the conclusion of his speech. About midnight of that day, while busy in his room, a proof of his remarks was sent to him for revision. Glancing carelessly over the speech he was horrified to see this interjection.

"Mr. Garfield (interrupting)—If the gentleman persists in making that statement I pronounce him a deliberate liar!"

For a moment Voorhees was too much astonished to speak. Then, turning to James C. Robinson, of Illinois, who happened to be present, he said: "If Garfield does not apologize for this language I must fight him. I can never return to my constituents without demanding and receiving satisfaction. Will you aid me in the matter?" But Robinson objected. After some further conversation Robinson said: "Why don't you see Colonel Morrison? He has a room in this house and I have no doubt can give you better advice than I." Morrison was asleep when the two Congressmen reached his door, but he speedily aroused himself and listened to Voorhees' story. At its conclusion the latter said: "If you carry a challenge to Garfield you are liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment. Are you willing to risk the consequences?" Morrison made no reply, further than nodding his head affirmatively. Then, taking the "proof" in his hands, he started for Garfield's house. It was after 1 o'clock when he reached it. Garfield was sitting in his library at work. Morrison briefly stated his errand. "Did I say that?" asked Garfield, incredulously. For answer Morrison pointed to the proof. "I am directed by Mr. Voorhees," he continued, "to insist upon an apology or a fight." Garfield replied, with dignity, "I was in error, and am not ashamed to confess it. I uttered those words in a moment of excitement. It did not occur to me that I spoke sufficiently loud for the official reporters to hear me," and, seizing a pencil, he obliterated the words with so much vigor that the point of the instrument cut through the paper. Morrison returned to Voorhees' room and stated the result of his mission. Voorhees was delighted at the result. If it had been necessary to challenge Garfield, and the fact had become known, the infuriated soldiery would have torn him to pieces. It is no wonder he felt grateful to Morrison for his successful management of the affair. He has been one of Morrison's closest friends ever since.

Sensation vs. Bible Preaching.

No doubt many of the clergy would make excellent political speakers, comic lecturers, or actors on the stage, but it would be hardly fair for them to appear in the church's livery and claim secular popularity on account of their cloth. No man can serve two masters, or act as chaplain and jester at the same time. It is true that the stipends of the clergy are small, and, although they who preach the gospel still live by the gospel, they do not fare sumptuously, but getting food and raiment have therewith to be content. The churches pay what they can for pastors, not for secular lecturers; and if the latter be what they want they need not pay an annual stipend at all. Even the most agnostic of skeptics have admitted that the Bible has no equal as an instrument of literary and philosophic culture. It gives employment to the highest and finest faculties of the mind. The clergyman who substitutes literature for theology, Shakspeare and the other poets for the Bible, Tyndall and Darwin for St. Paul, social science for the Sermon on the Mount, gives his congregation stones for bread, and shows clearly that he made the great mistake of his life when he took upon him the pastoral office and became professedly a preacher of the everlasting gospel.

CONTRARY to general belief, it is stated that the number of suicides in this country is small in comparison with Europe. Out of the more than twenty-five thousand cases of self-destruction which occur annually in Europe and the United States together, only about one thousand six hundred can be laid to our score.

AMONG the 102,000 shareholders of the Panama Canal are 16,000 women.

HUMOR.

COUGH-FEE—paying the doctor who prescribes for a cold.—*Maverick.*

NO MATTER how hard the dudes try to get tight, they can not get as high as their collars.

HOT springs—climbing up stairs in August after a delinquent subscriber.—*National Weekly.*

"ALL flesh is grass," but some people display more greenness than others.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

THIEVES are said to be fond of an old-fashioned game of billards, because they can generally pocket something.

PROFESSOR (to student)—"What important change came over Burns in the latter part of his life?" Student—"He died."

WHY is a suspender button like a birthday party? Because it is almost sure to come off.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A PHILOSOPHER observes: "Six things are requisite to create a happy home. One of these is a good cook, and the other five are money."

THE negro problem just now is how to lift a $150 mortgage from his mule with a $40 bale of cotton and have any mule left.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

A TASTE for painting? I don't know.
He may, perhaps, be full of it;
He did his best to paint a cow,
And well? He made a bull of it.

"JOHN, have you kept the diary that I gave you last New Year's?" "Oh, yes, father, I put it in the bottom of my trunk to be sure that it wouldn't get away."

"DOES your wife talk in her sleep?" asked one married man of another, one day when they were comparing notes. "I don't lie awake to see," replied the heartless husband, "but she talks all the rest of the time, so I rather guess she does."—*Louisville Journal.*

"BOYS," shouts an enthusiastic reformer, "boys, if you must marry, be sure to marry women." There's a world of sound, practical common sense in this pertinent piece of advice. Yes, boys; be sure to marry women. Don't marry your mother's brother, nor your father's grandfather, but marry a woman, and you'll be wiser and happier for it.—*Maverick.*

A SAUNDERSVILLE schoolgirl lately puzzled her teacher with the inquiry: "If the oldest child of an English ruler succeeds to the throne, what would happen if the oldest child was twins?" The girl was very much surprised at the teacher's inability to answer offhand, and tried to find out from her mother, but the question still agitates the village.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

HE was trying to beat a Chatham-street dealer down on a suit of clothes, and he finally observed, "You'll admit that wool is down, won't you?" "O, yes." "And cotton is down, and labor is down." "I must se." "Well, then, how can you call that suit worth $14." "My friendt, you haf entirely forgotten dot buttons vhas way oop. Dot vhas der basis I figure on."—*Wall Street News.*

MRS. PARVENU comes to the front again. She was making a call, and in the course of the conversation her friend remarked: "Mr. Jackson, I hear, has gone to the land of the caribou and moose to have some shooting." Mrs. Parvenu met Mrs. Jackson some days later. "Ah," said she; "how is Mr. Jackson? Has he gotten back yet?" "Yes, he came back last night." "And did he shoot a caboose?"—*Boston Record.*

DISAPPOINTMENT.

We often feel peculiar,
As the night this world we range,
But of all our funny feelings
Perhaps the one most strange
Is that we know when with vigor
We shoot our foot in the air,
To break the ribs of the bull-dog
That jumps and isn't there.
—*Puck.*

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
[A Novel in Three Chapters.]
CHAPTER I.
Maid one.
CHAPTER II.
Maid won.
CHAPTER III.
Made one.
—*The Rambler.*

BOARDING-HOUSE MISTRESS—"Jane, go right down to the market this instant and order me ten square inches of elephant steak." Jane—"Good gracious, mum, and phwat's got into yez now?" Boarding-House Mistress—"Don't stand there asking me foolish questions, Jane, but go right along and do as I tell you. I've just been reading one of Du Chaillu's books, and he says that elephant steak is so permanent that it takes half an hour to eat a square inch of it."—*Somerville Journal.*

A Thief with a Conscience.

"Did you ever see an honest thief?" asked Mr. Carpenter, the Front-street marketman. "Well, I have. A man came into the store Monday morning and asked me if I had any pickerel. I opened the fish-box, and he picked out a fair-sized one. 'How much do you want for that one?' asked the man. 'I'll weigh it and see,' I replied. I did so, and told him he could have it for 40 cents. Said he: 'I stole a pickerel from your stand out there last Saturday night and I want to pay for it. It was nearly as big as this one you've just weighed for me, and I had you weigh this one so I could find out how much the other one was worth. Now, I am willing to pay you double for it. I don't know what made me steal it, for I never did such a thing before, and I passed a most wretched Sunday on account of it.'"—*Port Jervis Union.*

SAM JONES says that playing progressive euchre is gambling. This accounts for its popularity.

NO MAN can be a thoroughly pure Christian without the aid of soap.

AN OLD PREJUDICE DISAPPEARING.

Women doctors are so numerous now that the prejudice against them has long since died out. There are several in the United States, it is said, who enjoy an annual income of $20,000 and over, and a practice worth $5,000 a year is common. They have reached their present honorable position by hard and conscientious work, and all they receive is well earned. Medical colleges for women are now established in all the large cities, and the graduates from them number several hundred every year. Among the women doctors of Illinois is Miss Addie M. Barnes, of Danville, who recently moved to that city from Lafayette, Ind. She has recently had herself as a patient, and how she was successful in working a cure she tells us follows:

"I had a very stubborn case of scintica and had been confined to my bed for three weeks. I had blistered the limb and used all kinds of liniments to no purpose. Rev. Dr. Buchtel told me of the wonderful remedy, Athlophoros. Our druggist sent for it and I bought two bottles of it. Before I had taken three doses I was able to get out of bed and sit up for two hours. In three days I went down the street. I believe that had I persevered with the remedy the cure would have been permanent. However, I have never been such a sufferer since. I keep Athlophoros in my office and often tell patients of the great relief it gave me, and recommend it."

E. K. Mercer, proprietor of the Princeton (Ill.) *Tribune*, says of Athlophoros:

"It is a good medicine and did me more good than did half a dozen doctors."

Mr. John H. Hutsel, proprietor of the West Side Pavilion, No. 678 West Indiana street, Chicago, who had been a victim of rheumatism, says:

"I never had a severe case of sickness before this rheumatism came on me, and I would just remark right here that I never want another such. When it first made its appearance I consulted a physician, but his medicine made me worse. I then went to St. Joseph's Hospital. After being there some time and getting no relief, I went back home. After being at home a few days, I heard about Athlophoros and decided to try it myself. I came from the hospital on the 3d of July. Two days after that I was unable to walk or sleep at night. I was in this condition when I commenced with the Athlophoros on the 7th inst., and by the 15th of the month I was well. You can see by my book, I have an exact record of the dates of the time I commenced using and when I was well."

"How long were you sick, Mr. Hutsel?"

"For five weeks I was confined to my bed, during which time I lost twenty-three pounds of flesh."

"How much did you use to effect this cure?"

"Two bottles did the work, and I have not felt any pain or return of the disease since."

"Have you known of any others that have used Athlophoros?"

"Yes; the lady that recommended it to me said she knew of an old chronic case of twenty years' standing that had been cured by the use of Athlophoros. I have had many persons that knew how I had been afflicted and suffered inquire what cured me. I am always glad to be able to say that Athlophoros is the sovereign remedy for rheumatism."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it of your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

The Same, Only Different.

A young man, dabbling in real estate and known financially quite well by Phil Armour, went into that gentleman's office lately.

"I've hit on a great chance to invest in a piece of property that will double in value in a year," he said, excitedly.

"Yes," replied Mr. A. quietly.

"House and lot, dirt cheap, on Grand Boulevard."

"Yes," responded Phil again.

"Owner caught in the market and forced to sell."

"Yes."

"Nobody knows anything about the chance but me."

"Yes."

"All I need is enough to bind the bargain."

"Yes."

"Could you let me have a thousand?"

"Yes."

"That's good."

"Yes."

"When can I get it."

"Not at all. I said I could let you have it, but I didn't say I would. Better go and see somebody else. Good-by."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Queer Old Hymns.

We stumbled a while ago, says the *Christian Advocate*, on the following in one of Newton's hymns:

The kine ungulded went
By the directed road,
When the Philistines homeward sent
The ark of Israel's God.

Lowing, they passed along,
And left their calves shut up;
They felt an interest for their young,
But would not turn nor stop.

This is worthy to be remembered with Isaac Watt's verse:

He spake, and stright our hearts and brains
With all their motions rose;
Let blood the saints flow round the veins,
And round the veins it flows.

It was an old Oriental doctrine that women have no souls. More enlightened philosophy concedes that they have purer, finer, more exalted souls than men. But they are too often contained in feeble, suffering bodies, which hamper and retard their full development. For all those painful ailments incident to the sex, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best specific in the world, and is sold under a positive guarantee that it will do all that is claimed for it. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

DISLOCATING an opium joint is not a painful operation.

THE dangers of Whooping Cough are averted by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

THE carte before the horse—a hippographic dinner

THE color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers always gives satisfaction.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $2 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

1153 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

They'll Never Be Missed.

The brainy person who knows it all.

The woman who wears an eclipse hat to the opera.

The man who is jealous of his neighbor's success.

The man who throws ashes and paper into the street.

The croaker who is always complaining of hard times.

The practical joker who gets wrathy when the joke is on himself.

The man who borrows his neighbor's paper before the neighbor has used it.

The long-nosed individual who busies himself with the affairs of other people.

The person who had friends and money, and made no Christmas presents.

The bigot who forms his own opinion and demands that others coincide with him.

Mr. Growler and Mrs. Grundy, who can't bear to see young people enjoy themselves.—*Rockland Courier.*

A BASS singer ought to preserve the even tenor of his ways.

To Spur a Jaded Appetite

Is one thing, to invigorate and regulate the digestive organs is another. And yet mere appetizers are constantly mistaken for and are even termed tonics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is on a far higher plane in the category of medical preparations than the so-called tonics which impart a relish for the food. These have their use, and are estimable, provided they be pure. But the scope of the remedial operation of the Bitters is far wider. It reforms enfeebled condition of the stomach, and purifies its juices, if vitiated, as well as promotes their secretion in healthful abundance. The stomach having in conjunction with the liver and the bowels, been reclaimed, and their natural tone restored through its agency, appetite returns, as a matter of course. Fever and ague, poverty of the blood, and consequent debility, rheumatic ailments, and a tendency to kidney and bladder troubles, are also remedied by it.

NICKEL-PLATED watch—a dog with a new collar.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million. 65c

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp. 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with Pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering a permanent cure was effected.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption.* I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

IT is a pleasure and satisfaction to many to learn that ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, that standard family medicine for coughs, croup, and all lung diseases, can now be procured at 25c, 50c, and $1 a bottle at any drug store.

The Bowing Dancing Master.

Why is a dancing master like a tree? He is full of boughs (bows). The consumptive bows from loss of vitality. Tell him to take Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventative against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Athlophoros is the only medicine that has ever given me any relief. I have only used four bottles so far, but feel confident that it will cure me. I have recommended it to others that it has cured. Mrs. Mary Kraen, 131 Larrabee street, Chicago.

One pair of boots is saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

Do Not Be Alarmed

at the raising of blood from the lungs. It is one of the very earliest symptoms of consumption, and only shows the healthy efforts of the system to throw off the scrofulous impurities of the blood which have created an ulceration of the lungs. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a positive remedy for consumption at this stage. If taken faithfully, it will cleanse the blood, heal the ulcers in the lungs, and build up and renovate the whole system.

SOLOMON didn't think of the horned horse when he originated his famous saying, "There is nothing gnu under the sun."

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

You can judge of the length of a woman's tongue by the number of postscripts she adds to her letters. This is autocnic.

IT is by copying after nature that man gets best results. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is nature's own remedy, is purely vegetable, can be taken by the most delicate. Cures all stomach, kidney, and liver troubles. 50 cents.

THERE'S one consolation sinners may indulge in. If they are burnt eternally they'll have plenty of time to get used to it.

THE BLOOD MAKES THE ENTIRE CIRCUIT OF THE BODY EVERY SEVEN MINUTES, and whenever this circulation is impeded or any of its channels are clogged by impurities, disease follows—fever, or disorder of liver, or kidneys, or scrofula, or dyspepsia. To get at the source of the difficulty, use the blood purifier, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS.

THERE is a great deal of crookedness in this world, and we grieve to say that a large share of it is elbow crookedness.

DON'T neglect a cough and let it remain to irritate your lungs when a safe and speedy remedy can be had for 50 cents in Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure.

WHEN a man uses high words he is in very low business.

EVIL cucumbers corrupt bananas, is the way a little girl repeated the text. She was quite right, as her little brother's stomach ached after dinner, but fortunately *Perry Davis' Pain Killer* was within reach, and the little sufferer was put to rights without delay. No family should be without a bottle of this old *family remedy*. Sold by all Druggists.

Why Continue the use of irritating powders, snuffs or liquids? Ely's Cream Balm, pleasant of application and a sure cure for Catarrh, and cold in head, can be had for 50 cents, at druggists. It is easily applied with the finger, is safe and pleasant and is curing the most obstinate cases. It gives relief at once. We will mail it at 60 cts. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE.—Albert A. Lamson, of Kirkman, Ia., in expressing his gratitude to the proprietors of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, writes: "I firmly believe that my wife would have died of consumption, if not for the timely use of your balsam." Buy the $1 bottle for lung diseases.

I have been troubled with catarrh from boyhood, and had considered my case chronic until about three years ago I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and I count myself sound to-day, all from the use of one bottle.—J. R. Cooley, Hardware Merchant, Montrose, Pa.

"MORE THAN ALL OTHER LUNG REMEDIES" is what E. W. Farman, a druggist at Dayton, Ind., writes about the sale of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. He has sold it for eight years, and it gives satisfaction. Sold by all druggists at 25c, 50c, and $1 a bottle.

Mr. A. Nichols suffered from Catarrh for years. He purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm of us. He is now almost cured, and says you cannot recommend it too highly.—Evers Bros., Druggists, Independence, Iowa.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

FISHING LAMPS for Spearing. Send for Circular. BAKER & SON, Kendallville, Ind.

SAM JONES' Sayings, and 500 Anecdotes. 10 cts. P. O. Box 252, Harvard, Ill.

FAT. *How to Reduce It.* Full Diet, Elegant Treatment. By "The Doctor." Send two 2c stamps for Manual. THEO. WING, Plainfield, Conn.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

KANSAS LANDS—CHEAP HOMES! Send for description and Price-list to NEAL & ALVORD, Reece, Greenwood County, Kansas.

WELL MAKING. **DOES IT PAY!**

Free catalogue tells what customers say: This is the Great "Ohio" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine. Drills all kinds earth and rock and pump cuttings to surface at each stroke! Tests the water without taking out tubes. Drives, tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops loads 70 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used. We also make machines and tools for boring large wells. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

Vinegar Bitters, a purgative and tonic, purifies the blood, strengthens the liver and kidneys, and will restore health, however lost.

Vinegar Bitters is the best remedy discovered for promoting digestion, curing headache and increasing the vital powers.

Vinegar Bitters assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Vinegar Bitters is the great disease preventer, and stands at the head of all family remedies. No house should ever be without it.

Vinegar Bitters cures Malarial, Bilious and other fevers, diseases of the Heart, Liver and Kidneys, and a hundred other painful disorders.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be in the hands of every child and youth in the country.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., N. Y.

JAMES A. PERRY,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
FRENCH DRAFT HORSES!

I offer for sale the very best specimens of French Draft Horses that can be found in France. All parties wishing good, reliable stock are invited to call and see my stock, which now number about 100 head. Terms and prices to suit purchasers. All stock sold under a guarantee of being breeders. I have also some very fine *Horses for Draft Colts*, all from imported stock. JAMES A. PERRY, Riverview Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill., 52 miles south of Chicago, on C. & A. R. R.

FOR THE BLOOD — TAKE — FOR DYSPEPSIA

HOPS & MALT BITTERS,

If you wish a **certain cure for all Blood** diseases. Nothing was ever invented that will cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal to **Hops and MALT Bitters. It tones** up the **System,** puts new **Blood** in your **veins,** restores your **lost appetite** and **sleep,** and brings you **perfect health.** It never fails to give relief in all cases of **Kidney** or **Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion,** Constipation, Sick Headaches, **Dyspepsia,** Nervous disorders, and all **Female Complaints;** when properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been **benefited** by it in this and other Western States. It is the **best** Combination of **Vegetable** remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the **Weak** and **Debilitated.** Do not get **Hops and MALT Bitters** confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice. Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

FACE, HANDS, FEET,
and all their imperfections, including Facial, Developement, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment.
Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY,
37 S. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

Spencer's Alligator Press!

I will ship this *Hay and Straw Press* to any place on condition that if four men and one team cannot press 3,000 pounds of hay in one hour, and not drive the team faster than a walk, you may keep the Press without cost. For conditions, circulars, &c., address J. A. SPENCER, Dwight, Ill.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, Combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

KENSINGTON STAMPING OUTFIT FREE!

Being fully aware of the great interest the ladies are taking in Kensington Work, we have prepared a Complete Outfit containing 60 Perforated Stamping Patterns on best government bond parchment Paper, all of Recent Including Sprays of Golden Rod, Pansies, Wild Roses, Forget-me-nots, Thistles, Strawberries, Outlines of Baby Gift, Hogs, Spiders, Spider's Scallops for Skirts, Crazy Stitch Patterns, Crystal Embroiderers, Borders, Fond Lilies, Lamps, &c., &c., 60 in all, ranging in size from 1 1-2 in. to 7 inches, also 1 Box Blue Stamping Powders, 1 Box White Stamping Powder, 1 Patent reversible Pounce, and full and complete directions for Kensington Stamping and Embroidery, Kensington Paintings, Lustre, Metallic Flitter and Iridescent Painting, Colors used in Mixing of Colors, Ribbon Embroidery, Chenille and Arasene Work, Correct Color of all the different flowers, Description of every stitch used in embroidery, &c., making a Complete Outfit that cannot be bought at retail for less than $1.00. In order to introduce LADIES' HOUSEHOLD, the large, 16 page illustrated magazine devoted to the interests of the country home and housekeeping, we will send one of these Outfits complete, free and post paid, to any lady who will send 25c. for a months subscription to the Magazine. Five for $1. Money cheerfully refunded if not more than satisfactory. We are now located in our large brick factory, fronting 400 feet on the line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and the government having located a postoffice in our factory, we are now prepared to fill all orders promptly to the entire satisfaction of our subscribers. Address Farm and Household, Hartford, Conn.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably **Dr. Isaac Thompson's Celebrated Eye Water**

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storms. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

STRICTLY PURE.
Contains No Opium in Any Form.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

The BEST and CHEAPEST

COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!
IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES.
Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or, CROUP REMEDY.

Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1.00 bottles.

Directions accompany each bottle.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited), Prop'rs.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$5 Day To Agents selling for us **$2 Sample Free**
Address Gen'l Agency, 159 Hudson Street, N.Y.

WANTED--SALESMEN.

Traveling and Local, to sell Lubricating Oils. F. E. DIETERICHS, Cleveland, O. Send stamp for reply.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation just arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.
GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient), "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,
Specialists for Thirteen Years Past,
have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full quantity, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Drs.,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

$25 A WEEK made by ladies selling our Corsets, Stocking Supporters, etc. Catalogue for stamp. The Frost & Hatch M'f'g Co., Cleveland, O.

QUICK sales, big pay, steady work, no talk. $1 an hour for either sex. $14.50 samples free. Send stamp and secure a pleasant winter's business. G. B. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Old Doctor

NERVOUS DEBILITY — MALE or FEMALE — WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address
Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope*, mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 14—86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

The County Seat.

East Jordan, April 6, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—I have a pleasant duty to perform in behalf of the people of this village and region; it is to thank the people of Charlevoix and elsewhere, who have in this county-seat contest, insisted by their votes, upon the greatest good to the greatest number, and have therefore decided to let the county seat remain, for the present where it is. We feel joyful, and hope to show, when opportunity arrises, that we are not ungrateful, for the favor shown this village.

And while we are in the mood, it will not be amiss to offer a little good advice to the man who has prided himself upon being our greatest enemy. To that end we should first see what ails him. Evidently the focus of his intellectual vision has been shortening for years, until he sees nothing but himself, and of himself has but the most imperfect view. We would indulge the hope, faint though it be, that he will soon cease to admire his outward appearance, and turn his attention inwardly, for there he will see the trouble; indeed it is perfectly apparent to the merest tyro in philosophical ethics. He would see a much twisted duodenum, receiving a bad quality of pancreatic juice from a compressed pancreas. He would see a spleen so large as to outweigh all the rest of his individuality, and probably having attached to it many large, whitish, pulpy excressences. He would find a diseased liver, secreting bile, all the properties of which are absent except its bitterness. Proceeding upward with the examination he would reach the brain-box, and find it, (though much swollen), nearly empty. And there is to be found the explanation of the pulpy excrescences above spoken of,—his brain has gone down and attached itself to his spleen. Through long bad usage it has vacated its high normal seat to occupy a low abnormal one.

If at this stage of his self-examination, some good spirit would throw a gleam of light athwart his vision, he would see that he, with his aforesaid twisted duodenum, compressed pancreas, enlarged spleen, diseased liver, and swollen, though almost empty brain box, is fast going to the "bow wows," and that unless he forthwith change his course, and amend his manners, he will soon "get there."

We could enlarge upon this subject, and suggest a remedy, but prefer to entrust his case to other friends, who live nearer to him and understand him perfectly—simply suggesting that he should consult the best of them without the least delay; and feeling assured that if he will read and heed what I have written in this letter, he will sometime heartily thank and bless the JOURNAL and B.

Temperance Revival at Ironton.

Fifty new names on the pledge. Rev. Mr. VanAnken, and Rev. Mr. Parmenter attended the W. C. T U. monthly temperance meeting last Friday, evening at Ironton, and the union gathered a very handsome harvest. Mr. VanAnken, is reported to have delivered a very able address, after which the pledge was passed through the congregation, and obtained fifty new names of men, young and old, after singing, "Where is my boy to night." Mr. Parmenter, was called out, and spoke briefly, congratulating the youngest of the sisterhood of villages, on the momentum, which the temperance cause has attained, winding up as follows: "Glory to God, for the advancement of the temperance cause. Fifty new notes in the songs of triumph; fifty vows registered on earth and in heaven. Tell it in Gath; and publish it in the streets of Askelon; and among all the villages: The W. C. T. U. has gathered, in two hours, fifty shocks in the temperance harvest, Mr. VanAuken did the cutting and the ladies the binding. P.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. R. Suffield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Jutta Atwood.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

Why is it?

And still the saloons go right along no failures, no foreclosures, no assignments. The business is prosperous. The man of the bar grows fat, and independent, and soon gets rich. Men in legitimate and necessary branches of business, with large capital invested, with utmost vigilance and intense application to their business, struggle hard against the pressure of the times, staving off clamoring creditors, in the vain hope that something will turn up to free them from their embarrassment, but after all their honest and long continued struggle they fail at last. Why is it? Men who patronize the saloons will willingly plank down the full price demanded, for their drink, without asking a question, knowing that the saloon keeper is charging them from three to five hundred per cent., but they ask no questions, make no complaints at extravagant charges, and generally ask for no credit. Why is it? Men and women go to the dry goods, grocery or boot and shoe stores expecting to buy goods at a fraction above cost, and below if they can—the same man who pays the saloon-keeper five hundred per cent., profit, without complaining, will Jew the hardware man down to cost of goods if he can. Why is it? Men who pay the saloon man cash down for every drink will go to the shoe store and ask for a credit of six months, and then let it run twelve months or two years, if not pushed, leaving the merchant to carry a burden of interest, which is ruinous. Why is this?

Can the citizens of Charlevoix not see that their welfare is at stake? Every few days some hard toiling business man has to succomb to the pressure, but the saloons go on, absorbing the money that ought to go into legitimate business, and purchase the necessaries of life for the liquor-made sufferers of our village. The saloon men bear comparatively none of the burden of the taxes. They have but a small amount of capital invested, while nearly all branches of honorable business require large capital, and it is taxed to pay the cost of crime caused by the saloon men. How unjust! Will the business men of Charlevoix remain satisfied to allow the whiskey shops to absorb the resources of the people of the county, at the rate of five hundred per cent profit on their goods, while they are compelled to sell legitimate merchandise at profits ranging from nothing to twenty-five per cent? If the money spent in this village for liquor, for the past five years, had been expended in the purchase of food, clothing, building material, books and articles of home adornment, every family in the county would probably now live in a comfortable dwelling, with good clothes and plenty to eat; and the merchants of our village could all have met their claims and to-day be doing double their present business.

Now I propose henceforth that the people of Charlevoix buy their liquor on "tick," at twenty-five percnet profit to the whiskey man, and pay cash down to the honest merchant, at a profit that will give him an honest living, and see what the result will be.

ECONOMY.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crozier. 152

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1881, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest upon the money secured by a mortgage dated the 28th day of September, 1881, executed by Oliver C. Swarthout and Emire Swarthout his wife, to David J. Cushman, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Charlevoix county, in Liber 4 of mortgages, on page 416, on the 29th day of September, 1881; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred and ninety-two dollars, principal and interest; and the further sum of thirty dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix county, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on the 19th day of June, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: The southwest quarter (¼) of the southwest quarter (¼), of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-four (34) north, of range five (5) west, being in the township of Bear Lake, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated March 25, 1886.

DAVID J. CUSHMAN,
PAULTHORP & GEORGE, *Mortgagee.*
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seventy cents ($1,372.70) principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 19th day of May**, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼), of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Schoff-es's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CHUCKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 164, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1883, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; now, said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the **27th day of April, 1886**, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
NEWBERRY & MOSHER, *Mortgagee.*
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix, }

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the township of South Arm on the 29th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty six. Present, James A. Keat, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ROSINE NAH-O-QUAM,

a minor. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lewis Mick-sam-bay, guardian of said minor, praying that certain real estate might be sold for the purposes stated in said petition, thereupon it is ordered, that **Saturday, the 24th day of April next**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the probate office, in the township of South Arm and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) JAMES A. KEAT,
Judge of Probate.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	4 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	7 55	7 01	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 55	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	1 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 18	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 21
Manceliona	.....	.....	6 09	12 10am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 01
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Manceliona	.....	10 21	12 54pm	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 53
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

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Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
*7.00am	*1.40pm	..Marquette..1..	*2.05pm	*5.30pm
9.05	2.50	....An Train...	12.45	5.35
10.30	3.41	..Republic..2..	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	....Seney..3....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	...Newberry....	9.50	*10.30am
5.55	8.15	...St. Ignace..4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City.5.	7.00	

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ½ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

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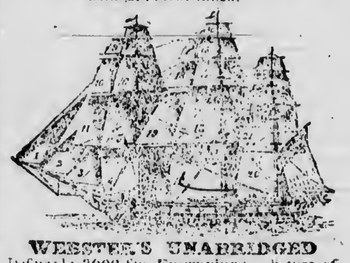

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PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods.
A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at lowest prices.
Smith & Cooper,
AT THE INGLESIDE.

$100 REWARD
FOR
Every Ounce of Adulteration
IN THE
U. G. Soap
The Great 5c Cake,
Made only by
GOWANS & STOVER,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

Poster Printing
Quick and Cheap,
At the Journal Office.

Card of Thanks.

We give below two letters from Geo. E. Bardeen, secretary of the Charlevoix resort association, which explain themselves; also a copy of the resolutions of thanks passed by the fire department. On behalf of the citizens of Charlevoix we desire to thank the resort association for their substantial expression of appreciation, and assure them that in the future as in the past their property will have our most watchful care and protection.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., *April 10, 1886.*

Chief Engineer, Charlevoix Fire Department: Charlevoix, Mich.,—Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the directors of the Charlevoix summer resort held last evening, it was voted that I express to you the votes of the association for the great services you must have rendered at the Belvedere House fire.

When I got Dr Crouter's telephonic message at 11:30, I expected all would be destroyed; and when he wired me at 4:00 p. m. I could hardly believe that so much was saved.

As a small appreciation of the services you rendered us I am instructed to present you the enclosed draft for fifty dollars, which you will please use for the benefit of the engine company as is deemed best.

May you ever be successful as at this fire; and may all your members be protected from accident.

Yours truly,
GEO. E. BARDEEN,
Sec'y Charlevoix Summer Resort.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., *April 10 1886.*

MR. CHAS. KELLY, Charlevoix, Mich. *Dear Sir,*—The directors wish me to express to you their appreciation of your fidelity to our interests during the late fire, and in view of your loss, to express a part of our sympathy by inclosing a draft of $25 to help restore what was destroyed.

Yours, etc.,
G. E. BARDEEN, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Charlevoix Fire Company, held April 12, 1886, it was resolved that the thanks of the company be expressed to the Charlevoix Summer Resort Association for the substantial appreciation of services rendered at the late fire.

B. F. BISBEE, Sec'y.

Boat Livery.

Late last fall, Joe Beauvis bought three new lots near the Kalamazoo resort, and has built a nice boat-house thereon, besides building an addition to his boat house on the Chicago resort. During the winter, he has been engaged building new boats at his shop, back of Crouter's drug store. He now has 42 boats altogether, the greater number of which are light row-boats, 12 to 14 feet in length, but some of which are 6 ft beam, and 16 to 20 feet long, and rigged for sailing. Mr. Beauvis has a reputation in boat building not excelled by any. In point of utility, he has made a thorough study of patterns, and has attained wonderful skill in the combination of strength with lightness and that exact shape that conduces to the greatest speed with the the least amount of exertion at the oar. In point of beauty, he has reached the highest degree of perfection found in northern Michigan. One boat which he has just finished for Mr. Crumb of St. Louis, will compare with anything found on Lake George or Lake Winnipisseogee, the famous resorts of New York and New Hampshire. It has 17 different kinds of woods, artistically inlaid according to colors. It is safe to assert that the nicest boat on Round lake this summer, will be out of Joe Beauvis' shop.

From Florida.

GAINSVILLE, FLORIDA, *April 3, 1886.*

EDITOR JOURNAL,—As we intend to leave here for Jacksonville next week to remain until we leave for Charlevoix, you will please not send any more Journals here, but keep them until we return, which will be about May first; when I hope to see mother earth, clothed in green, instead of white, as I found it one year ago on my return; and the atmosphere warm and balmy, which by the way, we have not seen much of even here in the "Sunny South" the past winter, although the spring so far has been delightful,—about like our pleasant June weather. I have just returned from South Florida, where the cold wave did not seem to do much damage, especially to the orange trees, which are now white with bloom, and as the trees did not even shed their leaves in the vicinity of Barlow, it is causing a big boom there and in all South Florida. Strawberries were plenty there, at thirty cents per quart; but about here the large growers refuse to sell, saying they can realize more for their berries, by shipping to northern cities, where they get from $2 to $3 per quart. I also found new Irish potatoes and other vegetables quite plenty there, but about a month later than usual, and although the cold winter has been a great set back to Florida, the damage is not as great as was at first reported, for many of the trees about here and even farther north that were supposed to be killed, are coming out quite green, and but few are entirely dead. The bodies are sprouting out, and will soon form new tops, bearing as many oranges as ever. Still I consider this part of Florida better adapted to truck farming than orange growing; but were you here to see the beautiful roses and the great variety of flowers now in bloom, both wild and cultivated, you could easily imagine, why the state is named "Land of Flowers."

Yours Respectfully.
L. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

The Historical Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron See, entertained the society on Friday last, with President Green in the chair. The program of the evening was as follows:

Violin and Piano duet—Mr. Fred and Miss Alice Cochran.

Selection from Alice Carey—"An Order for a Picture," Mrs. E. M. Clark.

Vocal Duet—"I would that my love," Mrs. R. W. Kane, and W. A. Smith.

Intermission.

Solo and quartet—Mrs. Kane, and Miss Kanagy, Mr. Bradbeer and Dr. Carlstein.

Paper—Mrs. Browning, Clement J. Strang.

Duet—David and Goliah, Mr. Bradbeer, and Dr. Carlstein.

The society will have no meeting this week; but have arranged for a fine entertainment in the Congregational church one week from next Friday evening. It will be free and all will be invited. The program will appear in our next issue.

Metaphysical Bethesda.

Dr. Sweetland has nearly completed the changes and additions which have transformed the Swallow residence into a sanitarium. An observatory has been erected on top of the main building, an addition for bath room on the south side, and the interior of the whole has been rebuilt and finished in a handsome manner. Carpets and furniture are being put in this week, and baths will be given to a limited number every day until all arrangements are completed, when it will doubtless be run to its full capacity.

Webster's New Dictionary.

Is hardly less wonderful than the incomparable language of which it is the perfect embodiment. It is "by far the *largest volume published in this country.*" As far as is known, it contains *"very considerable more matter than any single volume beside in the world."* It affords an opportunity for comprehending most thoroughly the best language on earth. Use this dictionary if you would have every mystery of words in English books unraveled. Well used in a family it will be of more advantage to the members thereof than *hundreds of dollars* laid up in money.—Alliance Monitor.

Officers of Ladies Aid Society.

At a recent meeting of the Ladies Aid Society, of the M. E. church, the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. C. J. Strang.
Vice presidents—Mrs. F. J. Meech, Mrs. O. S. Washburn, and Mrs. J. T. Iddings.
Recording secretary—Mrs. O. A. Cooper.
Assistant secretary—Miss Sadie Miller.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. A. Hawkins.

☞ The latest novelties in ladies' handbags received this week at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

R. A. Fullgraff, a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York, has been arrested for bribery in connection with the Broadway Railroad franchise.

A train on the Fitchburg Railroad jumped the track near West Deerfield, Mass., the cars tumbling down an embankment 200 feet in height, some of them falling into the river. Reports from the scene of the wreck state that thirteen bodies had been recovered, but it was feared others were swept down the stream. Several persons have died of their injuries, and of the fifty or more wounded, some will not survive.

WESTERN.

The grain-commission firm of Hooker, Crittenden & Co. of Duluth, Minn., which has branch houses in Milwaukee and Chicago, has been forced to suspend, the embarrassment being caused, it is understood, by the unprofitable speculation indulged in by one of the junior members.

Two Western railroads report the following earnings for the month of March: Chicago & Northwestern, $1,988,000, an increase over the same month last year of $2,400; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, $517,000, an increase of $57,800.

The labor troubles in the Southwest have had a depressing effect on the lumber trade, and mill-owners in Wisconsin are reported to be undecided in regard to setting the mill machinery in motion.

Flint and Daly, who engaged in a prize-fight in a room at St. Louis, were arrested under the State law making the principals and abettors guilty of felony. A prominent newspaper man held the stakes.

A fire which broke out at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the mill of John Paul extended to the yards of C. L. Colman, and thence to the soap factory, until the entire city was threatened. Assistance was sent from St. Paul, Milwaukee, Sparta and Winona. The losses are estimated at $1,000,000.

Mrs. Grindal, residing on a farm near Eau Claire, Wisconsin, gave birth to four healthy male babes.

At Chariton, Iowa, an old man named Charles Archibald was beaten to death with a soldering-iron. Thomas Kelley and wife were arrested for the crime, on overwhelming evidence. In a tin can in Kelley's coal-shed was found $1,230, which is believed to have been the object of the murder.

After listening to a number of speeches at a meeting in front of the City Hall, a large body of East St. Louis strikers marched to the railway yards with the avowed determination of making every man on duty quit work. Most of the engineers, firemen, and freight handlers obeyed without opposition. Sheriff's deputies, with drawn revolvers, were hooted at, pushed aside, and in some cases disarmed. Finally a few determined men with leveled Winchesters overawed the strikers, and they withdrew.

The steam-yacht Welcome arrived in Chicago the other day with clearance papers direct from Mobile, the trip having been made via the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.

The Gem City Flouring Mills at Quincy, Ill., were burned, the loss reaching $200,000. Fire also swept away the iron works at Florence, Wis., entailing a loss of $50,000.

SOUTHERN.

John Baxter, District Judge at Knoxville, Tennessee, died of congestive fever at Hot Springs, Ark., in his sixty-eighth year.

Before the Grand Jury at New Orleans two women named McMahon and Smythe made a full confession of their part in a scheme of perjury designed to secure the acquittal of the assassins of Captain Murphy. On one of a number of bench warrants Dr. Emanuel E. Dreyfus was sent to the parish prison in default of $20,000 bail. Judge Thomas Ford, the chief of the band of assassins, is Commissary of the Louisiana penitentiary, and has never been compelled to wear the uniform.

The great railway strike has culminated in bloodshed at Fort Worth, Texas. A posse of deputies from the Sheriff's office were detailed to protect a train which was pulled out of the Missouri Pacific yards. They were fired upon from ambush by the strikers and one of the officers was killed, two were mortally wounded, and one of the strikers was hurt. It was rumored that the strikers threatened to burn the town. The Governor ordered out the State troops.

The merchants of Key West, Fla., have issued an appeal to the benevolent citizens of the United States for subscriptions in aid of those left destitute by the recent conflagration there.

Dr. Brinton H. Warner, of Baltimore, Md., who was bitten by a dog Christmas Day, died last week of hydrophobia.

Fire in the Central Railroad warehouse at Savannah, Ga., consumed forty-five carloads of corn and damaged 300 bales of cotton.

WASHINGTON.

A general order has been issued by the War Department announcing the following assignments:

Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to the Division of the Atlantic. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry to the Division of the Missouri. Maj. Gen. Howard to the Division of the Pacific. Brig. Gen. Crook was relieved of the command of the Department of Arizona, and assigned to the Department of the Platte, formerly commanded by Gen. Howard. Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, now in command of the Department of the Missouri, has been assigned to the Department of Arizona.

The majority of the House Committee on Elections has decided to reject the claims of Frank H. Hurd to the seat from Ohio now held by Roncis.

The House Territory Committee has decided to report adversely all bills to create the Territory of Oklahoma on the ground that the Government has no right to the land under existing treaties.

Solicitor General Goode testified before the Pan-Electric Investigating Committee at Washington, on cross-examination, that he was not aware of using any undue or unusual haste in ordering the suit against the Bell Company. If he had known of the Attorney General's connection with the Pan-Electric Company, and an application for a suit had been made, his action would have been the same as it was. When asked if it had not occurred to him that it was late in the day to charge fraud against the Bell patents, witness replied: "No; and I want to say further that I did not know that the Bell Company was hedged about with such divinity that it could not be brought into court like other companies. There is one point I desire to make clear, and that is that the Attorney General had no more to do with the institution of this suit than any member of the committee." Witness admitted that he could not recall a single case where a patent suit had been ordered without reference of the papers to the Interior Department, but the practice, he said, was merely one of courtesy. The witness said he had directed the discontinuance of the Memphis suit because he knew it would be agreeable to the President.

The House Committee on Coinage has voted to report favorably a bill for the establishment of a sub-treasury at Louisville.

The Secretary of the Interior has revoked the order of Commissioner Sparks of the General Land Office of April 3, 1885, suspending final action upon entries upon the public lands.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, testified before the Telephone Investigating Committee that the idea of using official influence to further the interests of the company had never been thought of by his associates. He had never heard until now that Senators Garland and Harris had written professional opinions touching the validity of the patents. He saw now that the opinions of the associates as to the value of the Rogers patent were highly extravagant. Witness remembered that a suit before Judge Baxter was not regarded as particularly advisable, because he was said to be hostile and antagonistic to Senator Harris.

POLITICAL.

At a caucus of Republican Senators in Washington, a majority expressed themselves in favor of open executive sessions. At this caucus, says a Washington dispatch, "more than a dozen Senators said frankly they would vote for every nomination on its merits, regardless of whether it was made in the place of a suspended ex-soldier or not, or whether the Executive had given his reasons for making the suspension or not. Among these Senators were Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Van Wyck, Hale, Dolph, Mitchell (Oregon), and Don Cameron."

In the contested election case of Campbell vs. Weaver, of the Sixth Iowa District, the House Elections Committee at Washington has decided by a party vote in favor of Weaver, the sitting member. An extension of time has been granted to the parties to the case of Page vs. Pierce, of Rhode Island, to collect additional evidence.

The annual State election in Rhode Island resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, which is mainly made up of the present officers. An amendment to the Constitution providing for prohibition was also successful. This latter feature of the voting made the election extraordinarily exciting.

At the municipal election in Dallas, Texas, on the heaviest vote ever polled, the Knights of Labor made a clean sweep, every candidate supported by them being elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 1,000. The result was a great surprise. Dallas is the point at which the big public meetings about a month ago started in Texas to denounce the strike and uphold and indorse the attitude of the railroad companies, which was done by the Merchants' Exchange, and many other meetings in the State followed the example. At Fort Worth the candidates of the Knights of Labor were also elected to a man. Henry C. Krumpp, Republican, was elected Mayor of Kansas City, while the Democrats obtained control of all the remaining offices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prof. Foster, meteorologist of Iowa, makes the following predictions: Great storms will pass over the United States in rapid succession during the last ten days of April, and all shipping interests, especially in the Northern States, should prepare to protect their property from heavy rains, high winds, floods, sleet, snow, and extreme changes of the weather on land, and from dangerous gales on the lakes and Atlantic coast. The heaviest of these storms will be over the Mississippi basin, about April 25 or 26; west of that earlier, and east later.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 6th inst. says: "The following notice was read at the meetings of the several assemblies of the Knights of Labor: 'The strike is still on on the Gould southwest system, and all men looking for work will stay away until official notice from the Knights of Labor Executive Board. By order Executive Board Knights of Labor.' Secretary Turner, of the Knights' Executive Board, states the struggle with the Missouri Pacific has just begun, and will be fought to the last ditch. The interview which the National Committee was to have had yesterday with Mr. Hoxie was given up. The policy of the national as well as of the local executive committees now is to induce all of the employes they can to quit work. The only means which will be used, they say, is persuasion, and they think that they can induce enough of the present employes to quit work to seriously cripple the road and eventually bring the company to terms. A new development in the strike in East St. Louis, and one which occasioned considerable surprise and uneasiness among railway officials, occurred yesterday, when the Chicago and Alton switch engineers struck. They say they will not go back to work until the trouble between the railroads and their employes shall have been settled. Reports from Kansas City and Parsons show that the situation at these points was quiet. At Parsons the militiamen were running trains, and no interference was offered by strikers. The Knights of Labor declared, however, that none of the strikers should resume work. At Kansas City many of the striking employes were paid off and discharged." A Fort Worth dispatch reported the situation strained. Five hundred militia and 200 armed citizens were patrolling the city, which was virtually surrendered to the State authorities. Every male citizen of mature age has secured arms, and there were more than twenty organizations of citizens in process of formation. The Knights were ugly and defiant, and open expressions of communism were heard on all sides. Jay Gould said, in an interview at New York, that Mr. Hoxie would not meet the strikers, but that such of them as applied for work and were needed would be taken back. More than this, he said, the Pacific management will not do. It was clearly understood in New York that Mr. Gould proposed completely to ignore the strike.

The Governor of Texas has withdrawn from Fort Worth all the militia used in suppressing the railroad strike, except two companies of rangers. A St. Louis dispatch of the 7th inst says: "It is reported that the locomotive engineers contemplate taking a hand in the Missouri Pacific strike. The Knights' executive have issued an address to the working men of the world denunciatory of the doings of Mr. Gould. No attempts to prevent the movements of trains are reported, but the strike of the Bridge and Tunnel Company's men at St. Louis has had a bad effect upon the business of that concern. H. M. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, telegraphed Jay Gould that 258 trains were moving on the various lines, and that seventy-six more were ready to start.

Telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report a less satisfactory condition of general trade, due in large part to the continuation of strikes at various centers, as well as to the interruption of railway traffic in the Southwest. Floods in the Central, Southern and Western States have helped depress trade through the destruction of bridges and overflowing of country roads. At large Eastern cities the volume of merchandise moving is of only moderate proportions. At Western centers the demands are quite as much for near-by wants as they were a week ago. In general, it may be stated that the progress made thus far during 1886 has been disappointing. There was a gradual falling off in the number of failures.

The Grand Jury of Essex County, Canada, has indicted Sol White, M. P., for an aggravated assault on an old farmer.

Buenos Ayres advices are to the effect that the revolutionists have been completely defeated and have terminated their campaign.

FOREIGN.

The Lord Mayor of London presided over an immense mass meeting held to protest against the granting of a Parliament to Ireland. With only two hundred votes in the negative, a resolution was adopted condemning Mr. Gladstone for his intention to hand Ireland over to Mr. Parnell.

M. Cernuschi telegraphs from Paris that, in his opinion, "should the policy of the silver men in the American Congress be against limited coinage, silver will be saved and become the equal of gold throughout the world."

The Cambridge crew defeated the Oxford, in the annual race on the Thames, by half a length. The race was against head winds, and a very exciting one. The distance was four miles, and the time 22:29".

Panama-Canal shares showed a further drop last week on the Paris Bourse.

Mail advices confirm the report of the sudden falling out of the bottom of the great volcano Kilauea, on one of the Sandwich Islands.

A Paris dispatch says that M. M. Roche and Duquercy have been arrested at Decazeville and taken in fetters to prison. Socialist leaders have also been arrested in Brussels.

The Right Hon. William E. Forster, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland under the previous Gladstone Ministry, is dead. He had been ill for some time. Mr. Forster was 68 years of age. When Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the opposition in 1875, Mr. Forster declined to become the leader of the Liberal party, and the Marquis of Hartington was chosen. Nov. 13, 1875, Mr. Forster was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. He married in 1850 the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D. D., head master of Rugby School.

The commander of the German gunboat Cyclops boarded and destroyed the town of Moneybimbia, on the west coast of Africa.

Eleven Captains of a German regiment located at Brandenburg resigned on account of a public reprimand given by their Colonel. The Emperor was informed of the occurrence and ordered their arrest and trial for conspiracy.

The Tammany Society of New York has received into full membership the following persons: Congressmen W. C. Maybury, Ezra C. Carleton, and T. E. Tarsney, of Michigan; John H. Rogers, of Arkansas; William Dickson, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of Washington; and Samuel Donaldson, Bookkeeper of the House of Representatives.

A third member of the party of wolf-bitten Russians who visited Paris to be treated by M. Pasteur has died. Like the other two, he showed symptoms of hydrophobia.

A movement has been started in Germany to adopt a system of legal education similar to that in vogue in Great Britain.

The police of Charkoff, Russia, arrested four men whom they suspected of attempting to wreck a special train conveying the Czar and Czarina to the Crimea.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Gladstone's long-expected plan for home rule in Ireland is at last before the world. Amid scenes of excitement, such as have been rarely witnessed, the "grand old man" laid his measure before the British House of Commons on the 8th inst. Its foundation may be described in his own words: "The mainspring of the law in England is felt to be English; in Scotland to be Scotch; but in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish." That mainspring he announces to be a Parliament in Dublin "for the conduct of business both legislative and administrative." In detail, the Parliament, should the scheme be carried, will consist of two orders sitting and voting together, except when they may disagree, each order to have a veto on the legislative action of the other for a period of three years, or until dissolution. The first order is to consist of the twenty-eight representative Peers of Ireland—all Tories, by the way—should they choose to sit in the new Irish Parliament, and seventy-five members elected by ratepayers taxed on an assessment of $125. The second order will consist of 206 members elected on the present Irish franchise. The duration of the Parliament will be five years. It will have no power to establish or endow any religious sect, to interfere with the prerogatives of the Crown in army or navy affairs, or with the foreign or colonial policy of Great Britain. Its prerogatives are to be purely local, such as the passage of laws affecting trade and navigation, weights and measures, local taxation, and postal arrangements. It does not contemplate such relations between Ireland and Great Britain as exist between one of our States and the General Government. Mr. Gladstone says: "As Ireland is to have a domestic Legislature, it will therefore be impossible for the Irish representatives to come here," meaning that there will be no Irish membership in the House of Commons, leaving Ireland in the condition Illinois would be if it had no representative in Congress, free to regulate its local affairs, but having no voice in national. Other details of the bill provide that the office of Viceroy shall continue, but be made non-political, while the control of the constabulary remains, for some time at least, as at present, which will not be very palatable to the radical Home Rulers. The fiscal unity of the empire is to be preserved, but the revenue from customs and excise duties is to be held for the discharge of Irish obligations. The general power of imposing taxes is also vested in the Legislature.

"I think the railroad managers are making a big mistake in the course they are pursuing," said Mr. Powderly, in an interview at Scranton, Pa. "Suppose Mr. Hoxie does succeed in crushing out the Knights of Labor in that section? It will avail but little. The men that are crushed under will never forget it, and would be likely to repay him in the future should the opportunity present itself. Then, the men they leave are not organized, and care nothing for the railroad company. They will be apt to fall out at any time, or finally become members of our order. I repeat, the railroad managers would have been wise to accept the terms offered two weeks ago."

The Washington Territory bill was placed before the Senate on the 8th inst., and Mr. Voorhees spoke in advocacy of his amendment, which consists of an enabling act for the admission of Montana Territory, but the amendment was voted down by a party vote—yeas 19, nays 23—the Democrats voting in the affirmative, the Republicans in the negative. The Senate passed a bill granting to the Kansas and Arkansas Railway Company right of way through Indian Territory, and the House measure to erect a building in Washington for the Congressional Library at a cost of nearly $3,000,000. By a vote of yeas 81 to nays 201 the House of Representatives defeated the amendment offered by Mr. Dibble of South Carolina, suspending the further coinage of silver under the Bland act after July 1, 1889. The House also defeated the free coinage bill by a vote of yeas 126 to nays 163. The Judiciary Committee authorized Mr. Culbertson to report his bill relating to captured and abandoned property, involving over $10,000,000, with the recommendation that it be passed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$4.50	@	6.25
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.95	@	.96
No. 2 Red	.91½	@	.92½
CORN—No. 2	.45	@	.46
OATS—White	.44	@	.44
PORK—Mess	10.50	@	11.00
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@	5.50
Good Shipping	4.50	@	5.25
Common	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@	4.55
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78½	@	.79½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.35
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.20	@	.21
Fine Dairy	.20	@	.21
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11½	@	.12½
Skimmed Flats	.05	@	.07
EGGS—Fresh	.10½	@	.11½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.50	@	.50
PORK—Mess	9.00	@	9.50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—Cash	.79	@	.80
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.32
RYE—No. 1	.61	@	.63
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@	9.50
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.88	@	.90
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.40
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.32
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@	.87
CORN—Mixed	.33	@	.34
OATS—Mixed	.29	@	.30
PORK—New Mess	9.75	@	10.25
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@	.91
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.37½
OATS—No. 2	.32	@	.32½
PORK—Mess	9.75	@	10.00
LARD	6.25	@	6.75
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@	5.50
HOGS	3.75	@	4.75
SHEEP	3.00	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.86	@	.88
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.39
OATS—No. 2	.32	@	.33
INDIANAPOLIS.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@	5.75
HOGS	4.00	@	4.75
SHEEP	3.00	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@	.85
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.35
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.30½
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@	5.75
Fair	4.75	@	5.25
Common	3.75	@	4.50
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
SHEEP	4.50	@	5.50
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.91	@	.92
CORN—Yellow	.42	@	.42½
CATTLE	4.75	@	5.75

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

THE Labor Committee's arbitration bill occupied the exclusive attention of the House on the 2d inst. Various amendments were offered, nearly all of which were voted down as fast as they came up. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, said that people were suffering for food in the West on account of the strike, while constitutional cranks stood quibbling on the floor of the House. He begged the House to crush out the obstructionists. Mr. Lawler of Illinois spoke in support of the bill. He said that its opponents had had three long months to prepare something upon the question and had not done so. But now they insulted the intelligence of the well-meaning men on the Committee on Labor who had given it their attention. Passing on to the consideration of the strike on the Missouri Pacific, he declared that without wishing to become communistic in his utterances he was free to say that if Jay Gould was hung to a lamp-post in New York it would be a blessing to the community known as the United States. [Laughter.] The action of Jay Gould might cost hundreds and thousands of lives throughout the Western States. The death of a man like this was nothing compared with what might occur if the difficulties were not settled in those States. Mr. Farquhar, of New York, supported the bill. Mr. Glover, of Missouri, declared that it was a constitutional abortion. He denounced it in the name of capital. He denounced it in the name of labor, because it offered a stone, and not bread. The first four sections of the bill were adopted, with slight amendments, and pending consideration of the fifth section the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

ONLY the House of Representatives was in session on the 3d inst. When the labor arbitration bill came up in committee of the whole, Mr. Warner, of Missouri offered an amendment providing that the members of the tribunal of arbitration shall receive a compensation of $10 a day for the time actually employed. It also prescribes the fees and compensation to be allowed the clerk, stenographer, constables, and witnesses, provides that the tribunal shall have the power to limit the number of witnesses in each case whose fees shall be paid by the United States, and appropriates a sufficient sum to carry the provisions of the bill into effect. Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, offered an amendment to the amendment providing that not exceeding $4,000 shall be paid out of the Treasury to defray the expenses of any single arbitration. The amendment was agreed to, and Mr. Warner's amendment, as amended, was adopted. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. It was immediately passed—yeas 195, nays 28. The following is the negative vote: Allen (Miss.), Barnes, Belmont, Bennett, Brockinridge (Ky.), Crisp, Croxton, Davidson (Ala.), Daniel, Foran, Forney, Glover, Hale, Henderson, Harris, Hemphill, Hill, Hutton, Irion, Jones (Ala.), Norwood, O'Ferrell, Perry, Reagan, Rogers, Sadler, Skinner, Tillman, and Tucker. On motion of Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the title of the bill was amended so as to read "To provide a method of settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property and passengers and their employes."

SENATOR LOGAN'S army bill was again discussed in the Senate on the 5th inst. Mr. Cockrell spoke in opposition to the bill. There was he said, ample power to protect our institutions without a single regular soldier. Our foreign wars had been fought by volunteers; our civil war—the greatest war in history—had been fought by volunteers. The people of this republic could successfully resist the combined nations of the earth. Mr. Logan spoke at considerable length in further explanation of the details of the bill, and in reply to criticisms made against it. He believed fully in relying on the citizens in time of trouble, and whenever a large army was wanted, but said citizens to be effective had to be organized. Mr. George reported in the Senate, unfavorably, a bill from the Committee on Territories to enable the Northwest Trading Company to purchase certain lands in Alaska, indefinite postponement was recommended. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Caleb W. West, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Utah; Edward R. Fogg, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Beatrice, Neb. Consuls—Louis D. Brigaut, of Pennsylvania, at Kingston, Jamaica; L. J. Dupre, of Alabama, at San Salvador; J. Cecil Legare, of Louisiana, at Tampico; H. Sawyer, of Connecticut, at Trinidad. Postmasters—M. Weismantel, at Naperville, Ill.; Herndon C. Travers, Rockdale, Tex.; J. H. Woodman, Northville, Mich.; Clayton E. Collins, Homer, Mich.; John H. Saxton, De Witt, Iowa; Shannon Clements, Smyrna, O.; John W. Davis, New Richmond, Ohio; Eugene C. Wilson, Clay Center, Kan.; George W. Clark, Lyons, Kan.; W. H. L. Peperill, Concordia, Kan.; Henry C. Hunt, Delaware, W. T.; Samuel Chamberlain, Waupun, Wis.; Wesley E. Hughes, Fresno City, Cal.; James Tyson, Placerville, Cal.; John McCann, Monterey, Cal.; G. L. Evans, Hastings, Neb.; Frank Abt, Lead City, Dakota. The Senate confirmed William F. Tremlolin as Comptroller of the Currency. The House of Representatives passed the Mexican Pension Bill by 158 to 68, as also bills for public buildings at Duluth and San Antonio, Tex. Mr. O'Hara, the colored member from North Carolina, introduced a resolution for an investigation of the massacre of negroes at Carrollton, Miss. Among the new bills introduced in the House was one providing for the reduction of letter postage to one and a half cents per ounce. Representative Herbert introduced a resolution to appropriate $50,000, to be immediately available, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in the purchase and distribution of subsistence stores and other necessary articles to aid in the relief of destitute persons in the overflowed districts of Alabama.

GENERAL LOGAN'S army bill was again the subject of debate on the 6th inst. General Logan and Manderson spoke in favor of and Messrs. Hale and Teller in opposition to the measure. Mr. Blair presented a memorial from the Mormon women of Utah, complaining that the Edmunds law has been so construed as to bring its penalties to bear on the innocent, and has inflicted upon the women unprecedented indignities and unnecessarily sorrow. Mr. Blair reported favorably, without amendment, from the Committee of Education and Labor the arbitration bill recently passed by the House of Representatives. The postoffice appropriation bill passed the House after amendments to increase the appropriations for postal clerks and the transportation of foreign mails had been rejected. During the debate of the measure Mr. Phelps attacked Postmaster General Vilas, calling him the Pooh-Bah of the administration, who usurped the functions of the President and of Congress to defeat the laws. Messrs. Hoar and Randall defended Mr. Vilas. Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, from the Committee on Labor, reported back to the House a resolution for a Congressional investigation of the causes underlying the differences existing between employers and employes on railroads, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

GEN. LOGAN'S bill for an increase of the army was defeated in the Senate on the 7th inst. by a vote of 31 to 29. A bill appropriating $200,000 for a public building at San Antonio, Tex., was passed. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all letter-carriers, and that their salaries shall not be reduced by reason of the decrease in the hours of labor. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: John A. McClernand, of Illinois, member of the Board of Registration and Election in the Territory of Utah; Obadiah W. Cutter, Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara, N. Y.; Edwin Warfield, Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore; Thomas G. Hayes, United States Attorney, District of Montana; George H. Barnes, United States Marshal, District of Maryland; Cyrus P. Shepard, Register of the Land Office at Worthington, Minn.; Edmund James, receiver of public moneys at Cheyenne City, Nev.; Samuel L. Lorah, receiver of public moneys at Central City, Col.; C. S. Lake, pension agent at Des Moines; Charles W. Johnston, register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon; William T. Barney, register of the land office at Oregon City, Oregon; Charles R. Shuser, of Ohio, agent at Yakima Indian Agency, Washington Territory; James L. David, of Michigan, agent at Osage Agency, Indian Territory. The House did nothing worth recording, the business transacted being purely routine, and relating to matters of no interest.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Result of the Contests for Municipal and Township Officers at Various Points.

Chicago and Cincinnati Go Republican—The Knights of Labor Cause Several Surprises.

Illinois.—At the municipal and town elections in Chicago 66,000 votes, out of a total registration of 81,000, were cast. Of the eighteen Aldermen elected, twelve are Republicans and six are Democrats. The new Council will stand twenty-three Republicans to thirteen Democrats. The present Council is Democratic by a small majority. The Republican town-tickets were successful in West and South Chicago, the Democrats carrying the North Division. A number of candidates for Aldermen of both parties, whose characters were not above suspicion, were elected to stay at home, through the instrumentality of the Independent voter. George B. Judd, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Peoria. William D. Mathers, Republican, was chosen Mayor of Jacksonville by 412 maj. New Council stands five Republicans and three Democrats. At Sidney the anti-license party elected every Alderman and the City Marshal. At Canton the anti-license party elected the Mayor and two Aldermen. The majority against license was 182. Mount Carroll elected a Mayor and Aldermen pledged to license. The town election of Joliet was a one-sided affair. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket, and it swept the board from the Supervisor down. Both parties made a hot fight at Carlinville. The Democrats elected the Mayor, City Treasurer, Attorney, and one Alderman; the Republicans the City Clerk and Marshal, and three Aldermen. The next Council will be Republican by a majority of 6 to 2. The township election at Carlinville was very quiet. The majority of the candidates elected are Republicans. At Kankakee the entire Republican ticket was elected by a majority of 200. Republicans elect a Supervisor for the first time in seventeen years. The town elections in Logan County resulted in a substantial Republican victory. Ten of the eighteen members of the Board of Supervisors are Republicans. By the election in Springfield the Democrats gain one Alderman, reducing the Republican majority in the City Council to one vote. Shelbyville elected the Democratic ticket and voted in favor of license. At Decatur the Republican ticket was opposed by the Labor ticket, and the former was successful with one exception. Clinton, Clinton, Monticello, Elgin, Rock Island, Moline, Hillsboro, Mattoon, Champaign, Ilijoodis, Tobacco, and El Paso elected the Republican tickets. At Hennepin, Gilson City, Woodstock, and Pekin the Democrats carried the day. At Minonk and Cerro Gordo the honors were about equally divided. The Democrats made a clean sweep at East St. Louis, and also at Freeport. The Republicans swept the platter at Waukegan and Peotone. The election at Marion resulted in an anti-license victory.

Michigan.—Dr. Daniel Todd, the Democratic candidate, was chosen Mayor of Adrian by 326 majority. Battle Creek elected the entire Republican ticket. The Republicans and Prohibitionists polled their issues at Benton Harbor and carried the day. The Union ticket triumphed at Big Rapids. The Democrats of Hillsdale elected the Mayor and three of the five Aldermen. The Republicans secured the Justice, School Inspectors, Treasurer, and Constable. At Lansing, the State capital, the Democrats elected their entire city ticket, and every Alderman but one. There was a large Prohibition vote. The Republicans were triumphant at Kalamazoo, electing the Mayor and nearly all the Aldermen. The Democratic ticket was chosen at St. Joseph. The Prohibition vote was the largest ever cast there. Youmans, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of East Saginaw by a plurality of 550. The new Common Council stands eight Republicans, eight Democrats, and one Knight of Labor. There was a drawn battle at Grand Haven, the offices being about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. The People's or liquor-license ticket defeated the Law-and-Order or anti-license ticket in East Tawas. The Citizens' ticket was elected at Carlisle by a large majority. Clarence H. Bennett, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of Jackson. The Democratic succeed a majority of the City Council. Lucas elected a Democratic Mayor, Treasurer, Collector, Supervisor, and three out of four Aldermen. At Negaunee the Knights of Labor elected the Mayor and entire city ticket by big majorities. At Ishpeming also the Knights made a clean sweep, electing every man on their ticket. Baraga elected a Democratic Mayor and Recorder, the Republicans securing a majority of the council. Holland elected the Republican ticket. At Niles the honors were divided between Democrats and Republicans. At Mason there was a tie vote for Mayor. The balance of the offices were about evenly divided between the Republicans and fusionists. There were six tickets in the field at Manistee. The Democrats elected the Mayor and a majority of the other officers. The Knights of Labor secured two Supervisors and one Alderman. At Muskegon, L. C. Mason (Democrat) was elected Mayor by a majority of 300. The Democrats also get three out of four Aldermen. At Grand Rapids the Fusion ticket was elected with the exception of the Police Justiceship, which was secured by an Independent Democrat, while a Republican was elected Director of the Poor. At Saginaw City the Democrats and Republicans fused to oppose the Labor party, and the Fusion candidate was elected by a majority of 311. Democrats elect a majority of the Aldermen. At Bay City the contest resulted in the election of a Greenback Recorder, a Democratic Justice and three Supervisors and one Republican Supervisor. The new Board of Supervisors elected in Lenawee County stands thirteen Republicans, twelve Democrats, and one Prohibitionist. Last year the Republicans had the Board by a small majority. The Republicans of Coldwater elected the Mayor and all the local officers. At Saugatuck the Republican ticket was elected.

Indiana.—C. N. Towle, Republican, was elected Mayor of Hammond by 311 majority. The Democrats of La Porte elected their entire ticket. Greenfield elected the whole Democratic ticket. In Fort Wayne there was a complete turning over in municipal politics, the entire Republican ticket being successful by majorities of about 400. The city usually gives a Democratic majority of 2,000. Huntington elected the Democratic ticket. The Knights of Labor carried the day at Michigan City. The Republicans of Evansville elected their candidate for Mayor by 400 majority. At Elkhart the Democrats were successful. At Logansport the whole Republican ticket was successful. The township election at Indianapolis resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket by about 700 majority. The Republicans in Knox County won an unprecedented victory in the township election, electing seven out of the ten trustees by good, substantial majorities—something that has not been done in twenty-five years. The Democrats carried South Bend by 500 majority, a gain of nearly 700 over the vote of two years ago. In Tippecanoe County the Republicans elected ten out of thirteen Township Trustees.

Wisconsin.—At Madison Mr. Keyes, the Republican candidate, is elected Mayor by nearly 500 majority. The Milwaukee election resulted in the choice of Emil Walber (Republican), Mayor re-elected; George W. Forth (Democrat), Comptroller; William Mayworm (Dem.) Treasurer; Eugene S. Elliot (Rep.), City Attorney; Clerk of Municipal Court, Julius Meiswinkel (Dem.). At Fond du Lac Dr. Mayhum, who was removed from the position of Pension Examiner, through Gen. Bragg's influence, is elected Mayor by Democratic votes, and Gen. Bragg is thus rebuked. At LaCrosse Dr. Powell is re-elected Mayor, and the rest of the labor ticket is successful, a result which is reported to be very surprising to many LaCrosse people. At Antigo the no-license issue won the day, at Stoughton a license board was elected, at Sparta the Prohibition ticket was defeated, at Baraboo, Delavan, Fort Atkinson, Kenosha and Janesville the Republican tickets were successful, while at Watertown, Plymouth and Delavan the Democrats swept the field. At Eau Claire the Democrats and Knights of Labor made a clean victory. At Beloit the Republicans elected the Mayor, and the Democrats four out of five Aldermen. Beaver Dam, Oshkosh, Racine, Elkhorn and Whitewater divided the offices about equally between the two parties. Waupun elected the whole Republican ticket. At Hudson the People's ticket, backed by the Knights of Labor, was triumphant. D. F. Powell, who was supported by the Knights, was chosen Mayor of La Crosse.

Ohio.—Complete returns from the election in Cincinnati give Eshelby, Republican candidate for Comptroller, a majority of 3,786. Charles Hess, for infirmary director, has 2,075 majority, the lowest majority on the Republican ticket. Frank Tucker, Republican candidate for the Board of Public Works, has 5,782 majority. Of the eighteen Aldermen to be elected the Republicans elected seventeen, making the new Board stand 20 Republicans to 10 Democrats. Of the twenty-five Councilmen the Republicans elected twenty-one, making the new Board contain 36 Republicans to 13 Democrats and 1 Independent. The municipal election at Toledo shows Republican gains. The City Council, a tie last year, now has a Republican majority of 6 on joint ballot. Findlay elected the entire Republican ticket. Youngstown elected a Democratic Mayor. The candidate of the Republicans for Mayor of Newark was elected by 10 majority. The Knights of Labor, at Akron, caused the election of a striker named Anderson as Justice. At Columbus a very light vote was cast. The Democratic city ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 500. At Dayton, Ira Crawford, Republican, was elected Mayor; A. B. Ridgeway, Democrat, Police Commissioner; and John Tessyman, Republican, Water-works Trustee. At Sandusky the Republicans gained one member of the Water-works Board and one member of the School Board. The Democrats elect the balance of the ticket and control the Council. The Democratic majorities range from 200 to 580. In Cincinnati the city election passed off quietly, save for a shooting affray in Precinct A of the Fourth Ward, in which two men were shot, but neither seriously. There were very few attempts at illegal voting. Edwin E. Shelby, Republican, was elected Comptroller by 5,000, and all the Republican ticket was elected except the members of the School Board.

Minnesota.—At Winona the entire Knights of Labor ticket, headed by Henry J. Willis for Mayor, and indorsed by the Republicans, was elected. Winona is a strong Democratic city, but the 2,000 Knights there supported their ticket solidly. At Minneapolis Mayor Pillsbury (Republican) was defeated by Dr. A. Ames (Democrat) by 1,401 majority. The Democrats also elect the Comptroller and gain two Aldermen. The license ticket swept the field by a large majority at Anoka.

Missouri.—The city election at St. Joseph was the most hotly contested and closest in years. Thomas H. Doyle, Democrat, was elected Mayor over George Engelbert, Republican and citizens' candidate, by fifty majority. The Democrats elect the City Auditor and four out of ten Councilmen. E. W. Stevens, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Sedalia over Anderson, who was supported by the Republicans and Knights of Labor.

Iowa.—At Keokuk the entire Republican ticket was elected. James C. Davis' majority for Mayor is 557. The Republicans carried four out of six Aldermen and gain control of all departments of the city government. At Dubuque the whole Democratic ticket was chosen.

Texas.—At the election in Fort Worth every Alderman elected is a Knight of Labor, while the Mayor-elect is a sympathizer. Daniel C. Smith, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Houston.

Nebraska.—At Omaha a very light vote was polled. The Republicans elected four out of six Councilmen and the entire School Board. The next Council will stand seven Republicans and five Democrats.

Dakota.—At the city election in Mandan the entire Republican ticket was chosen, except Comptroller.

Montana.—The city election at Helena was carried by the Republicans by 200 majority.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

An Appeal to Laboring Men—Jay Gould Denounced in Strong Language.

The Joint Executive Board of District Assemblies 101, 93, and 17 of the Knights of Labor have issued at St. Louis an earnest appeal to their brother-laborers for support in their contest with Jay Gould. The text of the address is as follows:

To the Workingmen of the World:

Friends and brothers, hear us, for we plead for our rights! Men of equity, look upon us, for we struggle against giants of wrong! Mad with the frenzy of pride and self-adulation, begotten as it is of the success of outrage and infamy, there stands before us a giant of aggregated and incorporated wealth, every dollar of which is built upon blood, intimidation, and outrage. That giant of corporate wealth has centralized its power in and is impersonated by the eager fiend who grants as he grinds the life out of his fellowmen, and grimaces and chuckles as they writhe upon his instruments of torture. Oh, ye workingmen of America, who love your liberty and your native land; ye great creators of wealth, who stand as the foundation of all national good, look upon your brothers to-day.

Gould, the giant fiend, Gould, the money monarch is dancing, as he chains, over the face of our order—over the ruin of our homes and the blight of our lives. Before him the world has smiled in beauty, but his wake is a graveyard of hopes, a cyclone's path of devastation and death. Our strong arms have grown weary in building the tower of strength, and yet he bids us build on or die. Our young lives have grown gray too soon beneath the strain of unrequited, constant toil. Our loved ones at home are hollow-cheeked and pale with long and weary waiting for better days to come. Nay, more than this, the graveyards are hiding his victims from our longing eyes.

Brother workmen, this monster fiend has compelled some of us to toil in cold and rain for five and fifty cents a day. Others have been compelled to yield their time to him for seventeen and thirty-six weary hours for the pittance of nine hours' pay. Others who have dared to assert their manhood and rebel against his tyranny are black-listed and boycotted all over the land. He has made solemn compacts with the highest authority in our order, and then has basely refused to fulfill his pledge.

He lives under and enjoys all the benefits of our republican form of government, and yet advocates and perpetuates the most debasing form of white slavery. He robs the rich and poor, the high and low, with ruthless hand, and then appeals to corrupt and purchased courts to help him take our little homes away. He breaks our limbs and ruins our bodies and then demands that we shall release him from every claim for damages or be black-listed forever. He goes to our grocers and persuades them not to give us credit, because we refuse to be ground in his human mill. He turns upon us a horde of lawless thugs, who shoot among our wives and children with deadly intent, and then he howls for Government help when he gets his pay in like coin.

Fellow workmen, Gould must be overthrown. His giant power must be broken, or you and I must be slaves forever. The Knights of Labor alone have dared to be a David to this Goliath. The battle is not for to-day; the battle is not for to-morrow—but for the trooping generations in the coming ages of the world, for our children, and our children's children. 'Tis the great question of the age. 'Shall we, in the coming ages, be a nation, of freemen or a nation of slaves? The question must be decided now. The chains are already forged that are to bind us. Shall we wait until they are riveted upon our limbs? Nay, God forbid. Workmen of the world, marshal yourselves upon the battlefield! Workmen of every trade and clime, on to the fray! Gould and his monopolies must go down, or your children must be slaves. Think of the little olive plants around your hearthstones that will be blighted by his curse. Think of the little home he is seeking to rob you of. Think of the wife from whose eyes he has wrung floods o' tears, and from whose heart he has tortured drops of blood. Who can look calmly upon his perfidy, his outrage, and his crime? For he has sought to incite felony among our rank and file; he has bought the perfidy of vile men to entrap the unwary that he might stain our fair name and gloat over our misfortunes. Once for all, fellow-workmen, arouse. Let every hand that toils be lifted to Heaven and swear by Him that liveth forever that these outrages must cease. Let every heart and brow be turned toward our common foe, and let no man grow weary until, like Goliath, our giant is dead at our feet.

EXECUTIVE BOARDS D. A. 101, 93, 17.

MR. SYDNEY DILLON, of New York, has been elected President of the Grant Monument Association, in place of Chester A. Arthur, resigned.

OSCAR WILDE and Matthew Arnold will both visit America again at a near date. Each announces that he will not lecture.

RAILROAD HORROR.

Six Cars Roll Down an Embankment Two Hundred Feet in Height.

All but Three of One Hundred Passengers Injured or Missing.

[Greenfield Mass.] dispatch.]

A terrible disaster occurred on the Fitchburg Railroad midway between Bardwell's Ferry and West Deerfield station, the eastbound passenger train going over an embankment 200 feet high. Ten bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and it is not known how many others were killed.

The train was the eastern express, and consisted of a baggage car, a smoker, a sleeping car, mail car, and two ordinary passenger cars. It was in charge of Conductor Foster, with Herbert Litthejohn as engineer. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road, as the track runs on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above Deerfield River. The bank is steep, and is covered with huge bowlders and masses of rock. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length. The coaches broke from their trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for twenty feet. Below rolled the Deerfield River, on the very edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stoves. The sleeping-car was an entire wreck. It was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom at this hour is known to have escaped injury.

As soon as the news reached Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the scene of the disaster, having on board several physicians, section men, and a few citizens. On arriving at the wreck a horrible sight was witnessed. Darkness had settled over the spot. Far down on the river bank could be seen the smoldering embers of the ill-fated train. It was impossible to tell who was hurt and who was killed. Stout-hearted trackmen were lowered cautiously down the treacherous height, and the work of rescue began.

The Fitchburg coach was the only one that escaped the flames. Near it lay the dead body of a little girl. Merrill Seeley, of the National Express Company of Boston, was found in the wreck and taken into the relief car. He had a wound four inches long and half an inch wide over his left temple. His left thigh was broken and also his left leg at the knee, besides which he sustained internal injuries from which he will die. D. Crandall, postal clerk, was plunged into the river, and got ashore with difficulty. He was wounded about the head and his arm was fractured. Deputy Sheriff Bryant, who was in this car, rescued two children from the flames, but one was dead and the other dying. Their parents were on board, but cannot be found. Some of the injured and dead were taken to Shelburne Falls and some of the wounded to Greenfield.

C. P. Bell, of Nashua, N. H., was cut slightly on the head and leg, but not seriously hurt. He was thrown headforemost into the river, and went to the bottom, barely escaping drowning. Conductor Foster is reported safe, and but slightly injured. D. C. Wells, of Andover, had his shoulder hurt and his head cut. The car in which he was riding was broken in two, and stood on end within a few feet of the river bank. Nicholas Dorgan, of Greenfield, had his left arm and ankle broken, and was seriously injured internally. A little girl who was a passenger on the train died in his arms from injuries received. J. E. Priest, of Littleton, N. H., had his face and head cut. Engineer Lattlejohn, of North Adams, was badly scalded, and has since died. A. K. Warner, Chairman of the Greenfield Board of Selectmen, was badly hurt, but his injuries are not fatal. Great excitement prevails all along the road between here and North Adams.

Being interviewed at Shelburne Falls Conductor Foster said: "I am unable to state how many were on the train. Only three men have thus far been found who escaped injury, and they set the number of passengers all the way from twenty-five to a hundred."

The locomotive is a complete wreck, but remains on the track, while the tender is down the bank. The following persons were taken to Shelburne Falls, more or less injured: H. G. Lattlejohn, brother of the engineer, with his wife and two children, all of whom have since died; A. D. Cornell, Allen Lewis, E. B. Stowe, A. C. Harvey, of Boston, badly hurt; J. P. Fowler, A. R. Warner, of Greenfield; H. Conillard, Charlemont; E. W. Dunnells, Waltham; Miss Darby and May Gowing. A Miss Cornell is badly hurt, as is Mail Agent Putney. A. M. Waterhouse is missing. It is reported in Shelburne Falls that thirteen persons were killed outright, but this cannot be verified.

At midnight it is reported that four more dead bodies were removed from the wreck, and it is believed that others have been swept down the river.

The train at the time of the accident was running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour.

POWDERLY FOR GOVERNOR.

The Pennsylvania Democrats Tilak Seriously of Nominating Him.

[Pittsburgh special.]

Leading Democrats in this city are talking of nominating General Master Workman Powderly for Governor. They think he could carry the labor vote as well as the Democratic, which would insure his election. James H. Hopkins, who has been spoken of for the position, positively declines, and his friends say he will throw his influence in Powderly's favor. The only other prominent Democrat now mentioned for the office is ex-Senator Buckalew, but as he would be antagonized by the Barse faction his chances are slim. There is very little doubt that Mr. Powderly will be honored with the nomination, if he will consent to accept. He will be sounded on the matter in a short time.

SHOOTING TO KILL.

A Posse of Deputies Protecting a Train Fired Upon at Fort Worth, Texas.

One of the Officers Killed, Two Mortally Wounded, and a Striker Killed.

[Fort Worth (Texas) dispatch.]

The first tragedy to result from the strike on the Texas and Pacific occurred Saturday afternoon, when a group of strikers, lying in ambush a short distance south of the city, fired on a portion of the Sheriff's posse, fatally wounding Officers Townsend and Snead, and sending a bullet through the thighs of Policeman Fulford. One of the strikers, Frank Pierce, a switchman, was killed, and Tom Neece, another, was shot in the groin. Two other strikers are believed to have been wounded. Officer Townsend is dead, and Officer Snead is now lying at the point of death.

Owing to the bold stand taken by the strikers during the week it was feared that serious trouble would soon ensue, and when it was known Friday night that warrants of injunction had been served on many of the strikers, and that the company would make a desperate effort to get out trains in the morning, under the protection of the Sheriff, bloodshed was deemed inevitable. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning officers began to collect at the Union Depot and in the yards, and a few minutes later Engine 51, loaded with armed men, steamed down into the Missouri Pacific yards amid the derisive shouts of the spectators. The engine was then backed up to Hodge, from which point it was to pull a freight train into the city. At 11:35 the train came into the yards unmolested by the crowd. A woman waved a red flag as a signal for the engineer to stop, but he paid no attention to it. Proceeding on its way by the Union Depot, the train passed on south, guarded by twelve officers, armed with revolvers, under the command of Special Deputy Marshal Courtwright. At the crossing a mile and a half from town a switch was found open and the train halted. The officers approached the switch and discovered about twenty of the strikers lying in ambush, with their Winchester rifles aimed, ready to shoot. Firing was opened by both sides almost simultaneously, and after about fifty shots had been fired the officers retreated to the train and returned with their wounded comrades to the city.

The tragedy occasioned terrible excitement throughout the city, and Sheriff Maddox at once armed two companies of citizens with carbines and stationed them at the depot to be ready for future emergencies. The Mayor issued a proclamation appointing seventy-five special policemen, and telegrams were sent to Gov. Ireland urging him to hurry on a regiment of militia at once. He immediately ordered out the troops. The troops here now number 235 men. Adjt. Gen. King, Brig. Gen. A. S. Roberts, Attorney General Templeton, Inspector General P. Smyth, and Col. W. P. Gaines are on the ground. Two companies of rangers accompanying Gov. Ireland are on the way to the city from Austin.

District Judge Peckham was called into consultation with the railroad officials this morning, the result being that about 12 o'clock a freight train was sent south under guard of the Grayson Rifles and a special force of fifteen citizens. Another train was at once made up and sent north, also under guard, and at 5 o'clock a third train pulled out, going south.

The statement is made that the Knights of Labor have determined that Fort Worth shall be the point where trains shall be stopped at all hazzards and that there they will win or lose their battle. On the other hand, it is said the citizens declare that the Missouri Pacific trains shall move, even though it costs scores of lives to accomplish it. No one is allowed to stand on the streets. The officers are in citizens' dress, and nearly every man in town not known as a striker has a permit to carry concealed weapons. Attorney General Templeton, who is here with Adjutant General King, says: "Since the authority of the State has been invoked it shall be wielded, and trains must move if it takes the whole military force of the State to do it."

Mr. Hoxie and the Knights—A Cold Reception.

[St. Louis telegram.]

Secretary Turner and William H. Bailey, of the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, arrived from Cincinnati, and after a long conference with the joint committee of the District Assemblies went to the office of Mr. H. M. Hoxie, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific. Their interview was of short duration, and was very unsatisfactory. They say that they were received coldly, and that Mr. Hoxie's demeanor was eminently disappointing. He told them that the company had decided to reduce its force of shopmen by 50 per cent., and that a large number of men had already been employed to fill the places of the strikers. Such of the old employes as wished to return should apply for a position, and their applications would be considered, without regard to their connection with the strike, but the company reserved the right to reject any objectionable applicant. These terms were not what the committee expected, and they accordingly withdrew. Mr. Hoxie was very cool. He did not even ask the committee to be seated.

The World of Labor.

The Eureka Iron Company, of Wyandotte, a suburb of Detroit, has recognized the right of its employes to join the Knights of Labor.

Journeymen bakers, of New York, to the number of twelve hundred, have determined to strike, on May 1, for twelve hours' work five days a week, and fourteen hours on Saturday.

E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, informed eight hundred employes of the machine-shops bearing his name that work would be permanently stopped should an attempt be made to enforce the eight-hour rule.

The strike has been crushed at Atchison and Parsons, and the Mayor of the city offers to pay whatever damage has been inflicted upon railroad property within the town by strikers.

The street-car strike at Pittsburgh has been adjusted, except as to one line. The men are to get the same wages as heretofore, and the hour question is to be further arbitrated.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The barn of Mr. Stuldy, in Rollin, was burned recently, with contents.

—The *Copper Herald*, of Hancock, will make the second daily published in the Upper Peninsula.

—The Trap-Shooting Association meeting will be held at East Saginaw May 5, 6, and 7. A. G. North, of Pontiac, is President.

—George W. Campbell's general store at Atlas burned recently, together with an adjoining building in which were the headquarters of the G. A. R.

—United States Indian Agent Stevens, of Flint, has appointed Miss Mary E. Wagley, of Cross Village, teacher of the Indian school at Middle Village.

—An Adrian drug firm gives away the girls of that city by announcing that it has recently ordered six barrels of chewing gum, which it expects to retail in a short time.

—The five-year-old son of Edward Preston, of White Pigeon, was drowned recently while playing on the bank of the mill race. The body was found in the mill race, half a mile from where he fell in.

—Rev. James Cooper, D. D., of Detroit, District Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, died recently. He was at one time pastor of a church at Flint. He leaves a wife and six children.

—Norris Alexander, known as "Knock" Alexander, of Chesaning murder fame, who was released about a year ago after serving a ten years' sentence, was arrested on suspicion of participating with Myron Crosby in the burglary committed at Mount Morris December 20 last.

—Ramsey Gregory, of Bay City, returning home the other night from a neighbor's, discovered a man carrying off a robe and harness from his father's barn, and upon accosting him was shot through the heart, living long enough to relate the cause of his death to his father, who came out on hearing the firing.

—The annual report of Dr. Palmer, physician at the State prison at Jackson, will show an improved sanitary condition. The amount of labor lost through sickness in 1885, with 730 prisoners, is only about twenty-five per cent. of that lost in 1881, with 732 prisoners. There were eight deaths during the past year.

—The Executive Committee of the Grand Army Association of Southwestern Michigan has decided to hold the annual encampment of the Association in Hillsdale, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th of August. The Association is composed of the G. A. R. Posts in the counties of Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson, Washtenaw, Lenawee, and Monroe.

—A woman was found drowned in a ditch in the suburbs of East Saginaw. She was identified as Annie Powers, alias Annie Fisher. She and James Maloney were together about midnight, both being drunk, and the police arrested Maloney, when the woman walked off, and, it is supposed, fell into the ditch and was unable to extricate herself.

—Two little daughters of Thomas Rowland, living in Saginaw County, were poisoned by eating some wild parsnips that grew in the door-yard. The youngest child died within an hour after eating the herb, and the other next morning. A girl still older and the mother were both violently ill from the same cause, but saved by timely medical aid.

—At an inquest into the recent fire at Bronson, which destroyed the fine new brick block of stores, and resulted in the death of Mrs. Timothy Hurley and her daughter, and the serious injury of Mr. Hurley and the other children, the jury found that the fire was caused by the explosion of a metal lamp in the store, and was accidental, and not the result of any negligence.

—At the March meeting of the Board of Regents of the University the American Medical Missionary Society asked them to empower the proper officers to admit such students to the Medical College as the Society should receive, under a rule requiring them to furnish satisfactory testimonials of earnest Christian character, without charge for lecture fees. The Board decided that the request could not properly be granted. Leave of absence was granted to C. M. Gayley, Assistant Professor of Latin, to pursue studies in Germany, for one year from October 1, 1886.

—Attorney General Taggart has rendered an opinion on the law giving the bodies of paupers to the State University for dissection which will be of interest. The Medical Superintendent of the Northern Asylum asked whether the body of an inmate should be sent to Ann Arbor when the relatives of the deceased request burial at the asylum, but are unable to bear the expense. The Attorney General says: "I do not place this construction upon the statute. The former part of the section places the matter so that two requisites must exist to authorize the sending of such bodies to Ann Arbor; first, that the body is that of a person not claimed by any relative, and, second, one that may be required to be buried at public expense, or at the expense of such institution. It appears to me that the request made should be treated as sufficient 'claim' and 'request' under the statute, and that bodies under such circumstances should *not* be sent as subjects for dissection."

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

EXPLANATION.

The Boyne City Statesman wastes two-thirds of a column of space in abuse of the publisher of the JOURNAL, for an unfortunate bit of mismanagement, by reason of which our papers for Boyne City, East Jordan, and South Arm were not mailed on Friday, April 2d, and were compelled to lay over until Saturday, the 3d. The whole transaction was accidental so far as we are concerned, and any statement to the contrary will be persisted in only in a spirit of malice. That portion of the Statesman's article charging as a wilful lie, the statement in the JOURNAL that the circular mentioned "bore evidence of having been printed in the Statesman office" is in itself false as well as foolish. The circular in our possession can be duplicated at the Statesman office, as we can show by a comparison of the circular with the pages of the Statesman to any person who can see the difference in the face of different kinds of type, by its impression on paper. Our statement as to the source from which the circular *evidently* emanated we are prepared to stand by against all opposition.

Notes and News.

The Big Rapids Herald was the greatest kicker against fusion two years ago to be found in the ranks of either party, and the stereotyped phrase "Butler and Begole! Now is the time to kick!" has made the Herald famous. In the election last week, however, the democrats and greenbackers united and swept the board clean. Bro. Nesbitt naturally feels happy over this great victory and we are also happy that he is no longer a "kicker," and is an earnest advocate of fusion in the state.—Independent.

One of the Inter Ocean headlines announcing election news was: "Sweeping republican victories in Michigan;" looking down the column for news, the dispatches gave accounts of uniform republican defeats from all quarters of the state. Even in the upper peninsula the regular republican tickets were routed in nearly every instance by Knights of Labor, or some other form of labor union tickets.

The Mancelona Herald is out in a neat new dress, smaller type than the old, adding a large percentage to the quantity of reading matter.

The Manistique Sunday Sun has been enlarged to six columns to the page and is printed in an office of its own.

The East Jordan Enterprise was in great demand on our streets last Saturday.

Coal for Next Winter.

At a meeting of six or eight gentlemen in the parlors of a New York mansion one evening recently it was decided to limit the supply of hard coal which the American people are to have during the coming year to 33,000,000 tons, and to increase the wholesale price 25 cents per ton. It is alleged that further raise in price will be gazetted further on. Twenty-five cents a ton on 33,000,000 tons would amount to $8,250,000, a snug sum, and a tax which may be increased by doubling or quadrupling at any moment that the six or eight kindly gentlemen feel so disposed.

These men are the presidents of the coal roads of Pennsylvania. They are in combination and they control the anthracite mines as arbitrarily as though they owned them. No coal can go to market unless it passes over their roads, and no owner of a mine can operate it and live unless he accedes to their terms. As at present adjusted the capacity of the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania is about 60,000,000 tons per annum. To work them to their utmost limit would give the miners who are there employed steady work, and with an abundance of coal the people would get it cheaper and consume more of it. But the profits of the ring would be relatively smaller.

The six or eight gentlemen therefore meet after dinner and limit the production. This means idleness and want for thousands of miners and their families for six months of the year that is to come, and with a limited output and a tariff which prevents importations, it means high coal to all the people—as high as the worthy six may see fit to make.

This practice is sometimes called "manufacturing a scarcity." Coal is to be scarce next winter, not because it is scarce, but because the men who who control it wish it to be. In the United States is deposited more than 70 per cent. of the coal yet found on this planet. It is naturally cheap. By just such schemes as are here outlined it has been made unnaturally high, while the men who mine it have been reduced to beggary.—Chicago Herald.

The Federal Circuit Judgeship.

The death of Judge Baxter of the sixth judicial Circuit, which is composed of the states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, has caused considerable speculation to be indulged in as to whom the president will appoint as his successor. It was thought at first that he would select one of the many distinguished members of the Michigan bar, as this state is really entitled to the appointment. In view of this impression which so generally prevailed, the friends of commissioner of patents Montgomery have strongly urged his pre-eminent merits and fitness for the place. It is understood that he would accept the office if it were tendered to him. A federal circuit judgeship is a most honorable position, it being for life, and carrying with it a salary of $6,000. It is well known that the president entertains a very high opinion of Mr. Montgomery, but he is loth to have him leave an office in which he has proved such an efficient and zealous public servant. However, in consideration of Mr. Montgomery's superior qualifications for a judicial position, he may be induced to send his name to the senate. In that event, we can assure him that no act of his will receive more hearty endorsement from the people of Michigan. Mr. Montgomery is one of the popular favorites in this state, and the people delight to honor him.—Lansing Journal.

Since the above was in type, Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, has been appointed to fill the vacancy, and the appointment confirmed.

Additional Local.

Death of Mrs. E. H. Green.

Never in the history of Charlevoix, has there been a death more touching in its family bereavment, and none fraught with more universal sorrow, thanthat of Mrs. E. H. Green, who quietly passed away at 9:30 yesterday morning after many months of suffering from disease of the heart, borne with remarkable grace and fortitude. The funeral will be to-morrow at the house, conducted in Rev. Mr. Idding's absence, by Rev. C.F. VanAnken.

The maiden name of Mrs. Green was Luna A. Matthews, daughter of Hon. Rufus Matthews of Washtenaw county, this state, who was for a long time county treasurer of his county, and at one time member of the legislature, when that body met in Detroit. Her childhood and youth were passed in the village of North field, where she was born. At the age of 18, her mother died and much of the responsibility of the family and the care of her father who at that time was a cripple, fell upon her. These duties, which some might have found irksome, were a source of constant pleasure to her; and served to train and develope her native graces, and fit her for the useful and influential life she has ever lived. At the age of 22, she went with her family to Ann Arbor; where she became a member of the M. E. church and together with her sister, took the leading parts in the choir. She could point to times of special nearness to the Savior; but to these who knew her best, she was a christian from the day of her birth, developing in the later years of her life, a character sublime in acts of christian benevoleuce. She was always very quiet, unassuming, and unselfish in the highest degree. It was here in Ann Arbor that she met Mr. Green, he being a student of law, in the university. They were married, in September 1868 shortly after he took his degree; and came directly to Charlevoix, whither he had already provided the material nucleus of the pleasant home they have occupied for these 18 years, and from which has gone forth so many happy influences for the good of our village.

Only those who have passed through a similar bereavement, can appreciate the sorrow of the husband and the five children, the youngest of whom has just passed babyhood.

But the loss and sorrow is a public one as well; and there is scarce a member of the church of her choice, in which she has been a most active worker during her whole residence here, (at one time being almost soul and body of its choir), or of the whole christian community, that would be missed as much as she.

"Come then, pure hands, and bear the head
That sleeps, or wears the mask of sleep;
And come whatever loves to weep,
And bear the ritual of the dead."

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, &c. Moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 1y

Miscellaneous Marine.

Capt. Louis Geboo commands the Van Raalt this season.

The fish tug Hahn, of Manistique, made her first lift Friday.

The tug Maxwell, from Chicago, arrived in Manistique April 8.

Manistique fishermen are getting about as restless as those of Charlevoix.

Tony Bassete of Cheboygan will wheel on the Van Raalte this summer.

A number of S. H. Davis & Co's. fish tugs arrived at Manistique during the past week.

A fog constantly hangs over Pine Lake, indicating the rapidity with which the ice is melting.

T. D. Smith, telegraphed to Chicago on Tuesday, that vessels can go up Pine Lake by next Monday.

Davis & Co.'s men arrived during the past week, and twice they visited their fishing grounds; but the ice prevented a lift.

The St. Ignace News put the report in print that a contract has been made with Buffalo parties for the construction of a powerful boat which is to assist the Algomah in keeping the straits open in the winter season. She is to have a wheel fore and aft, and will be built the coming summer, ready for service next winter.

A dispatch from Bay City says that vessel owners engaged in the lumber-carrying trade have agreed to not load boats until May 1, and will thus shorten the carrying season, and, it is hoped, maintain rates. Owners from Detroit, Alpena, Port Huron, and St. Clair will be asked to join the scheme.—Manistique Sun.

The Harbor Point dock is badly damaged by the ice, and the shore end of the structure resembles a camel's back. The outer crib is not damaged however, and a few days work with a pile driver will put the dock in good shape again. We understand the Harbor Point association rent the dock of Mr. Allen, of Charlevoix, and if so the loss will fall on him.—Harbor Springs Independent.

The steamer Atlantic, of the Grummond line, which was advertised last week to sail for Alpena and other Lake Huron ports, reached Saginaw Bay, and there encountered such heavy fields of ice that she was compelled to return to Sand Beach, arriving there on the 2d. Navigation is partially open on the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. Steamers between Detroit and Cleveland are running on regular time, as they are likewise doing on the upper end of Lake Michigan. The ice in the straits and St. Mary's river shows but little weakening.—Chippewa Democrat.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

BOILER & ENGINE
FOR SALE.

30 H. P., in first-class order. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for a good team of horses. For particulars inquire at this office. cow-tf

MRS. JOSIE DART,
Is prepared to do
Dressmaking
In a neat and stylish manner, and would invite the ladies of Charlevoix to give her a call. Rooms at the residence of Capt. L. E. Carter, five doors east of Mudge's grocery on Antrim St.
MRS. JOSIE DART, Charlevoix.

RETURNED AGAIN.

For Two Weeks Only
I will make CABINET PHOTOS at $4.00 per Dozen, commencing Monday, April 12th.
A. D. BRADBEER.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Voluntarily recommend your Gleet as the best remedy known to master the disease and Gleet.
Wellcare Sold Cheap. Durable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.
For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

MY
SPRING STOCK
Of Clothing
Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.
I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.
GEO. W. MILLER.

One Week More!
SATURDAY, April 24th, our offer of giving with each Five Dollar purchase one of those fine works of Art, will close.
We are daily receiving new and attractive lines of goods in all the Leading Styles and Latest Fancies and will always offer them at prices within the reach of all.
The Superior Quality of our Goods is a matter of much comment among the ladies, and they are fast availing themselves of our tempting offers.
We cannot well enumerate the many new Fabrics and Styles we carry, but only ask your presence in our store, and we will endeavor to convince you that it is needless to send away for fine goods.
Our SILKS are guaranteed not to crack. Quality of everything guaranteed, or money refunded. Butterick's Fashion sheets always on hand.
Next week we will tell you about CARPETS, etc.
F. W. CRAINE & CO.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!
Good Goods! Low Prices!
NEW STOCK
HARDWARE.
The "Sherwin-Williams"
PAINTS.
IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.
(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER
Undertaker!
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.
Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.
Come and See my Stock of Furniture.
ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

DE LAND & CO'S
CAP SHEAF
SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 15, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15.
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 35 to 40c.
Feed, per ton. $23.
Pork, $11 ℔ bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl. $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

Office of D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co.,
Kalamazoo, March 27, 1886.

This is to certify that STOCKMAN & IDDINGS are the sole agents for our "Original Spring Tooth Harrow" for Charlevoix and vicinity. Our goods may be obtained of them at the lowest market prices, and we are prepared to protect them in the sale thereof. Yours Truly,
D. C. & H. C. REED.

☞ Our new goods have arrived, embracing spring styles of hats and bonnets, laces, ribbons, feathers, and artificial flowers, and in fact everything in the millinery line. We have purchased this stock in the best markets and invite a comparison of prices and quality.

MRS. LITNEY & CARR.

☞ J. L. Hurd always, keeps on hand a quantity of the best evaporated apples. They are as nice as fresh apples for sauce, and very reasonable in price.

☞ Lime, Cement, Stucco, and Plastering Hair, a full stock at J. L. Hurd & Co's.

☞ Elegant styles in new spring parasols just received at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

☞ Carpets from 15 cts. per yard and upwards at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

☞ FOR SALE.—10 tons of Paints and Oils, STOCKMAN & IDDINGS.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Curtains of the latest designs at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Steamer M. W. WRIGHT. Price low. Terms easy. Call soon at office of J. Milo Eaton, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Spring!

Clean house.

J. S. Smithson arrived yesterday.

See Rosenthal's new ad. in this issue.

Rake the rubish out of the back yard.

Oil paintings given away at Rosenthals.

E. Carpenter and family arrived on Tuesday.

Effie Crouter is still in a critical condition.

The Champlain is expected from Chicago Saturday or Sunday.

One new team at Burns & Scroggie's, and more expected soon.

Roscuthal will give some lucky patron a new Singer sewing machine.

Read the notice of boiler and engine for sale, in another column.

Prof. Enos has rented the new house of L. E. Allen, and will move in soon.

The time card of Hannah, Lay, & Co.'s steamer line will be found in this paper.

It is estimated that 40,000,000 feet of logs will go down St. Mary's river this season.

The inside of Henry Cooper's furniture store, has been brightened up with paint.

Most of the business men on Bridge street, have raked the street in front of their establishments.

C. R. Bellinger puts a warrant into every watch he repairs, and makes his warrant good for one year.

Miss Gladys Jefferies took the official oath at the postoffice on Monday last, and now waits on the delivery.

Hurd & Co. have just completed an invoice and re-arranged for a new spring stock, which, they inform us, will be a full line in all respects.

Nicholls' started his mill Tuesday. After getting a small stock of hemlock, he will cut the hardwood first.

Mrs. Robert McNeil, of Charlevoix, is in town visiting her mother Mrs. Louis Petoskey.—Petoskey Democrat.

Geo. Wrisley has traded his house and lot on the south terrace for S. B. Thatcher's farm in Springvale township.

Smith & Cooper now employ a first-class dressmaker, and their establishment is now complete in this line, as in the millinery trade.

Capt. Geo. Madison has traded his farm for the house and lot on Clinton street formerly owned by J. A. Gellick, and is preparing to move in.

The Statesman, asserts that at the recent election it was voted to divide Evangeline, but we have not been informed as to the name the new township will bear.

The observatory of the Sweetland sanitarium is an excellent place for a sun bath. The thermometer reached 108° on Tuesday, when it was only 70° to 80° outside.

A. J. Mudge has had a good grocery trade this winter. He will fill up for summer in a short time, and continue to supply that part of town in his usual excellent manner.

All our people will be interested in letters published in another column, from G. E. Bardeen, secretary of the Kalamazoo Resort, both to the fire department and to Mr. Kelley.

W. B. Taylor lost a little book on ornamental gardening, while coming from the Smithson cottage, and will be obliged to whoever may find it and return to him, or leave it at the JOURNAL office.

C. S. Graves has a photographer friend in northern New York, who has sent him about five dozen fine views from the Adirondacks, and Lake George. They constitute a beautiful collection.

One of the attractions at F. W. Craine & Co.'s dry goods store this summer will be the unobstructed view of Round Lake and the resorts through the very fine telescope and a pair of opera glasses, which they have there.

A. D. Bradbeer is doing a fine thing for the Congregational Sunday school in the organization of a Sunday school orchestra. Fifteen minutes of each session will be devoted to this service of praise with the harp and psaltery of modern design.

Miss Aggie Miller begins Monday the study of the art of photography with A. D. Bradbeer. We would have selected Miss Miller as an apt scholar in any thing pertaining to art; and with Mr. Bradbeer as instructor, success is a foregone conclusion.

The genial countenance of Geo. W. Bump, the pioneer groceryman of Petoskey, appeared on our streets Thursday morning. He and his estimable wife have just returned from a protracted visit to the Pacific coast. Mr. Bump is looking well and has gained fifteen pounds since leaving Petoskey.—Democrat.

Mr. Joseph Pappin, is putting up a blacksmith shop back of Burns & Scroggie's livery stable. He has a good location, down next to the beach, and is making a good sized shop,—20x24, with a wagon shop above, which he will keep constantly occupied by a good workman. He will be ready for business in a few days.

Rev. VanAuken gave a splendid sermon to the fishermen last Sunday evening. The house was crowded, and besides the words of hearty appreciation which we have heard from the sailors during the week, we can but think that when the waves run high, some of the truths they then heard will return to them for their good.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but grind exceeding small." The JOURNAL's account of the murder of Peter Higgins was noticed in the New York World; whereupon a subscriber wrote the JOURNAL a letter of inquiry concerning Mr. Higgins. We have investigated the matter and now have conclusive evidence that some 15 years ago he lived in Cooperville, Clinton Co., New York, with a true and faithful wife whom he shortly afterwards murdered in order to marry a more fascinating French-Canadian girl, the same who assisted in the horrible Autrim Co. tragedy of last winter. The whereabouts of the runaway pair was unknown until the item above referred to was read in the World. Justice was slow in coming, but came at last.

The Boys' Band are making arrangements to give open air concerts once a week or oftener, as soon as the weather softens so that our people can get out to enjoy them. When they get well started in this extra work, they would make a fine appearance on our streets arrayed in bright new uniforms, and our citizens can show their appreciation of the music in no better way than in helping the boys to get their uniforms.

The term of school taught by Miss Gladys Jefferies, in what is known as the Hopyard district closed on Friday, April 9th, with an exhibtion, in which nearly all the scholars took part, which elicited great praise from a crowded house of spectators The tableaux were especially impressive and meritorious. The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy for the term. Johnnie Struthers, Charlie Struthers, Lennie Cooper, Nora Cooper. Lucy Struthers, was neither absent nor tardy for the last month of the term.

The Gough memorial service, held by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. in the M. E. church on Sunday afternoon, was very instructive, and cannot fail to command reverence and respect for the man who learned by so hard an experience how to say "No," for the honor of his God, and for his own good; and who in gratitude for his own rescue, gave himself so untiringly to the resene of humanity from the greatest curse of any and all lands. Rev. Clark's remarks were right to the point, and heartily appreciated by all. We may not all be Goughs, but we may be Strattons.

Boats and Boatmen of Charlevoix.

During the winter, Washburn & Ackert have been furnished with considerable repairing upon the engines of various tugs that have wintered in Charlevoix, and this spring, as soon as the snow began to subside and the atmosphere warmed up sufficient for out-door labor, the sound of the carpenter's hammer has been heard on all sides of Round lake, getting the various crafts ready for business.

The Gazelle is ready for the season's passenger traffic between Charlevoix and East Jordan. She will leave here at 7 and 2, returning at 11:30 and 6. She will be managed by Capt. Mason.

The Clara Belle is taking a new timber head and new paint, and is re-calked, and ready for the passenger trade between here and Boyne City. Her time is the same as the Gazelle.

Besides the passenger boats of Charlevoix, Capt. Vanderhoef, of Grand Haven, will run the Friant between Harbor Springs and East Jordan on her last year's time. Report comes that she is ready and waiting for the ice to move. The captain has also purchased another boat of about the capacity of the Friant, which will run on the same line, only in the opposite direction. Hannah, Lay, & Co.'s steamers, City of Grand Rapids, and T. S. Faxton, will each make three trips a week between Traverse City and Cheboygan. The former, under Capt. Wilber, will be in Charlevoix on her north bound trip, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11:30 a. m., returning Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4:30. The latter, under Capt. Aldrich, will make her north trips Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, being in Charlevoix at 12 m., and returning Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 p. m.

The schooner Mockingbird, has had more repairs than any other craft here. Every timber of plank weakened by wear or exposure has been replaced by new, and she is recalked, and takes a new coat of paint. Being the property of Upright & Emrey, her first business will be to relieve their dock of the immense pile of ties and posts they bought this winter. She will have an efficient crew and Capt. Madison at the head.

The schooner Hercules was bought last week of Amos Fox by Capt. Dan Way, who will do a general freighting business with her this summer. She required very little repairing.

The schooner Lottie Mason, now owned by Morehouse & Sutton (Mr. Morehouse having purchased Dan Way's interest) required few repairs, and is partly loaded with wood. She will do a general freighting business with Capt. Morehouse at her head.

The schooner Clara is taking quite an overhauling under the supervision of her owner, Capt. Hoag, who will make his first trip to Milwaukee with potatoes, as soon as the ice is out of Pine Lake.

The schooner F. M. Smith takes a few repairs in her timbers, and a new coat of paint. She will run between here and Milwaukee, Capt. Tullock in command.

The schooner Fleetwing has had her quarter deck cut down, and a few other changes and repairs, besides a coat of paint. Capt. Wilson, an "old salt," who has navigated the Atlantic and Indian oceans, but who for the past decade has run on these inland seas, will command her. She is not yet chartered for her first voyage, but will do a general freighting business.

The little schooner Velocipede is also owned by Capt. Wilson. She will do a coast freighting business, and is only waiting for the ice to clear away.

The schooner Union owned by Capt. Frederick Voight, has lain here all winter and is taking some repairs here; but as soon as navigation opens will return to the wood and lumbering trade on the Georgian Bay.

The schooner Sea Gem, owned by T. D. Smith, will be captained by Oscar Smith, and will trade in ties, posts, and wood. With new paint and other repairs she will go out in first class order.

The tug Col. L. S. Payne is taking a new fenderrail, and paint, and with the Frankfort tugs, will go into a general towing service. Eli Toulonse, captain, and Tom Nowland, engineer.

The tug Martin will do a general towing business, with genial Capt. Stephens at the head. She has had a complete overhauling, and begins the season in splendid shape.

The J. L. Higgie, owned by Capt. Roberts, who arrived last Friday, and has this week been looking to the necessities of his boat, will keep the Pine Lake Lumber Co.'s mill supplied with logs and the balance of the time do a general towing business.

The tug Minnie Warren is taking a new fender-rail, deck beams, and new deck forward. With Capt. Dan McNeil in command, she will do a general towing service.

The tug Wayne Isbell looks as bright as new with her new paint. She keeps up steam constantly, and made several unsuccessful attempts to break through the ice. She belongs to Mr. Isbell, of Detroit, who does an extensive fishing business near the Beavers. She is mastered by Chas. Purdy.

The Geo. F. Fisher is another of Mr. Isbell's tugs that laid up in Charlevoix. She is in charge of Capt. Joe Ferguson.

The tug Anspach was one of the first to be ready for business this spring. She too has had a hand in ice-breaking, but to no avail. Capt. Geiken, her owner, will follow fishing the same as last year. He has 45 cords of ice put up, and will run 600 pounds of twine in 400 nets, employing six hands.

But the fishing business is not entirely, nor even mostly carried on by tugs. Pat O'Neil with a little skiff has made three lifts already, getting a fine lot each time. He runs 600 pounds of twine in 300 nets. When the ice is gone he will make trips with a sail boat.

John O'Neil is operating on about the same scale as his brother Pat.

Bedford and Swailes run 200 nets and every convenience for a good business in fresh fish.

Cross & Son do a fair business in herring and other small fish.

Besides these crafts and crews so directly connected with Charlevoix, it is impossible to give any definite account of the numerous vessels from other ports which will take part in our trade and travel.

Twenty-five thousand dollars per annum is a moderate estimate for the amount brought into our vicinity from fisheries alone.

OUR SPECIAL PRICES STILL CONTINUE.

We must have the room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, etc., VERY CHEAP.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Stone and Rockingham Ware, at Great Reductions.

Our stock of GROCERIES, Flour, Feed, Meal, Pork, Lard, etc., is Complete, and we always name the Lowest Prices.

The only full stock in town of LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, and PLASTERING HAIR.

J. L. HURD & CO.

HURRAH! HURRAH! HURRAH!

Grand Opening

AT

ROSENTHAL & SON'S,

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

April 22d, 23d, and 24th

GIVEN AWAY.

Desiring to show our appreciation of the liberal patronage we are receiving from the people of this vicinity, we have completed arrangement for

A GRAND FREE GIFT DISTRIBUTION

of OIL PAINTINGS, in real GOLD LEAF FRAMES, and a FIRST CLASS SINGER SEWING MACHINE. The machine and Pictures are now on exhibition in our window and all are urged to see the collection before the distribution takes place. You will find it well worth your attention. All our customers will stand an equal chance of drawing a Prize.

Until the Drawing takes place, every person who, at any one time, purchases goods of us to the amount of $3.00 or upwards will receive a numbered ticket, which gives them one chance in the Drawing for Prizes. The distribution of Prizes will be superintended by a committee of disinterested persons. Separate cards, with numbers corresponding to those on every ticket given out, will be placed in a closed sack, and after being thoroughly mixed, a person selected by the committe will be blindfolded, and will draw a numbered card from the sack. Whoever holds the ticket which corresponds in number with the one so drawn will receive the FIRST PRIZE. A second drawing will then be made for the second Prize, and so on until all the prizes are fairly distributed. Everybody are invited to take a chance for the Prize. Do not fail to see the *BEAUTIFUL PRIZES.*

Also our Elegant Spring and Summer Stock of DRY GOODS and CARPETS, FANCY GOODS, Etc., which we are prepared to furnish at prices Below Competition. Very respectfully, ROSENTHAL & SON,

☞ Drawing will take place at our Store July 15, 1886. Charlevoix, Mich.

THE SONG OF DON MERAOGO.

BY ELSIE MORTON.

Should you ask me whence this story,
Whence this legend or tradition,
I should answer, I should tell you:—
"From the far, far Western country,
Near the wide, wide Western ocean,
From the mountains, moors, and fenlands
Of the peaceful, calm Pacific."
In the land of fruit and blossom,
In the land of wine and plenty,
In the land of milk and honey,
Dwelt an ancient, high-born noble—
Lived the Spaniard, Don Merago,
In the land of gold and wonder,
In the Alta California.
With him dwelt his dark-eyed daughter,
Wayward was this Guadalena,
With her moods of shade and sunshine—
Eyes that smiled and frowned alternate,
Feet as rapid as the river,
And as musical as laughter.
Now this maiden, she had lovers,
Lovers had she, proud and handsome,
Tall of frame and fair of feature.
And she gave them all a welcome,
Sweetly smiled upon them all;
But at last there came a suitor
Grand and rich, of high degree;
He came to see the lovely maiden,
See her black eyes like the raven,
See her softly curling hair;
Came to hear the low-toned music
Of her light guitar.
Oft he came and long he tarried,
Wooing her with all his might,
In the morning, at the noontide,
In the evening, and at night.
But the father, Don Merago,
Looked upon him with a frown,
Frowning did he look upon him,
Looked upon him hard and long.
Then he talked in harsh Castilian,
And he vowed an awful vow,
Talked of war, and "Guerra!" shouted,
Shouted "Guerra al cuchillo!"
He would fight with him a duel
With his keen Toledo blade;
Long and deadly should they combat,
Like the cavaliers of Spain.
Then a challenge he did send him,
Challenged him to fight at noon.
Him to fight a duel challenged,
At the next new moon.
On the margin of the ocean—
On the long and sandy shore—
There they met for mortal combat,
Until one life should be o'er.
Don Merago drew his sabor,
Drew his highly tempered steel;
Classic poses took upon him,
And then made his victim reel.
Senor Castro! Senor Castro!
You have run your mortal race;
Never more will Guadalena
Gaze upon your still cold face!
Backward to the old San Carmel,
To the mission of the Futhers.
Went a broken-hearted woman,
Went the soft-voiced señorita.
In the Carmelitish convent
Dwelt she there a sad-eyed nun;
Coarse her garb and hard her pillow,
Never looked she on the sun.
In the cloister, dark and dreary,
Prayed she there without repose;
Eve till dawn, from dawn till evening,
Worked she there till life's sad close.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

BY THOMAS COLQUITT.

Louis Calvert was fifty years old—gray and aged beyond his years—the night he sat alone by the bedside of his dead wife. The dark, gray shadow of long repressed sorrow which rested upon his face was also set in the face of the dead woman.

For twenty years he had carried a dead heart within his breast—a heart dead to every sentiment of love, hope or aspiration; dead to all feeling but a terrible sense of having loved and lost. A deadly, unavailing regret. The wife, upon whose pale face—still beautiful even in death, though wearing upon it that indefinable impress of silent woe—he often looks, had, on their wedding day, unconsciously dealt the blow which struck all hope and light and joy from his life forever.

But she never knew it.

She never knew what it had been that so suddenly changed the eager, hopeful, demonstrative lover of the morning into the cold, grave husband of the evening. A cloud had suddenly passed over the sun, and the eclipse was to darken all their lives. For a long time the young wife hoped he would, after a while, become his old cheerful, affectionate self again, but it was not to be so—never again. It was evident that he often attempted to shake off the heavy fetters of despair, but always vainly. At these times the efforts of his beautiful and affectionate wife made to cheer him and make him forget his sorrow only seemed in some vague way, she could not understand how, to pain him.

He was a good husband—always kind, affectionate, and faithful, but in every look, or word, or gesture the loving wife instinctively felt a reproach, a repulse. In his saddened voice, in his saddened eyes, in his calm, cold devotion she always detected the mournful refrain of something lost. "A glory and a gladness had passed from the earth." It saddened her early married life; and as she grew older the shadow Fate had thrown across his life fell more darkly still upon hers, until the bright, beautiful girl whom he had married twenty years ago had long been a listless, silent companion to the silent, hopeless man whose life she had so innocently and unknowingly blighted.

To-night, while sitting beside the bed on which she lies with closed eyes and death-cold lips, he has finished reading her letter which caused all their woes. As he reads he gasps, grows deadly pale and trembles violently.—Then, rising, crosses softly to her side and kisses her lips, her cheeks, her eyes; caresses the cold, senseless form far more tenderly than he had ever done the living, miserable woman all the many years of their married life; utters lovingly to the ears forever deaf words of endearment they so long hungered to hear, and which but a few short hours ago would have made the poor, broken-hearted woman supremely happy, even in death.

On their wedding morning, twenty years ago, he had carelessly read the first lines of that letter down to where the sheet was folded, as it lay on the table before him, and had turned away dizzy and heart-sick, believing himself an unloved husband. He could only fear that she had been persuaded by others to wed him while she loved another, or that she was a fair, false-hearted woman who married him for his wealth. So indelibly was this terrible fear stamped upon his heart and brain at that unhappy moment that all these years of love and affection, of tender, wifely devotion, had been unable to erase or lighten it. A woman who could practice such deception could dissemble a lifetime if necessary to conceal her duplicity. So he had reasoned.

Many times the letter had fallen beneath his eyes, among other papers, but he had turned from it with pain and disgust. It was the serpent that had stung him, and he was too proud and honorable to caress the witness of his betrayal. It was a letter written by his betrothed, only a few days before they were married, to an elder sister. In her haste she had blotted and spoiled it and laid it aside, never dreaming that the silly, girlish, blotted letter would blot and darken their lives forever.

To-night he has unfolded the faded, blotted sheet, and read the lines below the fold.

"Oh, my God! my God!" he cries in piteous, heart-broken tones, "if I had only read it all!"

It was too late. Far behind him in the misty haze of memory lay the years his lusty, impulsive pride had made miserable. Before him lay the true, devoted, loving wife his coldness had slain.

As he holds the old, blotted, time-worn letter between his trembling hands, the long, dreary years roll back, and she is again the perfect bride full of youth and hope, who gave her fair self to him. The time which has seemed an eternity in passing, so heavily freighted was it with bitter, hopeless sorrow, evanishes in a moment, and he sees her again, a radiant vision of girlish loveliness, as he tells his story of love and listens to her tender replies. Again he raises her blushing face and kisses her perfect lips; and again he crosses to the bedside and kisses the cold lips which wear in death the drawn expression of mute, hopeless misery.

This letter conjures up strange memories to the lonely man sitting there in that dim light beside the shrouded figure. It is the magic wand which brings the past years with their dead before his view.

He beholds himself again, a young graduate of a celebrated law college, eager to enter upon his career—which, with the confidence of youth and inexperience, he means shall be one continued success; a steady, unbroken progress onward and upward. And it was even so for years. Success, wealth, and honors came rapidly, but only to fan the flame of his unbounded ambition.

Then he met Alice. Ah, how well he remembers that long-gone afternoon! It was a balmy spring, and the drowsy little village seemed half asleep. He was returning from the postoffice and met her on the street. Their eyes met but for an instant and he passed on, only to turn and gaze after her thoughtfully. That chance meeting changed all his after life. The dusty village street, the narrow crossing, the tall sycamore on one side, and the spreading mulberry on the other, beneath whose shades they met—he sees them all. And again he sees Alice's dark eyes and sweet face which seemed that day to possess a "subtle spell of power, that ever to his life has clung," and still rests in the closed eyes of the shrouded figure before him. Again he meets her and feels the wild, strange throbbing of his heart as her dark eyes rest upon him. Again he sees the blooming fruit trees on the left in the lawyer's orchard, and hears on his right the stillicidic hum of bees in the doctor's flower-garden; sees again the long, narrow street bordered with shade trees which before him stretch on past the hotel and red-brick court house; behind him, down to the railway station on the river bank. Then memory reviews everything until his happy wedding morn. He, with his old habit, involuntarily shudders as he recalls it to mind, but looking again at the letter he says, "No, no; I was in the wrong all the time. God bless her, and pity me!"

After their first meeting he returned to his office apparently a different man. A new power had entered his life. To ambition—to the simple desire for power for its own sake—was now joined love. He would, he thought with a lover's extravagance, be great and honorable that he might be the more worthy of Alice. He would win honors to share them with her. It was the grand passion-dream of a man's first love.

He came to know her, to worship her. Calm, grave, self-possessed, and successful in all contests with men, he was a humble, awkward bungler in his love affairs. Certainly, with Alice he always appeared at his worst. It was the remembrance of this that caused him to so readily accept the false meaning of the first few lines of that foolish and really harmless note. It was this self-distrust that blighted her life and his own.

A large group picture, in which both he and she appear, hangs against the wall. It represents the Sunday-school class which he joined, that he might be near her each Sabbath. With the natural timidity of lovers, they are far apart in the picture, but he has had the artist to copy and enlarge their two faces in a single picture, which also hangs before him. All these years the happy love-light in those trusting, hopeful faces has been a reproach to him; now it is a consolation.

He walks rapidly to and fro across the narrow room, restless beneath his load of seemingly unendurable sorrow and regret. At each turn he pauses opposite the door to gaze with a curious expression upon a happy throng in the room beyond, who, in his presence, wear sad faces, and speak in subdued tones, but are now apparently having an extremely pleasant time with wine, cards, gossip, and love-making. He stands again before the pictures for a long, long while, then returns to the bedside, and stands with bowed head and clasped hands gazing upon the dead. Seating himself at the lamp, he again reads the letter slowly and carefully. It was short, and ran thus:

"MY DEAR SISTER: I am very sorry you are opposed to my marriage with Mr. Calvert. I know, as you say, that he is several years older than I am, and that our acquaintance has been very short—but you do not understand me. *I do not love Mr. Calvert*——"

At this point the letter had been folded, and he, on that long ago morn, had read only so far. Now he unfolded the sheet and read on:

"I do not love Mr. Calvert simply for his wealth and position, but for himself alone, and because I know he loves me and will make me happy. I love him dearly, and will be happy to become his wife," etc., etc.

It was a most affectionate letter, and the strong man's heart broke as he thought how he had wronged and slain her with his coldness and cruelty. When the "mourners" in the next room, after a night's dissipation, came into the chamber of death the next morning, calm and still beside the death-bed, his head resting on his wife's pillow, his face close to hers and her hand clasped in his, sat Louis Calvert—dead.—*Chicago Ledger.*

IT has been lately asserted in scientific circles that the idea that mammals had passed through a period of aquatic growth, as shown by the existence of the whale, should be exactly reversed. That is, the anatomy of the whale has been found to show that at one time it was a four-footed beast. It retains evidence of having had at one time a hairy covering, while it also retains sets of rudimentary teeth characteristic of a land animal rather than a marine one. These teeth vanish at an early period of the whale's life, often even before it is born.

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE.

The nomination of Andrew Johnson as Vice President, at the National Republican Convention held at Baltimore in 1864, was the work of William H. Seward, who helped thus to secure Southern support for himself in 1868, when he expected to succeed Mr. Lincoln. The New York delegation, however, was not subservient, and at a caucus held by its members on the 6th of June there was an animated discussion, some of the delegates not wanting to throw Mr. Hamlin overboard, while others favored the nomination of Mr. Dickinson, and the friends of Seward advocated the nomination of Johnson. On the first informal ballot there were 16 votes for Dickinson, 28 for Hamlin, 6 for Tremaine and 8 for Johnson. The six votes for Mr. Tremaine were in fact votes for Mr. Dickinson, and some of the eight votes for Mr. Johnson were also votes finally thrown for Mr. Dickinson. After the informal ballot the caucus adjourned to the next day, when the contest was continued. A ballot was finally ordered, and Mr. Raymond nominated Andrew Johnson as the candidate of the delegation. When the vote came in it stood: Dickinson, 29; Johnson, 30; Hamlin, 7; and before it was announced two more votes were obtained for Johnson. Mr. Raymond obtained one of these, and Preston King the other, although Mr. King himself did not vote in caucus for Mr. Johnson. The vote as announced was 32 for Johnson, 28 for Dickinson and 6 for Hamlin. It was then, on motion of Mr. Raymond, I think, ordered that the Chairman report the vote as it stood to the convention as the vote of the State, and the caucus adjourned.

After the adjournment the tide seemed to set strongly for Mr. Dickinson, so much so that on the evening of the 7th his nomination was deemed certain. The Dickinson men were jubilant and the Johnson men despondent. Mr. Weed sought to escape defeat by suggesting other names in the place of Johnson, and spoke of Hancock, of Holt, but left that night for New York expecting that Mr. Dickinson would receive the nomination. Such was also the expectation of Senator Morgan when he went to Washington on that day.

After the departure of Mr. Weed and Senator Morgan, some of the friends of Mr. Johnson began to consider the propriety of throwing the whole vote of the State for Mr. Dickinson. The delegation became heated, and the talk between the members as they met about the hotels was far from conciliatory.

On the following morning the announcement was made that Massachusetts had determined to present General Butler as a candidate for Vice President, and some of the political men of New York at once advocated taking up Butler in place of Johnson, as a way of avoiding the defeat which seemed impending. This new phase of the contest led to a consultation between Mr. Raymond, Mr. Stranahan, and one or two others, which resulted in calling together all the friends of Mr. Johnson who could be found on a short notice, to prevent, if possible, any break in the Johnson vote. This meeting was held in Mr. Stranahan's room, was addressed by him, by Mr. Wakeman, by Mr. Robertson, and others, and resulted in the determination to hold firmly to Mr. Johnson, at least till a recess in the convention. This meeting adjourned only just in time to reach the convention at its opening on that day.

After the convention opened for that day, the influence of New York was first felt upon the question of admitting the delegates from Tennessee. Preston King moved their admission as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Credentials, and displayed great judgment in getting his proposition before the House, for, owing to objections to the competency of Mr. Dennison, of Ohio, as a presiding officer, the convention was in the greatest confusion from the beginning to the end. Mr. King's proposition, in point of fact, was once voted down in the hubbub, but no one seemed to know it, and through the courage of the mover it was again presented. The Tennessee delegation was then admitted, and the New York friends of Mr. Johnson, for the first time in two days, began to smile a little.

When the vote was taken on Vice President, New York voted as in caucus—32 for Johnson, 28 for Dickinson, 6 for Hamlin—and the vote of the convention, as it came in, stood: Johnson, 200; Dickson, 113; Hamlin, 145. But before the announcement, States began to change. Mr. Cameron went over to the New York delegation and was heard to ask Mr. Raymond "who he wanted." On his return the sixty-two votes of Pennsylvania changed solid to Johnson. The result we all know.

Gen. Grant, when he became President, had desired to have his brother-in-law, Gen. Frederick Dent, as his Private Secretary, but the prominent Republican Congressmen objected, saying: "Dent has a good heart, General, and would be faithful, but he can't keep a secret five minutes." Young Robert Douglas, a son of the "Little Giant," was then taken up, but he was not equal to the position, and the President fell back upon Capt. Horace Porter, one of his military aids. He was a graduate of West Point, the son of a Pennsylvania Governor, well educated, well informed, and noted for his reticence, which appeared to be expressed upon his face. There seemed always to be the look upon it which a secret long kept wears there at last, the look not like guilt, yet not frank, the look of avoidance, the habit of digression in talk from the large and immediate to the trivial, a coldness and distance which was no part of his warm temperament. Rawlins, and the old neighbors and servitors of Grant, began to feel the cold, clocklike consciousness of this young captain, so unsocial compared with their Western candor and public spirit, and some of the worser feelings of Rawlins' later days were associated with this still young safe deposit company who had replaced him in Grant's martial confidence. Porter had steadily grown, somewhat as Gen. Hamilton grew, upon the envious admiration of his older rivals in Washington's admiration, except that Hamilton had genius, while all that the public knew of Porter was his reticence. His associate, Capt. Babcock—they were both made generals—got into trouble through his connection with San Domingo, the New York bonded warehouse and the St. Louis whisky ring; but he had amassed a large estate before he was drowned in 1884. Gen. Porter got himself "rotated" from the White House into the Vice Presidency of the Pullman Car Company, and it is understood that he is wealthy. As an after-dinner speaker he has few equals and no superior on this continent.

A Romance of Pretty Feet.

There may be, dear Dorothy, magic in a soft, sweet voice; there may be a wondrous fascination in a sparkling eye (why do people always write it that way, as if one eye sparkled while the other did not?), but certainly a pair of small feet, properly gotten up, will, as far as men are concerned, prove most active weapons in the war called coquetry. Don't you remember the wife of a well-known statesman (I think he was a statesman, but certainly he was a lawyer), fascinating as possible, pretty, bright, coquettish to the last fine degree? Yet now when men speak of her they say: "I think she had the prettiest feet I ever saw." The smaller the feet are the greater seems their power for annihilating the average man; the more slender the ankles, the more certainly do they appear to be able to stand the strain of admiration and the less respect have their possessors for more unfortunate women. If you wish to ruin the shape of your feet, put them in those horrid low, broad shoes that will be too large for them, and in which they will wriggle around and be rubbed out of all beauty. Beautiful feet are held as an evidence of good blood all through the South, and many are the stories told where a lovely foot has betrayed the standing of its mistress.

You remember the Mortons? Well, they had a romance during the war. Young Morton was in love with his cousin, but there was some sort of Montague and Capulet business, and so they could seldom see each other. But when they did it was long enough for them to fall in love, and then one day the army chaplain married them. The gallant Romeo had no place to take his bride, so she had to go home, and, as the camp was within riding distance of her father's plantation, the Juliet used to visit her husband. Her mammy would be with her, and, indeed, was the confidante, for an old darky dearly loves such an affair and will gladly help it along. So Mistress Juliet and her nurse would start off, presumably to visit another plantation, but at dusk Romeo would be looking out for them, and they would never get further than the camp. Here there was a fine old dwelling house which had been deserted by its owners, so that it was easy for the loving visitor to be hid away. One night, however, orders were given for every man to stay in his place, and search was to be made for a spy supposed to be in hiding. At the door of Morton's room stood Romeo, with drawn sword, insisting that no one should go in there. It seemed as if trouble were about to ensue, when Morton said that if they would let him go into the room for five minutes he would take a solemn oath that no one should leave the room; indeed, they could not. The soldiers were gentlemen and believed him. He went in, and in a very few minutes the door was opened and the men filed in one by one; there on the bed, completely covered by a sheet, so that only the outlines of a form were visible, was somebody. The impulse of the first soldier was to draw back the sheet and look at the face—but Morton's hand stopped him and he said: "Gentlemen, I will prove to you conclusively that this is not a spy or a man, but you shall not see the face." Then, going to the foot of the bed, he rolled up the sheet until there was displayed, to just above the ankles, the most beautiful feet you can imagine. There was utter stillness, and then the soldiers marched out one by one, each raising his cap as he passed the bed. Now, wasn't it hard for her to keep still all that time? And wasn't it clever in Morton? Some time after their marriage was told, and the feud was healed, but Mr. Morton says that none of the babies have as pretty feet as their mother, nor will they ever find them of as much use in an emergency. —*Bab, in New York Star.*

She Was.

"Have you any reason to offer why sentence should not be passed upon you?" asked the Judge of the female pawnbroker, who had been arrested for extortion. "Please, your honor, I throw myself on the mercy of the court. I am a poor loan woman."—*Chicago Rambler.*

BY the addition of a small percentage of cobalt the tenacity of copper is greatly increased—even as much as 50 to 100 per cent., according to M. Guillemin. The alloys are all red.

WE gain as much in avoiding the failings of others as we do in imitating that in which they excel.

HUMOR.

THE shoemaker is an authority on soles, the dressmaker on bodies.—*Boston Courier.*

THERE are 19,000,000 dogs in this country, yet Bologna sausage is twenty-five cents a pound.

A PUMP-MAKER in Milwaukee attended a dairy convention in Sheboygan, Wis. There's gall for you.

IT is said that Aimee eats a two-pound can of baked beans daily. No wonder she has lost her voice.

LEVY, the cornetist, says he used to rise in the night and blow the cornet. No wonder his wife got a divorce.

"HUBBY, why is it that so few women can whistle?" "Because nobody can talk and whistle at the same time."—*Chicago Ledger.*

CHEWING and drinking are alike in this: One depends upon a tobacco quid and the other upon a liquid.—*Merchant Traveler.*

A SAN FRANCISCO minister found a slice of dried tongue lying beside the Bible last Sunday when he entered his pulpit. He took the hint.—*California Maverick.*

WHATEVER faults the dude may have he cannot be accused of hiding his talents under a bushel. It is impossible for any one to hide anything of which he is not in possession.—*Boston Courier.*

"AIN'T you 'shamed ter be seen in der Tabernacle in sich raggerdy pants?" said Whangdoodle Baxter to Jim Webster. "No, indeed, Parson, I ain't 'shamed. Dey don't belong ter me. What's I got ter be 'shamed of?"—*Texas Siftings.*

A FRONTIERSMAN who had been mildly tomahawked by an Indian, remarked that he had no occasion to feel offended at the matter of his assailant's speech at the time, but at the axesent.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

IT has been discovered that the case of a pianoforte can be used for the storage of electricity. It is believed that this is the reason why so many piano-players make such thundering poor music.—*Newman Independent.*

AN editor in Pennsylvania prints a paragraph in which he claims that a certain family has taken his paper for the last ninety-five years. There is probably no other instance on record where cord wood and promises have hung on as long as this.—*Estelline Bell.*

BAGDAD is a place of over a hundred thousand inhabitants, and yet it has no place of public amusement, and the women folk never talk about each other. If human nature is the same the world over, what a godsend a dog fight must be among the Bagdadians.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE editor of an Arkansas newspaper published at Wiley's Cove sent the following letter to the editor of the *North American Review:* "My Dear Sir—Ever since my paper has been started, I have off and on copied from your publication, but you have never copied a line from my paper, the *Rooster.* I have bought your publication hoping to see if you had copied from me, but you never have. I am a man who believes that turn about is fair play. When a man treats me well, I treat him well, and now, sir, I desire to say that I am not going to copy anything more from you. I don't propose to advertise your magazine for nothing. I will keep on, however, if you copy the inclosed joke on our County Judge. Mind, I don't urge you, but don't hesitate to say that if you fail it is all over with us."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Domestic Compliments.

"John," said Mrs. Smith to her husband as she tied on her new bonnet, "do you think it is safe for me to go to church to-night without an escort?"

"Certainly, my dear," replied her husband; "the ordinance prohibiting geese from running at large was repealed last week."

"Humph! you think you are awfully smart!" retorted his wife. "But, thank goodness! fools are compelled to stay at home!"

"No, my dear," responded the husband, "the ordinance against fools running at large was repealed, too. There is nothing at all to prevent you from going to town, or to the devil if you want to do so."

"Very well, John, I'll go to you, then, after my return!"—*Newman Independent.*

Keeping Up Appearances of Modesty.

Alphonse has just been rescued from drowning by a young man.

"Ah, my deur young fellah, so grateful. Here's a dime for you."

"What! Only a dime for saving your life?"

"Yaas, dear boy. It would be immodest to give you more. One must pretend, you know, that he doesn't think too much of himself."—*Chicago News.*

Where the Rhetoricians Shine.

The only fine writing one sees in the newspapers these days is in the exciting accounts of the warfare between the rival baking powder companies and the different systems of insurance.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

RECENT observations, according to Mr. E. J. Miers, of the British Museum, show that crabs do not reach great depths in the ocean. The Challenger expedition obtained few specimens from points more than 400 fathoms below the surface, and only a single specimen was found at a depth of 1,000 fathoms.

A GENTLEMAN in quest of a house addressed himself to the owner: "I see that you have advertised a small house to let." "Yes, sir." "Is it large?"

ARE HAIR PINS INJURIOUS?

The largest percentage of neuralgic headache seems to be among ladies, and most certainly they have a cause. Some have attributed it to the hair being tightly drawn over the head and held in place by hair pins; in this way the nerves of the scalp are irritated and neuralgia caused. Relief is sometimes experienced by removing the hair pins, but it is only temporary.

J. P. Mallette, of the Mallette & Raymond Manufacturing Company, No. 329 South Canal street, Chicago, tells us follows how his wife was completely cured of neuralgia:

"Yes; she was sick off and on for a long time, but a half bottle of Athlophoros cured her so that she has not suffered any since. When it was first recommended to her she would not get it, as she was always opposed to taking any kind of patent medicine. But as the treatment she was under gave her no relief, I insisted on her trying Athlophoros. After using half a bottle the neuralgia was gone, and has not returned since. I told a gentleman at the Walnut House, Greencastle, Ind., where I was stopping, to get a bottle, and if it did not cure the intense suffering that he was enduring he could have the cost of the medicine added to my hotel bill."

"Well, did it cure him?"

"Yes; it cured him at once. I have recommended it to at least fifty different persons, and in every case that I know about it has always given the same good results."

James D. Gibbin, room 33, No. 125 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., is enthusiastic in his praise of the medicine that has cured him of his rheumatism after he had tried in vain many different remedies as well as physicians.

"It was inflammatory rheumatism that had a firm hold on me," he says. "Many times it laid me aside from my business, confining me to the house and many times to my bed. Medicine did me no good. It looked as if I was doomed to suffer on without any relief."

"How did you come to use Athlophoros, Mr. Gibbin?"

"It was in this way. My occupation being that of a traveling man, I had the opportunity of coming in contact with many rheumatic sufferers, and consequently was recommended to use all the leading remedies on the market, many of which I used with no benefit whatever. During my trips to Beaver Dam, Wis., I became acquainted with a lady who was a confirmed invalid from rheumatism. She could not walk at the time I first met her, but was rolled around in an invalid chair. Whenever I went there we always compared notes on the rheumatic question. One day last winter I was astonished to find her walking around and well from the rheumatism. Upon inquiry as to how she got well she said Athlophoros had done the work. Knowing what a wonderful cure this was, as her case was a very severe one, I at once commenced using the medicine myself. The relief and cure was very quick."

"How much did you take in all?"

"Four bottles."

"Have you had any return of the complaint?"

"Not at all."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

A Religious Affair.

"There was a very sad case in police court this morning," said a lawyer to his wife. "A girl was arrested for stealing a fine lace veil. The woman who owned the veil came to court, and, with heartlessness, persisted in prosecuting the poor girl. The Judge, however, would not allow himself to be influenced, so he released the girl."

"She did not prove that she was innocent, did she?"

"Oh, no."

"Then why did the Judge release her?"

"Well, he said that he had no right to interfere with religious matters."

"Religious matters?"

"Yes; he said that the laws of the land grant to every woman the right to take the veil."

The woman did not reply for several minutes. Then she said: "I know a woman who married a fool. I'm the woman."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

FOR thirty years Dr. C. Fawcett has been physician of the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., and his published opinion is that he has used Red Star Cough Cure most effectually in curing obstinate coughs and in treating consumption. Price, 25 cents.

WATER forms of man twenty-five per cent. of the bones, seventy-five per cent. of the muscles, eighty per cent. of the blood, and eighty-five per cent. of the gray substance of the brain. Thus the highest functional organ comes near to being merely organized water. Much is being written of late of the advisability of drinking considerable water, to afford new supplies and to keep things moving—that is, the secretions active.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

AN excellent quality of paper has been made from the pulp of bananas.

The Richest Man in the World

would be poor without health. The dying millionaire consumptive would exchange all he is worth for a new lease of life. He could have had it for a song had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" before the disease had reached its last stages. This wonderful preparation is a positive cure for consumption if taken in time. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it is unequaled. All druggists.

THE saddest part about this life is that the fool-killers work slowly.

IF the liver is disordered, the whole system suffers. Ayer's Pills correct this trouble.

WE may not like hotel-keepers, but we have to put up with them.

COLOR the whiskers a handsome brown or black with Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

A WAR of words: a session of Congress.—*Maverick.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

650 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The Ice-Bag in Cholera.

Dr. Chapman, an English physician who has practiced for a number of years in Paris, but was formerly in India, where he had cholera to treat, has just published a book entitled "Cholera Curable." He is the man who some time ago recommended the use of ice-bags for sickness, and has more recently tried the same method with cholera. He used it in ten cases, with a result of ten cures. The ice-bag is a triple rubber bag, about twenty or twenty-four inches in length, and about four inches wide. Each part is filled with fine pieces of ice, and it is applied to the back along the spinal column. Its application should be constant, so the ice must be changed from time to time. The vomiting was stopped by its use almost at once, while there was a great diminution in the cramp. The patients warmed up, the pulse came back, and all the symptoms gradually disappeared.

When Not in Positive Agony.

The rheumatic are seldom free from a certain soreness or stiffness in the joints or muscles, which serves as a constant reminder that the virus only waits an unfavorable change of weather, or the aid of a cold, to emphasize its presence with excruciating twinges. To prevent the recurrence and mitigate the pain, there is no finer or safer source of relief than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine every way preferable to the poisons, repeated infinitesimal doses of which are taken to the prejudice of health and the jeopardy of life, and without a permanently remedial effect. Sleep, banished by rheumatic and neuralgic pain at night, is restored by this beneficent soother of the nervous system, and the slumber which it superinduces is far more refreshing and beneficial than the stupor into which the brain is thrown by a narcotic. Appetite and digestion, as well as sleep, are improved by it, and it is an admirable regulator and tonic for the bowels and kidneys. Use it for rheumatism before retiring.

An Iowa Item.

An Estelline man went down to visit a friend in Iowa recently, who was one of the leaders in the prohibition movement. They were walking along the street from the train when he said to his friend:

"Why, I had almost forgotten that Iowa was a prohibition State."

"What made you think of it now?" asked the other.

"I noticed the procession of men coming out of that drug-store with jugs."

"That reminds me, just wait a moment, please, and I'll step in and get mine—I guess they've got it filled by this time."—*Estelline (Dak.) Bell.*

HON. JAMES HARLAN, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Louisville, Ky., says he uses St. Jacobs Oil, that it is a most extraordinary and absolute cure for rheumatism and kindred ailments, and that every family should have it.

Man's Work Is Done.

"What? Women overworked? Fudge! Think of the men!"

"Ah! but you know the old saying, 'Woman's work is never done.'"

"I know it, and that's the reason she oughtn't to complain. Now, a man has to do his work or lose his job.—*Chicago News.*

His Studies.

"Well, Sammy, are you going to school now?"

"Yes."

"What are you studying?"

"Oh, 'rithmetic, and slate, an' some other durn thing, I furgit what they call it."—*Kentucky State Journal.*

$25.00 to Jacksonville, Fla., and Return.

To afford another opportunity to persons in the North and Northwest to visit Florida at less expense than ever before, and make a personal examination of the condition of that State after passing through one of the most severe winters ever known—the effects of which have been greatly exaggerated—we have arranged to run a special excursion, leaving Chicago April 15th, via the Monon Route (L., N. A. & C. Ry.), in Pullman Palace Buffet Sleepers and Palace Coaches. Tickets good for return trip until May 15th, via Cincinnati, Chattanooga and Atlanta. Ample sleeping-car accommodations will be provided. For full information, descriptive pamphlets, sleeping-car berths, etc., call on or address Wm. S. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent, or E. O. McCormick, General Northern Passenger Agent, 122 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption*, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH,"

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

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Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

What a Gentleman Can't Have.

What is that which a gentleman has not, and never can have, but may give to a lady? A husband; and all wise ones provide against cramp and coughs by keeping Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

I suffered intense pain with neuralgia in the head, and the doctor pronounced it incurable. Nothing would relieve me until a friend presented me with a bottle of the rheumatism and neuralgia remedy, Athlophoros. Polina Sweeney, Townsda, Ill.

FAT, *How to Reduce It.* Full diet. Elegant treatment. By "The Doctor." Send two 2-cent stamps for Manual. THEO. WING, Plainfield, Conn.

THE best cough medicine is PISO'S Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

"A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It relieves the worst of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines till it is too late—till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

IT is not the ownership of an accordion that constitutes a crime; it's the act of playing on it.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly, and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

IT is strange, but nevertheless true, that the inexperienced make the best hotel servants.

IF you need a perfect tonic or a blood purifier, take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. It speedily cures all troubles of the stomach, kidneys, and liver. Can be taken by the most delicate. Price 50 cents.

WHY is a bald-headed man like a hound? Because he makes a little hare go a great way.

IT IS USELESS TO ATTEMPT to cleanse a stream while the fountain is impure. Dyspepsia, complaints of the liver or kidneys, scrofula, headaches, and all diseases arising from impure blood, are at once removed by DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the infallible purifier of the blood and renovator of the system. It has never been known to fail.

"WHERE there's a will there's a way"—to break it.—*Chicago Ledger.*

NO ONE should delay when they have a cough or cold, when a 5 cent bottle of Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure them. Dollar size cheapest for family use or chronic cases.

IT'S the little things that tell—especially the little brothers and sisters.

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The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns." hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

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"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

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Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio, sends the subjoined professional endorsement: "I have prescribed DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS in a great number of cases, and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed consumption: cold night sweats, hectic fever, harassing coughs, etc. He commenced immediately to get better, and was soon restored to his usual health. I also found DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds."

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CREAM BALM

Place a particle of the Balm into each nostril and draw strong breath through the nose. It will be absorbed and begin its work of cleansing and healing the diseased membrane. It allays inflammation and prevents fresh colds.

Not a Liquid or Snuff.

No poisonous drugs. No offensive odor.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts., by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

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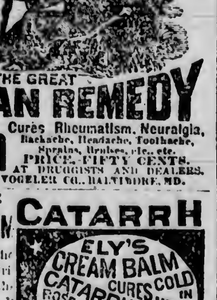

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Hundreds of maladies spring from this complaint. The symptoms of this disease are the symptoms of a broken-down Stomach. Belching, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Pain after Eating, Rising sometimes to the most excruciating colic—Dyspepsia or Water-Brash, etc., etc. Dr. Radway's Pills are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the Stomach and, enable it to perform its functions. Take the Pills according to the directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" in regard to diet. Send stamp for "False and True."

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Has stood the test of nearly half a century as a remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, and Impurities of the Blood. It builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, to bring health and vigor. Sold by druggists; $1 a bottle.

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OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
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and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock yard, it is

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If you wish to be relieved of those terrible **Sick Headaches** and that miserable **Sour Stomach.** It will, when taken according to directions, **cure any case of Sick Headache or Sour Stomach:** It cleans the lining of **stomach and bowels,** promotes healthy action and **sweet** secretions. It makes **pure blood** and gives it free **flow,** thus sending **nutriment** to every part. It is the **safest, speediest** and **surest Vegetable** Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the **stomach and liver.**

J. M. Moore, of Farmington, Mich., says: My **suffering** from **Sick Headache** and **Sour Stomach** was terrible. **One** bottle of Hops and Malt Bitters cured me.

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Consumption Can Be Cured!

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and lingering cough which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though pronounced incurable.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

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You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality,* and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope,* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Around the County.

Ironton.

A good audience listened to a fine discourse by Rev. C. F. VanAuken, at the church, Sunday afternoon.

The Congregational Sunday school held its second session with an increase in the attendence and a grand corps of teachers.

We notice an advertisment for bids on the new Congregational church. The comittee in charge seem to push the work and hope to see the building completed by July.

The G. A. R. building is nearing completion, and promises to be very inviting, both inside and out. We wish them success in their efforts,

The falling of a kiln caused quite a flurry Sunday morning, as it was full of wood and had been fired a day or more. For a time it seemed as if the wood was likely to burn and the result would have been quite disastrous, as the tram and several thousand cords of wood were near. The company feel under obligations to the men who so faithfully worked. Had they been owners of the property, they could not have done more to save it.

The wood chopping goes on briskly, hundreds of cords being contracted for every day.

An infant child, of John Barr was buried April 10th.

E. L. Burdick lately killed a wild cat, which has been frequenting the wood yard. The cat showed fight but Burdick heroically hit it with a stick of cord wood. As a killer of wild cats, he has few equals.

Hello East Jordan! where's that oyster supper? Arn't yon going to evidence your gratitude for that overwhelming majority? If we can't have a bridge, we ought to have an oyster supper at your expense, at the Lake View House, Ironton. Please say when?

Burgess.

John Simonton is getting things in readiness to raise his house, this week.

Chas. Howe's little boy is quite sick.

The sleighing is all gone, and the ground is rapidly settling and farmers, can soon commence their plowing.

The township board met last Friday, and appointed J. A. Bacot as health officer, and Oscar Tillotson and Isaac Webster, as board of review.

The season thus far has been favorable for making maple sugar.

The exhibition at the Hopyard school house, last Friday evening, was pronounced by those who were present, to be a decided success. Great praise was accorded to the teacher Miss Jefferies for the admirable way the whole performance was conducted. This is her third term in the same school.

Barnard.

Spring has arrived.

Preaching Sunday at two o'clock by Rev. G. W. Howe.

It is to be hoped that the school "storm" will soon be over.

Mr. David Francis and daughter Edith returned from Canada Friday, where they have been visiting friends for the past few weeks.

Ellsworth.

The men have just finished drawing logs to the mill, as the roads are quite bare in places,

Those, who are engaged in making maple sugar, are taking advantage of this pleasent weather and are very busy.

There was a good attendance at Mr. Gordan's dance last Friday night, and the revelers did ample justice to an oyster supper provided for them.

We learn that Orlando Burbank of South Arm, the young man who furnished the music for the dance last week, died suddenly Sunday night and was buried Tuesday.

Flower Loving Ladies.

Ladies who love flowers for either in door or out door culture, can hardly afford to be without that excellent monthly, "The Housekeeper." It contains cuts and descriptions of all the desirable new things, and furnishes them, when they can be obtained, at wholesale prices to all subscribers. Write to Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., for specimen copies which are sent free to any address.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Mudge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

RUMSELLERS.

BY C. H. DOING.

Hit them again for me, Mr. Blade,
Give it to them lustily, be not dismayed,
Good men and true men all the world o'er
See and applaud, give them some more.

Strike from the shoulder, make every blow tell;
Their armor is tissue, their weapons as well.
You fight in the cause of right against the wrong,
And victory must crown your valor e're long.

I've an unsettled score against these kind of men;
They made me an orphan before I was ten,
Sent my father a wreck to an untimely grave,
A mother beloved to a mad-house to rave.

Shrouded all my young life with the woes that are piled
On the sorrowing head of the poor drunkard's child;
Then no wonder that I rejoice at the view
Of the avenger's strong arm giving demons their due.

Let honest men shun them, as virtue shuns evil;
Let youth pass them by, as truth would the Devil.
Their doom is approaching, there's no one to save,
He alone is their friend, who is likewise their slave.

Prohibition Coming.

Prohibition is an aggressive work. We cannot profess to be interested in the destruction of the liquor traffic and stand still. Each thought and impulse is continuously onward to its final enhmination. It is only necessary that we commence to wish and desire to see this evil crushed to awaken the conviction that prohibition is possible, and a slight examination into the methods of political prohibition, and the conviction will soon become apparent that this is the remedy and the only remedy, and to the mind and heart that seeks for the best weapons and the most effective means to demolish the rum power, political prohibition will be welcomed and cherished as the best and only practical remedy, and our efforts and aspirations will not be satisfied until we attain a full development of the problem. The annihalation of the withering, blighting, blasting curse of the liquor traffic, through prohibition by the easiest, quickest and best manner possible.—Demorest's Magazine.

Six Questions.

Have yon a son?

Do you know that he will not become a drunkard if the sale of liquor is licensed?

Have you a daughter?

Are yon sure she will not become a drunkard's wife?

Do you know if you don't drink liquor will never harm you, if it is sold to other men to drink?

Are yon sure that the party with which you vote will give you the protection against the liquor traffic that you desire?

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Boschee's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

Pine Lake Iron Company's Supply Store,

IRONTON, MICH.

A Large Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, in Spring and Summer Goods, just received at

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, an I recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seventy cents ($1,372.70), principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 10th day of May**, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (S½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (N½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Scholl'on's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GIGER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 30, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (S¼) of the south west quarter (S¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres, according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix. }

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the township of South Arm on the 29th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty six. Present, James A. Keat, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ROSINE NAH-O-QUAM,

a minor. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lewis Mick-san-bay, guardian of said minor, praying that certain real estate might be sold for the purposes stated in said petition, thereupon it is ordered, that **Saturday, the 24th day of April next**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the probate office, in the township of South Arm and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) JAMES A. KEAT,
Judge of Probate.

Notice of Attachment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Charlevoix—In Attachment.

Wallace W. McOmber }
vs.
Lorenzo Curtis. }

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth (20th) day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, at the suit of Wallace W. McOmber, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, money and effects of Lorenzo Curtis, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredths dollars ($168.34); which said writ was returnable on the second (2d) day of March, A. D. 1886.

Dated this 31st day of March, A. D. 1886.

DART & CALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing and doing business at Ironton, Charlevoix Co., Michigan, under the name and style of Crouter & Harris, wherein G. W. Crouter and J. M. Harris were general partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said G. W. Crouter retains the business and collects all accounts payable to said firm, and pays all debts against the same.

Dated April 1, 1886.

G. W. CROUTER,
J. M. HARRIS.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received for building of the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, of Ironton, until April 28, 1886. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Pine Lake Iron Co. The building committee reserve the right to refuse any or all bids.

EDWIN A. LEWIS,
Chairman Building Committee.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west: thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1885, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 164, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1885, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highes bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the **27th day of April, 1886**, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.

NEWBERRY & MOSHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

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F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 29pm	9 30	4 15
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30pm	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 54	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 00	12 00n
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15pm

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 55	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 48	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35pm
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
†7.00am	*1.40pm	Marquette 1	*2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	...Au Train...	12.45	3.35
10.50	3.44	..Reedsboro 2	11.17am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	....Seney 3....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	....Newberry...	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	...St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

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1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
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HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.00, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.15, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Northport 6.30, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.20, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.45, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.30, Torch Lake 6.45, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at Cheboygan with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At Cheboygan with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and at Cheboygan and Mackinac Island with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

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The Jeweler,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 145. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich Collections promptly attended to.

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V. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

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FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist.
Office at Weed's Drug Store.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix.

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.

The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,

THATCHER & BLAIR, Proprietors.

East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,

A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.

Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and J. L. Hurd.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER.

Beautify Your Homes.

We beg to inform our customers, and the public in general, that we have made greater preparations in our Wall-Paper and Window-Curtain Departments this season than ever before. We can show the Most Complete line of Goods that can be found in Northern Michigan, comprising the Choicest Patterns of BRONZE, SILKS, SATINS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS. Also a large stock of DECORATIONS, consisting of Fields, Extensions, Fillers, Inlay Borders, Corners, Centers, Etc. A handsome line of desirable patterns. We invite an inspection before making your spring purchases.

G. W. CROUTER,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

DAILY STAGE
BETWEEN
Boyne City and Charlevoix.

Leave BOYNE CITY at 8 a. m., arriving at CHARLEVOIX, 11:30 a. m.
Leave CHARLEVOIX at 2 p. m., arriving at BOYNE CITY at 5:30 p. m.

Good Accommodations for Everybody.
W. H. COON, Proprietor.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

New Grocery!
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

MISS L. SPAULDING.
MILLINERY
and Fancy Goods.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

At the Old Stand.
A. J. McLeod
Can be found at the old stand with a
FULL STOCK OF MEATS
Of all kinds
At Wholesale and Retail.
HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by
UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

BOILER & ENGINE
FOR SALE.

30 H. P., in first-class order. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for a good team of horses. For particulars inquire at this office. cow-tf

Mrs. Green's Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Green was so well attended that many had to remain in the yard, and even in the street. The services were brief; but Rev. VanAuken paid a glowing tribute to the deceased.

In response to a request by Mr. Green, commander of Baxter Post, G. A. R., the Post acted as escort. Comrades Atchinson, Berdan, Carpenter, Carlstein, Nettleton, and See were the bearers. Floral tributes of respect and love were offered by the school children, as well as by relatives and friends.

Resolutions of the M. E. Ladies' Society.

At a meeting of the M. E. Ladies' Society held at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Stockman April 20th, 1886, the following resolutions were adopted;

WHEREAS, One of those endearing ties formed by the association of many years of active church work, has been severed and our hearts brought to grief by the death of our sister, Mrs. Luna Green, who left the church militant and joined the church triumphant April 14 th, and recognizing the fact that her services were of great value to the church, inasmuch as her life was one of loyalty to Methodism, and true devotion to all her interests, and that her voice will no longer be heard in our councils; therefore, in token of the very great loss we have sustained in the death of our sister, and our heartfelt sympathy for the grief stricken husband and motherless children, the brothers, and sisters, be it

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of our departed sister for the many noble qualities of mind and heart, and pray that her example of piety and rare generosity, fidelity to Christ, and love for the church, may tend to lead us nearer to the Master, and to a more faithful performance of duty and usefulness.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, and mourn her loss, which to them is grievous to be borne, we confidently direct them in their sorrow, to Him who has promised to care for those who place their trust in Him, and who alone can heal the broken hearted.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family of the deceased, and that they be inserted in the minutes of our Society and also published in the Charlevoix JOURNAL and Sentinel.

MRS. MAGGIE L. WASHBURN,
MRS. LOTTIE A. STOCKMAN,
MRS. MARTHA A. IDDINGS.
Committee.

Resolutions of Baxter Post, G. A. R.

Resolutions of condolence passed by Baxter Post, 119, at an informal meeting after the burial of Mrs. E. H. Green, April 16, 1886:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the supreme commander of the universe to bereave our comrade and commander, E. H. Green, of his beloved and cherished companion in life, his children of a tender and loving mother, and this community of a kind neighbor and exemplary christian.

Be it therefore resolved, That we, as comrades of Baxter post, No. 119, extend our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence to our beloved commander and his children, and to the sisters and brothers in this their sad bereavement.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the afflicted family, and published in the papers of this village.

Metaphysical Bethesda.

Last week we noted the practical completion of the Charlevoix Sanitarium, which will hereafter be known as the Metaphysical Bethesda. Since then baths and other treatment have been given to a large number, with gratifying results. The proprietors have marvelous skill in their profession, great energy, and financial means to bring their art to the front; and while we are instictively skeptical of new theories and novel arts, we can but believe this to be one of the grandest institutions of our fast spreading village; and will bring people here from all parts of this and other lands.

The range of the institution is large, including every disease and weakness that the human flesh is heir to, from diseased scalp resulting in baldness, to an overtaxed or troubled brain, resulting in insanity. Dr. and Mrs. Sweetland have both had many years of experience in Chicago and other cities, and the conveniences of this new establishment are the result of this experience. They have all the apparatus, and every arrangement for giving every kind of bath known to medical science, including vapor, vital, Prussian, ocean-brine, magnetic, electric, and thermal, skillfully combined with massage, magnetic treatment and sun bath. The apparatus for these baths is of the most approved patterns, and the rooms are designed especially for them and have every convenience, including novel ventilators in the ceiling by which the vapor of the rooms pass out and fresh outside air takes its place without danger that the patient will take cold.

And their method of using these baths is not designed to stimulate, and prop the system up for a time simply, but rather to remove the cause of weakness, and restore the native vigor of the constitution. All blood diseases are reached through the lungs and pores of the skin by the effect this treatment has upon the circulation and oxygenation of the blood, and all nervous diseases by their direct effect upon the nerves; while consumption, and cartarrh, have special treatment with an inhaler. They have a thorough mastery of the situation in female diseases and warrant a cure in every case of cancer.

They have testmonials in the autographs of leading merchants, bankers, professional men, and mechanics, and warrent a cure in every case, no matter of how long standing.

These are their claims, made with perfect sincerity, and worthy of all confidence on the part of those afflicted; since if they should fail in any of them, their loss would be greater than that of their patrons, by a measureless degree.

A Raised Draft.

Sometime about the middle of March last, the Trader's Bank of Canada issued two drafts on New York, to a certain individual there who, according to her story, was to pay Mrs. Franey Weimer, who lives near Clarion, $1,015, as her share of an estate recently settled. The amounts of these drafts were respectively $100 and $115, but they were raised to $600 and $415, to make the amount due Mrs. Weimer. (The explanation of the man who bought the drafts has yet to be heard on this point.) The first of these was presented to Brown & Co., of this place, on March 19th, after an identification by Mr. S. B. Thatcher, of East Jordan, with the figure 1 at the corner made into a 6, and the written amount re-written to correspond both in red and black ink. The work had been so dextrously performed as to not be detected, and $600 was paid for the draft.

On March 24, Brown & Co. got credit of the Chase National Bank, N. Y., for the full amount of $600; and in due time they received credit for the same amount of the American Exchange Bank, of New York, who, at the end of the month, settled with the Trader's Bank, returning them their original paper. Sending it back the way it came, with a re credit of $500, the amount that it had been raised, it was again received by Brown & Co. last Saturday, and they immediately took steps to the recovery of their property. In company with sheriff Berdan, as witness and more, if necessary, they started for Clarion Monday morning. Arriving in Petoskey, they found that Wachtel & Co. had just passed through a similar experience with the other draft, which they had cashed for $415. Proceeding to Clarion they made their errand known, and Mrs. Weimer explained that she had presented the paper to the banks as she received it from Canada. She made Brown & Co. perfectly secure by turning over various property to them.

Leaving the matter of locating the guilt entirely to the courts, we add only that, in this day of the world, every bank should use not only protection paper, but an automatic punch, or some equally good device, to prevent the possibility of raising.

Artificial Ice.

Daytona, Florida, has a new industry in the form of an ice factory. These institutions have been a success in various parts of the south. This one at Daytona, while not so large as those in New Orleans and other large cities, is really a first class establishment, requiring a ten horse engine, and running night and day. The water taken from an artesian well is first distilled for purification, and then frozen by the circulation of anhydrous ammonia through the coils of the freezing tank. Its release from heavy pressure and its rapid expansion or evaporation absorbs the latent heat in the water and reduces its temperature, if necessary, to zero, although 12° or 14° is the usual working temperature. After freezing, each mould is lifted in its regular turn—one in 30 minutes, plunged momentarily into a tank of boiling water to loosen the block of ice, which is then turned into a slide carrying it into the ice-house where it is packed in saw-dust.

We congratulate our distant, enterprising sister town; meanwhile we do not think Charlevoix will need such an establishment for some time to come.

☞Carpets from 15 cts. per yard and upwards at F. W. Crnine & Co.'s.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

After eating dinner at Erie, Pa., the family of Henry McLaughlin were seized with convulsions, and the father, mother, and one child cannot recover. It is evident that poison was administered, but by whom is not known.

The failure of Roger Brothers, of Bristol, Pa., proprietors of very extensive flouring mills, is announced. Their liabilities are over $2.90,000. Assets unknown.

In the railway wreck at Deerfield, Massachusetts, several lives were saved through the heroism of Henry C. Couillard, of Charlemont, who was being taken to jail for selling liquor. The railroad authorities have started a movement for his pardon.

Ex-Alderman William H. Miller, of New York, gave $50,000 bail and was released from jail. It is expected that he will "squeal" upon Alderman Jachne and others interested in the Broadway railway franchise, in which case they can not hope to escape conviction

The Hon. John Welsh, Minister to England under the Hayes administration, died at Philadelphia last week.

Sir Thaddens Fairbanks, inventor of the Fairbanks scale, died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in his 90th year. Mr. Fairbanks was born in Dedham, Mass., and emigrated to St. Johnsbury, Vt., when 15 years old. After working in a saw and grist mill he started an iron foundry in 1823, making newly invented styles of cooking stoves and cast-iron plows, the first iron plowshares ever made. He invented, in succession, a hemp-dresser, a steam-heating apparatus, an arrangement of refrigerators which has everywhere been adopted, and finally the famous scale. For the last invention he was made a Knight of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph by the Emperor of Austria in 1873.

Dr. J. H. Arnett, Superintendent of the American Express Company, died at Niagara Falls from an apoplectic stroke.

Five hundred school-boys at Troy, New York, struck for a single daily session of four hours, threw stones and mud at the police, and forced the School Board to listen to a statement of grievances.

The late Ann Jane Mercer, of Phila-delphia, bequeathed her estate in Montgomery County, with buildings, furniture, horses, etc., for the establishment of a home for aged and infirm clergymen of the Presbyterian faith who do not use tobacco in any form, and set aside a sum of $100,000 to maintain the establishment.

At New York warrants were issued for twelve of the Aldermen supposed to have been corruptly connected with the Broadway Surface Railway legislation. Ten of the "suspects" were arrested and gave bail in the sum of $25,000 each. Another surrendered and was also released on bonds. The twelfth man, Reilly, is thought to have fled.

John H. Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community, died at his home in Niagara Falls.

Two flowing oil wells have been developed in the Grand Valley District, ten miles from Titusville, where prospectors are flocking in great numbers.

WESTERN.

Two Western railroads report the following earnings for the month of March: Chicago & Northwestern, $1,988,900, an increase over the same month last year of $2,400; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, $517,000, an increase of $57,800.

The Court House at Carroll, Iowa, was destroyed by fire, but the records were saved.

The Federal officials at San Fran-cisco unite in a telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that unusual indulgence was extended to the Chinese Embassy, which landed at that port; that no discourtesy was shown, and that no complaints were made by the envoy.

Charles Pennor, foreman of the hook and ladder company at Battle Creek, Mich., was arrested for incendiarism, and confessed to an attempt to fire the shops of Nichols, Shepard & Co.

In a quarrel on a farm near Falls Creek, Wisconsin, William Wagner killed a laborer named Moe, and then committed suicide.

William Smith, a militiaman of Springfield, Ill., who left his post at East St. Louis to secure the wherewithal to repair a rent in his trousers, has been sent home, and will be court-martialed.

I. T. Koehler, pastor of the Ger-man Evangelical Church at Watertown, Wisconsin, borrowed from various friends small sums aggregating $500, stole the funds of a church concert, beat clothiers and jewelers, and fled. He wrote back from Detroit that he was about to cross to Canada

The Boston Block at Minneapolis, Minn. in which were located the postoffice and business firms, was gutted by fire. The contents of the postoffice were removed, but the library of the Bar Association was consumed. The total loss is about $225,000, well covered by insurance.

John M. Rountree, a well-known lawyer and club member, killed himself with a revolver in a Chicago gun store. He had been suffering from dyspepsia for some time and melancholia had ensued, and it was while suffering from an acute attack of the latter that he committed suicide.

At Golconda, Ill., John Randolph, ex-County Treasurer, shot and killed T. M. Thomas, a deputy Sheriff, in a dispute about a lawsuit.

It is said that several hundred mining experts and capitalists of Michigan are about to start from the Upper Peninsula for Alaska, on account of representations made by Governor Swineford.

A Republican Valley Railroad train was wrecked near Oketa, Neb., two coaches leaving the track and plunging into Blue River. Fortunately the cars burst open in their descent, permitting the rescue of the occupants. A little girl was killed, a babe fatally hurt, and fourteen other persons were more or less injured.

The tomb of Elbert H. Shirk at Peru, Indiana, will be guarded nightly for a year to come, the watchman receiving $100 per month and the use of a cottage near the cemetery.

The Bartal family, living near Braid-wood, Ill., ate wild parsnips for dinner, with the result that two boys, aged twelve and sixteen, have died, and the father is seriously ill.

SOUTHERN.

Ex-Alderman William H. Miller, of New York, was arrested in Florida in connection with the famous bribery cases in the city named. Miller is a Republican, and represented the Ninth Ward in 1884.

Three members of a surveying party were drowned while crossing the New River at Sunnyside, W. Va., by the upsetting of a boat.

On account of the strange order of Judge McKay, of the United States Court, Atlanta, Ga., in postponing certain railroad damage suits, the attorney in the case commenced proceedings looking to adjudging him insane.

Three army officers are taking to St. Augustine, to be imprisoned in Fort Marion, seventy-six Apaches of Geronimo's band.

WASHINGTON.

Before the House Telephone Investi-gating Committee Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, said he had, in a spasm of generosity, offered to buy Senator Vest's Pan-Electric stock at what he paid for it. The latter finally declined to sell, as he considered the newspaper claim unjust, and would not yield to it. Witness had been offered some of the stock to publish Dr. Rogers' poetry, but thought both the poetry and stock bad.

The majority of the House Commit-tee on Elections has decided to reject the claims of Frank H. Hurd to the seat from Ohio now held by Roberts.

The rupture between Secretary La-mar and Commissioner Sparks is said to be so complete that one or the other must go.

Watson Van Benthuysen, of New Orleans, President of the National Improved Telephone Company, testified before the Pan-Electric Telephone Investigating Committee that his company owned, but did not use, seven of the Rogers telephonic inventions. Witness testified that he and Secretary Young, of the Pan-Electric Company, agreed at Memphis to bring a suit against the Bell Company. Each party was to furnish evidence and a model and divide the expenses, but was to furnish its own lawyers. Notes of this agreement were made, but it was never reduced to writing. Witness having applied to the Attorney General to bring suit against the Bell Company, the Attorney General replied on July 14, 1885, that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of the Interior, to whom it should have been referred originally. When witness afterward called upon Attorney General Garland, that gentleman had courteously, but firmly, refused to hear him on telephonic matters, and witness had become very indignant and threatened to appeal to the President. Within two days witness had called again with Mr. Brierson, an attorney, to secure a promise from the Attorney General that he would promptly make application for suit against the Bell Company if referred to the department through a district attorney. Still the Attorney General had peremptorily refused to touch the matter.

The increase reported in the post-office revenues, inclusive of postage on second-class matter, from thirty of the large offices in the country for nine months ended March 31, 1886, is $924,445. Chicago leads the Western cities with an increase of $151,551; Cincinnati is second, with $59,382, and St. Louis third, with $40,417. The increase at St. Paul is $23,840, and the increase at Minneapolis is $18,230.

The House Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably a bill to provide for the organization of Indian Territory and the Public-Land Strip into the Territory of Oklahoma. The bill provides that nothing in it shall be so construed as to disturb the existing property or treaty rights of the Indians, and that the Public-Land Strip shall be opened to settlement under the provisions of the homestead laws only. The President is authorized to appoint a commission to deal with the Indians.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to a favorable report on Representative James' bill to regulate commercial travelers' sales of goods and merchandise. The bill, as agreed upon, reads as follows: "That residents of each State and Territory may, within the other States and Territories, and within the District of Columbia, solicit from dealers or merchants orders for goods and merchandise by sample, catalogue, card, price-list, description, or other representation without payment of any license or mercantile tax."

POLITICAL.

Joseph Pulitzer has resigned his seat in Congress, from New York, as his newspaper, the *World*, demands his whole attention.

At Effingham, Ill., Mrs. H. B. Kep-ley ran against her husband for School Trustee and "knocked him out," receiving a majority of twelve votes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Panama dispatch says an explosion on board the small river steamer Colombia, at the Island of Tomaco, killed fifteen persons and injured twenty-two. The steamer was destroyed.

Everything was quiet at East St. Louis on the 12th inst. Seventeen companies of Illinois State troops, under command of Gen. Reece, covered all strategic points in the city. The funeral of the victims of the recent tragedy occurred on Sunday, and was attended by 1,500 Knights of Labor, Knights of Honor, and other organizations. At Parsons, Kan., and Fort Worth, Tex., several strikers were arrested, and there was more or less excitement. The troubles on the Union Pacific at Omaha were adjusted, and the men will hereafter be paid by the trip system. The freight brakemen on the Mobile and Ohio Road struck for $55 for twenty-six trips of one hundred miles each. The members of the paid fire department of Philadelphia have decided to join the Knights of Labor, in the hope of securing an increase of compensation. At Sedalia, Mo., a woman shot at a Deputy Sheriff who was doing guard duty at the Missouri Pacific shops. Many telegrams from Knights of Labor have been received in Washington, asking for speedy action on the Curtin resolution for a Congressional investigation into the Southwestern strikes. T. V. Powderly has written to Congressman O'Neill that the labor arbitration bill is the best that could have been passed, although it will not be the means of settling all disputes between capital and labor. A New York dispatch says the Vanderbilts, Astors, and Gould are closely guarded by private detectives against cranks. The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor at St. Louis sent the following telegram to Jay Gould:

"To Jay Gould, New York:

"The following advertisement appeared in many of the leading papers of the 7th inst., dated from the office of the agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company:

"'Ten good men from here are wanted as Deputy Marshals at East St. Louis to protect Louisville and Nashville employes. Five dollars a day and board will be paid. Also a number of platform men can be given employment. Only men who have plenty of grit and mean business need apply. Apply at once to

T. S. GENUNG, agent.

"How well this advertisement has been answered is seen by their work in East St. Louis. Six men and one woman were murdered by those who 'had plenty of grit and meant business.' By your actions in refusing the peaceful negotiations solicited by the Board of Arbitration you and you alone must be held responsible by the world for the lives of these innocent people."

Jay Gould states that H. M. Hoxie has full powers touching the trouble on the Southwest system, and that he will enter into no further negotiations for the settlement of a strike which, he says, is now a thing of the past. The Central Labor Union at New York adopted a preamble calling Jay Gould "an arch-enemy of the republic," and saying that "it is the intention and purpose of the great energy of the American people to destroy all labor organizations." They adopted, also, resolutions denouncing Jay Gould and his minions for their refusal to treat with the representatives of the workingmen of the Missouri Pacific, and holding him and his representatives responsible for every act of violence. A committee was appointed for executing a general boycott upon Jay Gould. At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist clergymen of Chicago, where the eight-hour question was discussed with much spirit, Bishop Bowman said he should like to see Jay Gould kicked through the streets of New York. At the inquest on the victims of the East St. Louis emeute, evidence was given to the effect that no attack had been made on the deputies when they began firing. The deputies who did the shooting were released at St. Louis under writs of habeas corpus, but were rearrested and held to await requisitions from the Governor of Illinois. Numbers of coal miners in St. Clair and Madison Counties, Illinois, have abandoned their work, and say they will not resume operations until the railway strike is settled.

The Argentine Republic has request-ed the United States to recall its Minister to Buenos Ayres, Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana.

A Coroner's jury at St. Louis heard the testimony of Mayor Joyce and other officials of East St. Louis, and decided to hold the nine Deputy Sheriffs for the shooting of C. H. Thompson on the Mississippi Bridge. The inquest at East St. Louis resulted in holding the deputies for the slaughter at Cahokia Bridge. A large number of representative business men of St. Louis met in the court house and set on foot a movement for arbitration of the strike between the citizens, the Knights of Labor, and the railroads. Another of the persons who were wounded at East St. Louis by the Deputy Sheriffs has died, and three others are believed to be beyond recovery.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture showed a decrease of 5 per cent. from last year in the acreage of winter wheat, Illinois leading in the decrease.

The House Committee on Commerce has instructed Representative Dunham to report favorably his bill to authorize the President to appoint inspectors of live stock, dressed meats, and hog products intended for foreign shipment, to a number not exceeding fifteen for any customs district.

FOREIGN.

The newly appointed British Minister to China, Mr. Walsham, has been directed to concede the claims of China to Upper Burmah, now in dispute, in return for concessions to English capitalists and contractors in respect to the construction of railways to central points in China and the building of Chinese fortifications.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that much uneasiness is felt among the European officials in India in consequence of the existence of Brahmin plots against the English regime.

The Earl of Shaftesbury committed suicide in London. He shot himself with a revolver while riding in a cab.

The famous Cock Tavern, in Fleet street, London, is to be demolished.

The Public Lands Committee of the House have agreed to report the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert-land laws, the bill forfeiting certain lands granted to the State of Wisconsin for railroad purposes, and the bill forfeiting the Ontonagon and State Line Railroad grant in Michigan.

In the British House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., after speeches by Harcourt and Gladstone in favor, and Goschen and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach against the Irish home-rule bill, a motion that leave be given to introduce the bill was put by the Speaker and agreed to without a division. Mr. Gladstone then stated that the second reading of the bill would be fixed for the 6th of May.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor has addressed the following circular to members of the order:

"Noble Order of the Knights of Labor of America:

"To the order, wherever found, greeting: You have all read of the great strike on the Gould lines of railway in the Southwest; its history is being written day by day. It makes but little difference now whether the men of the Southwest acted wisely or not. Let us pass that part of the affair over, for it, too, has passed into history. The general Executive Board of the order attempted to settle the trouble and restore harmony. Agreements were made with them by Jay Gould, Esq., but when the board reached St. Louis Mr. Hoxie would not treat with them; not that alone, but he positively refused to employ Knights of Labor, whether they had been active in the strike or not.

"It now becomes the part of every man and woman in the country to take up the fight of the men of the Southwest, and assist them to the full extent of their means. They have been idle for nearly two months. They have had a most trying ordeal to go through, and are in need of funds. It requires no eloquence or rhetoric to plead the cause of these suffering people. They require aid, and it becomes our duty to extend that aid as quickly as possible for us to do so. Send every dollar you can spare to the general Secretary-Treasurer, who will at once forward it to the men at St. Louis for distribution. Remember the men out there do not ask for charity; they do not ask at all. It is your Executive Board that makes the appeal in their behalf. He who gives quickly gives doubly. Act at once.

"Another appeal may be sent to you, and we ask of you to prepare for it now. We must be judged by our actions in this matter. Do not pass resolutions condemning capital, for we are not fighting capital. Do not antagonize the contest we have before us. Let us make a friend of every man who has suffered through monopoly. This battle against the man who represents monopoly must be fought out manfully. Watch his actions everywhere. Keep an eye on the doings of Congress. Urge the committee that has been appointed to do its duty fearlessly; strengthen their hands; give them every aid.

"In conclusion, let us again ask that you send at once every dollar you can at present raise to uphold the men who are now out along the lines of the Southwestern system of Gould's railways. Do not delay, and at the same time, make ready to bring the whole power of the order to bear upon the man who wrecks railroads, homes, fortunes, and lives in his greed for gold. Let us determine to have it go into history that the men of 1886 struck as grandly for liberty as the men of 1776. The men of 1776 broke the power of monarchy and dethroned the king. The power which they wrested from the hands of a king was not so great as that which is now held by one man, who, through the corrupt use of money, has brought manufacturer and workman to ruin. The power of the king has passed away, and it must now be determined whether man shall rule or whether illegitimate wealth shall rule.

T. V. POWDERLY,
"General Master Workman."

J. W. Walters, Company F, Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, while patrolling the Vandalia yards at East St. Louis, was fired upon by an unknown man, who immediately afterward ran. Walters fired after him, but he escaped. A second shot raised another man, who also escaped. Orders were immediately issued to patrol all the yards in the hope of capturing the men; but the search proved futile.

In the Criminal Court at St. Louis, Judge Noonan discharged J. J. McGarry and other Missouri Pacific strikers who had been charged with obstructing traffic, basing his decision on the ground that a coupling-pin is not part of a railroad.

The furniture factory of F. Mayer & Co., in Chicago, employing nearly three hundred men, has been closed because of a demand for 20 per cent. advance in wages and an eight-hour day.

The authorities of Montreal are about to take action against one of the wealthiest citizens for displaying in his residence copies of Powers' "Greek Slave" and other nude works of the sculptor.

The Venezuelan treaty was ratified by the Sen-ate on the 13th inst. The consideration of the treaty with Hawaii was postponed for two weeks. Bills were reported to accept from the Vanderbilt heirs and Mrs. Grant certain objects of art presented by foreign governments to General Grant; to establish a sub-treasury at Louisville, and to organize the Territory of Oklahoma. Mr. Logan made a speech supporting the motion for open executive sessions. He declared that there was not now and never had been any necessity for secret sessions. The Hour electoral-count bill was reported to the House with several important amendments. The river and harbor bill was taken up by the House and explained by Mr. Willis (Ky.). Mr. Anderson (Kas.) criticised items of the bill as wasteful. Messrs. Hepburn (Iowa) and Reed (Me.) attacked the appropriations for the lower Mississippi and Galveston harbor. Mr. Jones (Ala.) and Mr. Stewart (Tex.) defended the bill. Speaker Carlisle appointed the following committee to investigate the causes and extent of the labor troubles in the West: Messrs. Curtin (Pa.), Crain (Tex.), Outhwaite (O.), Stewart (Vt.), Parker (N. Y.), and Buchanan (N. J.).

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$5.00	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .95
No. 2 Red	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2	.45½	@ .46½
OATS—White	.40	@ .46
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.00	@ 6.50
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.73	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.33½	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .30
Fine Dairy	.20	@ .21
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.12	@ .12½
Skimmed Flats	.05	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.10½	@ .11
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.52	@ .56
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
RYE—No. 1	.64	@ .65
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@ 9.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.85	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .33
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@ .87
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .33½
OATS—Mixed	.30	@ .30½
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@ .90
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .32
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 10.00
LIVE HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.75
HOGS	4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.84	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .36
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.75
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .35½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.55
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.88	@ .89
CORN—Yellow	.42	@ .44
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.50

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

THE bill to admit Washington Territory was before the Senate on the 9th inst., the pending question being on the proposed amendment of Senator Eustis limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors only. After a somewhat protracted debate the amendment was rejected—yeas 12, nays 45. The yeas were: Messrs. Beck, Berry, Coke, Eustis, Gorman, Gray, Ingalls, Jackson, Maxey, Pugh, Saulsbury, and Wadleigh. Among the Senators voting against Mr. Eustis' amendment was Mr. Edmunds. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill for the appointment of a board of arbitration to settle differences between railroad companies and their employes. George Hearst was sworn in as Senator from California. The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President: Lawrence Harrigan to be appraiser of merchandise for the port of St. Louis, Mo.; William H. Waldy, of Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. In the House of Representatives Mr. Forney, of Alabama, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution making an appropriation for the relief of sufferers from the floods in Alabama. Mr. Beach, of New York, objected. The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Several bills were agreed to, when the committee ran against a snag in the shape of a bill directing the Quartermaster General to settle with the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company of Tennessee. The amount involved in the bill is $246,000, and a long discussion ensued upon the measure, but no action was taken.

THE bill authorizing the formation of a new State to be composed of parts Washington and Idaho Territories, to be known as the State of Washington, passed the Senate on the 10th inst. by a vote of 30 to 13. Senators Butler, S. C.; George, Miss.; Jones, Ark.; and Morgan, Ala., voted with the Republicans in the affirmative. Senator Hearst, Cal., cast his first vote with his party in the negative. The President sent fifty appointments to the Senate. They include the successors of "suspended" officials whose terms have expired since their names were originally presented. They are now sent in to fill "vacancies." The House passed a bill authorizing the establishment of sixteen new life-saving stations. Bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges as follows: Across the Mississippi River near Alton, Ill.; across the west channel of the Detroit River, to connect Belle Isle Park with the main land; across the Tennessee River, by the Nashville, Jackson and Memphis Railroad Company; across the Mississippi near Keitlesburg, Ill.; across the Illinois and Des Moines, by the New York and Council Bluffs Railroad Company; over Bayou Barnard, Mississippi; across Red River near Brown's Ferry, Texas; across the St. Croix at some accessible point between Prescott, Wis., and Taylor's Falls, Minn.; across the Mississippi at Winona, Minn.; across the Missouri at St. Joseph, Mo.; across the Missouri at Council Bluffs; across the Missouri at Sibley City, Mo.; across the Kansas by the Interstate Rapid Transit Company; across the Missouri in Clay or Jackson Counties, Missouri; across the Missouri above St. Charles, Mo.; across the Yellowstone in Montana; across the Mississippi at Red Wing, Minn.; across the Missouri near Atchison, Kan.; across the Tombigbee, Warrior, Tennessee, and other navigable rivers in Alabama, by the Gulf and Chicago Air-Line Railroad Company; across Young's Bay, Oregon; across the Missouri near Chamberlain, Dakota; across the Missouri at Pierre, Dakota.

THE Indian appropriation bill, including an item of $20,000 for schools in Alaska, passed the Senate on the 12th inst. Mr. Sherman offered an arbitration bill in the shape of an amendment to the House bill pending in the Senate. Mr. Chace reported adversely from the Committee on Postoffices a bill to increase the rate of postage on fourth-class matter to two cents an ounce. A resolution offered by Mr. Beck was agreed to appoint Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, to the membership of the Senate Committee on Commerce in place of Mr. Jones of Florida, during the absence of the latter from the Senate. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee, to be Circuit Judge of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, vice John Baxter, deceased; Frank H. Dyer, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah. The President withdrew the nomination of Orlando W. Powers of Michigan as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. Republican Senators and Representatives at a joint caucus in the evening adopted resolutions authorizing each State delegation to select a representative on the Congressional Campaign Committee. In the House of Representatives Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the appointment by the Speaker of a select committee of seven members to investigate the cause and extent of the disturbed conditions now existing in the relations between railroad corporations and their employes. The committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to visit such places as may be necessary in order to facilitate the investigation. It shall report during the present session, with such recommendations as it may deem proper to make. The resolution was adopted without division. The Morrison-Hewitt tariff bill was reported to the House with majority and minority reports.

SENATOR FRYE'S resolution, stating that, in the opinion of the Senate, the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be represented, charged with the consideration and settlement of the fishing rights of the two Governments on the coasts of the United States and British North America, ought not to be provided for by Congress, was adopted by that body on the 13th inst. Senator Frye reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce an amendment intended to be proposed to the postoffice appropriation bill. It increases the appropriation for transportation of foreign mails from $350,000 to $1,000,000, and provides that this amount shall include cost of railway transit across the Isthmus of Panama. The President sent to the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Edward Dolan, at Troy, N. Y.; Geo. W. Langdon, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Lathrop S. Taylor, at Clyde, N. Y.; C. L. Colmer, at East New York, N. Y.; Samuel H. Wagener, at San Jose, Cal.; William E. Baker, at Fairbury, Ill.; Charles H. Brown, at Sterling, Kan.; Marshall Birdsell, at Emporia, Kan., and P. B. Gavin, at Corning, Iowa. The President withdrew the nomination of H. P. Albert to be postmaster at Stuart, Guthrie County, Iowa. The House spent the day discussing the Ohio contested case of Hurd vs. Roberts.

MR. CULLOM, of Illinois, called up and explained the provisions of his Inter-State Commerce Bill to the Senate on the 14th inst. Mr. Palmer, of Michigan, also spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, addressed the Senate in advocacy of open executive sessions of that body. In the House of Representatives, the Ohio contest of Hurd vs. Roberts was decided by a majority of 62 in favor of Roberts, the sitting member. The score stood 185 to 123 on a resolution declaring that Roberts was entitled to the seat. Messrs. Hatch, Green, of North Carolina and White, of Minnesota, were appointed a sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture, to draft a bill regulating the sale of oleomargarine.

Doing Good for Her Neighbors.

Said a Dallas, Texas, woman to a female friend:

"You should make your husband quit chewing tobacco. If you tell him to quit it he will give it up, I suppose."

"Yes, if I ask him to; but I am not going to ask him to quit chewing tobacco."

"When he kisses you don't the taste of tobacco make you sick?"

"Yes, but I want him to keep on chewing. He kisses three or four other women and the tobacco makes them sicker than it does me, for I've got used to it already."—*Texas Siftings.*

POWDERLY AND GOULD.

The Former Reviews the Latter's Course Throughout the Present Strike.

The Railroad King Replies Defiantly—Interesting Correspondence.

Powderly to Gould.

The following manifesto was written by General Master Workman Powderly on the 11th inst.:

"SCRANTON, Pa., April 11, 1886.

"To Jay Gould, Esq., President Missouri Pacific Railway, New York:

"DEAR SIR: The events of the past forty-eight hours must have demonstrated to you the absolute necessity of bringing this terrible struggle in the Southwest to a speedy termination. You have the power, the authority and the means to bring the strike to an end. I have done everything in my power to end the strike. The gentlemen associated with me on the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor have done the same. Everything consistent with honor and manhood has been done in the interest of peace. No false notion of pride or dignity has swayed us in our dealings with you or the gentlemen associated with you. In the conference with you on Sunday, March 28, I and associates thought that arbitration would be agreed to. The only method of arbitration that was discussed was in line with that suggested in the letter which I sent to you in the name of our board the day previous. There was nothing particularly agreed upon, as you well know. You said that in arbitrating the matter the damages sustained by the company during the strike ought to receive consideration. I said to you that it would not be the part of wisdom to bring that question up in the settlement of the strike. When I called on you that evening you had prepared as the result of your and associates' of the morning's interview a letter which you intended to give me. That letter included a telegram to be sent to Mr. Hoxie, and in that telegram you said that the damages sustained by the company would be a proper subject for the Arbitration Board to discuss. This latter part of the letter or telegram you agreed to strike out. After we had talked the matter over for some time, I left you as you were about to go to your room to rewrite the letter, which you afterward placed in the hands of Mr. McDowell to be given to me, for I had to leave at that time in order to keep an appointment at the hotel where I stopped. The statement which you have since then made, to the effect that you had prepared that letter before I called, is not quite correct or, if you did have it prepared, you changed it after we had talked the matter over for some time. This, I believe, you will admit to be true. In the conference held between the members of our Executive Board and the directors of the Missouri Pacific Company on March 30, you said you understood me to say that the men along your lines would be ordered back to work at once. I then reiterated the statement which I made to you, and I now repeat it: 'The men out along the lines of your railways can be ordered back to work, but if they are given to understand that they are deserted, that we do not make any interest in them it will not in any way mend matters; on the contrary, it will make things worse. There are still along the roads out there some of the men who have no regard for organization or law; men of hardy spirit, energy and daring. Such men as have left the East and have taken up their homes out in a wild romance, will not submit so quietly as the men they have left behind in the East. They are not to do rash things than they would do elsewhere, and I have no doubt we have some of them in our order.'

"Both you and Mr. Hopkins heard me make that statement, and I believe the latter agreed that was his experience also. The danger of the strike spreading was also discussed, and I said to you that it would not spread; that an effort had been made to have the men of the Union Pacific take a part in it, but that the Knights of Labor on that road had a standing agreement with the management of the road that there was to be no trouble or strike until the last effort to effect a settlement had failed, and not then until the court of last resort had been reached.

"You can settle this strike. Its longer continuance rests with you, and you alone. Every act of violence, every drop of blood that may be shed from this time forth must be laid at your door. The Knights of Labor were not founded to promote or shield wrongdoing, and to-day the order of the Knights of Labor stands between your property and ruin. We are willing to absolve the men along your railways from their allegiance to our order; we leave that to themselves. We will not allow any claim which the order may have on them to stand between them and the immediate restoration to their former positions. The order of the Knights of Labor asks of no man to remain a member if it is not to his interest to do so. You may deal with them as citizens if you will. We will surrender our right to claim those men as members if they wish, but we will not surrender our right to see this affair thoroughly investigated. You have said that the order of the Knights of Labor was a conspiracy, a secret menace, etc. I am willing, as its chief officer, to lay everything connected with our order bare to the world if you will, on the other hand, lay open to the public the means and methods whereby you have piled up the wealth which you control, and allow the tribunal of public opinion to pass judgment on the two and say which is the conspirator. Do you accept the challenge? You have instructed your legal adviser to proceed again at every man connected with the Knights of Labor for the damages sustained since the strike began. Two weeks ago I said: 'Do not do this; to-day I say begin at once; lay claims for damages in every court within whose jurisdiction a knight exists. Proceed at once, and in every State where you can recover damages do so if the law will sustain you in it. It is just and right that it should be so. We are willing to face you before the law; we will fight you with no other weapon.

"There are people who say that this struggle is the beginning of the war between capital and labor. That statement is false. This certainly means war, but it is a war between legitimate capital, honest enterprise and honest labor on the one hand and illegitimate wealth on the other hand. This is a war in which we court the fullest investigation of our acts. Do you dare to do the same? This war means no further strike, no shedding of blood. It is a war in which every business man, every commercial man, every professional man, every workingman will be invited to enlist. It will not be a war upon the innocent, and the battlefield upon which it will be fought out will be before the courts of law, and that which makes law, public opinion. There will be no ballots in this supreme hour to silence any man's opinion. No converts will be made by physical force. That flag which floats over press or mansion at the bidding of a mob, disgraces both victor and victim, and under such a flag as that we will not wage the battle; but this battle of the people against monopoly may as well be fought out now as ten years from now, and what field so eminently proper in which to fight it out as before the courts? Let us know whether laws were made to be obeyed or not, and if they were not so framed then the people must make laws that will be obeyed. No man, whether he be rich or whether he be the poorest of the poor, shall in future shirk the responsibility of his acts and shield himself behind the courts. It was to see that the laws were obeyed that the order of the Knights of Labor was founded, and if the day has come to make the trial, so let it be.

"When I say to you that we will meet you in the courts I do not speak rashly or ill-advisedly. I have taken counsel from the best legal minds of the United States. We are prepared to face you before the courts, and now await your action in the matter. This is no threat. I play no game of bluff or chance. I speak for 500,000 organized men, who are ready to pay out the last farthing in order that justice may prevail. You have it in your power to make friends of these men by acting the part of the man; by taking this matter in your own hands. Will you do so, and end this strife in the interest of humanity and our common country? It is your duty to brush aside every obstacle, assert your authority, and take this matter in your own hands, settle every grievance, restore every man to his place except those who have been engaged in the destruction of property, or who have broken the laws. Will you do this? You can then make rules and agreements with your men which will forever preclude the possibility of another such disastrous conflict as this one has proved itself to be. I remain, very truly, yours,

"T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W. K. of L."

Gould to Powderly.

Following is Mr. Gould's reply:

"NEW YORK, April 11.

"T. V. Powderly, Esq., G. M. W., K. of L.:

DEAR SIR—At 12 o'clock to-day I received from Mr. William O. McDowell, whom you brought with you to our recent conference, a letter to which he says: 'By yesterday's mail I received a letter written by Mr. Powderly addressed to you, inclosed in a letter addressed to me. With this I hand you the letter addressed to you by Mr. Powderly, and a copy of Mr. Powderly's letter to me inclosing the same.'

"The following is a copy of the letter Mr. McDowell sent me as coming from you:

"'GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF AMERICA, OFFICE OF GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN, SCRANTON, Pa., April 10.

"'MY DEAR MR. MCDOWELL.—I inclose you a letter which you are to read and deliver to the man for whom it is intended. I do not care whether you deliver it in person or through the medium of another; I only ask that it be placed in his hands. If you have succeeded in effecting a settlement with him do not give it to him. If you think there is a prospect for an immediate settlement do not give it to him; but if such is not the case, then I want it placed in his hands. Allow him to either consent or make a reply. If he consents to an honorable settlement, then the letter will never see the light of day; but if he does not so act, then it will be published to the world, and from the time he spurns up the ball in a legal way we will continue to wage the battle with him.' His wealth cannot save him if this fight is begun. I have no one know of the existence of this letter until after 5 o'clock of the day you deliver it; then if he makes no reply let it go to the world. Let him know the limit of time allowed. I sincerely hope that there will be no more necessity for its publicity. Hoping for the best, I remain, very truly yours,

"'T. V. POWDERLY.'

"'To W. O. McDowell, Esq., New York.'

"I thus received your letter to me dated 'Scranton, Pa., April 11, 1886,' at the same time and by the same agency that I received your foregoing letter of instructions to Mr. McDowell.

"The animus and purpose of your letter to me cannot be fully understood without knowing the contents of that one. I was peremptorily notified at the same time that I must answer your letter by 5 o'clock to-day and I was graciously given until that hour to respond.

"Your letter to me embraces two subjects: one relating to me personally and the other to the relation of the Knights of Labor to a railroad company of which I am the President, and in some degree the representative of its public and private duties. I shall refer to the first subject very briefly. The circumstances above given under which your letter was delivered, as well as its tenor and spirit, place its purpose in writing it beyond a reasonable doubt. It would seem to be an official declaration that the Knights of Labor had duly entered to pursue their purposes against Missouri Pacific Company should yield to its demands in what you call the strike on that road.

"In answer to these personal threats, I beg to say that I am yet a free American citizen. I am past 49 years of age, and was born at Roxbury, Delaware County, in this State. I began life in a lowly way, and by industry, temperance, and attention to my own business have been successful, perhaps, beyond the measure of my deserts. If, as you say, I am now to be destroyed by the Knights of Labor unless I will sink my manhood, so be it. Fortunately I have retained my early habits of industry. My friends, neighbors, and business associates know me well, and I am quite content to leave my personal record in their hands. If any of them have ought to complain of, I will be only too glad to submit to any arbitration. If such parties, or any of them, wish to appoint the Knights of Labor or you as their attorney, such appointment is quite agreeable to me, but until such an election is made, it will naturally occur to you that any interference on your part in my personal affairs is, to say the least, quite gratuitous.

"'Since I was nineteen years of age I have been in the habit of employing in my various enterprises large numbers of persons, probably at times as high as 50,000, distributing often three or four million dollars per month in different pay rolls. It would seem a little strange that during all those years the difficulty with the Knights of Labor should be my first. Any attempt to control me personally with the interstate commerce and consequences of a most vaguely expressed, but not hard to understand, will at the hand of your order be visited upon me. It may be well to remind you that it is an American citizen whom you and your order thus propose to 'destroy.' The contest is not between your order and me, but between your order and the laws of the land. Your order has already defied those laws in preventing by violence this company from operating its road. You hold then that this company should not operate its road under conditions prescribed by law, but only under conditions prescribed by you. You now declare, in effect, that I hold my individual property and rights, not as other men hold theirs, but only at the peril of your letting loose irrevocably, after 5 o'clock, your order upon me. If this is true of this company, and of me, it is true of all other men and companies. If so, you and your secretary let me the law, and an American citizen is such only in name.

"'Already for weeks your order has, in your attack upon this company, not hesitated to dissuade it by violence from rendering its duty to the public and from giving work and paying wages to men at least three times your own number, who, working as they were by your side, were at least deserving of your sympathy. Having pushed this violence beyond even the great forbearance of the public, and found in this direction no cause to hesitate, you now turn upon me and propose that the wrongs you have hitherto inflicted on the public shall now culminate in an attack upon an individual. In this, as I have said, the real issue is between you and the laws of the land. It may be, before you are through, that those laws will effectually advise you that even I, as an individual citizen, am not beyond their care. Very respectfully,

"JAY GOULD."

DEVASTATION AND DEATH.

St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, and Rice's Station, Minn., Swept by a Fierce Cyclone.

Thirty Persons Reported Killed at the Two Former Towns, and Fifty Others Injured.

All the Inhabitants of Rice's Station Either Dead or Wounded—Ruin in Iowa Sections.

[St. Paul telegram.]

Reports received here give meager details of a cyclone, the most destructive that has appeared in the Northwest for years, which passed over Sauk Rapids and St Cloud this afternoon, carrying death to fully fifty people and destruction to three times that number of residences and other buildings. The day had opened balmy as ever did a spring day, and at noon the sun shone brightly. Soon after clouds began to lower and the atmosphere to change from balmy to stifling. About 1 o'clock a fatal black cloud appeared apparently two or three miles to the southwest of the city and moving with great rapidity. It came in a northeasterly course and swept away everything in its track, which was some 60 yards wide. It lasted but for a few minutes, but in these few minutes it caused destruction which, in the confusion and darkness that followed, cannot be told as yet. In St. Cloud the havoc was the same. Among the structures wrecked are the Manitoba freight house, Sanborn's flouring mill, Briggs & Co.'s hardware store, the Central Hotel, and the Court House at Sauk Rapids. They all lie in splinters and level with the ground. It is reported that twenty-five are killed at Sauk Rapids and as many more at St. Cloud, and that 125 in all are injured. The following are killed at St. Cloud: Nick Tinemann, a farmer; Mrs. Meisman, an old lady, and a little girl; a son, 4 years old, of Bowinski; a son, 7 years old, of Frank Lernskorliski; Mrs. Stein, a widow; a son, 7 years old, of P. Wahlerf; Shoutridge, a young railroad man; Van Hosse, a railroad man; two young children of Mrs. Pens; a baby of August Kinell.

The following were killed at Sauk Rapids: J. Barz, an infant, and two children; John Kinard, County Auditor; George Lindley, County Treasurer; two children of C. G. Wood, merchant; Abner St. Cyr; a child of P. Carpenter, Clerk of Court; President Edgar Hill, of the German-American National Bank. Forty are missing and are thought to be buried in the debris. Freight cars on the Northern Pacific tracks were lifted from the ground and smashed to bits. The appearance of the cyclone, its course, and progress are told by the following graphic special from St. Cloud: "A few minutes after 1 o'clock, the skies became overcast by a dark cloud, and a great black mass rose over the hills southwest of the city and coming with terrible velocity toward the western outskirts in a direct line for the Manitoba freight yards. The clouds hung low and rolled over and over like smoke over a battlefield, and were accompanied by a loud roaring and cracking sound that resembled a conflagration in its fury. The cloud was funnel-shaped and the point dragged along the ground like the tail of a huge aerial beast lashing everything that came in its path into atoms.

Citizens had hardly time to flee to their cellars and seek other points of refuge before the whirlwind was on them, and the air was filled with flying boards, shingles, bricks, and other debris, that were strewn over the country and piled in promiscuous heaps. It came from the southeast and moved in a northwesterly direction until it reached the river, where its course was diverted, and it followed the river banks until it reached Sauk Rapids, where it diverged to the left passing directly through the center of the town.

The utmost excitement prevailed. Women and children fled from their houses and rushed aimlessly about in the midst of the dark cloud of dust and an avalanche of boards and brick. Men lost their presence of mind and stood in silence and inactivity in the presence of the wind demon. It was hardly noticed before it was on the city in all its fury, and people were not warned of their danger before it was upon them, and they fell like grain before a reaper's sickle.

The portion of St. Cloud struck by the cyclone was the southwestern, and was the residence portion occupied by the laboring class of people, a majority of them being foreigners employed on the railroads. Their dwellings were light-built houses, and became an easy prey to the monster that had so viciously pounced upon them. They were like cockle shells in the grip of the whirlwind, and were picked up and tossed in the air and rent into a thousand pieces and scattered to the four winds of heaven. The earth was plowed up in the line of the cyclone, and the path over which it passed, to a width of nearly a quarter of a mile, looks as though it had been upheaved by a terrible volcanic eruption.

It had hardly begun its terrible work before it was finished, and the scene that greeted the eyes of those who had escaped its fury was one that caused the stoutest heart to shudder. Cries and shrieks of wounded rent the air, and the ground was strewn with the bodies of the dead. Among them were stalwart men, weak women, and weaker children. Citizens almost to a man rushed to the unfinished districts, and summoning physicians, began their work of rescuing those who were still living from beneath the piles of dirt and fallen buildings. Brainerd was promptly telegraphed to for medical assistance, and he immediately responded by sending a dozen physicians and surgeons by a special train, but it was late in the evening when they arrived on the scene. St. Paul and Minneapolis were also appealed to, and a special car was sent out with twenty-three surgeons and physicians for the scene of the disaster.

The scene on the streets after dark was impressive. Knots of men stood on the corners discussing the disaster, and speaking touchingly of their friends and acquaintances who had either been killed or terribly wounded. On the grounds the scene was a ghastly one. The rain poured down in torrents, and lanterns of men were seen moving over the ground, many of them carrying lanterns, searching for bodies among the ruins. The hotel lobbies were filled with excited citizens, many of whom yet suspected that some portion of their families or their friends had fallen victims to the terrible disaster. Women, seemingly unconscious of the rain that was falling, were in the streets, and, ignoring the gutters and turbid streams, glided through the streets sobbing and moaning in their fright. The scene defies description.

Gov. Hubbard at once sent messages to the Mayors of all cities and large towns in the State, asking that steps be taken at once to secure money and things needed, and urged them as speedily as possible to Senator Dunn for the sick and dying. Brief dispatches have just been received, saying that between forty and fifty bodies have been recovered from the ruins at St. Cloud, and the search not completed. The town presents a scene of the utmost desolation as seen by light, flickering lanterns, and the groans of the wounded and the lamentations of those who have lost relatives are heartrending in the extreme. Not until daylight will the full extent of the havoc be known.

The Cyclone in Iowa.

[Omaha dispatch.]

The cyclone struck the town of Coon Rapids, Iowa, and completely demolished most of the place. One boy was killed and numerous persons were injured. Twenty-five houses, two churches, one school house, and several barns were destroyed. A freight train—except the locomotive—was blown from the track and demolished and the contents ruined.

The cyclone swept over Western Iowa, doing considerable damage. It started about three miles east of Griswold, then passed north and slightly east, then going about nine miles northeast of Atlantic, and passed two and a half miles east of Brayton. The cyclone had the appearance of a funnel-shaped cloud. South east of Atlantic about four miles Henry Rogers' house was blown away, and his hired man was badly injured. John Kirk's big stable, 300 feet long, was destroyed, together with his house. In Benton Township ten houses were totally destroyed and one woman fatally injured. Near Brayton the dwellings of James Reynolds, William Printner and Bendel Printner were destroyed, and also the Printner school house. The pupils escaped, however, by running with the family into Printner's cave, or cyclone cellar, they having seen the cloud coming. Mr. Northgraves, in that vicinity, was dangerously hurt. Much stock has been killed. Reports from the cyclone are very meager so far, but it is believed that great damage has been done and many lives lost.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

Mr. Gladstone, in an Earnest Speech, Lays Before Parliament His Home-Rule Scheme.

It Contemplates a Dual Parliament at Dublin, with General Power of Imposing Taxes.

It Is Opposed by Mr. Trevelyan and Partially Indorsed by Mr. Parnell.

The Parnellite members of the British House of Commons commenced to secure desirable seats soon after daybreak on the morning of the 8th inst., and held them for eleven hours, until Mr. Gladstone made his appearance. The thoroughfares in the vicinity were so crowded as to cause a suspension of traffic. The Premier was in excellent health, and was greeted by deafening applause, which lasted some minutes. As soon as the cheering ceased Mr. Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation and to make provision for the future Government of Ireland. On making this motion Mr. Gladstone said: "The time has arrived when both honor and duty require Parliament to come to a decisive resolution. It should be the endeavor to liberate Parliament from the restraints under which, during late years, it has ineffectually struggled, and to restore legislation to its unimpaired course. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on the footing of free institutions, in which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen have a like interest."

This sentiment was greeted with prolonged cheers.

As soon as quiet was restored, Mr. Gladstone entered upon a brief review of the general features of past legislation for Ireland. He dwelt upon the coercive and repressive measures which had been put in force from time to time, and deprecated any further resort to the rude remedies of intimidation. "Since the year 1833," he said, "only two years have passed without coercive legislation for Ireland; and, in spite of all this, the law continues to be disregarded, because it is invested, in the eyes of the Irish, with a foreign aspect. Were further coercion to be successful, it would require two conditions—the autocracy of the Government and the secrecy of public transactions. [Parnellite cheers.] The misapprehension of the law in England is felt to be English; in Scotland to be Scotch; but in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish. The first condition of civilized life in Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law and sympathy therewith. The problem, therefore, before Parliament at the present time is to reconcile imperial unity with the diversity of legislatures." He believed that the Government had found the solution of this problem in the establishment of a Parliament at Dublin for the conduct of business, both legislative and administrative. [Loud cheers by the Parnellites.] "The political equality of the three countries," said Mr. Gladstone, "must be recognized. Therefore there must be an equitable distribution of the imperial funds. The peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland also make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that country. The Government will be obliged to consider the class connected with the land and the relations which they will sustain with the Protestant minority. As Ireland is to have a domestic Legislature, it will, therefore, be impracticable for Irish representatives to come here."

"The intention of the Government bill," Mr. Gladstone said, "is that the Parliament at Dublin shall be a dual body. It is to be composed of two orders, each of which shall have the power to veto the acts of the other. The first order will include 103 members; the second order 208. Twenty-eight of the present Irish Peers will continue to sit in the House of Lords, and they will be granted the option to have life seats in the first Irish order. The office of Viceroy of Ireland will not be discontinued. The bill intends that the Viceroy shall remain, and that the office shall be entirely be non-political—that is, the incumbent of the office will not be expected to retire with the downfall of the British Ministry."

Mr. Gladstone continued: "If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and the Irishman is still more profoundly Irish; but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he should be incapable of an imperial patriotism. There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued; one of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils, and as the least among the varied evils with which as possibilities we are confronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had been a choice of evils. * * * I do not know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be a good in itself. [Loud cheers.]

"There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those theoretical provisions which have made in general Europeans in particular, Englishmen and Americans capable of self-government; that an Irishman is a basis nature; that justice, common sense, moderation, natural prosperity, have no meaning for him; that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife—perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this House whether this view, this monstrous view [Irish cheers], is a correct one. I say an Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man [renewed cheers]; but if his loyalty has been checked, why it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England or Scotland with a native and congenial element."

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said: "I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the principles we have often heralded all over the world—that the concession of local self-government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on mere written stipulations, and more on those better stipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and sure foundation we can find to build on is the foundation afforded by the affections and conviction and will of man, and that it is that by the decree of the Almighty, far more than by any other method, we may be enabled to secure at once the sacred happiness, the power, and the permanence of the empire."

Mr. Gladstone spoke three hours and twenty-five minutes explaining his measure. He resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes.

When the applause had subsided Mr. Trevelyan, who, with Mr. Chamberlain, recently resigned from the Cabinet, addressed the House of Commons in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's bill.

"For my part," said he, "I have no hesitation in saying that I think complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of government that had just been proposed. We should then know the worst at once."

At the conclusion of Trevelyan's speech, Mr. Parnell rose, and was received with cheers by the Irish members. As to the bill before the House, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen it, Mr. Parnell congratulated the House on the fact that there was still living an English statesman who could devote his attention to this important matter, and begged to thank Mr. Gladstone for what would not only prove a beneficial measure, from the Irish point of view, but which he (Parnell) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill, nevertheless, contained blots which the Irish representatives would do their best to remove. On the whole, however, apart from these defects, he believed the measure would be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people and their representatives as a satisfactory solution of the long-standing dispute between the two countries.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—About eighty Coldwater people have been converted by the Salvation Army.

—Grant Rogers, of Adrian, has succeeded in writing 3,243 words on a postal card.

—Missaukee County has five well-equipped logging railroads in operation.

—The proposition for bonding Lake County for $2,500 for new county buildings at Baldwin was defeated.

—A Hudson man has seventy-five old reliable White Leghorn hens that have laid 1,582 eggs the past month.

—The Globe Flouring Mills, of Tecumseh, have been running on a 5,000 barrel order, to be shipped to Ireland.

—A wealthy farmer of Blackman has been arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals for going off on a prolonged spree, leaving his horses unfed, two of which died from starvation.

—Isaac Rayxin, of Flint, has a bust of Lincoln, made of redeemed greenbacks, which were macerated by the Government, after which the pulp was pressed and molded to form the likeness.

The committee on the location of the central soldiers and sailors' reunion has unanimously decided to hold the meeting at Owosso, Aug. 11, 12, and 13. Citizens have subscribed $3,003.

—Judge Hugh McCurdy's residence, at Corunna, has been destroyed by fire, together with valuable Masonic manuscripts, papers, books, and furniture. The financial loss is $20,000; insurance, $4,000.

—A fire broke out in the dry kiln of Gardner & Peterson's stave mill, at Reed City, by which it was entirely consumed. This is the third time it has burned within three years. The origin is unknown.

—The Rev. J. B. Little, a prominent Presbyterian divine of Adrian, who had just returned from a temporary charge at Santa Barbara, Cal., has accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church at Davenport, Iowa.

—Henry Wilson, a colored man, at Flint, was arrested and confessed to having murdered his seven-year-old daughter, because, he said, the child had been terribly abused by its step-mother, and he couldn't stand it to see the little thing suffer; so he put her out of misery by forcing down her throat a quantity of carbolic acid.

—For the April crop report the Secretary of State has received reports from 873 townships, the majority being from the southern tier of counties. The condition of wheat in the southern counties is 87 and in the northern 93 per cent., but correspondents state it is too early to make a satisfactory estimate. The roots are believed to be in good condition, notwithstanding alternate freezes and thaws. Ten per cent. of clover is winter-killed, the condition of the remainder being 92 per cent. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed from August to March is 2,021,521, or 39 per cent of last year's crop.

—The use of cocaine is becoming too prevalent. A bank cashier named MacDonald and J. A. Fisk, proprietor of the City Laundry, of Detroit, are the two latest victims. Fisk began using cocaine last summer for catarrh by painting his nostrils with it, and later took it internally. A few days ago he was removed to Harper Hospital for treatment. He is full of vagaries, alternately imagining that he is the Almighty, and again asserting that he has been raised from the dead. MacDonald wandered to Toronto while suffering from mental aberration caused by the drug. Several other more or less prominent Detroiters are said to be in a bad way from using the drug.

—The Greenbackers of this State held a conference at Lansing the 13th inst. The Executive Committee of the State Central Committee was reorganized and resolutions offered and adopted inviting laboring men to unite with them in the common cause of relieving labor of the burdens now imposed upon it, that of producing all and paying all and still being denied every luxury that capital enjoys. On making the call for the next convention general enough to include all parties who believe with them, it was also resolved, "that this conference is in deep sympathy with the Knights of Labor and all the laboring classes in their struggle for life, liberty and bread," with only one dissenting vote. A resolution indorsing the issue of gold and silver certificates was tabled.

—The Detroit Assessors are considering an addition to their books, directly involving nearly $6,000,000 in that city and indirectly affecting $20,000,000 throughout the State. Outside banks were restricted—in many States by usury laws and in others by a slack demand—from loaning their funds at more than six per cent. The development of the northern part of the State took about $15,000,000 of this outside money into the State. In Detroit about $6,000,000 was invested. Legal mortgages amounting to many million dollars pay their full rates, but the foreign ones do not. The reason why this enormous sum escaped taxation was that the law provided no means for collecting the tax after it was levied. The lender being a resident of another State, had nothing here on which levy could be made. It is believed that recent changes of the law have provided a means for reaching foreign mortgages, and it is intended to make up a case to test and settle the matter.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

The Petoskey Democrat commenced its twelfth year with the issue for last week. Mr. J. G. Hill, as editor, is keeping the paper up in good shape while the syndicate of owners are casting about for a good man to come and take the business off their hands. It is an excellent opening for a good live democrat.

"When capital organizes, there is no outcry; when men organize for legislation or corruption, there is no outcry; but when workingmen organize, men wonder what it is all coming to."—H. W. Beecher.

The Manistee Advocate and the Manistee Printing Co. have combined their forces, and now claim to have the "largest, newest, and choicest line of job type north of Detroit." Their outfit of presses and engines is also complete.

The name of I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, has been put forward for governor on the democratic ticket.

C. J. Pailthorp has been re-elected village attorney for Petoskey for the ensuing year.

Letters are Sacred.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An interesting story comes to the postoffice department from North Platte, Neb. One of four accessories to a murder near that place a year ago has turned state's evidence. Two of his accomplices have been arrested, but the fourth, Eugene Myers, is still at liberty. The postmaster at North Platte has been requested by the sheriff and the foreman of the grand jury to detain all letters passing through the office to and from Myers' family, believing that Eugene's wife knows where he is, and is writing to him. They desire to open the letters and after reading them send them to their destination. He asks the department whether he is authorized to do this. The department calls attention to the ruling of the department that under no pretext are letters to be opened. Neither postmasters, inspectors, employes or officers of the law can do so under any circumstances, but they must be delivered as addressed. Some other means, they say, must be devised to ascertain Myers' whereabouts.

A Prohibition Straw.

In Otsego the democrats and republicans fused to beat the prohibitionists. The prohibitionists came out ahead.

A Japanese Scene.

About midway in the feast three girls of sweet and serious countenance came in with their musical instruments and played to us divertingly. After one instrumental piece the panels slipped aside and three *geishas*, or dancing girls, came gliding upon the scene, arrayed in exquisite *kimonos*, or dresses of pale blue silk, brocaded with flaming branches of crimson and gold maple leaves. Their broad sashes, or *obis*, confining the folds of the loose dresses at the waist, were the most gorgeous of the rich old gold brocades; folds of contrasting crape were laid in the pointed neck of their *kimonos*, and the glossy blue-black hair was dressed in elaborate puffs and loops, held by twists of bright crape and thrust full of silver hairpins. They carried fans of gilt paper painted with maple leaves, and to the music of the samisen, and the plaintive voices of the musicians chanting the song of the "Maple Leaf," these lovely creatures danced out that poem. The dancing was all gliding and posing to the slow measures of the song. The little white-stockinged feet slipping over the polished matting and showing in glimpses at the bottom of the long *kimonos*, the bodies thrown in graceful poses, and the play of the pretty fans were each studies in themselves. The slow and graceful evolutions, the eloquent play of foot and fan, and the exquisite beauty and picturesqueness of the faces and figures were most enchanting, and it was hard to realize that I was not dreaming that this gallery of living Japanese pictures moved before me. It was the realization of all that fancy paints for one who builds up an ideal Japan from the fine decorations of its art works, and instead of disappointing in any particular the three lovely *geishas*, in their maple-leaf dresses, surpassed all dreams. The second time the *geishas* came in they were arrayed in *kimonos* of dark steel-blue crape shot with maple leaves, and their *obis* were of gold brocade. In those exquisite costumes, with many poses and gestures, they danced for us their song of the four seasons, the maple-leaf fans fluttering finally to the floor as the slender little figures crouched and shivered in the cold winds of autumn. Another dance represented the rainy day, the three pretty creatures clad in plaid dark-blue *kimonos* and carrying paper umbrellas, as they posed and guided to the twanging of the Oriental lute. The last dance was in solo by one *geisha*, arrayed in a dark, mysterious *kimono*, with a piece of crape wound about her head, who sang with the musicians, and in long recitatives told of the woes of the heroine of a sadly pathetic tale from the Japanese classics.—*Tokio Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean-Democrat.*

Senator Palmer, of Detroit, Mich., has been prowling about the old homestead at Ashford, Conn., where he was born, and has shipped thence a large number of old household relics, with which he will fill a log cabin which he has built on his grounds at home. The astonished rural expressman told the sender that "the hull lot ain't worth the express cost, stranger." Small trees of every available kind on the old place are to be taken up and transplanted about the log cabin, also huckleberry and blackberry bushes; and, to complete the miniature New England which he proposes to lay out around his Michigan cabin, the millionaire Senator even thinks of shipping a car-load of genuine New England rocks from the old farm to the smooth and stoneless West.

Probably the most fortunate men identified with the turf have been the Dwyer brothers, of New York. In 1876 they started by winning $17,680. Since then their winnings have been enormous. During the year 1880 their winnings amounted to $77,902. In 1881 $84,146 was placed on the right side of their ledger. The year following they won $74,340, and in 1883 they surpassed all records by winning a clear total of $138,000. Their luck was not so good in 1884, as only $60,000 was credited to them. This year their winnings will pass the $100,000 mark, and, having grown wealthy off their fleet steeds, they intend to withdraw from the track.

Here are a couple of anecdotes of the late Emery A. Storrs which appear in the New York *Tribune*: "We are told of a remark made by Storrs after an incident of Lord Coleridge's visit to this country. Storrs gave him a supper at Chicago. A tailor to whom Storrs owed an account attached the supper at the hotel where it was laid just before it was to be served. Storrs appealed to the friends who had been invited to the dinner, and the money was promptly raised. As he paid the bill he said, 'This is the first time in the history of the world that a Lord's supper has been attached for debt.' Mr. Chance said that Storrs, who was at one time a hard drinker, said to him: 'Chance, I never come to New York and start down Broadway, even in cold weather, without getting on the shady side of the street.' 'Why, what is that for?' asked Chance, when Storrs responded: 'This town is confoundedly demoralizing, and I daren't walk in the sun for fear my shadow will ask me in to drink.'"

Look Out for Them.

We give below a form of contract which has been the means of swindling a great many honest but unsuspecting people. By cutting in two at the space between the two stars it will be readily seen how the contract is changed to a promissory note.

* *

One day after date I promise to pay John Smith or bearer, Thirty Dollars, when I shall sell by order Three Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars worth of PATENT SEEDING MACHINES for value received, at six per cent per annum, said Thirty Dollars, when due, to be payable at Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN JONES.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Boschee's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152.

☞For extra choice clover and timothy seed call on J. L. Hurd & Co.

Several loads more of new goods at were received at Rosenthal's this week.

Jos. Beauvais

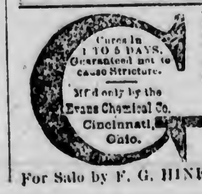
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.



We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Hale, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Harger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

BELLINGER,

The Jeweler,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

A Large Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, in Spring and Summer Goods, just received at Pine Lake Iron Company's Supply Store,

IRONTON, MICH.

RETURNED AGAIN

For Two Weeks Only

I will make CABINET PHOTOS at $4.00 per Dozen, commencing Monday, April 12th.

A. D. BRADBEER.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

SIMPLE STRONG SWIFT SURE

HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

—ORANGE, MASS.—

30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY

MY

SPRING STOCK

Of Clothing

Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

The Last Day.

SATURDAY, April 24th, our offer of giving with each five dollar purchase one of those fine works of Art, will close.

We are daily receiving new and attractive lines of goods in all the Leading Styles and Latest Fancies, and will always offer them at prices within the reach of all.

The Superior Quality of our Goods is a matter of much comment among the ladies, and they are fast availing themselves of our tempting offers.

We cannot well enumerate the many new Fabrics and Styles we carry, but only ask your presence in our store, and we will endeavor to convince you that it is needless to send away for fine goods.

Our SILKS are guaranteed not to crack. Quality of everything guaranteed, or money refunded. Butterick's Fashion sheets always on hand.

Next week we will tell you about CARPETS, etc.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

HARDWARE.

The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.

☞(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 22, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15.
Corn, ber bu. 70c.
Oats, 35 to 40c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $11 ₱ bbl, 6c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

Office of D. C. & H. C. Reed & Co.
Kalamazoo, March 27, 1886.

This is to certify that STOCKMAN & IDDINGS are the sole agents for our "Original Spring Tooth Harrow," for Charlevoix and vicinity. Our goods may be obtained of them at the lowest market prices, and we are prepared to protect them in the sale thereof. Yours Truly,
D. C. & H. C. REED.

The new show case of artificial flowers, in the Ingleside millinery rooms, is a thing of beauty, and it was Keat who said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

☞For Sale.—10 tons of Paints and Oils, Stockman & Iddings.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Curtains of the latest designs at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

Crouter has just received a lot of angler's goods.

☞Fresh Roll Butter at J. L. Hurd's & Co.'s.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Steamer M. W. WRIGHT. Price low. Terms easy. Call soon at office of J. Milo Eaton, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Local Notes and News.

Clement J. Strang, Editor.

Storm houses come down, and awnings go up.

The Smithson cottage is now in the telephone exchange.

W. H. Harris has retired from the Rifenburg Milling Co.

Mr. Chas. Swallow arrived yesterday on the Champlain.

Capt. Aldrich went Monday to take his place on the Faxton.

Ben Weaver's mother was taken quite sick this morning.

Mrs. Aldrich came home from Coldwater on the Friday stage.

Special examination of teachers to morrow at the school house.

Geo. Miller goes to Chicago on the Champlain to buy clothing.

W. H. Carr is building an addition to his residence on Clinton street.

Temperance column and other interesting matter on our supplement pages.

P. L. and W. H. Lanway, of South Arm, were among our callers on Tuesday.

F. J. Meech is grubbing the superflous trees and stumps in his grove on the terrace.

W. A. Cooper of East Jordan will be with us this summer, and operate the skating rink.

There is a fine little girl baby at D. Sherwood's, but we promised to say nothing about it.

The next time the Champlain comes she will fetch a big stock of furnishing goods for Geo. Miller.

A. D. Cruickshank returned yesterday from a three day's stay in East Jordan on legal business.

Among the Charlevoix cargo on the Champlain was six horses, the property of Chas. Swallow.

The Charlevoix Mfg. Co. have run their factory with a small force this week, but expect to increase in a few days.

That duck in Geo. Miller's window, which was mounted by F. A. Cochran, looks as natural as life. It was shot by C. Y. Cook.

Mrs. Phebe Thompson, while climbing over a fence Tuesday, caught her toe in a bush and fell, fracturing the bone near the thigh.

James Hubbard has bought R. Gidley's interest in the Eastport mail and stage route, and made his first trip on Tuesday.

Harry Chamberlin came over from Charlevoix on Saturday. We understand that he contemplates the purchase of a meat market in Charlevoix to start in business on his own account.—Petoskey Record.

Dallas Boudeman, of Kalamazoo, has rented his cottage on the Charlevoix resort to Geo. H. Russel, of Detroit, for the season of 1886.

A special meeting of the members of the Historical society is called for Friday evening, at R. W. Kane's. All are requested to be present.

The jewelry firm of M. S. Moulton & Co., of East Jordan, has been dissolved, and the stock divided. A. D. Cruickhsank, of Charlevoix, was one the arbitrators.

On Tuesday we received from F. W. Hathaway, of Chicago, manager of the western department of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, a fine large portrait of the late John B. Gough.

Joe Beauvais makes as fine an oar as a man can wish for,—either straight or spoon. His double and single paddles are equally superior. Look over his new advertisement.

The Boy's Band gave the first of their open air concerts on the streets Tuesday evening. Judging from the number they called out, this effort is going to be equally successfull with the others they have made.

Alfred VanDusen has a Leicestershire ewe, nine years old this spring, which has just given birth to her ninth pair of twins,—fifteen rams and three ewes—seventeen of which have been raised.

The orchestra at the Congregational Sunday school was a delight to all. Mr. Bradbeer has gone further with his organization and training this week, and this attractive feature promises to be a grand success.

C. Budd is refitting his agate works with new laps, with iron frames, cast and fitted up by the Charlevoix Iron Works. With the new machinery run by steam he will doubtless make the agate business lively this summer.

An Easter sermon at the Congregational church next Sunday morning by the pastor; and in the evening, the Sunday school will give an Easter entertainment, consisting of songs, recitations, and select and responsive readings, to which all are invited. Be sure you bring your Bibles.

Mr. Stauffer, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., has recently patented, and is now manufacturing, a broadcast hand seeder, which promises to be a grand success, and a profitable machine for farmers to invest in. Read his advertisement in another column. We have one of these machines at the Journal office, and will be pleased to show it to any farmer who will take the trouble to drop in.

Building Notes.

A new sidewalk in front of Geo. Miller's.

Will Ferguson has the frame up for a new barn.

A new wall is being laid under the Fountain City House.

E. E. Mudge is building a new front fence of square pickets.

W. A. Brown has begun work on his new residence on the north side.

J. T. Kirkpatrick, is just nailing the pickets on a to a new front fence.

Harrison Bedford has built a bay window on the south side of his house.

Mrs. Jane Widdifield has the frame up for a new house on Lincoln avenue.

J. A. Hawkins has the foundation for a new porch on the front of his residence.

Chas. See is making some additions and improvements to the interior of his residence.

The Newman House has taken a coat of paint this week, and now looks as bright as new.

C. Budd is putting up a summer kitchen, on Mr. Geboo's lot, occupied by Mrs. A. L. McLain.

Isaac Mills is raising a barn to-day, in hopes to have it finished before the busy summer season.

Street commissioner Suffield is doing some good work on the crosswalks, sidewalks, etc.

A new coat of paint on Stockman & Iddings' front makes it a Quaker's drab with green trimmings.

John Kirby has his house, on Sherman street, enclosed, and with Heath & Francis over the work, it will soon be ready for occupancy.

No sooner is the frost out of the ground, and pleasant days returned than building of various and all descriptions begins in almost every part of town.

J. S. Smithson has given the contract to Mr. Shrier for a new well on his lot near his cottage. Mr. Shrier is also putting new brick in the well of the Chicago Club House.

John Mason has his new house, on the terrace across from Washburn & Ackert's, nearly enclosed. He has a fine situation, and from the frame of his building, it will correspond with the location.

On Dixon avenue, Mrs. Pope is having the siding put on her house that was begun last fall. Mr. Philip Howe, has added a bay window, and veranda; and Geo. Pappin is building a kitchen on the rear of his house.

Upright & Emrey have decided to enlarge their dock, making it 226 feet long and some 40 or 50 feet further into the lake. It will then be the most commodious dock in Charlevoix. They will put a large warehouse upon one side, and prepare themselves in every way for their fast increase in business. The work was begun by L. E. Allen's pile-driver yesterday.

Upright avenue has two new houses under way. One is the property of Mr. Chas. Cook,—a nice cozy little residence which he will be able to move into soon. The other is owned by Mr. Bartlett, who has not begun the work of building, but has the lumber on the ground. Mr. Shrier, on this same street, is putting a wing on his house for a kitchen, bedroom, and pantry.

Miscellaneous Marine.

The familiar whistle of the Clara Belle is heard as we go to press.

The water is 10 ft. deep in the streets of Montreal, and the city is in darkness.

The Mockingbird was the first vessel out by one day, She cleared Monday.

The Friant left Frankfort for this port yesterday, and arrived here as we go to press.

Two of Davis & Co.'s fish tugs, the Grayling and the Fisherman arrived Sunday afternoon.

The familiar music of the Sea Wing was heard for the first time this season on Tuesday.

The Algomah was greeted by a salute from the fort, on Friday after her first trip of the season.

The schooners Mockingbird and Hercules loaded with ties at Upright & Emrey's last Saturday.

P. S. Brown went Monday to take his place as engineer of the Morley, now lying at Traverse City.

Capt. Wilber left Leland Monday, to superintend the refitting of the steamer City of Grand Rapids.

The Champlain reached Harbor Springs and Cross Village with but little interference from the ice.

The schooner F. M. Smith took her first cargo of posts from Carpenter, Bartholomew, & Co.'s dock last Saturday.

There was a hearty good handshaking when Capt. Casey of the Champlain came ashore yesterday morning.

A company has been formed to put in a canal 50 feet wide and 8 feet deep, to utilize the water power of the St. Mary's river. The estimated expense is $500,000.

The first boat in this season was the Evening Star of Sheboygan, which was towed in this port Sunday morning by the tug Martin. She came light, and is now loading at Dwight's landing, with wood and ties for Milwaukee.

The job of swinging the bridge was again given to James Martin, this time at $1 per day of 24 hours, for seven days to the week. This is a little more humane than 70 cents a day paid last year for the same labor; but with nobody at fault, it is a little too low yet.

The oil painting in Geo. Miller's window, representing the entrance of steamer City of Grand Rapids into the harbor of Charlevoix, receives praise from all who see it. It is the work of Mr. F. Lubow, and we predict for him a round sum for it when the resorters come.

The Martin seems to be taking the cake this spring. She brought the first boat in and took the first out. She accompanied the Mockingbird some 16 miles, on Monday; and the little fleet composed of the Hercules, Lottie Mason and Florence M. Smith, 14 miles. We can testify that the captain is an accommodating man, and keeps a crew "after his own heart." and deserves a rich patronage this summer.

On the night of the 1st the steam barge Burlington, en route to Cleveland with the barges Star of Hope and Vannetta in tow, were struck by a gale when off Point Pelee. They anchored one and tried to hold on to the other, but both were driven on shore and completely wrecked. They will prove a total loss. The crews had a narrow escape, but all were saved. One man lost the fingers of one hand.—Manistique Pioneer.

John V. Tuttle, inspector, says that the propeller Lawerance, of the Northern Michigan line, has just completed the most thorough rebuild that he has ever seen on a "canal" propeller or vessel. There is 35 feet of new keel; entire new stern to forward of the fire hold. New stem and entire new bow; new floor timbers; new keelsons and deadwoods, all new ceiling, new arches, new deck beams where needed, new hanging knees on every beam fore and aft, new stanchions, upper stringers, rail and bulwarks, all new gangways, new pawl post, windlass, bits and timber heads, new outside planking from keel to lower wale strike. Hull refastened with seven-eights through bolts from stem to stern (three tons of iron used). Hull and decks caulked all over. Boiler and engine put in best possible repair. General outfit first class throughout in every respect.

☞Elegant styles in new spring parasols just received at F. W. Craine & Co.'s.

OUR SPECIAL PRICES STILL CONTINUE.

We must have the room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, etc., VERY CHEAP.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Stone and Rockingham Ware, at Great Reductions.

Our stock of GROCERIES, Flour, Feed, Meal, Pork, Lard, etc., is Complete, and we always name the Lowest Prices.

The only full stock in town of LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, and PLASTERING HAIR.

J. L. HURD & CO.

HURRAH! HURRAH! HURRAH!

Grand Opening

AT

ROSENTHAL & SON'S,

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

April 22d, 23d, and 24th

GIVEN AWAY.

Desiring to show our appreciation of the liberal patronage we are receiving from the people of this vicinity, we have completed arrangement for

A GRAND FREE GIFT DISTRIBUTION

of OIL PAINTINGS, in real GOLD LEAF FRAMES, and a FIRST CLASS SINGER SEWING MACHINE. The machine and Pictures are now on exhibition in our window and all are urged to see the collection before the distribution takes place. You will find it well worth your attention. All our customers will stand an equal chance of drawing a Prize.

Until the Drawing takes place, every person who, at any one time, purchases goods of us to the amount of $3.00 or upwards will receive a numbered ticket, which gives them one chance in the Drawing for Prizes. The distribution of Prizes will be superintended by a committee of disinterested persons. Separate cards, with numbers corresponding to those on every ticket given out, will be placed in a closed sack, and after being thoroughly mixed, a person selected by the committe will be blindfolded, and will draw a numbered card from the sack. Whoever holds the ticket which corresponds in number with the one so drawn will receive the First Prize. A second drawing will then be made for the second Prize, and so on until all the prizes are fairly distributed. Everybody are invited to take a chance for the Prize. Do not fail to see the *BEAUTIFUL PRIZES.*

Also our Elegant Spring and Summer Stock of DRY GOODS and CARPETS, FANCY GOODS, Etc., which we are prepared to furnish at prices Below Competition. Very respectfully, ROSENTHAL & SON.

☞Drawing will take place at our Store July 15, 1886. Charlevoix, Mich.

Clearances.

April 17—Schr. Lottie Mason, 45 cords wood, E. M. Clark, to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. Mockingbird, 3,500 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. Hercules, 2,400 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. F. M. Smith, 2,500 posts, Carpenter, Bartholomew, & Co., to Milwaukee.

20—Schr. Sea Gem, 2,200 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. Evening Star, 190,000 feet lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

Death of Mrs. Lamphear.

Mrs. B. W. Lamphear died last Sunday afternoon, after several week's illness with varions fevers, the latter of which was typhoid.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamphere, (*nee*, Katie Keyes,) were married last October, and the blow fell exceedingly heavy upon the young husband, and indeed upon the whole family, of which she was the pet. The funeral occurred on Tuesday, at the M. E. church, Rev. VanAuken officiating.

The bereaved family desired the Journal to express their gratitude for the assistance and sympathy offered in their hour of affliction.

Broke His Leg.

Richard Cooper began Monday the work of putting a new wall under the Fountain City House. The party who was hauling the stone having a fractions team, Mr. Cooper undertook to help him unload. After the stones were thrown off, in climbing down, the boards tipped up and he fell, breaking his right leg just above the ankle. The wound was dressed, and he is now doing well; although he got no sleep for two days, and suffered an agony of pain. The confinement at this season of the year is as hard to bear as the pain itself.

Notice.

The school board desire to call the attention of the parents of school children within the district to the following rule which was adopted Nov. 14th, 1880, by the board.

Sec. 1. No pupil shall be admitted to any department of the school under five years of age. *Pupils are required to commence attendance promptly at the beginning of each term*, to be regular and punctual, to conform to the regulations, and to yield prompt obedience to all directions of teachers.

It is found necessary to enforce *particularly* that portion of the rule which is in italics above, owing to the crowded condition of the school, but more particularly the lowest primary department, which has 80 scholars as regular attendants.

By order of school board.
J. Milo Eaton, Director.

Ellsworth.

Making garden, and painting boats, appears to be the chief occupation at present.

Mr. H. Clugg the sawyer, is at East Jordan on business, which detains him a few days.

We understand that Henry Gotham sold his team to J. Holben, consideration $300.

The ice is all out of Intermediate lake, but it is a little too early for fishing, as several parties have tried spearing with rather poor success.

Burgess.

Mr. Hale has purchased a nice looking yoke of oxen.

Mr. Peter Long, of Flint, and Mrs. Ganson have arrived at his son's, in Evangeline, to stay during the summer.

Spring appears to have come to stay.

Barnard.

Mrs. Cannon has been very sick, but is improving under the doctor's care.

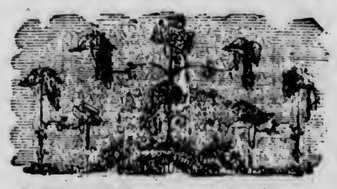
John Shapton, Jr., moved into his new house last week.

Bernard Burns started for Lansing last Sunday.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!



A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies, Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

MOTHER'S MENDING BASKET.

BY ABBIE KINNE.

Over and under, and in and out,
The swift little needle flies;
For always between her and idleness
The mending basket lies;
And the patient hands, though weary,
Work lovingly on and on
At tasks that never are finished;
For mending is never done.

She takes up the father's stocking,
And skillfully knits in the heel,
And smooths the seam with a tender touch,
That he may no roughness feel;
And her thoughts to her merry girlhood
And her early wifehood go,
And she smiles at the first pair of stockings
She knit so long ago.

Then she speaks to the little maiden
Learning to knit at her side,
And tells her about these stockings
Uneven and shapeless and wide—
"I had to ravel them out, my dear;
Don't be discouraged, but try,
And after awhile you'll learn to knit
As swift and even as I."

She takes up a little white apron,
And thinks of the woeful face
Of her darling when she came crying:
"O, mamma, I've torn my lace."
So she mended the child's pet apron;
Then took up a tiny shoe,
And fastened a stitch that was broken,
And tied the ribbon of blue.

The maiden has wearied of working
And gone away to her play;
The sun in the west is sinking
At the close of the quiet day.
Now the mother's hands are resting
Still holding a stocking of red,
And her thoughts in the twilight shadow
To the far off future have fled.

"O, where will the little feet wander
Before they have time to rest?
Where will the bright hands be pillowed
When the mother's loving breast
Is under the spring's blue violets,
And under the summer grass,
When over fell the autumn leaves,
And the storms of winter pass?"

And a prayer from her heart she utters:
"God bless them, my dear ones all!
O, it may be many, many years
Ere sorrow to them befall!"
To her work from the mending basket
She turns with a heart at rest:
For she knows that to husband and children
She is always the first and best.

THE WIDOW DURRELL'S MATRIMONIAL PLANS.

BY MISS H. MARIA GEORGE.

"I'm sure, Carrie, I don't know what better you could do," said the Widow Durrell, with a sigh, as she stood in the "smoke-house," or summer-kitchen, one May morning, with her sleeves rolled up, doing the semi-weekly churning; "and he's a good match enough for any girl in town."

"But, mother," said Carrie, throwing her sun-bonnet on a chair and proceeding to wash the greens she had just picked, "how am I to know what his intentions are? He may not want to marry at all."

"There, that's like you, Cad Durrell," groaned the widow. "Not know what his intentions are, and he's been coming here off and on these six months. Of course, Tom is anxious to marry. He's got a large farm, and ain't that kind of a fellow to fool round as some I have known."

"That may be, mother; but, supposing Tom Stapleton don't care anything about me, but does care for somebody else."

Mrs. Durrell stopped kneading the golden mass of butter, and looked her youngest daughter keenly in the face. All of the widow's girls and there were four sisters, were allowed to be comely maidens; but Carrie was decidedly the flower of the flock in that respect, recalling Byron's description of Dudu:

"Large, languid and lazy,
And of a beauty that would drive you crazy."

She was tall and plump of form, with a velvet-complexioned face, soft, dreamy blue eyes, a tipped up, wicked little chin, lips just made to be kissed, and a swath of bronzy hair with sunlight shining in every fold and ripple. "Languid and lazy" she undeniably was—no vulgar haste about *her*. Her brisk, energetic mother had been heard more than once to wish that a wasp would sting Carrie; just to see if she *could* get around any faster. A wasp never did sting Carrie, and she never got around any faster.

"Who should he care for if it isn't you, I'd like to know, Cad Durrell?" ejaculated the widow, after a sharp glance. "If you wasn't so mortally slow you might have been settled before this time, same as Phœbe and Sally Ann. But lo! you'll grow gray first."

A ripple of silvery laughter issued from the sweet red lips, and the bronzed head was tossed aloft in pretty scorn.

"Why, mother Durrell, you certainly don't wish me to marry a man who doesn't want me! I think it's Lu that Tom's after, only he doesn't dare speak out."

"Lu shant marry him. I'll be bound," cried her mother, hotly. "You know that all along I've planned for her to be 'Squire Raynor's wife. She isn't strong enough to do the drudgery of a farm."

"But she's got faculty, you've always said that," said Carrie, with a peculiar smile.

"Yes, she's got faculty, which you hain't," declared the widow, emphatically. "Her bread never burns and her cream's sure to come faster. You never did have luck about such things"

Of all human afflictions, a daughter who seemed to be created without the boon of "faculty" was the severest to a driving New England housewife like Mrs Polly Durrell

A slim, gypsy-looking girl, with great dark eyes like sloes, and wearing a crimson shawl coquettishly over her black hair, entered the kitchen at that instant.

"Mother, 'Squire Raynor's asked me, and I am going—"

Mrs. Durrell looked up eagerly and a warm flush crept into her matronly face. "Of course you accepted him," she exclaimed.

"Oh, I don't mean that he has popped the question," said the girl, looking down with a pretty flush. "Why, mother, how you have upset me. As if he could ever care anything for me. He's only asked me to teach the summer term of school. Do you think I can?"

"Of course you'll take it," cried the widow. "Why, it's just the chance you need above all others, and, Lu, if you are smart you can be mistress of Raynor Hall before Christmas."

Lu blushed hotly and drooped her scarlet face, while she gave her shoulders a very slight upward motion. She would have cared more for a look from a certain pair of eyes than for all 'Squire Raynor's wealth, his big house, conservatories, and all; but she did not care to tell her mother so.

"I think I will try the school at any rate," she said, after a pause, very thoughtfully. "It is eighteen dollars a month and board, and I can walk the distance from here easily enough." And without waiting to hear her mother's answer she tripped away merrily humming "Auld Lang Syne."

"Don't you see how luck favors Lu?" said the widow. "She will win the 'Squire, and I don't know of anybody else who'd make him happier or a more careful housekeeper. I've always said she was cut out for a lady. Now, Cad, if you will bring Stapleton to terms, I can go down to my grave feeling easy, as knowing that you are all settled."

"Oh, mother, you mustn't say anything about dying yet awhile," cried Carrie, affectionately. "And I am sure you need not worry about either Lu or me. We can take care of ourselves, I am sure."

"No woman can take care of herself," declared Mrs. Durrell, strongly, "She needs a husband and—and children. I don't believe in single women at all. But it's no use talking with you, I suppose. Some folks don't know what's good for them," with which she gave a ball of butter a finishing slap, as if to give emphasis to her words.

Carrie quietly raised the greens in the water and smiled placidly, her temper not at all disturbed by her mother's imputation concerning her perceptions; but the widow would have had an anopleetic fit if she had known all that was in her daughter's mind.

Lu's school began Monday of the second week after the conversation in the summer kitchen, and Mrs. Durrell was never so proud in her life as when she saw her favorite daughter ride away with 'Squire Raynor in his elegant canopied phaeton.

"Mark my word, she'll ride in that as her own before the year's out," she said to Carrie, "unless she's lost her faculty."

Mrs. Durrell was one of those who thought that faculty had quite as much to do in getting folks married as sentiment. Faculty ruled the world to her mind.

Some three weeks passed, when one night Lu came home with a flushed face and anxious eyes.

"Well, it's my last day of school," she said, as she sat down with a sigh in the large rocker by the window and fanned herself.

"Why, what is the matter, Lu?" asked her sister.

"'Squire Raynor's two boys are sick, and several others have left on account of sickness, and he told me this noon that he did not deem it advisable to continue the term any longer. It is small-pox, so Dr. Jones says, and there's a terrible panic."

"Dear me, the small-pox! Why, that's perfectly awful!" explained Mrs. Durrell. "Like enough we shall all have it, now you have been exposed. There's nothing like using every precaution," and the widow caught up the camphor bottle, and sprinkled them generously with its contents.

"I do hope it won't spread," murmured Lu. "I don't want to be pock-marked for life."

"Goodness knows, we don't want to be down with it, and having coming on, and all the hired help to take care of," ejaculated her mother. "I can stand somethings, but I couldn't that. I wonder how it happened to break out in the 'Squire's family."

"He and little Frankie were in Boston two weeks ago, and I suppose the boy took the contagion some way. It seems real hard for the 'Squire. All his servants have left him and he cannot get anyone to act as nurse for love or money. Not even Paulina Heath, the Poor Farm Hospital nurse, will risk her life at any price. He offered me five dollars a week to go up and do what I could."

"As if his children were anything to you!" cried the widow. "You'd been sure to have caught the disease and perhaps have died with it. You showed your good sense in refusing to go."

"Mother," said Carrie, very abruptly, "I don't think it's Christian to let those children lie and suffer and not stir hand or foot to save them. I think I shall go to Raynor Hall."

Mrs. Durrell gave a gasp of incredulous amazement.

"You go out to nursing 'Squire Raynor's children? You must be crazy, Cad Durrell!"

"I never was more sane in my life," replied Cad. "If he succeeds in getting no one else I shall go to-morrow. I am sure it is my duty."

"Fiddlesticks! It's a duty to take proper care of one's self, and if you go up there I shall know you are not in your right mind." And Mrs. Durrell leaned back with a hollow groan, looking as if she really had doubts of her daughter's sanity.

But Carrie was in earnest, and the next morning she went up to the great house, which seemed very still and deserted.

"Don't ever come back till you have had it and got well, for I won't have you in the house. It's running plump in the face of Providence, and that I don't believe one has a right to," said Mrs. Durrell, as Carrie rode away.

They were cold, cruel words, but the widow considered them eminently generous and practical.

"Of course, she'll have it and die with it; it will be just her luck. I'd just as soon go and take a dose of strychnine."

Carrie had but little time to think of herself or anything else, save her two little patients. It was new work for her, but she had a kind heart and she was strong, and those qualities went a great ways. She made no mistakes, and she had a certain reserve power that made her services doubly valuable.

Frank and Harry Raynor were very, very ill, and for days there was small hope of their recovery. 'Squire Raynor hardly left the darkened chamber, and only to the nurses as the old physician did he speak a word. At the end of three weeks, however, the disease turned and the doctor pronounced the children out of danger

"It is owing more to your care than the doctor's skill, Miss Durrell," said the 'Squire. "How shall I ever repay you?"

"You have paid me for my work; as for the rest, it was my duty," said Carrie.

"The others did not think it was their duty to risk their lives to save an old man's two motherless boys," returned 'Squire Raynor, sternly; "why should you have done so? You are an angel and——"

"Oh, no, 'Squire Raynor, only a very common piece of clay," answered Carrie, hastening away with scarlet cheeks.

But two or three weeks afterward, when Frank and Harry were out at play for the first time on the sunny lawn, and Carrie sat in the porch doing crochet work, the 'Squire came out and gazed thoughtfully at the picture.

"Boys," said he, at length, "how would you like a mother, a real nice, new mother?"

"Oh, ever so much, papa!" cried Harry; "that is, if we could have Miss Durrell."

"Oh, you silly boy," began Carrie, but she was interrupted by the 'Squire. "You have heard their verdict, Miss Durrell—Carrie. You can make them happy, and—and I love you. Will you not stay, Carrie, *my* Carrie, and be mistress of Raynor Hall?"

And before she had spoken he knew by the look in her eyes that she would not refuse him.

Mrs. Durrell was thunderstruck when she learned the news. To think that after all Carrie, who had no tact, no faculty at all, should have won rich 'Squire Raynor, the great man of the village. "Why," as she expressed it, "it beat all."

But the surprises were not all over, for Lu plucked up courage the same night to tell her mother that young Stapleton had proposed, and that, with her consent, they were to be married at Christmas.

"Go along and marry him if you want to," cried her mother. "Girls are the queerest creatures! I really believe you two have been conspiring against your poor mother, who had the trouble of bringing you into the world and has always done so much for you."

"Why, mother, it is no such thing," said Lu, going and kissing her. "Only we cannot send our hearts where we will. Love goes, you know, it does not come by calling."

For all this, however, Mrs. Durrell insists that her two youngest daughters most willfully and unwarrantably defeated her matrimonial plans.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Race Prejudice.

In the *North American Review* Gail Hamilton dwells on the subject of "Race Prejudice," a subject of never-failing interest to Americans—particularly to Americans of the Southern States. She does not believe that the amalgamation of the races is a matter that concerns the churches, even the Congregationalist churches, which are nearer to heaven than any other. The negro, she thinks, hugs his race prejudice as closely as does the Caucasian, and though no one knows what is to come, the white and black should at present be let to work out their salvation each for himself, leaving God to shape the destinies of the races. She says:

"If the races are providential, the race line is providential. If it is God who made the white man white and the black man black, it is God who made each, choose to consort with his own. To say that Providence intended the race line to be perpetuated is not to lay to Providence the bondage, injustice, and anguish which have attended its perpetuation. It is abundantly worth while to throw life and treasure and national existence into the resolution that no human being shall be enslaved. It is better to die a thousand deaths than to do this great wrong against man, and sin against God. But it is not worth while to put even the contents of one contribution box into an attempt to secure by external pressure what is much better left to the working of natural causes, the adjustment of social relations. It is kicking against the pricks where there is no occasion to kick at all."

* * * "Nor will it be bad discipline for the Congregationalists to tarry in Jericho till their beards be grown, and they have learned that while we have the right and are under obligation to demand in the South absolute political equality and civil rights for all, we have no right whatever to meddle with the social relations of the ecclesiastical allinities in the South; that we might just as reasonably refuse to help educate their ignorant masses unless the white will wear a three-cornered hat instead of a derby, as refuse it unless the white and black will go to the same church; that, in short, the pigments of Providence are not obliterated because we stubbornly prove ourselves to be color-blind."

How Bill Lit the Fire.

"Mebby you've seen my boy Bill hanging around here!" queried a farmer of a policeman at the Central Market yesterday. "He's a common-looking chap, a little bow-backed, and has red mittens, a blue comforter and a scared look."

"I saw such a chap about an hour ago, but he's a man grown."

"So's Bill. He's as big as anybody, but he don't know nuthin'. The other morning he got up to start the fire, and come to look around he couldn't find a match in the house. It's half a mile to the nearest naybur's, and what did that smart son of mine do? He put the kindling into the cook stove, tucked some paper under it, and then got down the shot-gun to try a brilliant experiment. He thought the flames of the powder would set the kindlings going and save him a tramp."

"And didn't it?"

"Why, the long-legged ignoramus never stopped to see if the gun wasn't already loaded, when, as a matter of fact, she had a big charge of powder and a handful of buck-shot already down. When that gun went off the report riz everybody out of bed in a twinkling, and away went all the glass in the kitchen windows. We haven't got the house fairly clear of smoke and ashes yet, while the charge of shot blew the whole back of the stove out."

"What did the boy do?"

"He was lying on his back on the floor when I got down. I got some water and put out the conflagration in his hair and eye-brows and goatee, and then I led him to the back door and gave him a lift which lit him over a snow-drift six feet high. I guess I was a little too hasty. I heard he came to town, and I thought I'd hunt him up and sort o' apologize."

At that moment Bill came around a corner of a butcher market, and the father held out his hand and said:

"Bill, you are the biggest fool in the State of Michigan, but you can come back home all the same."

"Do you want me to?"

"Sartin. You don't know 'nuff to chaw gum, and it's a wonder you hain't bin bit by cats since you left home. Git in thar' and mind the team, while I go and price a new cook-stove."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE FIRST STRIKE.

The Rebellion of the Factory Girls at Dover, N. H., in 1827.

The first strike among our working people, I think, was at Dover, N. H., in 1827 or 1828. The Cocheco works were established in 1820, and the operatives were a most entirely American girls, who deemed that weaving and spinning were better than farming, and became "factory girls" on the erection of the works at Dover Falls. A small factory up the river was No. 1, and the works at the falls were Nos. 2, 3 and 4, as I believe they are at the present time. Everything went on spinning y and smoothly until the year of which I write. There were exactions on the part of the corporations that the independent spirit of the fair spinners and weavers could not brook. A rule was made that the great gate should be shut at bell ringing, and those who were late should go through the counting-room passageway to be marked for reduction of pay largely disproportioned to the delinquency. This gave great offense, other measures awakened opposition, and on a fine morning the mills were idle. Every operative was out, leaving the overseers to run them alone. They met at some convenient square, and, forming a procession, with a band, and bearing the American flag, they paraded the town, under a leader whom I very well knew a year later, and a stalwart manly guard of one for their protection. The corporation came down at once, the offensive rules were withdrawn for the time, and everything went on harmoniously. But there arose again threats of war between James F. Curtis, a new agent, and Mill No. 2. He was not a fortunate selection for the office, as he had been a sea captain, and endeavored to introduce ship's discipline among his crew of girls. It would not work, and a general irritation prevailed. The climax was reached when he ordered the windows of No. 2 to be nailed down. This was done over night, and in the morning, when they found out what had been done, and one of the loom girls had fainted, their anger knew no bounds. A strike in that mill was the consequence. I saw the excited crowd from an upper window opposite, and such a clatter of tongues has not been heard since Babel. Agent Curtis was sent for, and went among them, angry at first, but that bird wouldn't fight, and he came down to coaxing, begging them to return, arguing the necessity for the nailing down, which excited them the more, until he compromised the matter by allowing the windows to be opened part way. Other inducements were given, and they returned to their work, but during the altercation with him they had spotted his black coat with cotton locks until he looked like a new description of leopard.—*Boston letter in Hartford Post.*

Skinning Cattle by Electricity.

The depreciation in value of hides from what are known in the trade as "scores," "snips," and "cuts," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is large, and the introduction of improved labor-saving appliances for taking off animal skins without injury to either the hide or the carcass has been so slow and of so unimportant a nature hitherto that the thousands of persons engaged in the industry on this coast can not but experience a certain degree of satisfaction over the introduction in California of an appliance which would appear to be what the trade has been waiting for all along. The invention is called an electric sliding-knife, and is, like nearly all other good inventions simplicity itself, being virtually nothing more than a slight alteration of the Edison incandescent or arc light, with the glass bulb removed. The knife in construction resembles very much the receiver employed in telephone offices, and, like it, has a double set of covered or insulated wires attached to the butt end of the handle, connecting through the body of the same to the cutting, or, more properly, the burning edge or wire, which is composed of platinum. The current is entirely under the control of the manipulator of the knife. After the hide is opened in the usual way with an ordinary knife the current is turned on, and the removal of the hide is begun by long sweeps of the sider. The principle is that of burning, as the platinum edge is brought to an intense white heat, yet the edge is so arranged and protected by non-conducting shields that it is impossible to injure either the hide or the carcass. In fact, the hide seems to be torn or pulled off by some unexplained force of the wonderful agent, electricity. It has been demonstrated that meat will hold its color better and longer where the electric knife is used, this being accounted for by the fact that the pores are closed by the action of the current, which seems to leave a thin, transparent coating over the entire surface. Another advantage is that the beef, after leaving the chill-room, never "sweats," as under the old system of removing hides. Aside from the increased speed with which the skin is torn off, there is another advantage in the use of electricity. It is stated that the value of hides is increased from ½ to 1 cent a pound, as the fleshy side is left as smooth and even as the inner side of a sheep's pelt.

One Better than Lubbock.

"I see that Sir John Lubbock has given the names of a hundred or so books that ought to be read to finish one's education," he said.

"Yes, my dear, and I've put them all down on the list for future perusal."

"Meanwhile, you might look over the grocery book for the last quarter. That's about finished me."

Kosciusko's countrymen think that all roads lead to Chicago, where 50,000 Poles now live.

HUMOR.

A HICKORY club is very good lumber to floor a man with.

THE hen is the lay-dy of the barn-yard. —*Merchant Traveler.*

ARCHITECTURE is called "frozen music," but some buildings look as if the orchestra had been struck with a heavy frost when they were tuning their instruments.

DOWN in Pennsylvania, it is said, they have sociables where you can kiss all the girls you want to at five cents apiece. Pennsylvania is a good State for a poor man.

"WHAT becomes of all the old boots and shoes?" asks an exchange. Look into your landlady's soap boiler. You will learn more by observation than by interrogation.—*Maverick.*

AMERICA—"What do the letters H. R. H. mean when applied to the Prince of Wales?" Englishman—"Such bloomink hignorance! 'Is Royal 'Ighness, d'ye see?"—*New York Sun.*

"CAN you tell me how the word 'saloon' is spelt?" was asked a cockney. "Certainly," said the Londoner, with a look of triumph. "There's a hess and a hay and a hell and two hoes and a hen."

BURNS PARAPHRASED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

"To each Dame Fortune's golden smile
Assiduous wait upon her,
And pitch right in and make your pile,
Without a thought of honor.
—*Rodeh Courier.*

THREE million bricks were used in Chicago last year. This does not include those worn in hats. The enormity of their mathematical computation is too much to tackle.—*California Maverick.*

"SHALL I help Bobby to another piece of pie?" asked Mrs. Hendricks, who was entertaining Bobby and his mother at dinner. "Yes, ma," urged Bobby promptly. "It won't hurt me any. It's nothin' but baker's pie."—*New York Times.*

CIRCUMSTANCES alter cases. A man will step up with a smile and settle an hotel bill as reasonable as jealousy without a quibble; but when he comes to bargaining with a poor widow to make a pair of pantaloons he will beat her down to starvation wages, and then make her wait for the pay till her children suffer with hunger.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A FASHION editress holds that "military muffs" will be all the rage this winter. An enterprising reporter, who has been making a tour of inspection of the officers' quarters at the Presidio and elsewhere, as well as of the various city armories, says that no fears of a rise in prices need be entertained, as the supply is more than equal to the demand.—*San Fransiscan.*

A PROMISING AMATEUR—Featherly (who is studying for a private theatrical entertainment)—"What does 'exit' mean, Charley?" Charley—"It is a Latin word, and means that you are to withdraw from the stage." Featherly—"O, I see; but wouldn't it be better if I were to say, 'I withdraw from the stage?' Some of the audience may not understand Latin."—*New York Sun.*

A DRUNKEN man strayed into a revival meeting the other night under the belief that he was in a Democratic primary. As he was staggering into a seat a reformed sot got up and began his experience by the striking remark: "Brethren, I spent four years of my life in jail." The drunken man straightened himself up and asked, earnestly: "Shay, shen perhaps yonsh can tell me swesher it's going Demoerashish or not shish electionsh."—*Chicago Rambler.*

A SOUTH YONKERS Sunday-school teacher was trying to explain to her class what the conscience was, but had some difficulty in making the scholars understand. "What is that small voice that comes to you after you have retired at night?" she said at length. "Oh, please, ma'am, I know," quickly said one of the bright little girls. "Well, what is it, Dolly?" said the teacher, proud that her explanation had been so quickly comprehended. "Cats, ma'am."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A BOY'S PERFECT DAY IN HIS OWN WORDS.

Just four years old; but mark his royal air
As down the village street he takes his way,
His head erect; see need has he there
Of power that he possess'd not yesterday.

Whence springs the pride that here we see displayed?
Has he been made a present of a box of toys?
Nor the discovery he first has made
That he can whistle like the other boys.

Ah! who can tell the happiness he feels
The bubbling joy, the unalloyed delight!
For weeks to come he'll whistle at his meals
And whistle when he goes to bed at night.
—*Boston Courier.*

A SMALL Somerville boy goes frequently to a neighbor's house to buy fresh eggs. He is always given eggs of the Plymouth Rock variety, which have a shell of a chocolate hue. On the last occasion that he was sent after eggs three of the ordinary white-shelled variety were given him with the Plymouth Rocks to make out the dozen. He received them with a great deal of suspicion, and, a few moments later, rushed into the presence of his mother, highly excited: "Oh, mother!" he cried, "what do you think? They've cheated us! They've given us three that ain't ripe."—*Boston Record.*

VITAL statistics lately published show that in Germany the average life of men has increased during the last thirty years from 41.9 to 43.9 years, or 5 per cent. In women the increase is given at 8 per cent., the advance being from 44.9 to 45.2.

LOVE is said to be the motive power of the world, and yet fifty-six women out of every ninety-two will stick to it that a well-seasoned broom-handle is more reliable than moral suasion for immediate results.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 22, 1886.

Killed by Strikes.

Thirty four years ago a number of prominent Detroit capitalists organized the Detroit Locomotive Works and erected the building on Third street, between Congress and Larned. The cash capital paid in was a quarter of a million dollars. The shop began with about 130 men, but has at times employed nearly 500 at once. It was the first shop in Detroit to abolish the store-pay system and pay every man's wages in hard cash. It was one of the first to advance wages when the war increased prices. Up to last June the works had paid out to the mechanics of Detroit over $2,000,000 in cash. For the first twelve years the stockholders steadily sunk money, but not once in that time were the wages of the men cut down. On the contrary there were three or four strikes which increased wages and made new assessments upon stockholders a necessity.

From 1862 to 1872 the works ought to have made money. They were paying men $2 to $5.50 per day, and paying cash, and had assisted scores of them to buy homes. In 1864 a contract was taken for more than $300,000 worth of work for New York parties. Wages were then at the highest notch, and in taking the contract all figuring was done on the prevailing basis. The work had scarcely entered the shop before there was a strike, and in the space of sixteen months the men struck eleven times. With each strike wages were advanced, until common mechanics were getting their $4.50 and $5 per day. The result was that the works lost $157,000 in clear cash

In all the thirty-four years not a single stockholder has made enough money to buy him a pair of boots. On the contrary his dead loss has been fully twenty per cent of what he put in. There have been in all over twenty strikes, and last June, realizing that the great shop could only be run at a loss as labor matters now are, it was decided to shut them down. There was still a kindly feeling towards the men, and when they proposed to take the shop and run it they were given the chance. It was decided that they should have the use of shops and tools, pay neither taxes nor insurance, and in case they made anything the profits should be divided. The shop is still being run in that way, but with the result that men who earned $3 and $4 per day with the company in control, now receive from $1.25 to $2.50. The profits have not been half enough to pay the taxes saying nothing of repairs and other incidentals. There has been sunk since the shop was established at least half a million of dollars of capital, saying nothing of the money received for work; and one of the officers said yesterday that it was not at all likely the place would ever be opened again. The stockholders would have been satisfied to keep their money in without making a dollar, but strike after strike necessitated assessment after assessment, and the result is that the great works, having a national reputation and giving a good living to half a thousand mechanics, two-thirds of them with families, is practically closed and gone to the dogs.

The history of the locomotive works is the history of three or four other great corporations here which are on the verge of closing and locking the doors. They have been running at a steady loss for years, and whenever a job was taken in which there might have been a profit a strike has occurred to bring about a dead loss. A stockholder in one of these concerns said yesterday:

"I have sunk $30,000 in the last five years. If I can sell my stock for fifty cents on a dollar I will put the money into bonds and never invest another penny in manufacturing of any sort."—Detroit Free Press.

Frauds in Fruit Trees.

Editor Journal, There is probably no other business in which there is such an opportunity for deception and fraud, as there is in the sale of fruit trees, and other nursery stock. And wherever an opportunity is offered, men will be found to do it, therefore it is done. It is your humble correspondent's fortune to be engaged in the sale of fruit trees. It is my experience that when deception and fraud is practiced, the whole business suffers. The public confidence and public faith in the business, and those engaged therein, is weakened, if not destroyed. Hence it becomes not only those engaged in the business, but every lover of fruit, to expose and oppose every fraud which he finds practiced upon the unsuspecting. The agents of the New Carlisle nurseries, of New Carlisle, Ohio, claimed that "the fruit trees that they were selling,- the apples at least, were grown from root grafts, worked upon imported Russian seedlings, and that said use of Russian seedlings secured to their tree perfect hardiness; on that account, their trees would never become black-hearted," etc. As proof of the falsity of this claim, I wish to submit a statement from a letter from Ellwanger & Barry, the famous nurserymen of Rochester, New York, who have been in the business over thirty years: "We do not know of any nurseryman having imported Russian apple seedlings to graft on." Also Storrs & Harrison, nurserymen of Painsville, Ohio: "We do not believe that their is one apple tree in this state that has been worked on imported Russian seedlings." Again, S. G. Bragg, proprietor of the Union nurseries of Kalamazoo, Mich: "The idea of imported roots from Russia is nonsense, and simply a dealer's trick." A. M. Peardy, Editor of the Fruit Recorder, of Palmyra, N. Y., and a nurseryman, adds his testimony: "That stuff about Russian apple trees on Russian seedling stock is a big humbug. There isn't a nurseryman * * * that can show a bill of apple seedling stock bought in Russia." The above is but a part of the testimony received to show the falsehood and deception of these Carlisle agents. Peter M. Gideon, proprietor of Excelsior nurseries, Minnesota, of whom no man living has had larger and more decided experience in testing fruit trees, and learning of the conditions of hardiness with them, writes in substance: "The use of Russian seedlings would be of no advantage to secure hardiness to fruit trees root grafted thereon. But few of the Russian varieties of apple prove hardy with us, and none sufficiently hardy to stand uninjured the cold of last winter. Of 350 Russian varieties, that we have been testing, only about 10 give satisfactory promise."

These men know whereof they speak, and their reputation is at stake in what they say, so that we can put confidence in every word of it; and should use every possible means to rescue our friends from these unprincipled frands. But since we cannot believe what they say concerning apples, are they any more worthy of confidence when they offer currants that grow on little trees, and strawberries that have scarcely any runners, the tops having to be bent down and covered with dirt in order to increase the plants. They also offer curculio-proof plums, in speaking of which, Judge Ramsdell said that "he found that when the curculio could not find a plum to sting it would sting an apple or other fruit, and when it could not find fruit to sting, it would sting the knots on the plum trees, that he had found when it had laid its eggs in them."

To close up, I add that I have before me the New Carlisle wholesale price list sent out Dec. 16, 1885, in which they place on the market their first class Russian apple trees at eight cents each, lower than any reliable first class nurseryman that I know of, put on the market their first class common apple stock, and yet, if said Russian stock cost so much on account of being grown on Russian seedlings, as their agents claimed, they could not sell to those going to set them, for less than 50 cents each, or at a figure over six times above their wholesale price for the same stock.

When a man promises the impossible, it saves disappointment to remember he is going to break his promise.

Z. C. Fairbanks.

Traverse City, April 12, 1886.

The office of public printer, now filled by S. P. Rounds of Illinois, has been more eagerly sought than any other one place in Washington. Mr. Rounds four years' term expires this month. To a congressman who was pressing a friend the president impatiently announced that he had made up his mind to make no change in the government printing office until after the adjournment of congress. "I know that Mr. Round's time has about expired," said the president, "but he seems to know how to run a a printing office, and I will make no experiments during the middle of a session."

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. G. W. Jefferies.
First Vice President—Mrs. C. Y. Cook.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. E. Sludge.
Third Vice President—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

At the 12th annual session of the W. C. T. U. held in Philadelphia, a short time since, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith delivered a rousing address on "wings," from which we make the following clippings:

Difference of opinion is no sin, but the moment we allow that difference of opinion to come and touch the self-life then we perceive it. I want these wings so strengthened that we shall all go off on a fly when anything comes up like a mountain in our way. We think sometimes we should not be misunderstood. You will misunderstand me and I shall misunderstand thee. Probably you will have meant something I did not, but if our hearts are right towards each other, and we think we are serving Him, there need be no misunderstanding. We must follow the Lord Jesus. He says, "The servant is not above his Master, nor the disciple above his Lord." If they have called the Master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household. Now when they call us Beelzebub, what shall we do? We shall be glad of it. He says so. He says in the 6th chapter of Luke: "Rejoice and leap for joy." Now, dear friends, reverse the way you are taking things, if people speak against you, rejoice and leap for joy. I think I take my position for Christ's sake, my sister thinks she takes her position for Christ's sake and we both of us so take our position for Christ's sake, and we must live up to it and be glad of it. It is a wonderful thing that wings are given you when you get to a place to use them. Think how you would feel? You can do it, for I have tested it myself.

Would you like to have God forgive you the way you forgive some of your friends? It would be mighty poor forgiveness for some of us. "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one for another; love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous; not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but contrariwise, blessing." That is the one I want you to get at, "contrariwise, blessing." For he that will love life and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile." Now dear sisters, another wing is to keep still. Don't defend yourselves, don't argue the matter. I have made this discovery, whenever we defend ourselves we somehow rouse up anger in the person who attacked us, and when we don't do any thing at all, that person soon begins to feel bad. That is a bit of experimental philosophy. If I do anything to a person, and he says nothing, I feel a sore spot right here. Now Christ bore in silence. I have found a new definition for sensitiveness; it is nothing but selfishness. Self is so near the surface that it gets hurt. You remember that verse, "He will hide us in a pavilion from the strife of tongues." Fortunately we have not eyes in the back of our head and we see but one way. If you see one way and I another, determined that there shall be no strife, so far as you are concerned. When we are reviled let us bless, and we shall find our differences of opinion to be wings that will us carry triumphantly over. "Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." Oh, let these words be true of us. Don't think evil of any one; don't attribute motives to any one.

It makes a difference whether you are looking down from above or whether you are looking from the same level. I imagine when we do get above, we shall look down and say, "Oh, why did I care. It was not worth while," and we shall look upon these things as a blessing for our uplifting. If we had nothing but plain sailing, we would not know how to get on. We women of the W. C. T. U. do profess before the world to be consecrated women; that is what we call ourselves. Whether it is true of every individual I do not know, but we all consider ourselves that, and we want to be considered that. Now, consecrated women, means women who have given themselves to God to be, to do, and to suffer His will. *To be, to do, and to suffer His will.*

I want to repeat that every heart that believes in the Lord Jesus Christ, in the salvation He has provided, can have this victory. We will apply it to-day. Here we are, somebody is going to propose plans we do not think right and act in a way we do not think right. Let us every time that happens bless that person, pray for that person, love that person, put our mantle of charity over that person, excuse that person, and get in her shoes, look out of that person's eyes. If we will do that we will not only get wings, but as individuals we will get a most glorious victory. Oh, dear friends, I want that we should be women with wings and not women that grope and wabble along the earth. We have flown over many things, but I want that we should fly over each other. If a sister seems to stand in our way, don't knock her down, or go around her, but fly over her by blessing her; no matter what it is, fly over her. Let us make up our minds to this. Let us get our rhinoceros skins on. We have cause enough, we are the oppressed half of humanity, and we have a great deal to suffer and arouse our indignation and a great deal to stir us up. I honestly believe that the reason women are better than men is because we have had to put on this rhinoceros skin, so I thank our dear brothers.

☞ Elegant styles in new spring parasols just received at F. W. Crane & Co.'s.

DINNER SERVICE.

Some Hints as to the Solution of This Perplexed Question.

A writer in *Good Housekeeping* says the solution of the dinner-service question is to insist that the table shall be, when no one is present but the home circle, the model of what it should be when surrounded by guests. Lay a piece of thick Canton flannel under your table-cloth. Even coarse napery will look like a much better quality with a sub-cover than if spread directly over the table-top. Avoid the cheap tricks of hotels and restaurants in the arrangement of napkins and table utensils. Simplicity is never ridiculous, while pretension usually is. Place the napkin on the left side of the plate with a piece of bread in its folds, the fork on the right hand, next to that the knife with the sharp edge turned from the one who is to use it, beyond this the soup-spoon. At the point of these set the tumbler and individual butter-plate. Mats, tablespoons, salt-cellars, and pepper-cruets may be arranged to suit one's own taste. Banish the heavy caster from the center of the table, and put there instead a vase of flowers, if it be nothing more ambitious than some bits of ivy or evergreen, brightened by a spray of bittersweet. At the carver's place spread a white napkin, the point toward the middle of the table, to protect the cloth from splashes of gravy. Let the soup be served by the mistress, and eaten with no accompaniment except a piece of dry bread held in the hand. Buttering is only less vulgar than thickening the contents of the plate with crumbs. When this course has been removed the meat and vegetables may be placed on the table. If there is salad it should be served separately, in a course by itself.

The heavy part of the dinner eaten, the maid should be summoned, and should commence the clearing of the table by carrying out first the meat, then the dishes of vegetables, and after that plates and butter-plates, placing one on top of the other, and using a tray to transfer everything except the large platters. Do not permit her to go through the operation of scraping the contents of one plate into another, with a clatter of knives and forks, and then bearing off the whole pile at once. Two plates at a time are enough for one load. Next after the soiled dishes, have taken off mats, salt-cellars and other table-furniture but tumblers, water-bottle or pitcher, napkin-rings and ice-bowls, and then have the crumb-brush and tray used.

The dessert is then served, and, except at a ceremonious dinner, the tea or coffee, which should never appear earlier in the action, and the work of waiting is done. When one realizes the exceeding simplicity of this much-dreaded branch of domestic service it seems incomprehensible that in so many families dainty waiting should be unknown. I am well aware that the question of serving is generally the sticking point. It is very hard—sometimes impossible—for the mistress with but one maid of all work to demand that that one shall be a practiced waitress. It is much easier to have the food jumbled on the table in a helter-skelter fashion than to run the risk of making trouble by insisting that it shall be served in courses. But the matter is not so difficult, after all, if the servant understands from the beginning that this will be required of her.

Unnecessary Violence,

For which outraged nature exacts heavy penalties, is done to the bowels by persons who with drastic, drenching purgatives make war on those organs in order to relieve their constriction. Constipation is not one of those desperate diseases that require desperate remedies. In fact, it is not a disease at all, but the incomplete discharge of a function, to the healthful renewal of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is far better adapted than drugs, whose action is excessive, and consequently debilitating and injurious. Disorder of the liver, contamination of the blood with bile, sick headaches and dyspeptic symptoms are the attendants of costiveness, and are likewise remedied by the Bitters. Its action is not limited to relieving the bowels naturally and without pain. Used with persistence, and as directed, it perpetuates regularity in the habit of body, and in the operations of the digestive organs and liver. Fever and ague, rheumatism and kidney troubles are prevented and cured by it.

The Language of the Cane.

To tap it on the pavement at every step, means: "Object is no money to me—I'm trying to wear out the ferule."

To poke a person in the ribs with it, who is standing up on a chair three rows ahead of the pokist at a slugging match, insinuates: "Down in front."

To hurriedly slip it down the pantaloons-leg and walk along with it concealed therein, evidences that it has previously been feloniously "magnetized" from some hall-rack and the rightful owner is approaching.

To point with it at a rare old painting in a picture gallery indicates that the check-boy was asleep when the visitor came through the entry-door.

To carry the upper end in the overcoat pocket, with the bottom part sticking straight up in front, signifies that the nickel plate has worn off from its bogus leaden head, and the same would blacken the dudelet's tan-colored glove if held in his hand.

To carelessly but gracefully drop it denotes the exhilaration of too much high-priced fine wine aboard; while to awkwardly get it tangled up among the legs and plump the bearer forward on his nasal abutment sadly goes to prove a wholesale consumption of common five-cent red, red liquor!

To pedestrianize on a crowded sidewalk with it run through the akimbocd elbows and across the back, with ends projecting beyond each arm, intimates that there is plenty of room out in the middle of the street for other people who don't care to be swiped off into the gutter in passing.

To hold it in the center, with the handled portion downward, is intended by the effeminate "mower" to demonstrate this: "Aw, this stick is weally so pawsitively top-'eavy, aw, that I—nevah 'having been used to manual labah, aw, find it a widiculously weighty burden, aw."

To present it, nicely engraved, to a trusted clerk on New Year's Day as a recognition of "long and faithful service," conveys the sorrowful fact to the t. c. that ye employer's act is an economical "stave-off" against his hireling's hoped-for raise in salary.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SIX gold medals have been given to St. Jacobs Oil at World's fairs and expositions, for being the best pain-cure. It is, itself, better than gold. It cures rheumatism and every other painful trouble. It never fails.

IT is said that one-half of American business and professional men over thirty years of age are bald, and that "the wearing of unventilated hats is one of the greatest causes of failure of nutrition of the hair. The beard never falls out, because it gets plenty of light and air. These are what the scalp needs also."—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

NO DEPRESSING effects from Red Star Cough Cure. No nausea, no danger of poison. Safe, speedy cure. Only 25 cents.

High-fa-lootin.

"Papa," said a little girl, "how many miles is it around the world?"

"A good many thousand, my child," replied papa.

"It would be an awfully tedious journey, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, it would be, Annie."

"But I know a man who goes around the world every little while, and he don't look very tired."

"You know a man," replied her father, "that goes around the world. Well, I should like to know who he is?"

"Why, the man in the moon, papa, of course."—*National Weekly.*

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," Lard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM,

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

Sought for the last hundred years.—A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Cold in the Head, found at last in Ely's Cream Balm. Safe and pleasant to use, and easily applied with the finger. It gives relief at once and a thorough treatment positively cures. 50 cents by druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I was daily growing worse with rheumatism, and the doctors thought it might require the amputation of my leg. I began taking Athlophoros and in two days was able to be at my store. M. P. Shrock, 672 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Twenty years of suffering from Catarrh and Catarrhal headache I never found anything to afford lasting relief until I tried Ely's Cream Balm. I have used two bottles, and now consider my Catarrh cured. I have recommended it to several of my friends with like good results.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots and shoes before you wear them out

BEST, easiest to use, and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

G13 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Too Many Juliets for Romeo's Comfort.

"Where are you going?" asked Knickerbocker Jones of Bob Van Slyck, as they met near the Grand Central Depot.

"I'm going off for a day or so," replied Bob, who was carrying a valise.

"What's up?"

"Nothing, except to-morrow is my birthday, and the young lady to whom I am engaged is to call at the house to congratulate me, and make me some little present. I don't care to be there when she calls."

"I don't understand you, Van Slyck. If I was engaged to a young lady, and she was going to call and see me on my birthday, I should be the happiest man in New York.

"Yes, but the other two are going to call also—all three of them are going to call on me if I am there, don't you understand?" and he hurried into the depot to catch the 3 o'clock train.—*Texas Siftings.*

"Be wise with speed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed!"

So said Young. Straws show which way the wind blows, and there are a score of symptoms any one of which shows the existence of catarrh. Neglected, it will rob the blood of its purity and the system of its strength. Get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures even long-standing cases, as thousands testify, and should be used for colds in the head, which often result in confirmed catarrh.

AS A RULE, lawyers are a brave set of men. "It's conscience that makes cowards of us all," you know.

THOSE who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic never have dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, headache, or kidney troubles. Price 50 cents.

A REWARD of crime: that offered for the capture of the transgressor.

THE most scientific compound for the cure of coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles is Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. It is pleasant, prompt, and safe. 50 cents and $1.

"THE laborer is worthy of his higher," as the strikers read it.

THE lives of many children have been saved by the timely use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

HOW TO make a howling swell—stick a pin into him.

TO ERADICATE dandruff, and keep the scalp moist and clean, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

BOUND in calf—the turkey that was eaten by a dude.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption.* I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Mup of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam, called DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

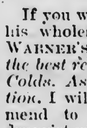
FISHING LAMPS for Spearing. Send for Circular. BAKER & SON, Kendallville, Ind.

ASTROLOGY—Scientific Astrologer, of twenty-five years' experience. Send stamp for circulars. Prof. J. PICKERING, Box 191, North Attleboro, Bristol Co., Mass.

I WANT A GIRL, boy, lady, or gent. Every village and town. Good pay. Easy work. Send stamp. GILLOTT, 48 Dey St., New York.

PENSIONS and Claims collected or no pay. Send stamps for book of laws. Patents. BELLUM MILLER, Atty., Washington, D.C.

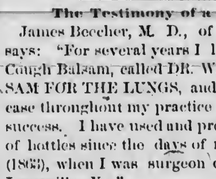
PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability **FREE.** 17 years' experience.



FACE, HANDS, FEET,

and all their imperfections, including Facial, Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment, **Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY,** 37 S. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds, Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

"O, It Was Pitiful!"

Of course it was! He tried one remedy after another, and finally gave up and died, when his life might have been saved by taking Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery"—the great "Consumption Cure"—which, if promptly employed, will soon subdue all threatening symptoms, such as cough, labored breathing, night-sweats, spitting of blood, etc., and, restoring waning strength and hope, effectually stop the poor consumptive's rapid progress grave-ward. Is it not worth trying? All druggists.

AN artist's cherub is a good deal like a boarding-house turkey—all head and wings.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

"PAPA, have guns got legs?" "No." "How do they kick, then?" "With their breeches, my son."

IT IS USELESS TO ATTEMPT to cleanse a stream while the fountain is impure. Dyspepsia, complaints of the liver or kidneys, scrofula, headaches, and all diseases arising from impure blood, are at once removed by DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the infallible purifier of the blood and renovator of the system. It has never been known to fail.

"WHAT'S in a frame?" A chromo by any name would be as cheap.—*Maverick.*

Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured me of a long standing case of catarrh. I have never yet seen its equal as a cure for colds in the head and headache resulting from such colds. It is a remedy of sterling merit.—Ed L. Crosly, Nashville, Tenn.

BARGAINS—25c. Fine gold-plate massive wedding-ring, elegant ear-rings, superb locket, brilliant scarf-pin, toothpick, sleeve-links, set studs, by mail 25 cents each. Whole lot for $1. Fit present for any one. Can be sold for $1 each. Agents wanted. NOBLE & WALSH, Box 333, Washington, D. C.

Many Years

Mr. R. Foster, 320 Main street, Terre Haute, Indiana, suffered from Neuralgia and found no relief till he used ATHLOPHOROS, then in one day's time the pain was all gone. It will give prompt relief in all cases of Neuralgia. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.
ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

DOES IT PAY!

Free catalogue tells what customers say: This is the **Great "Ohio" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine.** Drills all kinds earth and rock and pumps cuttings to surface at each stroke!—Tests the water without taking out tools. Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 20 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used. We also make machines and tools for boring large wells.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

JAMES A. PERRY,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
FRENCH DRAFT HORSES!

I offer for sale the very best specimens of French Draft Horses that can be found in France. All parties wishing good, reliable stock are invited to call and see my stock, which now number about 100 head. Terms and prices to suit purchasers. All stock sold under a guarantee of being breeders. I have also some very fine *Hereford Bull Calves,* all from imported stock. JAMES A. PERRY, Riverview Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill., 52 miles south of Chicago, on C. & A. R. R.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

PURIFIES As well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient), "As *you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,
Specialists for Thirteen Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs burst and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. **H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds.,**
55 James Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Consumption Can Be Cured!

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, **Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food,** etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

MRS. DAVID RICKARD, Waterloo, Iowa, says: "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."

MR. W. H. HITCHCOCK, Greene, Iowa, says: "I suffered with Dyspepsia for four years. Less than three bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters cured me. I take great pleasure in recommending it."

MR. WILL LAWRENCE, 405 S. Jackson St., Jackson, Mich., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and consider it an unequaled remedy." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. **Take no other.** Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR MALARIA, BILIOUSNESS, TAKE HOPS & MALT BITTERS.

IT IS THE

BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.

It never fails to do its work in cases of **Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache,** loss of **Appetite** and **Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia,** and all **Female Complaints.** Hops & Malt Bitters is a **Vegetable Compound. It is a Medicine** not a **Barroom Drink.** It differs as **widely** as does day and night from the **thousand-and-one Mixtures of vile whisky** flavored with **aromatics.** Hops & Malt Bitters is **recommended** by **Physicians, Ministers** and **Nurses** as being the **Best** Family Medicine ever compounded. Any **woman** or **child** can take it.

"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success."
C. E. DEPUY, Ph. G., Detroit, Mich.

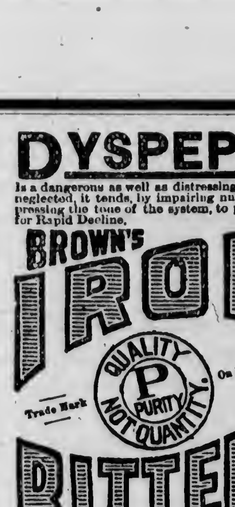
The only **Genuine** are manufactured by the
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

LOOK AT THESE BOTTLES

and see which you had rather have—the big "10-cent bottle" with 5 cents' worth of glue, or the honest bottle with

DOUBLE THE QUANTITY, AND BETTER QUALITY.

This is an exact reproduction of a bottle of glue extensively advertised as a "10-cent article."



IT IS **NOT** LePAGE'S.

This cut shows the smallest size of **LePAGE'S LIQUID GLUE** bottle,—outside and inside.

THE TOTAL QUANTITY of LePAGE'S LIQUID GLUE sold during the past five years in all parts of the world amounted to over

32 MILLION

Bottles. Everybody wants it.

ALL KINDS of DEALERS find it a good thing to handle. It brings new customers, and makes the old ones STICK.

TWO GOLD MEDALS

London, 1883; New Orleans, 1885. At the New Orleans Exposition joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

1600 POUNDS
TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced the Strongest Glue Known.

IT MENDS EVERYTHING,

Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, etc.

STRONG AS IRON, SOLID AS A ROCK.

Indispensable in every household.

If your dealer does not keep it, send his card with five 2-cent stamps for sample by mail.
RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

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TO A FRIEND

who is suffering from

Boils and Carbuncles,

no better advice can be given than to try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ORLANDO SNELL, *152 Ford st., Lowell, Mass.,* was terribly afflicted with Carbuncles on the back of his neck. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured the Carbuncles, and has kept him free from them.

F. P. COGGESHALL, *Bookseller, Lowell,* says: I have been taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for an impurity of the blood, which manifests itself in troublesome Boils and Eruptions, and can truly say that I have never found any medicine so prompt and certain in its curative effect. It has done me great good.

LEANDER J. MCDONALD, *Sixty St., Charlestown, Mass.,* testifies: One year ago I suffered greatly from Boils and Carbuncles, and for nearly two months was unable to work. A druggist advised me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I purchased. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was entirely cured, and have remained well ever since.

For all diseases originating in impure blood take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect rain coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

PERSONAL. *Matrimonial Weekly.* Two pages of advertisements of ladies and gentlemen wishing to marry. By mail, 10c. P. O. Box 302, Chicago.

QUICK sales, big pay, steady work, no talk. $1 an hour for either sex. $1.50 samples free. Send stamp and secure a pleasant winter's business. G. H. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address
Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality,* and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope,* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BRIGHAM AND AMELIA.

While the majority of the "faithful" are agitated and excited over the turn affairs have taken, and not a few of them are packing up preparatory to journeying to the new Mormon stronghold, wherever that may be, Amelia Young, the twenty-third and last wife of Brigham Young, goes quietly and serenely about her household duties as usual. She has no love for the Mormons, and she takes no trouble to conceal the fact. Her present residence is one of the most desirable and handsome in the city, and yet it cannot compare with the palatial mansion which old Brigham had built and presented to her, and which still bears the name "Amelia's palace." Oh! John Taylor holds forth in it at present. But his time, as well as that of the rest of them, bids fair to be short.

The story of Amelia's marriage to Brigham and a few incidents of after life are very interesting. An old lady who at one time was Amelia's schoolteacher at Council Bluffs, Ia., tells me the following tale:

Upon one occasion when Brigham Young was passing through Council Bluffs, on his way to Salt Lake, he caught sight of Amelia's pretty face and fine figure, and immediately resolved to add another one to his harem. The girl's parents were good Mormons and their consent to the union was joyfully given. Not so with the girl. She had a stout will as well as a handsome form and pretty face, and she declared that she would not marry "that ugly old heathen." Her parents, however, were determined not to lose the chance of getting so near heaven by such an alliance, and sternly commanded Amelia to don her robes and take the hand of the all-powerful Brigham. Seeing that she would be compelled to marry him if she staid at home, the girl made her way to a neighbor's, told them her story, and received their sympathy and protection. Her parents instituted a search, during which Amelia hid in a root-cellar, over the door of which was a wood-house. The kind people carried her meals to her without attracting suspicion, until the third day one of the spies employed observed steam arising from a basket which the gentleman was carrying to the wood-house.

This led to her discovery, and, as she was under age, her parents took charge of her.

After a hard struggle Amelia finally consented to marry the great Mormon, but declared: "If I do marry him, I'd have my own way, and he will find it out." He did.

Several years after their marriage, upon one occasion Amelia told Brigham to buy her a Singer sewing-machine. The old man promised to send it up that day, and walked off with his hands in his pocket, thinking, doubtless, how many tithes it would take to pay for it. By the time he got down-stairs he forgot what kind of a machine was wanted, consequently it was a Wheeler & Wilson that the men brought up-stairs to Amelia's sitting-room. As soon as that lady saw that her orders had not been obeyed to the letter she deliberately pulled the offensive machine to the head of the stairs, and, giving it a push, down it went, bumpty-bump, until it reached the bottom, all broken to pieces.

The next day a "Singer" stood in the place allotted for it and nothing more was said of the affair. Upon another occasion, when Brigham had a number of distinguished guests, Amelia, who was present at the dinner-table, amused herself by hulling some nuts that were on the table and throwing the shells out of the window. Brigham manifested his annoyance at this proceeding without effect, when finally he exclaimed: "Amelia, my dear, I wish you would not throw those shells out upon the grass. They make such a muss."

"If you don't like to have them there you can pick them up," said the wayward favorite, and she arose from her chair and left the room.

When she had left Brigham turned to his guests and said:

"I hope you will excuse my wife. She is so headstrong that I cannot control her."

Chinese Veracity.

If we did not know, on the authority of Bret Harte, that the Chinamen is childlike, as well as bland, we should be compelled to believe that some of the Chinese who testify in the United States courts in this city are chaffing justice and trying to reduce the proceedings to a farce. The testimony of some of them has been grotesque enough. Several have recently sworn that scars and other permanent physical marks, which, as holders of descriptive certificates, they ought to be wearing, were removed in China by surgery or witchcraft. One who, according to his statement, wore an ineffaceable India-ink mark on his arm during two years in this country, informed the court that it had washed off in China, and when asked why it did not wash off in this country, stated, without change of countenance, that he had never washed his arm in the United States. But the most humorous, if not the boldest, perjurer was the one who explained the loss of his queue by saying that the rolling motion of the ship in which he came over caused it to fall off. For examples of perjury which is amusing by reason of its barefacedness these cases would be difficult to beat anywhere.—*Alta California.*

"He was a most peculiar fellow about his clothes," writes a Washington correspondent, speaking of no less a person than the Father of His Country, "and some of his brass buttons he had cast with his initials, G. W., and around their top the legend 'Long Live the President.' Such a button lies before me as I write."

The Mexican Hacendado.

The following interesting interview with a Mexican farmer appears in a recent number of the City of Mexico *Two Republics*: "What salaries are earned by the farm-hands in your district?"

"They earn 25 cents a day to $5 a month, exclusive of racIones, or weekly rations of four almuds or two English bushels of corn, a quarter of a bushels of frigoles (beans), and two pounds of coarse or fine salt. Each man gets this as a weekly allowance."

"Under what conditions are contracts made for farming?"

"The contracts for the sowing of corn and beans are made by advancing to the farm-hands two or three monthly payments before the work commences, which are deducted afterward from their wages, according to agreement. This is done to secure the laborers. They are then watched very carefully. There are sufficient laborers to be had in the municipality where I live, but in other places men are scarce."

"What are the principal agricultural products in your municipality, and what is the annual product?"

"Corn, beans, and sugar-cane are the leading agricultural products. On the average, the municipality produces yearly 70,000 bushels of corn and 4,000 bushels of beans. The sugar-cane crop yields generally 375,000 pounds of sugar and 90,000 pounds of molasses in the shape of cake. There are planted also nearly 2,000,000 mescal magueys. The corn sells at $1 a bushel, the beans at $2.50 a bushel, sugar at $2.50 an arroba of 25 pounds, and the caked molasses at $8 per carga of 300 pounds."

"What are the retail prices of principal articles of consumption?"

"Beef is cheap compared with the City of Mexico. It sells from 6 to 8 cents a pound, and the meat is good, too. Corn retails at 5 and 6 cents an almud—twelfth of a bushel—and beans at 25 cents an almud."

"How does stock sell?"

"The average price of bulls and cows is $10 a head. Heifers sell generally at $14 a head and oxen at $18. Three-year-old colts cost from $10 to $15 each; mares $6 to $8, and horses that have been broken $20. Sheep are valued at $1 a head. Small, thin hogs cost $1.50 each, and fattened hogs at the rate of 10 cents a pound."

"Is it easy to acquire property?"

"No. It is difficult to purchase private property. Good land is sold at $100 a fanega (8½ acres). Second-class land sells for $60 a fanega, and uncultivated land at $25. That is, when the owners of property are willing to sell, which is not often."

"What industries could be established in your district?"

"That is a hard question to answer, because the land in my municipality is not yet developed sufficiently to know what would best flourish there. There are now large sugar refineries and tanneries in some parts of the district in which Coeula is situated. But the country is wild and unsettled yet."

A Submarine Boat.

The submarine boat of Jules Verne's story, directed by the mysterious Capt. Nemo, sinking a ship and sailing backwards and forwards through her rigging "like a needle through a piece of sailcloth," has not ceased to impress our imagination, and yet here is Mr. Nordenfeldt, with thirty-nine officers representing ever European Power, anxiously watching the performance of a vessel in which he fairly puts the novelist's imagination to shame. From the accounts which are published it seems that every objection has been met and overcome with wonderful ingenuity; if the engines which are sinking the boat break down she returns at once to the surface; she cannot sink too far, for an automatic arrangement closes the throttle-valve at any given depth; she has been driven sixteen miles at three knots an hour without returning to the surface, and she can run 150 miles without recoaling. Most important of all, a pendulum, working of course automatically, keeps two bow rudders in such respective positions that an "even keel" is absolutely assured. This last is the main point. What every one who steps inside will ask is, Will she turn over? Even the extraordinary moral and physical influence of such a boat in modern warfare will hardly receive due attention until this elementary matter is settled. Other doubts, as to her conduct, for instance, in a maelstrom or if hustled by a whale, are of no importance compared to the possibility of standing on one's head in the stoke-hole in ten fathoms of water. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An explanation is out of the alleged "snubbing" by Mary Anderson of the Prince of Wales. During the performance the Prince sent word to Miss Anderson that he would be glad to call on her between the acts. Miss Anderson replied that it was impossible for her to receive any one between the acts, but that she would be glad to see his Royal Highness at the close of the performance. So, when the play was finished, the Prince went behind the scenes and congratulated the American actress on her success. "I thought you were afraid of me," he said, as he shook her cordially by the hand. "O, no," she replied, "I wasn't afraid of you, but its wholly impossible for me to see any one between the acts." The Prince made a courteous reply and there the matter ended. There is every indication that Miss Anderson's advertising agent is capable of utilizing these little stories for all they are worth.

The winters in Iceland are milder than those in Iowa. This modification is due to the Gulf Stream.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seven y cents ($1,372.70), principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 19th day of May**, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Schoffen's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 148, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Charlevoix.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the township of South Arm on the 29th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty six. Present, James A. Keat, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of

ROSINE NAH-O-QUAM,

a minor. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lewis Mick-mu-bay, guardian of said minor, praying that certain real estate might be sold for the purposes stated in said petition, thereupon it is ordered, that **Saturday, the 24th day of April next**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the probate office, in the township of South Arm and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) JAMES A. KEAT,
Judge of Probate.

Notice of Attachment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Charlevoix—In Attachment.

Wallace W. McOmber }
vs.
Lorenzo Curtis. }

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth (20th) day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, at the suit of Wallace W. McOmber, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, money and effects of Lorenzo Curtis, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredths dollars ($168.34); which said writ was returnable on the second (2d) day of March, A. D. 1886.

Dated this 31st day of March, A. D. 1886.

DART & CALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing and doing business at Ironton, Charlevoix Co., Michigan, under the name and style of Crouter & Harris, wherein G. W. Crouter and J. M. Harris were general partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said G. W. Crouter retains the business and collects all accounts payable to said firm, and pays all debts against the same.

Dated April 1, 1886. G. W. CROUTER,
J. M. HARRIS.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received for building of the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, of Ironton, until April 28, 1886. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Pine Lake Iron Co. The building committee reserve the right to refuse any or all bids.

EDWIN A. LEWIS,
Chairman Building Committee.

Old Newspapers for Sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by J. Milo Eaton and Ellen J. Eaton, his wife, of Charlevoix, Michigan, to Mary J. McGlashan, dated February fourth, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1882, in liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 477, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty-eight and 33-100 Dollars, ($2,458.33), principal and interest and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-second day of April, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in South Arm township, located in the village of South Lake, commonly called East Jordan, in said county of Charlevoix, (that being the place and building in which the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs, including such attorney fee provided for in said mortgage as is allowed by the statute in such case made and provided, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty six (26) and thirty-five (35), in township thirty-four (34), north of range eight (8) west; thence due south twelve (12) and 25-100 chains; thence east to the shore of Pine Lake; thence north along the shore of Pine Lake, to the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35); thence west along said section line to the place of beginning, containing eight and 5-8 (8⅝) acres, more or less. Also the north half of the north east quarter of the north west quarter, all of which is contained in section thirty-five (35) in township thirty-four (34) north of range eight (8) west, containing twenty-eight and ⅝ acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for said Mortgagee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

The date of sale specified in the above mortgage is postponed until April 29th, 1886, same hour.

Charlevoix, Mich., April 21, 1886.

MARY J. McGLASHAN,
Mortgagee.
EDWARD H. GREEN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a certain mortgage, dated the thirtieth day of October, 1883, executed by Benjamin Walker and Maria Walker, his wife, of Charlevoix county, Michigan, to Josiah E. Harding, of Allegan county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 164, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1883, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas, in and by the conditions of said mortgage it is provided that should any default be made in the payment of the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, the principal sum together with all arrearages of interest thereon shall at the option of the said obligee or his assigns become due and payable immediately thereafter, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on the principal sum on the day when the same became due, and whereas said interest has remained unpaid and in arrears for the space of over thirty days; the said Josiah E. Harding, has elected and does hereby elect to declare the whole amount of said mortgage, principal and interest, due and payable, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highes bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in village of East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court is holden in said county), on the **27th day of April, 1886**, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: The west half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-four north, of range seven west, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan.

Dated January 19, 1886.

JOSIAH E. HARDING,
Mortgagee.
NEWBERRY & MOSHER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Mich.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

WHEREAS, a majority of the resident owners of real estate on the north side of Main street, in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, having petitioned the president and common council to order a sidewalk built on said north side of said street, between Bridge street and lot seven, in block 17, on said side of street; and the committee on streets and sidewalks having examined the premises and recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. Therefore, on motion of trustee, it is ordered by the common council of the village of Charlevoix, that a sidewalk be built on the north side of Main street, between Bridge street and lot seven, in block 17, on said side of street, by the adjoining owners thereon, within 20 days from the date of the service of this notice, said sidewalk to be six feet wide, and of two inch plank, laid crosswise, securely fastened with twenty penny spikes upon three 4x4 scantling.

And it is further ordered, that the street commissioner forthwith serve a copy of this order on each owner hereinbefore required to construct said sidewalk, and in case said adjoining owners, or any part thereof, shall neglect or refuse to build said sidewalk, within the time above prescribed, that the street commissioner shall forthwith proceed to build such sidewalk and report the cost of the same as is provided in the sidewalk ordinance of said village of Charlevoix.

Dated at Charlevoix, April 21, 1886.

A true copy. Attest:

HORACE S. HARSHA, Village Clerk.

The Shipman Automatic

One and Two Horse Power

ENGINE,

Stationary and Marine.

Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the latest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that after this date I shall pay no more debts contracted by my son Frank Chaloupka.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., April 16, 1886.

CHARLES CHALOUPKA.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land. 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041tf

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 50	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 35	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 03	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 57	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 10pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
†7.00am	*1.40pm	..Marquette 1..	*2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	...Au Train...	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.44	..Reedsboro 2..	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	....Seney 3....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	...Newberry...	9.50	10.30am
5.35	8.15	St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 *At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.*
2 *With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.*
3 *With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.*
4 *With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.*
5 *Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.*

A. WATSON, *Gen'l Sup't.* Marquette, Mich.
E. W. ALLEN, *Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.* Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.00, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.15, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Cheboygan 8.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Northport 5.30, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.20, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.45, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.30, Torch Lake 6.45, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.
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Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

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President and Party.

The charge is made that the president fails as a party leader. The people who make it apparently mean that the president ought to establish the strength of the political organization of which he has been always a loyal member by turning over to members of congress the federal patronage of their several districts. Mr. Cleveland evidently takes a different view of his duty. He holds that the best way to strengthen his party is to administer his trust for the best interest of the country. He also believes that democratic congressmen will do their party the best service by attending to their legislative duties and by using their utmost efforts to embody democratic principles in the federal statutes.

The principal value of the existing civil service law lies in its probable effect on the character of congress. For a good many years important legislation has been the task of a very few leaders. The men who are at the head of the present democratic majority of the house of representatives devote themselves to the work which they were chosen to do; but much the largest part of both sides of the house have been educated to depend for their public places on their adroitness in securing patronage. When the republicans controlled the executive offices the democratic members of congress had not much to gain from the president, but the theory was pretty well established that the administration should help its party by giving to congress the distribution of the postmasterships, collectorships, judgeships, marshalships, and other offices of the general government. The result is that members of congress spend their time in looking after patronage, and their object is not to strengthen their party so much as to establish an efficient machine for securing their own nomination.

In establishing the merit system for the appointment of subordinate employees of the government, the civil service law accomplished two desirable ends. It relieved executive officers of a great pressure, and left them free to discharge their proper duties; it also took away the temptation which congressmen were under to neglect their legislative work in order that they might strengthen themseives at home.

The president makes his appointments for the public service. He enforces the civil service law because it is the law and because he believes in it, and he is especially desirous that democratic congressman should attend to their own duties in such a manner that they may make a gratifying contrast with their political opponents. The president will not bribe or coerce men who are sent to congress to make laws by the distribution of executive favors. They are in Washington to perform a most important duty, and a duty that has been neglected for years under republican administrations because they have devoted themselves to seeking patronage for selfish purposes. The kind of a party leader desired by Mr. Cleveland's critics is one who will build up certain individuals in the party. The kind of a leader Mr. Cleveland seeks to be is one who will make his party respected throughout the country by the efficiency of its administration and the soundness of its legislation. When congressmen are forced to attend to the work they are chosen to do, the constituencies will select their best material. If the president's attitude shall result in improved legislation, he will be the most successful party leader of this generation.—N. Y. Star.

Where Lies the Sin?

For several weeks the industrial system of a large portion of our country has been paralyzed. The present troubles in the southwest, resulting in the destruction of property and the murder of our fellow citizens, is all laid to that leader of monopolists, Jay Gould. While it is true that he is responsible to a great extent for the wrongs which caused this outbreak against law and order, still the ruling party that allowed this gigantic evil to be born; the party that fostered it with gifts, aiding it in its infancy and being led by it when it was grown, is the guilty one. Under the protection and care of the republican party has this combination of capital in the hands of a few, grown strong and trampled the rights of the laborer under its feet, saying: "D—m the people. What are you going to do about it?" U[illegible] the twenty-four years rule of [illegible] republican party has grown up a system of laws which exempts more than one tenth of the best paying property in the United States from taxation, and its owners reclining in luxury, contemptuously looks down on the laborer who is forced by law to pay a tax on his humble home out of his scanty earnings. Under the rule of the republican party this aggregation of stock gamblers and capital was impregnable. A false aristocracy raised on a throne of suddenly acquired wealth, made the laws, enforced the laws, and transgressed the laws as best suited their purpose. The laborer, the mechanic, the farmer, and every man not included in the select few who lead the republican party, was made to pay tribute. Even their own followers, blinded by their own prejudice, bowed down and worshiped, and were defrauded with the common herd.

Is it any wonder that the wage receivers combined to defeat this enemy?

A short time ago ten men, who control the anthracite coal product of these United States, decided on the amount of coal to be mined this summer. Creating an artificial scarcity that the price may be made higher. Not satisfied with that, they deliberately lower the wages of their miners to further enrich themselves. A farmer in Roberts county must sell twenty bushels of wheat to buy one ton of hard coal. The miner in the east must dig ten tons of coal to buy one hundred pounds of flour. Is that right? Where lies the sin? Go to the party that made that monopoly. We could multiply instances, but these suffice to convince any fair-minded man that the leaders of the republican party are responsible for this cruel condition of affairs. The honest followers of these degraded leaders should study facts and refuse to participate in such wickedness any longer.—Roberts Co. (Dak.) Record.

Cleveland and the Veterans.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The president has received a telegram from H. Clay Hall, department commander, transmitting a copy of the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held a few days ago at New York City:

WHEREAS, It is proper that veterans, irrespective of party should recognize anything done by a public official which demonstrates his intentions to carry out the promise made to the men who dared death for his country, and,

WHEREAS, We have reasons to believe through declarations and actions that Hon. Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, means to carry out the principle that veterans when competent, are entitled to recognition because of service rendered the country in time of war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, representing an organized body of 35,000 veterans of the war, in annual session assembled in New York City, April 21, 1886, view his course in this respect with satisfaction, and hereby put itself on record as approving the conscientious discharge of this patriotic duty, believing it to be the wish of the president that the letter and spirit of all enactments in favor of the veteran shall be faithfully carried out by all those in subordinate authority having power of appointment, employment or retention in the service of the government under his administration. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be telegraphed to the president in the name of the encampment and that a copy of the same duly authenticated by the department commander and adjutant-general be forwarded him by mail.

Objections to Small Bills.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to some objections, which arise from a sanitary point of view, to the bank bills and greenbacks of small denominations. "They pass," says our contemporary, "through every kind of hand, clean and dirty, healthy and diseased. They lie for days or weeks in all sorts of pockets and wallets, those of the rag-picker of the slums, who never washes body or clothes, as well as of the 'white cravat and daily bath man' of the clubs." This, of course, will be seized upon with eagerness by the advocates of the silver dollar as an argument in their favor. We look at it simply as a timely warning against putting over and over into circulation the filthy and torn notes and bills which we have now become so accustomed to handle. Medical authorities in the old country have long ago declared such paper money a danger to health and a recognized medium of contagion. Why cannot our treasury department adopt the course followed in England and elsewhere of re-issuing at frequent intervals fresh and clean notes and cancel and destroy those returned the first time to the department?

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A Buffalo special to the Chicago *Times* says: "The statement of Rev. William Cleveland, brother of the President, that the latter will marry Miss Frances Folsom, leaves no doubt of the fact that the White House wedding will take place. The wedding, it is said, will be of the most quiet character possible, and it is to be solemnized in June. There will not be a dozen persons present, and, if it is possible, the time of its occurrence will be kept secret until after the ceremony. Miss Folsom is modest, retiring, and sensitive, and her wishes are that there shall be no display. In this it is understood the President concurs."

At Pittsburgh, in the foundry of Singer, Nimick & Co., one thousand pounds of molten steel was accidentally scattered among fifty or more persons, twenty of whom were burned more or less severely.

Barnum's new big elephant, Alice, the former companion of Jumbo, has been safely landed in New York.

It is now pretty certain that the schooner Charles H. Morse sunk the steamship Oregon. The schooner was a coaster of 535 tons, and was built at Bath in 1880. She was loaded in Baltimore with coal, and it was known that she was off Fire Island the night of the disaster, since which time she has not been heard of. There was a crew of nine men on board, every one of whom, it is presumed, went down with her.

The boycott was the subject of denunciatory resolutions adopted by the United Presbyterian Ministerial Association, of Philadelphia.

Defalcations amounting to $20,000, together with a number of heavy losses, caused the suspension of the City National Bank at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Charles R. Crocker, the California millionaire, was probably fatally injured in New York City by being thrown from his carriage.

The village of East Lee, Mass., was inundated by the giving away of a dam at Mountain Lake. Eleven persons were drowned, and several factories were wrecked, including two paper-mills.

A jury in New York, after being locked up all night, failed to agree as to the guilt of General Alexander Shaler, who was tried for accepting a bribe for his vote to purchase armory sites from Monmouth Wilson.

The explosion of a lamp caused a fire which destroyed the Merchant Mill, valued at $150,000, at Harrisburg, Pa. The insurance aggregates $40,000.

WESTERN.

The farmers throughout Clinton County, Indiana, have discovered millions of grasshoppers in a chrysalis state.

The latest spectacle of the Kiralfy Brothers, "The Rat-Catcher," is going through a successful two weeks' engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. The story of the piece is an altered version of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," and, with its elaborate ballets, georgeous stage effects, and other interesting features, affords a brilliant stage entertainment.

George Smith, a veteran Western journalist, one of the owners of the *State Register* at Springfield, Ill., died last week, aged 59 years.

Among the freaks of the late Minnesota cyclone was the carrying of a marble gravestone from a St. Cloud cemetery across the Mississippi River, three miles, and landing it in the heart of Sauk Rapids. A safe weighing 1,500 pounds was carried 400 feet.

By the burning of a farm house near Xenia, Ohio, John Douthett and wife lost their lives.

It is ascertained that seventy-seven people were killed and 213 injured by the recent Minnesota cyclone. The property loss was about $3,000,000.

The explosion of eight cars of giant powder at Clintonville, Wis., caused the death of three and the wounding of six persons.

Forty citizens of Anthony, Kansas, took the Sheriff prisoner, overpowered the brothers Weaver, imprisoned for the murder of Adel Shearer, and killed them with revolvers, for fear of being interrupted in the work of hanging. The affair was witnessed by the mother of the victims and the wife of one of them.

The flour mill of Peebles, Fould & Co., at Cincinnati, was burned. Loss, $50,000; fully insured.

General Potter will be placed in charge of the Department of the Missouri, vice General Miles, transferred to the Department of Arizona. General Ringer will take command of the Department of Dakota, vice General Terry, now in charge of the Division of the Missouri.

Gov. Oglesby was summoned to Chicago on the 20th inst., where he held a prolonged conference with Sheriff Hanchett, certain railway officials, and some representative business men in regard to the strike of Lake Shore switchmen, the result being a decision that the situation did not justify the calling out of militia. The Governor addressed the strikers, warning them not to place themselves in a position where the law would be compelled to pronounce against them.

SOUTHERN.

The extensive tobacco factory of Robert Hamilton, in Covington, Ky., was maged to the amount of $60,000 by fire.

A colored man named Charles Robinson was hanged at New Castle, Del., for a l assault on a white woman.

At the instance of one of the creditors a receiver has been appointed for the North, Central, and South American Exposition at New Orleans.

Robert Smith, aged 19, was hanged at Nicholasville, Ky., for the killing of his stepfather.

A physician in Laurens County, South Carolina, reports that one of his patients is a lad of 12 years, whose backbone is prolonged into a wagging tail, covered with a thick growth of hair.

A band of Mexicans attacked the Americans at Murphyville, Texas, but were driven off, and the Americans uniting, cleared the surrounding country of Mexicans. It is known that one of the latter was killed, and two mortally wounded, but it is believed a number of others were killed or injured.

Near Axton, Va., a negro named Kellis Moorman, by a forged note induced Mike Mahone, a white man, to go to a neighboring house to play a game of cards. Mahone took a small sum of money with him, and on the way Moorman knocked Mahone down and robbed him. Mahone was badly stunned, but recovered sufficiently to tell what had happened. A party of men soon captured Moorman and lynched him. Mahone's injuries are thought to be fatal.

Bessemer steel was last week made at Chattanooga for the first time from North Carolina ore. The plant has a capacity of eighty-five tons per day.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report in favor of the bill creating two additional land districts in Dakota, and defining the boundaries of the Deadwood district.

The Treasury Department is informed that the Canadian Government has fixed an additional duty of 7½ per cent. on sugars imported into Canada through the United States.

Secretary Manning has issued a call for $10,000,000 three per cent. bonds.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has instructed its chairman to report favorably a resolution appropriating $147,748 to indemnify Chinamen for losses sustained by violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming.

The special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the labor difficulties in the Southwest commenced operations at Washington with the testimony of T. V. Powderly. He stated certain abuses along the Missouri Pacific Road in the way of exactions for a hospital fund; declared that nothing of a violent nature was ever counseled by the Knights of Labor, and thought he should soon be able to suggest legislative remedies for existing evils. Mr. Powderly said that the discharge of Hall was not the sole cause of the strike under investigation, and in proof of his statement he read the declaration of grievances published by the St. Louis Knights. Continuing, Mr. Powderly said:

While I was in the West I heard from the men of little abuses which I do not think the manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad knows anything about. Along the Iron Mountain Railroad they have a system of taking 25 cents a month from the wages of a man who receives $1 a day, and 50 cents from the wages of a man who receives $2 a day, and so on in proportion, for what they call a hospital fund. Then the men claim that as soon as they are taken sick they are discharged, and are denied the right of entering the hospital. Then there are instances, which can be proved, where men have made contracts to buy land from the company on regular monthly installments, and where, having paid all but the last installments, they were discharged from the employment of the company. In that section of the country it is different from the East.

Witness said that the men had asked in vain for redress, the General Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway refusing to agree to a conference. Continuing, he said:

I am told, also, that along the Iron Mountain Railway, and along the other roads in parts of Texas, the superintendents and foremen are interested in company stores, and tent the men are compelled to deal in these stores. The employes are not told, in so many words, that they must deal there, but they are reminded that it is to their interest to do so. If a murmur of complaint is to reach the ear of the President of the Company it must go through the Superintendent, and a man will be discharged as soon as he utters a word of complaint. The men whose money is invested in the railroad know nothing about this. In many places double prices are charged in these stores.

Mr. Powderly said that the committee would find proofs of all these things. The men complain, also, he said, that convicts are brought from the penitentiaries in Texas to work on the railroads, and that striped suits may be seen side by side with honest men engaged in track repairing.

William O. McDowell, a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, appeared as a witness before the Congressional Labor Committee at Washington, and explained the objects of the organization. These are, to use the witness' own words:

To elevate the members by helping them to educate themselves, by helping them to save that which the average workman has wasted through bad habits; to lift him from the condition into which he has fallen through such habits, and make him thereafter an employer instead of an employe; to so educate him by comparison of ideas and by discussing questions that help to educate that he is able to deal with and grasp the subjects which affect not only himself but his employer; that he will become a better workman, command better wages, and by co-operating with his employer help him to such profits that he will be able to pay better wages.

Mr. McDowell, being asked what was the original cause of the Southwestern strike, made a long statement, involving the difference between the principles of day work and piece work, and quoted Gould as saying that by making a change of that sort in the Western Union Telegraph Company he had effected a saving of 80 per cent. He added that the general cause of this strike and of recent strikes all over the country had been the successful strike on the horse-car lines in New York last February. That had commanded such universal public sympathy that workmen, whenever they had a grievance or wrong, joined together and made applications to form assemblies of Knights of Labor. This was so general that the order had increased more in the month of February last than it had in the prior eight years. As an additional reason he alleged the universal system of watering railroad stock, which made it necessary for railroad managers to screw down the rates of labor as much as possible.

Mr. D. Humphreys, of the Globe Telephone Company of New York, testified before the Pan-Electric investigation committee at Washington that he called in September on Mr. Garland to induce him to bring suit against the Bell Company, but the Attorney General refused to hear him or to refer him to anybody else. Witness finally presented his petition to Mr. Goode, and it was referred to the Interior Department. Witness left Mr. Garland's presence with the conviction that he was incorruptible.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has demanded from the St. Joseph and Denver Railway Company the reconveyance to the Government of 12,000 acres of land lying between Hastings and Kearney, Neb.

General Miles, in a letter to the War Department portraying the unprotected condition of the Mexican border from El Paso to the Colorado River, urges the appropriation by Congress of $200,000 to strengthen the present forts or establish additional ones.

POLITICAL.

There is a rumor that Gen. W. F. Rogers of Buffalo, a member of the last Congress, is to be appointed Public Printer in place of Mr. Rounds. Gen. Rogers is a practical printer and a successful man of business.

The majority report of the Payne Investigating Committee, recommending that the evidence adduced be certified to the President of the United States Senate, was adopted by the Ohio House by a strict party vote—61 to 23.

Both houses of the New York Legislature have passed a bill repealing the charter of the Broadway Surface Road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Switchmen employed by the Lake Shore Road in Chicago and vicinity, to the number of seventy-four, struck because the company refused to yield to their demands.

There were 159 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 141 in the preceding week, and 196, 155, 160, and 111 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. About 73 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000.

To strengthen the hands of Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell, the Executive of the Irish National League of America calls upon the various branches to organize citizens' meetings, secure the presence of representative men, and procure the passage of resolutions commending the home rule and land purchase schemes. They also ask the organization to close up its ranks, and permit nothing at this time to cause discord or divide its strength.

In response to the demands of the Knights of Labor, who compose most of the employes of eight big mills in Augusta, Ga., for an increase of fifteen per cent. in wages and the submission of charges to the District Board before any Knight was dismissed, the Presidents issued a circular ignoring the Knights and calling for communications from the employes as such. About seventy-five furniture manufacturers of Chicago, employing four thousand men, met and organized to resist demands by workmen. A resolution was passed that no skilled mechanic be employed by any member without a letter of recommendation from the firm for which he last worked. The strikers in St. Louis having received $12,000 from New York, have adopted the policy of buying off those who have applied for their places. Strikers ditched a freight train near Fort Worth, Texas.

The Town Hall and Jail at Cornwall, Ont., was destroyed by fire, two prisoners perishing in the flames.

FOREIGN.

M. de Lesseps stated in an interview at Paris that the statements to the New York Chamber of Commerce in reference to the Panama Canal were absurd, and that he would positively guarantee the opening of the canal in 1889, and that it would have a depth of twenty-one feet nine inches.

Owing to family pressure, Ludwig King of Bavaria has stopped the building of palaces and is retrenching in every way. He will pay his debts in yearly installments of £550,000.

At the cathedral at Madrid, while the bishop was ascending the steps, he was shot three times by a priest, whose motive was revenge for being dismissed. The bishop was taken to a private chamber, where the last sacraments were administered. The assassin was only saved from lynching by vigorous efforts of the gendarmes, who conveyed him to prison in a carriage.

The General commanding the Greek troops on Scarlas Heights, which command the plain of Larissa, was summoned by the Turkish General to withdraw from that stronghold. The Greek General refused. The Turkish force, consisting of 7,000 men and several batteries, thereupon advanced to the foot of the heights. Greek troops are being pushed to the front as rapidly as possible.

The Bishop of Madrid, who was shot by a priest, has died of his injuries.

A syndicate in Berlin has offered £200,000 for the transfer of the concession to build a railroad at Delago Bay.

Sixty-eight charred bodies have been taken from the ruins of Stry, Austria, and there have been many deaths in the field from exposure. The condition of affairs at Stry among the people who lost their homes by the great fire is most pitable. Most of the victims are without food or means and are rendered desperate by the thought of starvation. The farmers in the vicinity have been visited by mobs of men who first demanded food, and, if refused, stole it. Owners of farms are now compelled to barricade their houses as the only way to guard them from being plundered of food by the mob, which, on account of hunger, is becoming uncontrollable. Struggles for food, resulting in bloodshed, have taken place.

Burmese rebels captured the Meegandet police station, and massacred twenty-three persons.

Workmen excavating in Dublin beneath Christ Church Cathedral discovered a chapter house, which was buried in the ruins of the great fire in the thirteenth century. It contains carved effigies, coins, and tiles.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Jay Gould, in his testimony before the Congressional labor inquiry, at Washington, stated that the Missouri Pacific Road has at this time no differences with its men. He said that after the strike last March the Knights of Labor took forcible possession of the railway, and of eight cities on the line. He declared that he had always been in favor of arbitration, and had given no secret instructions to Vice President Hoxie. Gould recited his interview with Mr. Powderly and the committee prior to his West Indian cruise, during which he said the Knights declared that the Missouri Pacific had lived up to its agreement, and that they agreed not to strike again, but to come to him, "man-fashion," and settle any future grievances they might have. Then the strike came, after his departure; "yet," said Mr. Gould, "our men told Mr. Hoxie they had no grievances, and were told to strike." "What followed the strike?" asked Mr. Gould, showing signs of deep feeling. "They seized St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, Texarkana, and our terminal facilities; they took possession and said: 'No man shall run a train over that road.' That is what they said," exclaimed Mr. Gould, in a voice exhibiting traces of strong agitation. "Our loyal employes could not run a train and were deprived of the power to earn their wages. That was what followed the strike—forcible possession; I can't call it anything else—something the Czar of Russia would hesitate to do with his millions of soldiers behind him." The chairman inquired why Hall had been discharged. He would like to know what the man had done. In reply Mr. Gould requested Gen. Swayne to read Receiver Brown's statement to the effect that Hall had been guilty of absenting himself from duty without leave. Gould expressed himself in love with arbitration, but said he would not arbitrate with the Knights of Labor. Mr. Hopkins, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific, then took the stand. He favored compulsory arbitration, and said that he thought that a strike on a railroad should be made a criminal offense.

Commissioner Sparks is completing the organization of a board to examine and report to the Commissioner upon all applications for patents to public lands, having special reference to detecting evidences of fraud. The board will consist of fifteen or twenty of the more expert clerks of the General Land Office.

Galeote, the assassin of the Bishop of Madrid, says he did the killing to avenge his honor, and that God decreed the crime.

Lord Churchill thinks the chances for the land bill passing the British House of Commons are better than people are willing to admit.

The Turkish advanced posts attempted to surprise the Greeks, who had been erecting earthworks within the neutral line. They were repulsed by the Greeks, who pursued the Turks and captured two guns. The Greeks then occupied three positions within Turkish territory, which the Greek Government ordered them to evacuate. It is semi-officially stated that France will refuse to join the other Powers in the plan proposed by England to coerce Greece into disarming.

A BILL appropriating $15,000 in aid of a national monument at Plymouth, Mass., passed the Senate April 22. The bill taxing railroad lands was discussed without action. The Senate confirmed, among other nominations, those of W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, and E. Gross, Governor of New Mexico. The nomination of A. B. Keith, Postmaster at Denison, Iowa, was rejected. The Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the report in the case of George Wise, nominated to be Postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa. Wise brought charges of partisanship and inefficiency against Coolbaugh, the incumbent, and the latter was removed. The committee's report submits evidence furnished by Coolbaugh, which, it says, completely disproves Wise's charges. The committee advises the rejection of Wise's nomination. The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill, adopted a clause appropriating $121,200 for the improvement of the Monongahela River. The House passed the Adams bill relating to the oaths of ship-masters, owners, or factors on making entries or reports. President Cleveland sent to both houses a special message urging the creation of a commission of labor, charged with the consideration and settlement of controversies between capital and labor, to be engrafted upon the Bureau of Labor.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .96
No. 2 Red	.91½	@ .92½
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .47
OATS—Western	.34	@ .4
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 11.0
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.00	@ 6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@ 5.50
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@ .78½
CORN—No. 2	.36½	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.24	@ .25
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.24	@ .25
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11	@ .12
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.12	@ .12½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.48	@ .53
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .29½
RYE—No. 1	.66	@ .67
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@ 9.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.88	@ .89
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@ .88½
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .34
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88½	@ .89
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess	9.70	@ 10.00
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS	3.75	@ 5.50
SHEEP	3.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.85	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .37
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.75	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP	2.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .92
CORN—Yellow	.44	@ .45
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SENATOR DOLPH (Oregon) made a speech in the Senate on the 16th inst. on his Indian depredations bill and a bill appropriating $5,000,000 to compensate citizens for losses suffered by them through such depredations. Senator Wilson reported from the Judiciary Committee the House bill closing up the business and paying the expenses of the Alabama Claims Court, with an amendment providing for increasing the principal sum of the Geneva award by the amount of all the interest received thereon by the United States, although that interest was received on bonds of the United States. Senator Call (Fla.) offered a resolution providing for the restoration to the roll of Senate employes of R. A. Finelle, a Democrat, removed by the Sergeant-at-arms to make a place for a Republican; and also providing that the Democratic minority be allowed the same number of employes, with the same proportion of salaries, as were allowed by the Democratic majority to the Republican minority in 1879. Senator Voorhees (Ind.) made a speech in opposition to the Weil-Labra treaty in the executive session of the Senate. Senator George (Miss.) was appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee to succeed Senator Jackson (Tenn.), resigned. President Cleveland nominated John C. Riley for Postmaster at Cincinnati, and Mrs. Virginia C. Thompson for a similar position at Louisville. He also named as Government directors of the Union Pacific Road Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, and James W. Savage, of Omaha. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the Chicago Bridewell property, after its appraisal by three commissioners, to the Great Western Railway Company, and with the proceeds purchase a site and erect a building for the Appraiser of Customs. The House adopted the Dingley resolution calling on the President for information concerning the alleged exclusion of American ships from Canadian ports.

THE House of Representatives, at its session on the 17th inst., passed a bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories and to allow them drawbacks on imported materials. There was a spirited exchange of sentiment on the bill to appropriate $150,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of rivers in Alabama, but no action was taken thereon. The Senate held no session.

MR. CULLOM, of Illinois, offered a bill in the Senate on the 19th inst. to increase the pension for total disability to $72 per month. A favorable report was made on a measure for the erection of a fire-proof hall of records in Washington. An adverse report was submitted on the bill to grant full pay for life to all Federal judges who may become seventy years of age or resign after thirty years' service. The House of Representatives, under the leadership of Messrs. Browne and Hatch, refused to fix a date for the consideration of the Hennepin canal bill. On motion of Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, the rules were suspended and a bill was passed providing for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation in the State of Kansas. Mr. Henley, of California, introduced a resolution for an inquiry by a select committee on the relations of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the United States. Mr. Carey introduced a bill to authorize the Union Pacific Railway Company to make running or traffic arrangements with or to become the lessee of any railroad which connects with its lines of railway.

MR. BUTLER introduced a bill in the Senate on the 20th inst. authorizing the President to retire certain army officers. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the proposed treaty to reopen the Weil and L'Abra claims against Mexico. Among the Senate confirmations were a number of Western men for various offices. Included in the same was Zach Montgomery to be Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee reported to the House of Representatives a joint resolution to give notice of the termination of the Hawaiian treaty. The minority only expressed its dissent. Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, from the Committee on Education, reported a Senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects upon the human system in the Military and Naval Academies, and in the Indian and public schools of the Territories and of the District of Columbia. A bill to give honorably discharged soldiers the preference in public appointments was introduced in the House. A favorable report was made on Mr. Anderson's bill for the adjustment of Kansas land grants.

SENATOR MORGAN, of Alabama, introduced in the Senate, on April 21, his bill of last December directing the Attorney General to bring suit in equity against Benjamin Weil in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to determine whether the award made by the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission, or any part of it, was secured by fraud, and to recover the money which may have been paid to Weil; also a similar bill with respect to the awards made to the L'Abra Silver Mining Company. By a vote of 45 to 15 the Senate confirmed the nomination of William C. West, of Kentucky, for Governor of Utah. In the House of Representatives a bill was reported to pension Union soldiers who were prisoners during the late war. The Library Committee reported to the House a bill for the erection of a monument over the grave of Gen. Daniel Morgan. The House adopted a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for information as to the amount of wheat and corn on hand in this country, where it is located, the number of acres of winter and spring wheat now in the ground, the amount likely to be required for exportation, and other information on the subject.

British Races.

Dr. John Beddoe has published the results of thirty years' study of the races which make up the population of Britain. He takes county by county from the Shetlands to Cornwall and examines all available statistics after personal acquaintance with the inhabitants, measuring heads and noting the color of skin, hair, and eyes. He places great reliance on the latter, thinking that "the color of the hair is so nearly permanent in races of men as to be fairly trustworthy evidence in matters of ethnical descent; and that nearly as much may be said for the color of the eyes." Artists will find a curious conclusion in his volume—namely: that the darker-skinned portion of the population of Britain is gaining on the blonde. He holds that the Gaelic and Iberian races of the West, mostly dark-haired, are tending to swamp the Teutonic of England by a reflex emigration. This may account for the wide difference found by the tourist between the average Briton whom he sees and the typical Briton of the pictures.

The Children Could Walk.

Mr. Israel Switzheimer, a South Clark street pawn-broker, was awakened by the smell of smoke. He and his wife and three children sleep in the rear of his store. In an instant he was out of bed, dragging his wife after him.

"Der house is burning oop, Rachel!" he shouted.

"Der schildren! der schildren! Pring der schildren oudt quick!" screamed Mrs. Switzheimer.

"Der schildren!" yelled Switzheimer, aghast. "Der schildren can valk. Get quick der vaches oudt of der showcases, Rachel."—*Chicago News.*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

An Alabama cotton gin manufacturer has just shipped ten of the most improved machines to Russia. They are consigned to Moscow, and it is thought that the Russian Government wants them to experiment in cotton culture in the Black Sea provinces.

A Georgia farmer, many of whose chickens went to feed owls and hawks, trimmed a tree so that little remained but a tall stump, and on top of this placed a well-baited steel trap. Before a big hawk broke the fastenings of the trap and flew away with it the farmer had caught six owls, two hawks, and a buzzard.

The President is credited with many good things. Here is a recent one: There is a busy little man named Pope Hodnett, who poses as the head of a mythical labor organization. He was at the White House, and a remark was made to Mr. Cleveland. "Yes, I suppose there is a Hodnett organization," remarked the President, "but I have concluded he carries it about with him."

A writer in the Atlanta *Constitution* says he once heard Mr. Jefferson Davis reprimand a second in a duel who boasted that he had brought his principal out with flying colors, to the utter confusion of his antagonist, by a little piece of generalship. He explained that the seconds were supposed to be arbitrators, each representing both parties, and that it was the duty of the seconds to see perfect fairness, both in arranging terms of settlement and on the field.

The Rev. Dr. Maclaren, of the Central Presbyterian Church in St. Paul, awoke and saw a burglar creeping into the room with a revolver in his hand. The Doctor reached over the side of his bed, picked up a small stick, and, pointing it directly at the intruder, said: "Now, if you don't get out of here I'll shoot you dead. I would hate to shoot you on Sunday, and disturb the quiet of the day, but if you don't start you are a dead man." The burglar turned on his heels, ran through the house, and escaped.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria is not partial to journalists as a class. But her determination to exclude anything in the shape of a newspaper representative from the recent circus performance at Windsor Castle was frustrated by one enterprising journalist, who dressed himself up as a groom, and held up paper hoops for the equestriennes to jump through. This dauntless individual had a narrow escape, for his very literary-looking spectacles did not favor the impression that he was a circus groom and were the subject of royal suspicion and remark.

Dr. John Brooks, who died recently in Paonos, Mo., left the following directions concerning his burial: "Place me in a square oak box, dressed plain inside and out, without staining, varnish, or cover; no lining; make a pallet of my blankets in the bottom of my box; no pillow; lay me on my right side, with one hand under the side of my face, the other hand folded on my breast, with my knees drawn up, as if I were sleeping. Dress me in a plain white robe, socks, but no shoes; cover me with a white sheet folded back from my shoulders just as I would fold it in a natural sleep; my grave to be walled with brick and bricked over the top to keep out the rain."

The Yuma *Sentinel* tells of a natural telephone in the wonderful Pacific coast country. It says that a train of cars is plainly heard on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad at The Needles for a distance of seventy-eight miles to a place called Cottonwood Island. The discharge of the sunrise gun at Fort Mohave can be plainly heard at Colorado Canon, a distance of 100 miles. Sounds can be understood in the narrows of the Grand Canon of the Colorado for a distance of eighteen miles. The whistle of a Colorado steamer can be heard from El Dorado Canon to Weaverville, the head of navigation, a distance of seventy-eight miles, and by tumbling a rock over the precipice at Lee's Ferry you can plainly hear the echo down the river at Weaverville, a distance of thirty-six miles.

A Washington physician recently said: "It would pay the country well to fit up a gymnasium in the White House and to employ a professional gymnast to go there and spend two hours a day exercising the President. He should make Cleveland strip to the waist, put on the gloves, and do ten minutes of sparring. Then give him the Indian clubs and make him go through a set of motions which would thoroughly exercise every muscle of his arms and chest. The pulley-weights should also be used, and the gymnast should see to it carefully that every part of the President's big frame was brought into vigorous action. Resting spells of five minutes could be taken at the close of each half-hour, and at the end of the two hours a dash with the shower-bath and a good rubbing down would put new life into the man of the White House. This course would reduce his weight, clear his brain, and oil up his joints. He would be a new man, and the country could well afford to pay $10,000 a year to the gymnast for the improvement they would receive in the work done by the President."

The history of lake marine furnishes an incident in singular accord with the ingenious theory of the cause of the Oregon disaster. In 1862, on Lake Superior during a dense fog, the steamboat Illinois ran into the schooner Oriole while both were moving in the same direction. The Oriole, which was deeply laden with iron ore, was struck on the port quarter, close to the stern, and sunk so suddenly that every soul on board, save one, was lost. The cook was in some way hurled overboard by the shock of the collision, and, instinctively throwing out his hands, caught hold of a floating object, which proved to be the schooner's yawl, with the davits hanging to her. All that was seen of the schooner from the steamer was her mainboom, which swung over when she was struck. In this instance the captain of the steamer, apprehending that she was seriously injured, headed her for shore, but, upon ascertaining that the damage done was comparatively trivial put about in search of the schooner, not a trace of which could be found. When the fog lifted the cook was rescued by a passing vessel, and his story served to clear up what might have remained another of the unsolved mysteries of the deep.

A Washington letter says: "An intimate friend of Manning tells me that the Secretney has all his life had a dread of dying suddenly. In consequence of this fear he has always imagined himself sicker than he ever really was. It has been a habit of his to carry constantly about his clothes a supply of bottles, and vials, and boxes containing all sorts of nostrums and cure-alls. These remedies he would take whenever an opportunity offered itself to do so without being observed. 'I never saw a man,' said my informant, 'so addicted to medicines in my life. It would not surprise me to hear that the Secretary's present trouble arises in part from the doses of medicine which his system has absorbed. But the chief trouble, no doubt, is the disinclination to take exercise that he has always shown. When he came to Washington from Albany he became, if anything, worse in this respect. He rarely would walk from the Treasury over to the White House, a distance of only a few hundred feet. He would always use his carriage. It was even difficult to get him to go out riding. He would prefer to work in his office or take what he had to attend to to his home. In this way his blood became sluggish, his skin assumed a chalky hue, and his eyes showed at times that glassy stare which so alarmed his friends.'"

An Omnivorous Animal.

Professor Germain See, the eminent French physiologist, declares that man is omnivorous, and is destined to live on the elements furnished by the three kingdoms of nature. He cannot maintain robust health on meat alone as food, nor can he live on vegetables alone. The practice of pure vegetarianism is simply impossible, and the so-called vegetarians are compelled to make up the deficiency in their food by consuming a quantity of such animal substances as milk, eggs, and butter. From the mineral kingdom must be had pure water, which can be replaced by no other fluid.

The Cause of a Terrible Mortality.

Fond Boston mother (to daughter)—Jennie, did you kiss young Gaskins again to night?

Daughter—Yes, mamma, he's just lost an uncle in San Francisco, and I was so sorry for him.

Fond Boston mother—Well, Jennie, let this be the last. I'm afraid if you keep on encouraging him with your sympathy he won't have a relative left in the wide, wide world.

"I would take a trip round the world," said Mr. Shoddy, "if it wasn't for the expense returning home again."

DEATH-SMITTEN TOWNS.

Awful Work of the Cyclone at Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud, Minn.

The Groom, Minister, and Eleven Others of a Wedding Party Instantly Killed.

Terrible Scenes at the Devastated Towns —Deadly Storms in Iowa and Other States.

[St. Cloud (Minn.) special.]

So far from being exaggerated, it is certain that the first reports of the horrible work of the cyclone did not reach the full measure of the calamity. It is now known that fifty-eight people have been killed, viz., thirteen at St. Cloud, thirty-three at Sauk Rapids, and twelve on the road to Rice's. At least one hundred more are still on the list of injured, and some, it is certain, will only be removed from that list to be added to the roll of the dead. St. Cloud which has suffered most terribly. Here the death of thirteen people is bad enough; but the tale that Sauk Rapids has to tell is immeasurably sadder. Perhaps that of Rice's is saddest of all. Here the outskirts of the city only were struck. The very core and heart of Sauk Rapids was torn out.

All of that portion of the village of St. Cloud northwest of the bridge presents a scene of almost total obliteration. Where yesterday were the scenes of active business, to-day horror and total destruction reign supreme. The fine passenger and freight depot of the Northern Pacific Railroad lies piled up, a huge mass of ground-up lumber. The schoolhouse was rent into the finest pieces imaginable by the destroyer, and, like all buildings in the line of the storm, is far beyond repair. Fortunately school had been adjourned for vacation last Friday, and no one was in the building at the time. The Court House is a conglomeration of building material fully ten feet deep, which is being rapidly cleared away by the workmen. Nearly all the records are saved intact in the vaults, except a few that were lying loose in the building and in use at the time the cyclone passed through. It was here that the County Auditor and Register of Deeds were killed while working at their post of duty. Judge of Probate Henyon received a wound upon his skull in the fall of this building, but he will probably live.

Sauk Rapids is a sickening sight. The dwelling houses are strewn in extreme confusion, and their owners are unable to distinguish the material that yesterday made up their peaceful homes.

The pen is powerless to paint a picture that would give the reader a perfect idea of the condition of affairs. Men are here who have lost every dollar's worth of property that they owned, and, added to this affliction, many of them have to bear the load of grief caused by the calamitous death of dear friends or relatives.

The rumor of the destruction of a wedding party near Rice Station, on the Northern Pacific Road, proves too true. The party was assembled at the residence of John Shmiz, a farmer, to celebrate the wedding of his daughter Minnie, and the ceremony was performed about 1 o'clock by Rev. Gustavus Smith. The afternoon was spent in social enjoyment, and at 4 o'clock the party, only a few guests having departed, gathered about the wedding feast. It was a happy party of nearly forty people celebrating the bridal festivities of the favorite daughter of the house. The cyclone came, and in the space of five minutes the house was converted into kindling-wood, and scattered all over the farm. The nuptial viands were distributed over several acres, and of the happy party of a few minutes before ten were corpses and many others injured, several of whom will die. There was not a building left in which the few survivors could not care for those not past help. The bridegroom was killed outright, but the bride was only injured. The neighbors who had escaped the fury of the cyclone came to the rescue, and the bodies of the dead were taken to the school house at Rice Station. Was there ever a more miserable, more appalling, picture of the sudden approach of death in the midst of life and happiness? Farmers from the northwest part of the county tell almost incredible stories of finding remnants of buildings on their property twenty miles distant from the city, and portions of organs and pianos have been picked up fifteen miles from the city and brought in as curiosities. The prairie for miles northwest of the track of the cyclone is full of pieces of plank driven a foot or more into the ground, which gives a limited idea of the terrible force with which they must have been driven by the wind. The freakish disposition of the tornado is evident in cases where small articles were taken from the body of the house and carried hundreds of feet without disturbing the main structure in the least. Dogs were found with the scalps torn from their skulls as neatly as could have been done by the scalpel, and small houses are now standing with the chimneys torn off, while larger buildings but a few rods away were so badly rent and shattered that only the cellar remains to show where it stood. The sides of many of the buildings are pierced with heavy splinters that tore a hole through the thick wall only large enough to protrude like huge pegs. In the walls of the other buildings holes are noticeable that seem to have been made by cannon balls. Panels have been torn from the doors, and, with this exception, the buildings seem to have been untouched.

In other houses window-panes have been blown out and the sash untouched. The walls of many of the buildings have a blackened appearance as though they had been fired and badly smoked. It is estimated that forty families are homeless and in destitute circumstances, and relief is badly needed.

The sign "Sauk Rapids," on the Manitoba Depot, and a casket full of books were found in Rice Station, fifteen miles distant. This shows the terrible power of the storm.

A box-car was picked up from the track and blown three blocks and dropped into a ravine.

The storm extended from Jamestown, Dak., through Minnesota and into Wisconsin, though its most disastrous effects are to be found in the three places first named.

A corps of men were busily engaged during the day washing the blood from the mutilated faces, and composing as well as possible the distorted features. During the forenoon the interior of the engine-house presented an appearance that would cause the stoutest man to shudder. Fifteen coffins were ranged along the sides of the room, some of them containing the lifeless remains, the others waiting for their ghastly tenants.

The Storm in Iowa.

[Omaha special.]

Dispatches from towns in Western Iowa state that the recent cyclone was of terrific force, going at the rate of nearly ninety miles an hour. About fifty dwellings were destroyed between Griswold and Audubon. Nine persons were seriously wounded, one fatally wounded, and one killed. Several school children were seriously hurt at the school-house at Audubon. The loss of property between Griswold and Audubon is estimated at, $175,000. Fences, barns, dwellings, and everything were laid low in the path of the cyclone. The small loss of life is accounted for by the fact that the cyclone occurred in the daytime, and nearly everyone saw the cloud approaching, and ran to their cyclone cellars, which nearly every farm in that part of Iowa is provided with.

Later reports show that the storm ranged from Taylor County north to Pocahontas County. Four persons are reported killed, and about twenty-five seriously injured. From fifty to seventy-five dwellings are demolished, and large damage done to barns, stock, and trees.

At Wheeler Grove the Mormon Church and several other buildings were wrecked. In the vicinity of Redford a number of buildings were demolished, one woman was killed, and several persons injured. A boy and a girl were taken up by the wind and carried a distance of several hundred yards. Both were seriously injured. A black, funnel-shaped cloud swooped down upon the village of Knox. The postoffice, and five other buildings which happened to be in the path of the monster, were swept away like chaff. Had it not been for the caves prepared for just such occasions, the loss of life would have been heavy.

Other Blows.

A cyclone in the region of Aurora, Texas, blew down every house in its path and injured a dozen or more people, two of them fatally.

A tornado wrecked several farm houses near Wetmore, Kansas. The inmates escaped by fleeing to the cellar.

At Schubert, Neb., a hurricane killed one boy and injured two women, one man and a boy.

WATERS LET LOOSE.

The Bursting of a Dam Near East Lee, Mass., Results in a Terrible Calamity.

Twelve or Thirteen Persons Drowned and Property Worth $250,000 Utterly Ruined.

[Springfield (Mass.) telegram.]

An awful calamity, the result of carelessness, took place this morning at the village of East Lee, in Berkshire County. The dam at Mud Pond Reservoir gave away, causing the death of eight people, and wrecking property valued at $150,000 or $200,000. The dam, which was situated two and one-half miles from the village, had shown signs of weakness for some time. The persons responsible or owning the privilege of its water supply had been notified, but nothing was done. The pond covered many acres of swamp, and was increased from its original limited size by extensive dams built by a club of manufacturers as a storage place for water. The torrent where the dam burst gushed forth in a resistless stream and rushed down the valley, gullying out a channel from fifty to two hundred feet in width. The villagers got their first news of the accident by seeing the flood pouring down the street, the water being from four to five feet deep, and hearing with it trees, parts of houses and barns, fences, wagons, and every form of movable property. The people fled to the slopes of the valley, along which the torrent was pouring, and saw the houses moved and toppled about like chips on the river.

There was not much of life or many buildings to be lost till the village was reached. Here it wrenched Edwin Sturgis' barn, swept away a bridge spanning the brook, which is but small as it runs naturally from a small pond, and then rushed down the channel of the stream on which the dwellings and manufactories are located. Couch & Oakley's millwright shops, John Dowd's manufactory of paper machinery, and A. N. White's carriage shops were all destroyed.

Mr. White's family consisted of himself and wife, 48 and 45 years old, respectively, their daughter Ida, and baby son. They were in bed when the flood struck their house, and were all killed by the crash of the building and also sunk in the waters.

Theodore King and wife and Mrs. Chas. King rushed from their house to escape, and were carried off by the flood and drowned. The house was not destroyed. Simon Dowd, 60 years old, was drowned. Further down the stream John McLaughlin's machine shops, Harrison Garfield's "Forest," and Farmer Decker Sabin's place were ruined. The boilers and all basement machinery were taken out by the flood, and, though weighing tons, were carried like corks. John Veran's paper mill was also gutted in the basement.

The flood passed East Lee and went on down the road, destroying lawns, gardens, fences, and moving smaller buildings, but had not power to utterly wreck a large house, though the damage done amounts to many thousands of dollars. Probably the total loss will exceed $170,000.

A great many hands are thrown out of employment. There is much excitement and grief.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

The Main Features of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill.

Following is a summary of Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons, explanatory of his land bill:

The land act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the home-rule bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the landed estate, and act between vendor and purchaser. The purchases would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of three per cent. stock issued at par. These new Irish consols might, with the consent of the Treasury, be commuted for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could be issued forthwith, scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms. Its actions were confined to agricultural holdings, and did not include mansions having demesne and woods. The state authorities, acting between the peasant and land-owner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge, until the total payments equaled the purchase money. The state would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested the state would have the power to decide whether expropriation of the too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell to the incumbrancer, and then he must sell by foreclosure, and not at an option for himself.

Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on an estate, and all these applications and sales would be registered.

Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. The land commission would be empowered to refuse applications. The basis of prices would depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed. In all other cases the land commission would have the power to arrive at a price by comparing the other judicial rentals with Griffith's valuation. The land commission would also be allowed to examine the state of books concerning estates for ten years back.

Twenty years' rental would be a nominal purchase; in exceptional cases twenty-one years rental would make a purchase. Applications for sale would not be received after March 1, 1890. Ten millions of pounds of the stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000 in 1888, and £21,000,000 in 1889.

When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £30,000,000 immediately. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue which would depreciate values. The speaker therefore thanked both gentlemen for having given him occasion to reconsider that original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the outside estimate, and believed that by appointing a receiver for the general rents, armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into contact with the new proprietary, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish exchequer would be £2,0 0,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,5 0,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish Government. Adding to this the imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland would be £6,212,000 per annum, secured on a revenue amounting to £10,850,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £5,000,000 was paid into the English exchequer.

The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £3,380,000, of which England paid back in the Irish civil service and in the service of collections £1,848,000. The residue, which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for army, navy, national debt, and imperial civil charges, was £2,087,000. What did England do with it? As an instance, she sent an army of 25,000 men to Ireland and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000, £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Diphtheria has been raging at Negaunee.

—Lansing printers have organized a union, with thirty-two members.

—Missaukee County has decided to build a $5,000 brick jail at Lake City this season.

—St. Louis has a $10,000 Episcopal church edifice and but two male communicants in the society.

—The superintendents and engineers of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal are to appear in uniforms this season.

—An effort is to be made to change the location of the county seat of Arenac County from Omer to Standish or Sterling.

—A. C. King died at Adrian recently of pneumonia. He came to the State in 1834, became a leading iron foundryman, and held many public positions.

—Mrs. S. Tisdale, of Sterling, has just fallen heir to $38,000 in cash by the death of a relative in an Eastern State. She is unmarried and about 50 years of age.

—Robert Young, who went to Georgia to inspect the gold fields in the interest of St. Johns capitalists, says there is gold there, but, in his opinion, it will cost $1.25 to get a dollar out of it.

—The elegant residence of Judge McCurdy, at Corunna, has been destroyed by fire, at a loss of $20,000, together with a valuable library, the collection of a lifetime, including many valuable Masonic manuscripts.

—A schoolteacher named Arthur Pretty, teaching in Tuscola County, was arrested on a charge of beating one of his scholars named Isaac Taylor in the face with his fist, breaking the bones of his nose, and causing them to protrude through the skin. Pretty says the boys had arranged a plot to throw him out of doors.

—Eugene Lamphire, sentenced 1877 from Lenawee County to twelve years for assault with intent to kill, and to three years additional for larceny, has about completed his first sentence (that is, deducting "good time" he has made), and his attorney thinks he ought to be liberated until the expiration of the actual twelve years before entering upon his second sentence.

—The Public Library, which was opened at Jackson about Feb. 1, has proved a success from the start. The Reading Room Committee have reported in favor of opening the reading room Sundays from 2 to 6 o'clock p. m. The matter of opening the reading rooms Sundays has been agitated for some time, but no action has been taken before.

—It is thought that the fire which almost entirely destroyed the hardware store of O. H. McConnell, at Jackson, recently, originated from some one lighting a pipe or cigar and dropping the fire on the floor, which was soaked with oil. Insurance, $4,000 on the building and $6,000 on the stock. Mr. McConnell had no gasoline permit with the insurance policy, which causes speculation as to whether he can collect the insurance. The delivery wagon, standing in the rear of the building loaded with cans filled with gasoline, caught fire, nearly destroying the wagon, and scorching the horse considerably.

—In a lecture before the Political Science Association of the Michigan University, Judge Thomas M. Cooley gave particular attention to the labor question. He opposes despotic remedies, and believes that strikes, having evil consequences, stand in the way of progress. Each party should respect the object of employment, thus making it mutually beneficial. Law suits are to be avoided, as breaking the spirit of confidence which should exist. He considers arbitration the oldest and best remedy, although it is most successful in foreign governments, and does not always please the democratic independence of the American. He advocated a permanent board of control, such as is in vogue in England, to be made up equally from both classes.

—At the annual meeting of the Michigan State Merino Sheep Breeders and shearing festival, held on the fair grounds at Ann Arbor, the main hall was used for the exhibit and shearing, and was filled with improvised pine tables for the shearers and sheep pens. The object of the society is to raise the grade of Merino sheep by a public competition, held annually, of the different sheep breeders of the State. The shearing process is done in public, the fleeces being baled and weighed by the Secretary of the society. The sheep are sheared by those who own them. A record is made of the weight of the sheep before and after shearing, and the wool, after being thoroughly secured at a woolen factory agreed upon, is put on record as to its relative weight and quality, and certificates issued to the exhibitors accordingly. Between one hundred and one hundred and fifty sheep have been entered at this meeting from the southern section of Michigan. No graded sheep are allowed to be entered, the entries being allowed to only registered and thoroughbred Merino animals. The heaviest fleece taken from any ram during this meeting weighed thirty and one-half pounds, from a flock owned by C. M. Thornton, of Northville. A ewe owned by A. A. Wood, of Saline, sheared twenty-two and one-half pounds, being the heaviest ewe fleece of the meeting. The sheep exhibited there were estimated to be worth $10,000. An Ohio speculator was present, negotiating for a heavy purchase of sheep to be sent to South America.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Notes and News.

The Manistee Sentinel, a strong republican paper, also hears the rumbling of the tornado which is to strike the ninth district next fall. Read its forebodings and predictions: Hon. L. G. Mason, of Muskegon, who has been talked of as the democratic nominee for congress in the next election, was on Monday last elected mayor of Muskegon, on a union ticket by over 900 majority. If Mr. Mason has any idea of allowing his name to enter the race for congress, he will prove a very hard man to beat in the nomination, and a still harder man to beat in election. At the last election Cutcheon carried Muskegon by about 600 votes, and if that vote should be changed into a vote of 900 for the other fellow, it would make a big hole in the 2,700 plurality of Cutcheon's vote two years ago, and effectually wipe out his 1,000 majority in the district. The prohibition vote will also be very much stronger next fall than it was two years ago. Under these circumstances republicans can very readily see that there must be a very solid and perfect harmony in their party on the subject of Cutcheon's fitness for the place, in order to prevent their candidate from getting unmercifully slaughtered in a district which under good, healthy conditions and a wise policy ought to give 3,000 republican majority. With Manistee giving from 300 to 600 against him, (and many think it will be more) a fusion victory at Big Rapids on Monday together with the big majority for Mason in Muskegon, we confess it does begin to very squally for our present representative, even if he does reside in a district which is, under favorable conditions, republican by 3,000 majority.

The primary purposes of the Knights of Labor organization seek the promotion of wise, beneficent and humane principles. Every movement of whatever kind or nature, which has for its object the betterment, elevation and amelioration of those who "eat their bread in the sweat of their face" will naturally and rightly invoke the sympathy and support of all broad-minded people. The Knights of Labor, therefore, in their struggle with greedy monopoly and soulless corporations, should feel assured that public sentiment will instinctively array itself on their side in all their lawful and proper undertakings. But the Knights should remember that Rome was not built in a day; neither can all their grievances be righted in a month or a year. The two virtues which they should cultivate above all others are carefulness and moderation. It will not do to have strikes and boycotts become so frequent as to invite the ridicule and contempt of those even against whom they are ordered, and be regarded as nuisances by the general public. There is imminent danger that this unfortunate condition of affairs may come about in the very near future unless wiser counsels are followed. Powderly is a safer leader than Irons. As much preferable as is intelligence and principle to error and anarchy. Strikes should be avoided except to redress serious grievances and after arbitration has failed. Boycotting should be boycotted.—Charlotte Republican.

The following are the legislative acts relative to fishing with spears, seines, nets, etc., in Michigan: "That it shall not be lawful hereafter at any time to kill or destroy, or attempt to kill or destroy, any fish in any of the waters of the state of Michigan by the use of dynamite, herculean or giant powder, or any other explosive substance or combination of substances, or by the use of India cockle, or any other substance or device which has a tendency to stupefy the fish; nor shall any person kill or attempt to kill, or injure by shooting or spearing, any fish during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September, in any waters of this state, except Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron, St. Clair, the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, the Lake Erie, and the harbors connected with said nor shall any person catch or take any fish with seines, pound nets, trap nets, in any species of continuous nets, in any of the waters of the state, except Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron, St. Clair, and the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and Lake Erie, and the harbors connected with said lakes: Provided, nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting sole owners of fish ponds from fishing therein as they may think proper; or as prohibiting any person from catching mullet, suckers, redsides, or sturgeons during the months of March, April and May, by spearing or dip nets; and providing further, that this act shall not apply to spearing fish in the upper peninsula during the months of April and May."

An exchange says: "After you ... on your ear and make up your ... to 'stop' your paper to make ... or feel humiliated, just poke your finger in water and then look for the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. The man who thinks a paper cannot survive without his support ought to go off and stay a while. When he comes back he will find that half his friends didn't know he was gone. The other half didn't care a cent, and the world at large hadn't kept an account of his movements whatever. You will find things you cannot endorse in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain and hits some hard licks. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the hundreds of presses would still go on printing them, and if you were to stop your paper and call the editor all sorts of ugly names, the paper will still be published. And what is more, you will sneak around and borrow a copy of it every week from your neighbor. It would be much better to keep your vest pulled down and your subscription paid a year in advance."

Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, upon a recent business trip in Canada, was surprised at the almost universal sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States. Among farmers, mechanics, lawyers and business men of all classes he found almost without exception the impression that their interests would prosper better if Ontario were a state of this Union.

Editor Forsyth, of the Cheboygan Democrat, was arrested Thursday day morning for alleged libel. The complainant is John McCuaig, who wants $5,000 damages for alleged defamation of character. Forsyth gave bonds.—Detroit Free Press.

Pittsburgh steel rail manufacturers report a better demand and more increases for steel rails from projected roads, mostly in the west. Prices are quoted at $36 and $36.50 at the mill. An advance to $38 is looked for before many days.

Solomon L. Withey, judge of the United States district court for the western district of Michigan, died at San Diego, Cal., on Tuesday, aged 66 years.

The late greenback convention in Lansing expressed sympathy with the Knights of Labor, and invited them to join the party.

Kalamazoo is to have a new daily paper, independent in politics, to be called the Herald.

Ex-president Arthur is said to be in a very critical condition.

Lawlessness and Business.

If the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania were on a strike, and they should hold meetings at which they would announce that no more coal should be mined until they had received an advance in wages, there would be considerable talk about lawlessness, and it is probable that the state militia would be sent to the scene.

The managers of the railroads which run in this region, and over which the entire anthracite product must be transported, meet and say that no coal shall be sent to market beyond a certain amount, and not any unless they receive an increase in the price. This is called business, and nobody suggests that the militia be sent to the mines to raise the blockade and set traffic in motion.

These railway managers do not own and control all of the mines, but their action with reference to those that they do control is final to all, because the men who own coal lands cannot market their product without the consent of the individuals who operate the roads. As to them, therefore, the embargo of the managers is as arbitrary and lawless as would be the action of a mob of miners in blockadeing the tracks or disabling machinery in the shafts.

Not until we reach a better understanding as to what is business and what is lawlessness will it be possible for government to interfere much in labor disputes without injustice to somebody. The conspiracy of the anthracite coal ring is a more lawless one than any of which Mr. Gould has complained in the southwest.—Chicago Herald.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, dullness, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Cromer. 152

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies, Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

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At the Ingleside

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The Jeweler,

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I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THOSE LIVING out of town who were unable on account of poor roads and ice, to get one of those Handsome Oil-Chromos given away by us.

WE HAVE DECIDED to procure another lot. The rapidity with which the first lot were carried away, speaks for their worth and beauty, and we hope, now that roads are better and boats making regular trips, that those who did not get one before, will now avail themselves of the opportunity.

REMEMBER, each one purchasing Five Dollars worth or more at one time, gets one of these Pictures.

NO CHANCES TAKEN, No partiality shown. You make your own selection and take it with you. Come early while the selection is good. Positively the last we shall have. Besides getting a lovely picture, we guarantee you best prices in town.

COME and SEE US, we have just what you want.

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THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., April 29, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15.
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 35 to 40c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $11 ₱ bbl, 6c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Mrs. Litney & Carr yesterday received another large invoice of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, etc. Call and see them before they are all gone.

☞Men's stiff and soft hats in all colors, at Rosenthal & Son's.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Steamer M. W. WRIGHT. Price low. Terms easy. Call soon at office of J. Milo Eaton, Charlevoix, Michigan.

NEWSPAPER WANTED.

Daily newspaper reporter, with a little capital, would like to hear of a newspaper opening in northern Michigan. Address F. P. C., care JOURNAL.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

J. S. Smithson is expected here to-morrow.

Rosenthal & Son have a new adv. this week.

Chas. Lamoreaux returned to Charlevoix on Tuesday.

Part of the new sidewalk on Grant street is completed.

Annie Lake is keeping books for Upright & Emrey.

J. V. Sine has gone to Soul Choix to fish this season.

County treasurer Orlando Blair was in town yesterday.

Fox & Miller's store is receiving a coat of paint this week.

Capt. H. G. Edwards is building an addition to his house.

The Boyne City mail is now carried on the Clara Belle.

Mrs. S. J. Spalsbary arrived home from Florida yesterday.

Mrs. Ella Smith is in Chicago buying new goods this week.

Our assistant editor is with his family in Dowagiac this week.

J. Reed Emrey went to Chicago on the Champlain last Saturday.

Perry Weed expects to set up a soda fountain for the spring trade.

Mrs. Weaver has nearly recovered from her illness noted last week.

C. H. Dygert moved his family and household goods to Ionia this week.

Rev. J. T. Iddings returned home from southern Michigan on Tuesday.

J. L. Newberry of Petoskey, made us a brief call while in town Tuesday.

O. D. Wood returned home on Wednesday from his trip to the east.

A fine boy gladdens the household at John O'Neil's since last Saturday.

O. W. Smith has secured letters patent from Canada for his cuspidor.

Rev. W. G. Clark has lettuce and radishes in his garden over an inch high.

T. F. Nelson, of the East Jordan Enterprise, made us a brief call on Monday.

Rev. W. G. Clark will occupy the Congregational pulpit next Sunday morning.

Geo. Madison has a new picket fence on the front of his lot on Clinton street.

Geo. Beagle, the baker, returned to Charlevoix and opened his bakery on Wednesday.

Capt. H. G. Edwards is in Chicago this week, looking for a schooner to sail this summer.

L. E. Allen drove the piles for a dock in front of the Rifenburg Milling Co.'s property.

Rev. W. G. Clark is fitting up the Fox residence on the north side, and will move in soon.

Jos. Hodge, of Frankfort, is visiting the family of C. R. Bellinger, in Charlevoix, this week.

Mrs. M. P. Burns is expected home this week from her long visit with friends in Clinton, Ind.

Chas Gagnon has moved his family into Jas. Gellick's house, corner of Clinton and State streets.

Heath & Francis have received plans for a cottage to be built for R. S. Glover, of Louisville, Ky.

That excellent Chicago paper, the Daily News, has an announcement in this issue worth your attention.

Mrs. W. H. Gibson, of St. James is visiting with the family, of Harrison Miller, and other friends in Charlevoix.

The dock men at East Jordan struck for 30 cents an hour on Tuesday. Everything is quiet, and the men are idle.

Every coat of paint spread upon your buildings adds to their value. It is by no means money thrown away.

W. C. Mears, of Ellsworth, was in town Saturday, calling on his numer our friends. He is still in poor health.

Richard Cooper's broken leg is improving slowly, but he gets terrible tired and restless some days on account of it.

A. J. McLeod has fitted up his market with new desk and book case, and Miss Bertie McLeod will act as book-keeper this summer.

Mel Livingston, of Boyne, has accepted a "sit" in the office of the Sunday Sun at Manistique, and started for that town on Tuesday.

Four million more white fish fry were put into Pine Lake by the fish commissioners this week, making over 8,000,000 for this season.

Mr. W. H. Harris, formerly of the firm of the Rifenburg Milling Company has resigned his position, intending to engage in other business.

Washburn & Ackert are putting up some more of their No. 1 Charlevoix plow this spring. One of them can be seen at L. D. Bartholomew & Co's.

O. D. Wood was accompanied on his return from the east by his mother, who will visit here for a few weeks, and then go on to Wisconsin.

A. H. Henry, of Lansing, representing the Capital Wagon Co., made us a call on Monday. He expects to see Charlevoix again during the busy season.

Next week we expect to begin work on an addition to our residence, and will appreciate every dollar that can be paid to us on subscription. Give us a lift now.

John McKinnon, manager of Davis & Co.'s fish interests in Charlevoix last year, was on the Remora on Wednesday, and called on his numerous friends here.

L. D. Bartholomew and family arrived home from Florida this morning, finding far different weather from that of one year ago. All are in excellent health.

E. H. Green is having his second story finished,—the front for a suite of office rooms, and the balance for a hall, to be used by the Baptist society for a place of worship.

Mrs. J. Litney, of Sutton's Bay, returned home on the Champlain last Saturday. She was accompanied by Mrs. M. Litney, who will return to Charlevoix in about a week.

With new paper and paint the Newman House is one of the brightest hotels, inside, in this region. Its convenience to the boat landings ought to give it a "boom" this summer.

An orchestra composed of Asa Loveday, violin; Mills Kanagy, clarionet; and Geo. Sherwood, cornet, is one of the attractions at the Congregational Sunday school. Other instruments are to be added in the near future.

A dispatch from Traverse City to the Grand Rapids Democrat says it is rumored that Hannah, Lay & Co. will sell all their pine, mills, and dock to some Muskegon parties. Men are out estimating the amount of pine.

The passengers on the Gazelle had a rather unpleasant experience Monday night. By some accident to her machinery she was detained near Dwight's Landing until after midnight, arriving at Charlevoix between 2 and 3 o'clock.

In this county farmers begin plowing before the snow is all gone, and already a large amount of seeding has been done although it is scarcely three weeks since sleighs stopped running. There is not a better country under the sun.

Not content with simply selling the goods, F. W. Craine & Co. propose to help the ladies make them up in the latest fashion by putting in a complete stock of Butterick's patterns as shown in the *Delineator* and *Metropolitan Fashions*, and will in the future keep a full stock of all the latest fashions as fast as they are issued.

"On the evening of the 8th, the members of Miss Della Patton's Sabbath school class surprised her by calling upon her at her parents' residence on Furnace street, and presented her with several beautiful tokens of esteem, after which the evening was pleasantly spent with vocal and instrumental music, games, etc. The surprise was made in anticipation of Miss Patton's departure with her parents for Charlevoix, in a few weeks."—Frankfort Express.

On Monday morning, while the steamers Lawrence and Friant were lying at Upright & Emrey's dock, and the schooner Charlie Marshal, was loading posts from the lot north of the Newman house, Dave Bradbeer took his view camera to the south terrace and made a photo. of the boats and their surroundings. Dave never fails to get to the front when there is a chance to make a view.

An interesting Easter service was held at the Congregational church Sunday evening, consisting of responsive readings from the bible, recitations, songs, etc. A portion of the music was rendered by a male quartet, consisting of A. D. Bradbeer, F. W. Craine, Dr. Carlstein, and A. L. Kanagy; and a duet by Misses Clara Ainslie and Maggie Enos. Lillie Eaton and Una Suffield gave recitations, and Josie Litzau a select reading.

Miscellaneous Marine.

A life saving station has been proposed for South Manitou island.

The wrecking tug Leviathan left Milwaukee for Cheboygan on the 22d.

The steamer City of Grand Rapids commenced her regular trips Monday morning.

The Elk Rapids Iron Company's tugs have commenced towing wood from the inland lakes.

The Friant commenced her regular trips, Harbor Springs to East Jordan and return, last Saturday.

The schooner Stampede made the round trip, Charlevoix to Sheboygan, Wis., and return in 59 hours.

The Gazelle gave a complimentary excursion to East Jordan, Sunday, which was quite well patronized.

The tug Bob Stevenson is being raised by the Pine Lake Iron Co. from its long rest in the waters of Pine Lake.

The ice went out of Pine lake and the arm last Thursday, and the Clara Belle and Gazelle commenced regular trips Monday morning.

The total capacity of the Buffalo elevators is 6,000,000 bushels of grain, less than the amount now in transit from Chicago and Milwaukee.

The southeast wind cleared the straits of ice, and the master of the Champlain reported none in sight from Mackinac to Charlevoix.

Grain receivers at Buffalo complain because of the late date set for the opening of the Erie canal—May 1—which will probably cause a glut.

A new steam barge of 300,000 feet capacity, named the W. J. Carter, for the Chicago lumber trade, was launched at Milwaukee last Thursday.

The Clara Belle broke her main shaft on her down trip yesterday morning, but Capt. O'Neil expects to be ready to start again to-morrow morning.

The propeller Remora, which runs regularly between St. Ignace and Manistique, came in Wednesday morning with a lot of nets, fish cars, etc., for Davis & Co.

A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie says that boats from below will have no trouble reaching Lake Superior. The canal is free from ice, and White Fish bay is comparatively clear.

The Lawrence arrived Monday morning about 9:00 o'clock, and all that was said last week about her rebuild and fine appearance was fully verified. She expects to make regular trips, with time table same as last year.

The steamer Queen of the Lakes, sold by the Elk Rapids Iron Company to Captain Loyd of Duluth, will leave Elk Rapids for the north about May 10th. Captain Fred Johnson and crew, from Elk Rapids, will go with her for the season.

"Tugs D. P. Hall and Alice M. Campbell, left for Charlevoix last Monday, where they will engage in vessel and log towing for the ensuing year. They are both first class powerful tugs and whose equal will seldom be found at any port, and will be a valuable addition to the Charlevoix fleet. We understand that Capt. Penfold will move his family to above named place soon."—Frankfort Express.

The new code of weather signals adopted by the United States Sigal Service will go into effect May 1, and and will be of three kinds-cautionary, direction and on-shoare signals. The cautionary signal will be a square red flag, with a black square signal by day and a red light by night; the direction signal a square flag with two horizontal stripes, one black and one white, and the on-shore signal a square flag, composed of four smaller squares, two white and two black.

Shipments.

April 22—Schr. Fleetwing, 1,100 cedar ties, Upright & Emrey to Milwaukee.
23—Schr. Charlie Marshall, 9,000 posts, Upright & Emrey to Chicago.
24—Schr. Stampede, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.
26—Schr. L. B. Shepard, 6,000 ties, Downer to Chicago.
26—Schr. H. B. Moore, 170 cords wood, Downer to Chicago.
29—Schr Stampede, 190,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan Wis.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the season to date:

Hardwood lumber, feet	580,000
Railroad ties	15,000
Cedar posts	11,500
Wood, cords	215
Fresh fish, pounds	20,400

OUR SPECIAL PRICES STILL CONTINUE.

We must have the room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, etc., VERY CHEAP.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Stone and Rockingham Ware, at Great Reductions.

Our stock of GROCERIES, Flour, Feed, Meal, Pork, Lard, etc., is Complete, and we always name the Lowest Prices.

The only full stock in town of LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, and PLASTERING HAIR.

J. L. HURD & CO.

FREE TO EVERYBODY

A SINGER SEWING MACHINE and five large OIL PAINTINGS of Different Sizes GIVEN AWAY at

Rosenthal & Son's.

Desiring to show our appreciation of the liberal patronage we are receiving from the people of this vicinity, we have completed arrangements for a

GRAND FREE GIFT DISTRIBUTION

Of a SINGER SEWING MACHINE and Oil Painting.

Until the drawing takes place, every person who at any time purchases goods of us to the amount of $3.00, will receive a numbered ticket, which gives them one chance in drawing for the prizes. *All customers will stand an equal chance of winning a Prize.* Drawing takes place at our store July 15th, 1886.

DRY GOODS.

Our shelves are packed full of the Latest Styles of Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, and everything in that line.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

We are making a specialty in Carpets, Rugs, and Matting this season. We are bound to sell the goods, and to do so our Prices are marked to the very lowest.

CLOTHING.

Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing in the Latest Style. We are bound to suit everybody in style, and sure to suit in prices. Hats and Caps in every shape and style. Also a big line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. *Be sure and get a Ticket for the Drawing.*

ROSENTHAL & SON.

South Arm.

P. H. LaClair has returned to South Arm.

Col. Wisner has changed his location. He may now be seen in the Stevens block.

Stephen Bashaw and family have returned to this place from Sears, Mich., where he has been for the past year.

Jacob Bisnett has his new store building all enclosed, and will soon move his meat market into it.

James Isaman and Wm. H. Lanway have material on their lots for new houses.

Sanford Teachout and wife recently started for the southern part of the state, where they contemplate stopping for a month or so.

Calvin Bainter has gone up to Wilson to take charge of John R. Vance's saw-mill engine.

The North Star was recently successfully launched, after being thoroughly refitted and painted. Capt. Frank Cater will officiate at the wheel, and Wm. H. Lanway, one of her owners, will be engineer.

Mr. Pierce, of the hoop factory, is expected home soon from Watertown, New York.

John Monroe, Jr., and D. Lalonde have launched their new pile driver, and advertise to do general pile driving.

The County Seat to go to Boyne City.

It is currently reported in Charlevoix that a special meeting of the board of supervisors has been called at Boyne City on May 6th, to canvass the vote on county seat, and that the vote of Evangeline township will be officially reported 100 higher than it was on the night of election, thus giving Boyne a majority of about 40. Whatever truth there is in the report, and what will come of it, will be more apparent later on.

Special Examination.

At the special examination of teachers, held at Charlevoix, on Friday last, there were 23 applicants for certificates. The following are the names of those who passed:

Misses Flora Nelson, Adel Cassiday, Ella Adams, Mattie O'Neil, Jennie Stover, Esther Allen, Annie Metcalf, Josie Litzau, Ada Cooder, Mary Cooper, Cora C. Chew, Nellie M. Burnett, Orla Tripp, Alice Smith, Irma D. Rose.

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crozier.

A Famous Treaty.

But speaking of names and titles, you ought to read "A Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce," which was concluded at Antananarivo, on the 13th of May (17th of Alakaosy), 1881, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Madagascar. Her Majesty Ranavalomanjaka, Queen of Madagascar, was represented by Ravoninahitriniarivo, who signs his Malagasy title thus: "15 Voninahitra, Off. D. P. Lehiben ny Mpanao Raharaha amy ny Vahiny" (which means, I suppose, "15th Honor, Officer of the Palace, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs"), and by a man of the name of Rainimiraka, whose title I forget. The titles are modest, but the Madagascar notable make up for the deficiency in the length of their names! —*From "Among the Law-Makers," by Edmund Alton, in St. Nicholas for October.*

Barnard.

Mr. Burns returned from Lansing Tuesday with a fine span of ponies.

Isaac Mills raised a large frame barn last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Seroggie, of Charlevoix, was visiting at Mr. Burns' last Sunday.

Our farmers have commenced plowing and the prospect is that spring crops will be put in the ground in good season.

M. E. Church.

Rev. J. T. Iddings has returned, and will preach next Sunday morning, and will give the temperance sermon, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the evening service.

MARRIED.

FRANKS-FERGUSON.—On April 27th, by Rev. C. F. VanAuken, at the Congregational parsonage, Mr. Elijah Franks and Miss Jennie Ferguson, both of Charlevoix.

The couple will visit parents and friends in Montcalm and Livingstone counties, to be absent seven weeks.

☞Go and see how cheap Rosenthal & Son sells carpets.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

Upright & Hurlbut Addition, Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Harger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

THE TOILER.

BY PERTINAX.

The hum of toiling millions
Has become an angry roar,
The reverberating echoes
Have reached from shore to shore.
It is the cry of countless thousands
That are clamorous for bread,
Telling for a scanty sustenance,
Half wishing they were dead.

Hear the weeping wives and daughters
That are wailing in this land,
See the helpless sons and fathers,
How dejectedly they stand.
See the brawny sons of labor,
How defiant is their gaze,
As they pray like ancient Sagas
For the hoped-for better days.

Better days are always coming
To the honest men who toil,
While they're waiting, honest faces
Grow as furrowed as the soil.
Their eyes are dimmed, their shoulders bowed
Beneath privation's rod,
They have grown to hate their fellow man,
And to distrust their God.

Let us espouse the sufferer's cause,
It is the cause of right;
Help from despair the laboring man,
Raise him to the light.
Tell him their rights will conquer,
And, though the skies are overcast,
That truth is like the noon-day sun,
And will shine forth at last.

There's a better time a coming,
All the people understand,
When the man that turns the furrow
Shall be owner of the land.
When the man that wields the hammer
In the works shall have a stake,
And the sailor shall share the profits
With the owner on the lake.

Organize co-operation,
It is the only thing to do;
It will save the honest toiler
And the capitalist, too.
It will bring us all together
In the happy days to come,
When we all will have an interest
In the toilers' busy hum.

"QUEEN OF ONE HEART."

BY NO. 6520.

And he was So tall and straight and strong, so young and hearty, so full of vigorous and graceful action, so manly in his treatment of men, so gentle and courteous with women, always so quick-witted and sunny-hearted, and so free from snobbishness, the waiter at his restaurant table, the barber who shaved him, the bootblack who retorted to his gay sallies, his landlady and my lady in her chamber of state, business men with whom his shrewd, sharp notions, manly bearing and "snap," won instant favor. Old and young, rich and poor, all joined in the unanimous verdict that he was a "splendid young fellow," the "ifs" and "if onlys" which frequently followed being swallowed up in the admiration akin to love with which he was regarded by all with whom he had to do. Once in a while a placid, far-seeing woman—a thoroughly good wife and mother—added: "And a dangerous young fellow;" but she was an old "sober-sides" any way, and, indeed, the scrupulous respect which she unfailingly received from him allayed, if it did not quite dispel, the instinct within herself. And so, by right of blood and brains and youth, he reigned, as he deserved, a king among men—"a splendid young fellow."

* * * * *

"So, then, Gratia, you positively refuse! Will your answer be this always? Is there no hope that it may be different when I return from this trip?"

A quick catching of the breath, a convulsive tightening of the arms about his neck, and he had to bend low to catch the whispered word "none" which fell from among the sobs that shook the tiny form within his arms.

"You have not the right love in your heart for me, then, or you would not answer thus," were the cruel words he forced himself to utter, while he gently, but very firmly, unlocked the clasped fingers and disengaged himself from their hold, closely watching all the while the white face almost whollid hidden upon his breast; then slowly rising and putting her quite from him, he began to make preparations for his departure, when, with a sharp cry, the girl flung herself at his feet, in a perfect passion of agonized entreaty that he should believe her great love for him, imploring him to love her still, even if they should never meet again, to let her memory at least remain with him wherever he might go.

Deepest pity stirred the soul of the man as he looked down upon her and noted the havoc which a six months' separation, with the last three days of fateful struggle, had made with the bright, laughing beauty who had won his heart, and sincerely he wished they had never met. But the pride of worldly distinction, the influence of an ambitious mother, the promptings of a selfishness not his own, led him on to the final conflict.

"We may as well end this here and now, Gratia," he said, very gently. "Indeed, it is quite necessary that we should, for"—very slowly, dreading the effect of his words—"for—I—am—going—to—be—married. My mother has prevailed upon me to quit the road, and has secured for me an interest in a large manufacturing business, which my uncle controls, in the Northwest. She has already moved there, and there I am expected to join them in a few days. Through them I met the lady who is to be my wife. An heiress, rich, good-looking, gentle, who will no doubt make an excellent helpmeet for 'yours truly.' You will bid me happiness, Gratia, won't you? Surely we may part as friends."

He need not have feared an outbreak. Neither sound nor motion indicated that the form cowering at his feet heard one word of the message—naught save the pitiful shudder which passed through her frame. Death, indeed, but with this difference: the soul, too suddenly stricken to escape, died within, and remained—the corpse of a heart—within a living body.

Lifting her in his arms, tenderly as a sister might a daughter he saw suffer, he laid her on the poor little hard lounge, and pushing back the masses of beautiful auburn hair—such rare beautiful hair!—he kissed her reverently many times, as one might the face of the loved dead, and bidding her good-by, once more he slowly left the room—longingly, as if hopeful of a recall to the last moment. A gentle but sure click of the latch—a light step on the stair—a slam of the outer door—a retreating tread on the pavement below—and Fate had done her worst.

* * * * *

It is a provincial town, but one of those bustling, wide-awake, welcoming sort of places, where, on arriving, one tarries, and tarrying, loves to stay. Of large manufacturing interests, it has grown quickly prosperous, and its people, proud and happy thereat, let the overflow of their pride and happiness fall upon the stranger within their gates, who thus happily wooed, quickly becomes, and forever remains, its friend.

In a large handsomely furnished parlor, bright with rich furniture and tasteful hangings, the glow of the firelight coloring the whole as a painting, a tall, strapping fellow with fair, sunny countenance is reclining in careless grace on a low divan on one side of the cheerful fire; a dark, handsome lady, not long past middle age—a proud, well-bred, well-kept-looking lady—is seated by a small table on the other. So like, yet so unlike, this mother and son!

Some unpleasant subject is evidently under discussion. A shade of disturbance over the features of the mother, the nervous folding and unfolding of the shapely hands in her lap, the tapping of the foot on the soft rug, and the too quick rise and fall of the flowers which the young fellow has just kissed into place on her bosom, show the presence of an emotion not happy.

"You cannot fail to note, mother, that Mabel and I were never cut out for each other. She bores me terribly, and nothing I can say or do seems to give her any pleasure. I honestly believe myself the girl is devoid of the sense of pleasure. I vow I never——"

"Silence, my son! Remember you speak of your promised wife. Your engagement alone should curb even such thoughts as these!"

He has risen, and is standing respectfully by her side.

"You must not be angry with me, mother—indeed, you will not—when I tell you that Mabel and I have already broken our engagement, and she, to-night, is free as I am from bonds we should never have worn. Hugh Cameron will please her every bit as well as I, and he, I assure you, is quite charmed with her—indeed, for this I introduced them. I have arranged to relieve us all of embarrassment," he continued, his voice deepening with the manful earnestness of his resolution, "by accepting a very fine position with a San Francisco house, for whom I shall travel till I show myself worthy of something better. Within ten days I hope to start for there."

Surprise, anger, mortification, grief, quickly chase one another over the pale face of the lady. Whatever feelings he may have of the truth of her son's argument, or admiration for his startling independence of character, is wholly concealed by the haughty dignity of her manner and the icy tone of the reproaches that fall upon his ear, as, for the first time in her life, she withdraws from the touch of her idolized son.

"There is no other course left to me, mother," he said. "I trust you will see later that it is the wisest. It is what you yourself would have me do. Mother, you know me and you know her. Can you blame me?"

He gently strokes the shining black braids with the soft, magnetic touch which has conquered every woman who ever felt it—*save one*—and drawing her face toward him raises it and kisses her on the lips. "Dear mother, let your blessing go with me as I leave you."

Her heart is melted, and like every other woman—*save one*—regardless alike of pride, ambition, consequences, present or future, she turns her eyes to his, and with all the mother in the cry, "O, my darling son!" she throws her arms around him and sobs out her grief on his breast.

* * * * *

It is chilly, for San Francisco, and in an elegant room of one of the best hotels a splendid young fellow is smoking in front of a huge fire, one arm thrown over his head, the other steering the fine havana back and forth through its accustomed path. He is less boyish-looking, a shade heavier, perhaps, but with the same bonnie debonnair grace of person and manner as when, over a year ago, he started out for the San Francisco house.

He has since traveled over most of the Western country, giving the very best of his splendid talents to the success of his business concerns, till the firm, not slow to discover the enterprise and ability of the "young drummer from Illinois," called him off the road into the house, where he speedily rose, till now he is the junior partner of one of the richest mercantile houses in the country.

But, all through his travels and successes, there ever lived with him the sad memory of a shabby little room with its scanty furnishing, and the sad, stricken figure on the poor little hard lounge, with all her great wealth of beauty and love for him; for with all his varied experience with women of all kinds, classes, and degrees, never does he find such wealth of love, such passionate worship, such unselfish devotion as that which fell at his feet with its piteous appeal of word and look that bitter night over a year ago; and as the memory of it grows and brightens, so enormous does the selfish cruelty of his conduct become in his eyes, that many a time he wishes to be somebody else, that he may soundly horsewhip himself for shame of it. Daily stronger grows the desire to know what has become of her. Dead perhaps, perhaps married—a sharp sting follows the thought—and to-night in the firelight, a resolution shapes itself in his heart and brain—the rich successful man of the world—to go and see.

But his reverie is interrupted by the breaking in upon him of three bright, dashing fellows who have come, as usual, to the fountain head to decide what disposition to make of the evening. The party is undecided whether to remain at home and enjoy a quiet game of "draw," or go to the theater, till a sudden, "Heads we go, tails we stay!" relieves them of responsibility, and a gay "Heads it is!" settles the question, and to the thoughtful smoker is left the casting vote as to where it shall be.

"Queen of One Heart," the title of a new opera just then having a successful run at the California, strikes his fancy, and a half hour later finds the interesting quartette comfortably ensconced, "within long range" to be sure, but in good view of the stage.

Too well accustomed to his partiality for female beauty on or off the stage, his companions do not notice the sudden change in expression, the marked earnestness of manner, and the prolonged use of the opera glass by their friend, as the "favorite" advances slowly to the footlights.

Favorite, indeed! and small wonder!

Such rare, peculiar beauty! A small, graceful form, a mass of wonderful auburn hair, and dark, sad eyes—restless, and glowing like coals of fire as they roam fitfully over the house—down stairs, over the galleries, through the boxes, and wearily back to the lights at her feet.

She sees nothing, however, but the glimmer of light, the flesh-tinted sea, and the shadows thrown around like a cloak.

It is the last night of a long and successful engagement, and a feeling akin to love for the great mass of human beings who have petted, praised, and made her their idol, stirs within her at the well-known hum of admiration which welcomes her presence. She owes it to them to show how the "Queen of One Heart" can rule.

And never was part so played before. The fervid glow of genius, excited to white heat, melted and bent and shaped the scenes through which she passed, entrancing the ears, startling the hearts, and maddening the senses of the spell-bound throng. More than one close observer noted the unwonted excitement, the unusual blaze of the luminous eyes, the spot of flame on each cheek, and the passionate vibration of the exquisite tones, and one young fellow, in a seat far back, dropped his glass and sank back in his seat with a sigh—perhaps of relief. "It is impossible! It cannot be! She had a dear little voice, to be sure, with which she sung her quaint little ballads for him—but this! Oh no, it is quite impossible!"

Once, twice, thrice, she is recalled. For the fourth time the thrilling tones rise above the peals of applause. The beautiful arms are outstretched, the wonderful face illuminated by a strange light, the whole frame in a tremble of passionate excitement; when suddenly, and without a second's warning, a break in the voice—a swaying of the slight figure, a few gasping sounds—a shiver—and a senseless line of glittering costume, a white face distorted by pain, two little hands clutching the left side, meet the gaze of the grief-stricken crowd.

Expressions of pity, shame, and remorse at their thoughtless greediness pass from lip to lip as the people lingeringly disperse, and foremost in the small crowd of the more venturesome who press behind the scenes is a tall, elegant form, with an unaccustomed look of anxiety in the bold, bright eyes, as he passes his few courteous regrets to the manager who received them.

But "Madamoiselle is too ill to see any one. Only a trifling indisposition, to be sure: a slight attack of the heart to which she is subject; still the doctor insists on absolute quiet, or serious results may follow."

"I will see her in the morning," he thinks, as he comes away. "I must know for certain." And Fate meets him at his hotel with a telegram—business of the utmost importance demanding his presence immediately with the Eastern branch of the house—and six hours later, with a small grip in his hand, and a great disturbance in his heart, he is on his way toward the rocky fence between him and—WHAT?

* * * * *

It is Christmas Day in Chicago, and the boulevards of the gay young metropolis resound with the jingle of many bells and the voices and gay laughter of the merry riders.

The reflected light of the snowy world streams into a long, low room—the same little room whose poor shabbiness witnessed the pitiful parting within its four walls just one year and a half ago.

But it is no longer the poor little room, with scanty furnishing, but a dainty boudoir, in which everything that refined taste could devise or wealth furnish is to be found.

Only two familiar objects remain—a large, brown arm-chair and a tiny shell! The big chair stands in a corner, looking sullen and lonesome, and—empty. The shell is mounted in a gold frame, and ingeniously covered with glass. Its contents—the ashes of two cigars!

A girl, frail and slender, but very beautiful, is lying on a soft couch of creamy satin. Rich auburn hair falls over the cushion. The eyes are closed, the little hands crossed over a bosom whose quick rise and fall show that the attitude of weariness belongs not to the rest of sleep. The breath comes fitfully through the sweet parted lips, and all the tears have not quite left their beautiful homes.

A large bouquet of flowers is on a table near by, and beside it an open letter, both messages from the manager of the opera of which she is now the acknowledged and idolized star—the dear, kind gentleman, who has been her brother, friend, and counselor ever since the day she first appeared before him a miserable, beautiful girl, and begged him for God's sake to save her from the dark lake by letting her go with his company. He never sought to know her trouble, only to share it, to help her bear it; and now, to save her the excitement of all future public living, he offers to make her his wife.

And she has wept all her faint strength away, for grief that one more must suffer; for—strive as she will, it is all in vain—the heart has died within her, and wakes but to one call.

Hark! A vigorous ring of the door-bell. Voices in the hall. A light step on the stair, a low knock. It cannot be! It cannot be!

Straight into his open arms. Two soft arms back to their accustomed place. It cannot be! His eyes, his voice, his touch again! Madly she clings to him, pressing kiss upon kiss on lips, and eyes, and hair, calling him by every endearing name in a low, cooing voice, more like a young mother with her babe, till suddenly, memory returns, and, with a cry, she starts back, and seeks in bitter humiliation to tear herself apart. But the strong arms are there, and are not now willing to give up what once they lost so blindly.

"I have come back to ask your pardon, Gratia, for the great wrong I once did you. To ask you to forget the past. To ask you to be my *true wedded wife!* Do you hear, dear? my own true wife."

"But the lady—the lady that——"

"God would not let such a cruel happening separate two such loving souls as ours, dear. He saved me for you."

And he tells her, little by little, of his break with Mabel, the parting with his mother, his travels, successes, fine prospects, his sudden recall.

"But you do not answer me, dear. Surely you can forgive——"

He stoops to raise the beautiful head from its hiding place—but no voice, no move, no response. One little hand, pitifully upturned, falls over his arm. The other—the tell-tale clutch of the left side!

And long may he call without an answer, and often may he press the sweet lips for reply. For the poor little heart so long dead, in coming to life at his call escaped, and poor little Gratia had Christmas in heaven!

Another Contribution.

Mr. George Sabberly, of Dry Fork, Ark., recently sent a batch of news notes to the *North American Review*, but as that journal refused to print them, Mr. Subberly has decided to become a contributor of the *Century* magazine:

DRY FORK, January, 1886.

MISTER EDITOR—I did think that I would do some writing for the *North American Review*, but as that there pamphlet refused to pay me I turn my attention to your popular pamphet. I understand that you pay putty well and as I haven't got much to do at this time of the year, wife she 'lowed that I'd better try you a few falls, so, as the feller said when he tilted the jug:

Here's at yer, dot rod yer.
Ef I'd never seed yer I'd never toch yer.

You'd better put that in your funny department, and I want to say right here that humor is my holt. Wife 'lows that I'd make a hog laugh. Here's the items. You can select the funny ones from the others.

Oats is scarce.

The river is up.

Dance at Stephenson's night before last.

Ab Tucker thinks he smart but he ain't more'n got sense enough to cut up his viddults.

It takes a rip snorter to throw old Boystown down.

Eggs are scarce.

Geese are dying.

CONSTANT READER.

Send me six pamphlets containing the above and I will get you some signers.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Circumstances Alter Cases.

"Strange thing about people," said the talkative passenger to a glum-looking man; "just before I got on the cars there was a runaway, and a bad one. The driver wasn't hurt at all, but the horse ran about half a mile, and then collided with a telegraph pole and was killed. You ought to have seen the people run to that telegraph pole. They went in droves. It seemed to be human to desire to be in at the death. Haven't you noticed that in your experience?"

"Can't say that I have," replied the glum-looking passenger; "at least it's not so in my business."

"What business are you in?"

"Theatrical. Last night we had a new play killed at our theater, and there wasn't ten dollars in the house. People didn't seem to want to be in at the death worth a cuss."—*Chicago Herald.*

In No Hurry to Hear It.

"So you say that Wagner's music is the music of the future?" said a Brooklyn man to a professor of music.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'm glad of it."

"Why so?"

"Because I shall have to die before being compelled to listen to it."—*New York Journal.*

HUMOR.

IF American ladies have no temper, we don't see how they can lose it so often.

WOMEN seldom complain of their mothers-in-law. They know how it is themselves.

NEVER borrow trouble. The interest you have to pay for the accommodation is excessive.

THE man who assumes that he can rule the universe can generally be found illustrating his powers at a free-lunch counter.—*Maverick.*

AT the Antiquary's: Collector of curios—"Have you any genuine Roman falchions?" Dealer (off his guard)—"I am sorry, but they're all being rusted and won't be ready until next week."

THE higher one gets the more conceited he becomes. Even the tops of church steeples are vane; but whether this is subject to a change we do not aspire to point out.—*California Maverick*

"MAN proposes," says the proverb; but Miss Lucinda Tripleton complains that he don't do anything of the kind. The nearest he comes to it is to look morose and say things that would look mighty flat in print.—*Chicago Ledger.*

DO YOU Z IT?

At the best English schools, it is said,
They teach boys that izzard spells zed;
And so, I suppose,
That every one knows
Blizzard's bled.

—*Burdette.*

AT the Fanciers' Show: "Have you seen Fitzsimpkins' dawg?" "Naw. Has Fitzsimpkins got a dawg?" "Yaas. A big, hairy dawg." "What does he want with a dawg?" "Why, what does any fellow want with a dawg?" "I'm shuah I don't knaw. Do you?" "Naw." The question is tabled.—*New York Town Topics.*

A SCOTCH minister was once preaching to quite a small congregation, when he observed they were all asleep but one man, and he was a partial idiot. The minister remarked: "It is too bad that all of my congregation are asleep, except a poor sinner like you, Sammy." "Yes," said Sammy, "and I would be asleep, too, if I was not a fool."

NEVER do anything hastily. A man in Atlanta, Ga., after the prohibition triumph in that city, sent clear to Newark, N. J., and paid $50 for a mad dog before learning that whisky is not used as an antidote in hydrophobia. He might have sent to Texas and got a snake for ten cents that would have been of some account to him.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ANDREW HARMON was a well-known Maine soldier. He fought as well as he could and came out of the service broken down, and is now a pensioner. He came to the postoffice one day with an ordinary letter covered with six or eight postage-stamps. "Why, Andrew!" exclaimed the Postmaster, "you don't need all these stamps. One is enough." "You mind your business," said Andrew. "The Government has used me well and I'm going to use the Government well."—*Lewiston Journal.*

ONCE upon a time a certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn four cents below market price. Then his property was sold for taxes because he did not read the Sheriff's sales. He was arrested and fined $8 for going hunting Sunday. He then paid a big Irishman to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid for four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper.—*Abilene (Tex.) Reporter.*

EPITAPHS.

[On a pugilist.]

In his last round this noted pugilist
Received a blow that quickly stopped his breath;
No wonder, for his grim antagonist
Was Death.

[On a dyer.]

A very worthy man lies here,
His cares and troubles past,
He dyed for others many a year
And died himself at last.

[On an angler.]

He's gone the way of small and great,
And rests secure here from life's storms;
He often dug up worms for bait,
Now he is bait for worms.

[On a horse-car conductor.]

Of misery he had his share,
His life was one of worry;
Death came along, took up his fare,
And passed him on to glory.

[On a tormagant.]

Of bitter tongue and countenance severe,
No other woman earth so well could spare;
If, where she's gone, she talks as she did here
She'll surely make things mighty lively there.

[On a tromboneplayer.]

The last is heaped upon his breast,
He's ceased his labors;
He plays no longer, he's at rest,
So are the neighbors.

—*Boston Courier.*

THERE is nothing so rare as to find humor in an official dispatch; and when found, as Captain Cuttle says, we should make a note of it. A high official has lately died in one of our colonies; and his deputy, inexperienced, as I suppose, in the literature of his calling, has forwarded to the home Government an account of the funeral of the deceased. "He was beloved by all; all classes vied in doing honor to his memory; and I am sure, under happier circumstances, nothing would have given him more pleasure than to behold such universal regret." Where does this gentleman imagine his former superior to be?—*James Payn, in Independent.*

WHEN any of the four pillars of government are mainly shakened or weakened (which are religion, justice, counsel, and treasure), men have reason to pray for fair weather.—*Lord Bacon.*

THE discovery of what is true, and the practice of that which is good, are the two most important objects of philosophy.

Neuralgia and kindred diseases, promptly yield to the immediate action of St. Jacobs Oil, the pain-conqueror.

Society in New York.

Mr. Augustus Brazennose—Will you dance a polka with me, Mrs. Chillinghurst?

Mrs. Chillinghurst—Thank you, I never dance polka.

Mr. Augustus Brazennose—Well, if you ever should want to dance a polka, you'll know where to come.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: "I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it, and he was instantly relieved."

RED STAR
TRADE RED STAR MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely
Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT.
25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in head, difficulty in breathing, and discharges from my ears.—C. J. Corbin, 223 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts., by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

STRICTLY PURE.
Contains No Opium in Any Form.
ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM
The BEST and CHEAPEST
COUGH AND CROUP
REMEDY.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!
IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES,
Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.
The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.
Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1.00 bottles.
Directions accompany each bottle.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited), Prop'rs,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
The Great Blood Purifier.
For the cure of Chronic Disease. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, White Swelling, Tumors, Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Consumption. For the cure of
SKIN DISEASES,
Eruptions of the Face and Body, Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Ulcers,
Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent excels all remedial agents. It purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor; clear skin, beautiful complexion secured to all.
Liver Complaints, Etc.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy or mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and where there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the Great Pain Remedy.
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
Cure Dyspepsia and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Be sure to get Radway's.
DR. RADWAY & CO., New York.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

American Bald Heads.

It has been estimated that one-half the adult men of American birth living in our cities are bald-headed. The estimate is not exaggerated, if it is applied to persons above the age of thirty, and it may be rather under the mark. If, now, it be conceded that one-half of our American business and professional men are bald at the present time, it would be interesting to speculate as to the condition of the heads of their descendants some hundreds of years from now. The probabilities point toward a race of hairless Americans, for baldness is extremely liable to be propagated in the male line, and to appear a little earlier in each generation. The American nation is threatened with the catastrophe of a universal alopecia.

The answer had almost always been that it is due to the excessive strain and ceaseless mental and physical activity to which American methods of business and modes of living conduce. From the visitors' gallery of the Stock Exchange, for example, one views a mob of shining pates belonging, as a rule, to rather young men.

The sons of prematurely bald fathers should bear in mind that if they wish to save their hair it will only be through industrious attention to their scalp. This much neglected surface should be thoroughly cleansed at certain intervals. It should be carefully and regularly examined, and if it be unhealthy, dry and scurvy, the proper applications should be made to it. The wearing of unventilated hats is one of the greatest sources of failure of nutrition of the hair, and these must be avoided. The beard never falls out, because it gets plenty of sunlight and air. These are what the hair of the scalp needs, also. Women are less bald than men, because, for one reason, their scalps are better ventilated. In fine, civilization has made the hair-producing organs of the scalp delicate and feeble. They have to be nursed and cared for, or they become atrophied and disappear. Young Americans who do not wish to lose their hair before they are forty, must begin to look at their scalps before they are twenty.—*Medical Record.*

The Stomach as a Gasometer.

In the dyspeptic stomach impure gases are generated, after meals, that distend and distress it, as well as the bowels. The best carminative for cramps, colicky pains, and heartburn or bilious eructations, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Carbonate of soda and effervescing aperients are far inferior to it in efficacy, and, as physicians now understand, impair the tone of the stomach. Copious libations of any sort are injurious to the stomach, and to dilute its juices is certainly not the way to increase their digestive usefulness. Aided by the Bitters, the digestive organs, when enfeebled and disordered, regain their lost tone and regularity, not, of course, immediately, but with a degree of rapidity highly inditive of the excellence of the remedy. It has the further effect of regulating the bowels and liver, protecting the system against malaria, relieving rheumatism and neuralgia, and increasing constitutional vigor.

Reform in Dinner Habits.

Philadelphia is making a determined effort to dissipate the dullness of conventional entertainments. At one feast it is said "the guests did not sit at the table at all, but sat in the parlor, and, while indulging in conversation, were served with the choice repast in courses." At a Clover Club dinner the waiters, "dressed in different costumes to serve particular dishes, brought variety to the feast. Meat was served by waiters dressed as butchers, black waiters dressed in white brought terrapin, and white waiters dressed in black served French dishes. A 'progressive luncheon' is another novel introduction. Four people sat at each table, and at the end of each course changed positions in the manner of progressive euchre." The last-named innovation would be very welcome at some of the three-hour dinners—particularly if one's table companion did not happen to be wholly agreeable.—*Boston Herald.*

The harmful and fatal results attending the use of cough mixtures containing morphia, opium, and other poisons are daily becoming more frequent. It is for this reason that Red Star Cough Cure has received the unqualified endorsement of physicians, and Boards of Health everywhere, as a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from all narcotics. Price, twenty-five cents.

Medical Item.

Dr. Perkins Soonover is one of the most polite doctors in the business. He was recently called to attend Mrs. Judge Peterby, whose bodily afflictions, as a general thing, are purely imaginary.

"Doctor, I am sure I've got the jaundice," said Mrs. Peterby.

"My dear madam, yellow is the most becoming color you can wear; besides, it is fashionable just now."—*Texas Siftings.*

Don't Eat Too Much.

According to a hygienic article just published in the London *Lancet*, the appetite is a misleading sensation, only remotely related to the actual demands of the organism. If we only ate more deliberately we should find half our accustomed quantity of food sufficient to satisfy the most eager cravings of hunger, and hence save ourselves from dyspepsia.

Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

No, JIMMY; peacocks do not lay colored Easter eggs.—*Maverick.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

Coming Home to Die.

At a period of life when budding womanhood requires all her strength to meet the demands nature makes upon it, many a young woman returns home from the severe mental strain of school with a broken down constitution, and her functions disarranged, to go to my early grave. If she had been wisely counseled and given the benefit of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" her bodily development might have kept pace with her mental growth, and health and beauty would not have given way to decline and death.

THERE are men so anxious to be miserable that they will go out and pledge their happiness as security on which to borrow trouble.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTISTS are good brokers in the lottery business, as they always draw something, if only a stub.

HAD a bilious attack and one of those indescribable cases of constant weariness. Took quinine and other remedies without relief. Took Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic; am strong and well. ASA THOMPSON, Logan, Ohio.

WHEN a miner has been eaten by a grizzly, the Western people speak of him as being admitted to the b'ar.

TO KEEP THE BLOOD PURE and the bowels well regulated, be careful of your diet; do not use rum or tobacco, and take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS. Perfect health must follow such a course. The range of diseases that can be relieved by the use of VINEGAR BITTERS is literally without limit.

THE value of medical treatment is the price you pay the doctor.

THE longest pole knocks the persimmons, and Big Bow's Positive Cure knocks all coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, and consumption. Pleasant for children. Safe and speedy. 50 cents and $1.

THE New York papers say there is not swell enough now on Broadway to make any one see sick.

A POWERFUL remedy for lung troubles. Safe for young or old. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

If there is a bustle in the land it never comes to the front.

NOT a faded or gray hair to be seen after using Hall's Hair Renewer.

PAINT and powder cover a multitude of freckles.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption*, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.
HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

"ROUGH ON ITCH,"
"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"
corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."
Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

At first I purchased your Athlophoros by the single bottle. Now I order it by the dozen, am in receipt of splendid testimonials of cures of rheumatism and neuralgia, and am confident of increased sales. E. S. Baldwin, druggist, Warren, Ill.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.
"Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.
"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM.
If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS
start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

ASK Your Newsdealer for THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the BEST STORY PAPER in the country. Read it.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman, and Manila Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

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E. A. GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC Short-hand and type-writing. Unlimited course, $40. Send for circulars. Positions furnished. 203 N. Clark st., Chicago.

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HE
PAYS the FREIGHT
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$30.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

No Words
could express the agony I endured from Rheumatism, and it was all I could do to endure it. Crippled, not able to walk or sleep, I took two-thirds of a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS and in a few days was well." T. E. Chatfield, 503 11th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Athlophoros is the only *real* cure for Rheumatism ever discovered. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.
ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

TIRED OUT!
At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.
BROWN'S
IRON
BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
On Every Bottle.
Trade Mark
—THE BEST TONIC
For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion
It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do*
MR. M. R. MILLS, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic for Debility and Lassitude with strengthening and rallying effect."
MRS. H. A. SMITH, 1310 Fulton Ave., Davenport, Iowa, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and loss of appetite with much benefit. I can truly recommend it for that tired feeling that so many overtasked mothers suffer with."
MRS. JANE ANDREWS, St. Helens, Mich., says: "I was suffering from liver complaint, had such a languid feeling and no strength. I used Brown's Iron Bitters with great benefit, in fact never took anything that did me as much good."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR THE LIVER TAKE HOPS & MALT FOR THE KIDNEYS
BITTERS.
It will cure any case of **Liver** and **Kidney** troubles when properly **taken.** It is a perfect renovator and invigorator. It cleanses the **system** of the **poisonous** humors that develop in **Liver, Kidney** and **Urinary** diseases, carrying away all **poisonous matter** and **restoring** the **Blood** to a **healthy** condition, **enriching** it, **refreshing** and invigorating **Mind** and **Body.** It prevents the growth to **Serious Illness** of a **Dangerous** Class of **Diseases** that begin in **mere trivial** ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as **such.**
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been **quickly relieved** and in a short time perfectly **cured** by the use of **Hops & Malt Bitters.**
Do not get **Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with **Inferior** preparations of similar name. **Take Nothing** but Hops & Malt Bitters if you want a sure **Cure.**
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

"A Perfect Sight!"

Those "horrid pimples" are sure to disappear if you will purify your blood by the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
A young lady of Dover, N. H., writes that for a number of years her face was covered with pimples, and she was constantly annoyed by their appearance. Three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla rendered her skin perfectly clear.
"I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor, which appeared on my face in ugly pimples and blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world."—CHARLES H. SMITH, North Craftsbury, Vt.
"We regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a real blessing. For pimples and eruptions of almost every description, it is a positive cure. We have kept it in our family for the past twenty years."—Mrs. J. W. COCKRELL, Alexandria, Va.
"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of pimples, which literally covered my face. It is the best medicine I ever used."—JULIA BERNARDIN, Compton, Ill.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK
None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.
not have the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does
SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely *water and wind* proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does
Sent by mail for 10 cts. for Illustrated Catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

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MENDS EVERYTHING
Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c.
Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock.
The total quantity sold during the past five years amounted to over
32 MILLION
bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded
TWO GOLD MEDALS,
London, 1883. *New Orleans*, 1885. Pronounced Strongest Glue Known
Send dealer's card and 10c. postage for sample can FREE by mail.
Contains no Acid. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope*, mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

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Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
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Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
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For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is
THE BEST OF ALL
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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.
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A Bruised Foot—A True Story.

M. A. L.

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; Whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Mr. B. was helping raise a building. A log rolled upon his foot and bruised it. There was no bone broken, no joint dislocated, no sprain. He was sure he was not hurt much. He was advised to go home, and do something for his foot, but did not think it necessary. In a few days it became inflamed and sore. After trying some remedies, it was better. He was restless and impatient, and used it too much, and it was again worse. For some time it was better and worse alternately. At length it was so much worse that he consulted a physician. The doctor told him he thought he could cure him in a short time. But just as soon as he was a little better, he dismissed the doctor. He was soon taken worse. All this time he was drinking whiskey freely. When called again, the doctor told him that he could not be cured unless he abstained from strong drink and kept still. He gave heed to the doctor's charge for a little while, but when his foot was better, he again drank liquor, and his foot became so painful, and so badly inflamed that he was obliged to take his bed. Then the doctor told him that unless he entirely abstained from drink, he would lose his foot. It would be necessary to cut it off to save his life. But if he would not drink at all, he was sure he could save his foot. He stopped drinking for a few days and was improving. Then he thought he would run the risk of gratifying his appetite. Soon his foot was so bad that amputation was necessary. Liquor was kept from him. The operation was performed successfully. So long as he was kept from drinking whiskey, he seemed to do well. But he had a terrible thirst for it. He threatened his wife and children with fearful punishment if they did not bring it to him to drink in bed. If they kept out of his reach, they escaped unhurt. One day he ordered his little girl to bring him a dipper of boiling water. She did so. Then crazed with his burning appetite, he threatened to dash it on his wife if she did not bring him whiskey. She was so much afraid of him, she yielded. There was now no hope for him. They no longer succeeded in keeping it from him. Sometimes, when he thought he was likely to die he would confess some of his faults, and talk of reform. When he felt more comfortable, he was as bad as ever. He was a terror in his family, and very disagreeable to his neighbors. But he could not live very long in this way. Death came. The whiskey killed him, as his physicians had said. He had drank too much; his blood was affected badly. He gave himself up to his appetite, until he had no power, no desire to resist it. He may have drank many times, before he acquired this strong appetite. But it became so strong, that he was conquered, before he was aware of it. Where will this man's portion be in the world to come? What kind of a world was he fitted for?

Little Phil as a Speculator.

John Mackey has gone to Washington to lobby through a claim of $250,000 which, he holds, the government owes the Bank of Nevada on account of moneys advanced to land speculators and surveyors and sharks. It is not exactly known where General Sheridan is now, but it is to be hoped he is not in Washington. If Sheridan should ever meet Mackay at close taw, there is no knowing what the result might be. Sheridan is short. Mackey is tall, but the one is a fighter and the other isn't. Mackey once got Sheridan to make an investment of over $12,000 in the Sierra Grande Mine down in New Mexico. This was the famous George Roberts steal, and most of those who got jammed never whimpered. Sheridan would not perhaps have squealed had he not heard that Mackey claimed to have nothing whatever to do with the thing; that he had no money in it, and was merely backing George Roberts, an old coaster, in the latter's scheme. When Little Phil got on to the scheme he never squeaked, but he had for John Mackey. He made a journey from Chicago to New York expressly. He saw the husband of Mrs. Mackey and the "Arc de Triompne," and the man with the pick under ground gave way to the man on the black horse. History will perhaps never contain the record of that interview, but the story is that the cavalryman raided the miner and got at his sluice boxes. He got his $12,000 back.—*Chicago Herald.*

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

☞ Window curtains made and put up free, at Rosenthal & Son's.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 8 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seven y cents ($1,372.70), principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 19th day of May**, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (¼) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Scholfen's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

WHEREAS, a majority of the resident owners of real estate on the north side of Main street, in the village of Charlevoix, Michigan, having petitioned the president and common council to order a sidewalk built on said north side of said street, between Bridge street and lot seven, in block 17, on said side of street; and the committee on streets and sidewalks having examined the premises and recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. Therefore, on motion of trustee, it is ordered by the common council of the village of Charlevoix, that a sidewalk be built on the north side of Main street, between Bridge street and lot seven, in block 17, on said side of street, by the adjoining owners thereon, within 20 days from the date of the service of this notice, said sidewalk to be six feet wide, and of two inch plank, laid crosswise, securely fastened with twenty penny spikes upon three 4x4 scantling.

And it is further ordered, that the street commissioner forthwith serve a copy of this order on each owner hereinbefore required to construct said sidewalk, and in case said adjoining owners, or any part thereof, shall neglect or refuse to build said sidewalk, within the time above prescribed, that the street commissioner shall forthwith proceed to build such sidewalk and report the cost of the same as is provided in the sidewalk ordinance of said village of Charlevoix.

Dated at Charlevoix, April 21, 1886.

A true copy. Attest:

HORACE S. HARSHA, Village Clerk.

Notice of Attachment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Charlevoix—In Attachment.

Wallace W. McOmber }
vs.
Lorenzo Curtis. }

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth (20th) day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, at the suit of Wallace W. McOmber, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, money and effects of Lorenzo Curtis, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredths dollars ($168.34); which said writ was returnable on the second (2d) day of March, A. D. 1886.

Dated this 31st day of March, A. D. 1886.

DART & CALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing and doing business at Ironton, Charlevoix Co., Michigan, under the name and style of Cronter & Harris, wherein G. W. Cronter and J. M. Harris were general partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said G. W. Crouter retains the business and collects all accounts payable to said firm, and pays all debts against the same.

Dated April 1, 1886. G. W. CROUTER,
J. M. HARRIS.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land. 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1045tf

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 46
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 03	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 31	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 28, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
†7.00am	*1.40pm	Marquette 1.	*2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	An Train	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.44	Reedsboro 2.	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	Seney 3.	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	Newberry	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	St. Ignace 4.	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

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1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
2 With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.
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4 With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.
5 Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

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HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,
CAPT. O. E. WILBER.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.00, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.15, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Northport 6.30, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.20, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.45, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.30, Torch Lake 6.45, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at Cheboygan with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At Cheboygan with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and at Cheboygan and Mackinac Island with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 8.30, arrive East Jordan 9.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

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Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

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Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing and doing business at Ironton, Charlevoix Co., Michigan, under the name and style of Crouter & Harris, wherein G. W. Crouter and J. M. Harris were general partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said G. W. Crouter retains the business and collects all accounts payable to said firm, and pays all debts against the same.
Dated April 1, 1886. G. W. CROUTER,
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30 H. P., in first-class order. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for a good team of horses. For particulars inquire at this office. cow-tf

Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. E. H. Green.

To the Hon. E. H. Green, President Charlevoix Historical Society.

We, the members of the society and your neighbors and friends, desire to convey our heartfelt sympathy to yourself and family in this dark hour of sorrow and bereavement, and also to express the deep sense of the great loss we have sustained in the death of your beloved wife.

We are aware that many words from us could not express our sense of your bereavement nor our own personal loss; neither can weak words heal a sorrowing heart.

We therefore, as a slight token of our regard, have instructed the executive committee of the society to indefinitely postpone the entertainment, which was to have been given this evening as the closing exercises of the year, and hope that in this way you will be assured of the sincerity of our sorrow and sympathy.

In behalf of the select committee,
JOHN NICHOLLS, Chairman.

Adopted at a special meeting of the Society, April 23, 1886.
MAUDE LOVEDAY, Secretary.

To the Editors of the Journal:—Owing to necessary absence from home, I was unable to prepare a copy of the resolutions for last week's issue of the JOURNAL. I hope both you and the society will pardon the delay. Respectfully,
MAUD LOVEDAY.

Burgess.

T. W. Dake has his house nearly finished.

Mrs. Elmira Ganson, of Flint, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edna Kane.

Mrs. Wilks, of Charlevoix, is visiting at Frank Kane's.

Apple trees nearly blossomed out and the woods are full of flowers.

Time to plant corn.

Moses Cooper shipped a cargo of posts and ties from Oyster Bay last week.

C. H. Whitford has been increasing his force of men at his mill in Undine.

Mrs. Starr has lost her infant son.

A Sunday school was organized at Maple Grove school house a week ago last Sunday, with Mrs. Gibson as superintendent, Mr. Mineer assistant, Chauncey Howe, treasurer, and Miss Ollie Mineer as secretary.

Lyman Bennett received some pretty rough usuage while helping load ties at Oyster Bay. A pile of ties fell on him.

An "occasional" correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, who seems to have special facilities for discovering what the senate is doing in executive session, writes that Senator Wilson of Iowa has prepared a report upon the removal of the republican postmaster at Dennison, in his state. It is alleged that in this report Mr. Wilson will attack the president, and that the republicans will issue the paper as a campaign document. The peculiar meanness of this business is that the president's side cannot be made known except by a breach of the privileges of the senate, and that even then the statement will be unofficial. Small spitefulness like this will probably do the republican senators little good; but it is well for all who have the success of the cause of civil service reform at heart to remember that the chief effort of the republican party during the past winter has been directed to discrediting the efforts of the only executive officer who has honestly tried to administer the law in spirit and in letter.—N. Y. Star.

Evidences of democratic reform are making their appearance in a reduction of the expenses of the management of government affairs. Several officials of the treasury department have been before the appropriation committee of the house and voluntarily stated that they found the force of clerks in their departments unnecessarily large and recommended a reduction in number and expenses. In some of these departments the work, when the new official assumed their duties, was found months behind. This has all been brought up with the force that was on duty when the transfer was made a year ago, and the new officials find it practicable to reduce their force in a way that will prove a saving of many thousand dollars to the government in the way of salaries.—Big Rapids Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The house passed to day Mr. Maybury's bill providing that hereafter no alien who has not declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States shall be granted a license as pilot, engineer, mate, captain, or other officer on any steam vessel carrying the flag of the United States. It is believed that it will pass the senate.

How to "Kill" Engines.

"Tell me how St. Louis strikers 'kill' so many engines and render them useless for service, will you?" asked a reporter for the Denver *Tribune* of an engineer who was busy oiling the links of his engine in one of the local round house yards.

The runner looked over his questioner and asked: "Are you a reporter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I've nothing to say. Besides I am too busy now to talk anyhow. Catch on to some one else."

The questioner found some one else in the "barn" whom he knew, and who would talk.

"How they 'kill' engine, hey? Well, the quickest and surest way is to take this away," the runner replied, laying his hand on the throttle lever. "Shut the throttle by pushing in the lever pin, disconnect the fulcrum connections with the boiler head, stick the lever under your coat and march off with it and the engine is useless. Even if she is near the machine shop it will require a couple of days to replace the lever at a cost of $14, as it must be forged and turned, and the brass throttle ratchet must be cast, filed and polished. That is much better than to carry off connecting-rods, as I saw represented recently in an illustrated paper. It would take two men at least to cart away one connecting-rod, which you know connects the crank-pin of the forward driver with the cross-head, though that disables a locomotive of course."

"Several Vandalia trains were killed by the steam gauges being knocked off, so the dispatches said."

"If that is all the dispatches said they didn't cover all the ground, because the water glasses would be left, and the engineer can run without the one if he has the other. If the gauges are knocked out the holes can be readily plugged up, and new gauges only cost 75 cents each. But if gauges and the water-glass with its fittings are busted, the engine is no good.

"Any attempt to run will end in burning her flues and crown sheet. You see where these parts are covered everything is lovely, but with low water they burn out. I've seen a burnt crown sheet dropped down from its braces almost into the grate. An explosion occurs at such times which tears everything to pieces. But then the strikers on the Gould system have burned no engines, and any parts they have carried off will turn up all right after the strike."

"Are there other parts of the machinery that can be taken away to 'kill' a locomotive?"

"Oh, my, yes. Take down the eccentric links or take off the valve stems and your engine is dead. The favorite way, when an engine is on the road, is to put out the fire, open the blow-off cock, which you see standing out from the side of the fire-box, under the cab, and let out all the water. Then the engine must be hauled to the nearest tank and filled up before she can be fired up.

"As for killing engines in the roundhouses, the strikers remove such of the parts I have mentioned as will require the longest time to replace, and very likely at the same time let the water all out of the boilers."

Discourteous Friendship.

One of the most common and no less one of the most irritating peculiarities of the growth of friendship is the corresponding and consequent growth of discourtesy which attends it. People who as mere acquaintances were civil enough to each other, become, after a very short progress toward intimacy, rude to a degree hardly credible in people of any pretentions to good breeding. Of course we do not mean here simply the ordinary waiving of formalities, but a downright disregard of civilities, a wanton ignoring of personal tastes and peculiarities, and the indulgence in native rudeness and selfishness.

Of course to one punctilious from innate refinement and from genuine kindliness of feeling this breach of the decencies of friendship is not to be expected, but friendship with too many people means essentially a demand for the tolerance of foibles and of selfishness, the very existence of which is incompatible with any high ideal of friendship. Friendship and forgiveness are too often made synonymous terms, and there are few of us too noble not sometimes unconsciously to presume upon the patience of those whom we honor with our regard in a way which our mere acquaintances would inevitably resent with a vigor which would go far toward bringing us back to the ways of politeness.

The true friend is not he who makes of friendship an excuse for greater laxity in matters of gentleness and courtesy, but who finds it a call to more exquisite courtesy, more careful thoughtfulness, more absolute and minute self-denial; who does not fall into the stupid blunder of supposing that informality means the disregard of the principles which underly politeness; and who never commits the selfish error of assuming insolence and impropriety excusable toward those we love. Every one can make the application of the principle; if he is honest to him. If not certainly to his neighbors; and making the application he will do well if he adds thereto the resolution that by him at least the high name of friendship shall not be dishonored by making it a cover for discourtesy and selfishness.—*Boston Courier.*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Grant monument fund in New York now aggregates $120,648.

Near Garland, Warren County, Pa., it is claimed that gold has been found in paying quantities.

The stove foundry of Sherman S. Rogers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., employing 500 men, has shut down because of labor agitations.

By the burning of a railroad boarding-house near the famous Kinzua viaduct, in Pennsylvania, six Italian laborers lost their lives and two others were seriously scorched.

The suit of Janeway & Co., of New Brunswick, N. J., against the Pennsylvania Railroad for $200,000 damages resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $179,806 for loss of both property and trade. The suit was a result of the collision at New Brunswick of an oil and a freight train. The oil ignited and set fire to Janeway's paper factory, which was burned to the ground.

The rolling-mill of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, at Pittsburgh, was closed down, owing to a strike of 300 employes, who demanded an advance in wages.

Inspector Byrnes arrested thirty boycotters, at New York, for interfering with the business of Messrs. Cavanagh, Sandford & Co., manufacturing clothiers. The warrants on which the boycotters were arrested were issued by Recorder Smyth.

General Butler, a famous trotting horse, died at New York last week. He contested the race with Cooley in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1866, when Wm. McKeever, the driver of Butler, was killed by some person who had speculated largely in pools on Cooley's winning.

The *Evening Republic*, of Buffalo, N. Y., has made its last appearance. A boycott led to its suspension.

H. H. Richardson, the famous architect, died at Boston last week.

WESTERN.

C. E. McChesney, Indian Agent at Cheyenne River, has served upon all the residents of Fort Pierre, Dakota, notice to close at once their trading establishments on the Sioux reservation and depart within thirty days. The village has 800 inhabitants, and the enforcement of the order will entail a loss of $500,000. The square mile on which the squatters live was once sold by the Sioux chiefs to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, but Congress failed to ratify the sale.

The Union School building and contents at Manistee, Mich., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $45,000. Insurance on building, $21,336, and on the library, furniture, fixtures, etc., $8,450. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

At St. Louis last week United States Commissioner Edmund T. Allen sold under foreclosure of mortgage at public auction the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, the total price paid for the entire property being $625,001. The committee appointed by the stock and bond holders to look after their interests were the only bidders, and the whole system, excepting the St. Joseph and St. Louis Branch, was purchased by them. W. F. Nesbitt, its President, purchased the latter road for $1.

The coal operators of the St. Louis district have averted a strike of several thousand miners by granting an increase in wages to two and one-half cents per bushel. Thirty grinders employed in the Deere plow factory at Moline, Ill., walked out because the scale of 1884 was not restored.

George E. Graham, the wife murderer, was taken from the jail at Springfield, Mo., by a mob of 300 men, and strung up to a tree. When the mob unlocked Graham's cell he greeted them with the remark: "You can hang me, but by G—d you can't scare me." The whole affair was conducted very quietly.

A freight train on the Missouri Pacific Road was wrecked on a curve just outside of Kansas City, on account of the removal of spikes from the rails. The engineer was seriously injured, and the fireman and a brakeman were killed. Vice President Hoxie has offered a reward of $2,500 for the arrest of the wreckers.

It is stated that three Chicago railroads will within eighteen months expend $40,000,000 upon extensions.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Company for the month of March were $858,116; the operating expenses $449,055, and the net earnings $409,061.

Many survivors of the steamer Sultana horror held a reunion at Toledo, Ohio, last week. Near Memphis, on the morning of the 27th of April, 1865, the boilers of the vessel exploded, and 2,131 persons perished.

An unparalleled crime is reported from Seward County, Kansas. The wife of a farmer named Jacob Freimuth was assaulted and murdered by Fritz Rupin, a half-witted German, who has been for some time enjoying the hospitality of the Freimuths, being homeless and without friends. During the absence of Mr. Freimuth Rupin assaulted his benefactor's wife, then bound her hand and foot, and cut her throat from ear to ear. He then secured an old rusty hoe, and while the woman was yet writhing in the death struggle he disemboweled her with the blunt instrument. Mrs. Freimuth was enceinte, and when discovered the unborn babe lay a few feet from the body of the mother, cut in two. When Mr. Freimuth returned and discovered the mutilated body of his wife he became a raving maniac. A neighbor in that sparsely settled region who happened to be passing by found him wild with frenzy, but dared not approach for fear of his personal safety. He rode rapidly to a settlement some eight miles distant and told the terrible tale. A party was at once organized, and they returned to the scene of the outrage and found Freimuth weltering in his own blood. He had killed himself with a shotgun. A grave was dug, and the remains of the unfortunate people were buried. The posse then scoured the country for the murderer, and found him in a small ravine several miles from the scene of his crime, near the Cimarron River. A fractious horse was secured and saddled. One end of a long lariat was fastened around his neck and the other extremity was attached to the pommel of the saddle. The horse was then started, and amid the shouting of the men and crack of revolvers and rifles the frightened animal tore madly away. After a run of nearly five miles the beast fell exhausted and the lifeless body of the murderer was loosened as soon as the men came up. His head was almost severed from his body. The body was left lying on the prairie, uncovered.

A dispatch from Pantano, Ari., reports that forty Indians attacked Richardson & Gormley's ranch, twenty miles southwest of that point, and killed eight persons.

A mad dog at Pullman, Ill., bit several people before it was killed. A subscription was raised and the victims were sent to Paris for treatment by Pasteur.

In a labor dispute at St. Louis John Gibbons, a striker, assaulted William E. Withers, a scab. The latter then drew his revolver and shot Gibbons dead.

The Union Pacific Road will at once begin the erection of a union depot at Omaha, to cost $400,000. A large freight house will also be built.

The explosion of a lard tank in the packing-house of Tobey & Booth, Chicago, caused the death of one man and the wounding of two others.

George E. Graham, the Missouri wife-murderer, was buried in the potter's field at Springfield. Mrs. Molloy has gone to Bolivar to attend Cora Lee, who is about to become a mother.

SOUTHERN.

William C. Nessen, a dry goods dealer in New Orleans, crazed by jealousy, shot his second wife through the right arm and took his own life. His daughter witnessed the tragedy.

Robert Fowler was hanged at Morgantield, Ky., for the murder of Miss Lydia Burnett, who had refused his hand in marriage.

The gallows at Fort Smith, Ark., was used for the seventy-first time in twelve years in the execution of James Wasson and Joseph Jackson for murders committed in the Indian Territory.

Henry Fryer, aged 68 years, while trimming a tree in a Baltimore park, fell, and his foot caught in the crotch of a limb, where he hung until life was extinct.

The Mississippi levee has broken at Austin, Miss., causing the inundation of at least two counties in the State.

Capt. Alfred P. Brotherton, of the brig O. B. Stillman, was convicted at Baltimore of conspiracy to wreck the vessel.

The capital of Alabama was beautifully decorated on the 28th ult. in honor of Jefferson Davis, who delivered an address to a vast multitude in aid of the Confederate soldiers' monument about to be erected. From the dome of the Statehouse floated the national flag. The orator was escorted to the grounds by a procession half a mile in length, and greeted by military salutes.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department has ordered the revenue steamer Bear to leave San Francisco for a cruise as far northward as possible, in search of the crew of the wrecked whaler Amethyst.

The Secretary of the Knights of Labor, Frederick S. Turner, appeared as a witness before the House select committee, at Washington, and testified that there were twenty-one District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in the United States, with about 6,000 local assemblies. In these local assemblies there were from 10 to 3,000 members. The Knights of Labor had no political object, and did not seek to influence legislation. He had known of no such movement on their part. He knew nothing of the petitions to Congress for unlimited coinage purporting to come from Knights of Labor. He thought they could be traced to societies outside of and unconnected with the Knights of Labor. Mr. Turner described the interview which he and his colleague, Mr. Bailey, had had with Mr. Hoxie in St. Louis. He said that Hoxie's treatment of them was very discourteous; that he stated he would have no conversation with them as officers of the Knights of Labor, but that he would receive them as American citizens. They informed him that they did not desire to stand on their dignity, and were willing to talk with him as private citizens; that all they wanted was to have the trouble settled, peace restored, and the men set back to work. Mr. Turner said that the general organization had the right to approve or disapprove of strikes. The present strike had not been approved. Witness indorsed the arbitration plan suggested by the President in his message to Congress.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Pacific Roads has decided to report a bill providing for the annual payment to the Government of $1,813,000 by the Union Pacific for seventy years.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended April 21 was 323,052. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was 162,998. The shipments of fractional silver coin since April 1 amount to $239,738.

Prof. Bell and Gardner G. Hubbard testified in the Pan-Electric inquiry at Washington. It was brought out by their examination that the New York *World* article was prepared by Gen. Sypher for Prof. Bell, by Bell sent to Hubbard, and by Hubbard sent to President Forbes of the Bell Company. Prof. Bell furnished the committee with this note from Gen. Sypher to Bell, which covered the article:

DEAR SIR—I hand you herewith an authentic statement of facts compiled by my associate, Mr. E. N. Hill, which may interest you. The scheme to destroy your patents was tolerably well matured, and it remains to be seen whether this reform administration will lend itself to its consummation.

E. N. Hill is the Lawyer Hill who figured in the Warder-Stealey investigation. He is a Washington lobbyist.

The House Committee on Territories has ordered an adverse report on the Senate bill to admit the southern half of the Territory of Dakota into the Union of States. The report will not be made until action is taken on other bills regarding the admission of Dakota.

POLITICAL.

There is a rumor that Gen. W. F. Rogers of Buffalo, a member of the last Congress, is to be appointed Public Printer in place of Mr. Rounds. Gen. Rogers is a practical printer and a successful man of business.

The majority report of the Payne Investigating Committee, recommending that the evidence adduced be certified to the President of the United States Senate, was adopted by the Ohio House by a strict party vote—61 to 33.

Washington telegram: "President Cleveland's message on the labor question is quite generally regarded here from a party point of view. Republican Senators and Representatives affect to see in it chiefly a bid for support of the Democratic party by workingmen. Democratic members of Congress say that it is unjust to assert that it was written with any partisan purpose in view, while they admit that it may be made an effective campaign document. Neither Republicans nor Democrats are disposed to find fault with the general tenor of Mr. Cleveland's recommendations. Senator Beck heartily indorses the message, and says he would like to see a labor commission consisting of Messrs. Thurman, McDonald, and Conkling, which he says would command respect everywhere and settle the labor question. The representatives of the Knights of Labor who have been attending the meetings of the House special committee commend the message but do not think it goes far enough. Mr. Powderly wants a Department of Labor established and Mr. McDowell wants such a department, and to have it given jurisdiction over ocean and interstate commerce."

Prohibition met with an overwhelming defeat at Richmond, Va., the election resulting in a majority of 5,681 in favor of licensing the sale of liquors. The vote in Manchester, a suburb of Richmond, was anti-prohibition; majority, 626. The colored vote was almost unanimously anti-prohibition. The Anti-Prohibitionists carried Lynchburg by 1,138 majority.

The Republicans of Oregon, in convention at Portland, nominated Binger Hermann, the present incumbent, for Representative in Congress by a unanimous vote. John B. Waldo, of Portland, was nominated for Supreme Judge, Thomas B. Cornelius, of Washington County, for Governor, and George W. McBride, of Columbia County, for Secretary of State. The resolutions adopted condemn the economy of Postmaster General Vilas, through which Oregon has been deprived of the ordinary mail facilities; denounce the alleged civil-service reform of the party in power as a sham, and the secrecy in withholding the causes of removal of officers as infamous; condemn the appointment of unrepentant Confederates over the heads of ex-Union soldiers; and insist that the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war be passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of the Maravillas Mining Company, in Mexico, against Andrew Tello, the claimant, has been decided in favor of the former. The litigation entailed costs amounting to $500,000.

The business failures occurring throughout the country for the week numbered for the United States 169, and for Canada 25, or a total of 194, as compared with a total of 182 the previous week, and 215 the week previous to that.

Jay Gould says he is willing for Congress to adopt the voluntary arbitrary plan of settling difficulties. Congress thinks Mr. Gould is very kind in granting it this privilege.

Geronimo's band recently attacked the ranches at Casita, Mexico, on the Sonora Railroad, and killed fifteen Mexicans. A company of soldiers pursued the Indians toward the Sierra Madres.

Near Libertad, San Salvador, the steamship Honduras, valued at $70,000, was wrecked. The passengers' baggage and 12,000 bags of coffee were lost.

FOREIGN.

The watchmakers of Grammont, Belgium, having entered upon a strike, barricaded the bridges over the Dender River and assailed the gendarmes with stones. A large number of the rioters were captured.

Queen Victoria and her daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales, have come to an open rupture, owing to British intervention in the Turko-Grecian question. The King of Greece is brother to the Princess of Wales.

The Spanish Sanitary Council has authorized the general adoption of Dr. Ferran's practice of inoculation against cholera.

The total number of deaths which have resulted from the conflagration which recently devastated the town of Stry in Austria is 128. The Burgomaster estimates that it will cost $1,250,000 to rebuild the burned houses. The loss on private property was $900,000.

Greece has definitely decided to disarm. The combined fleet of the powers has departed from her waters, and her claims against Turkey are to be submitted to arbitration.

The cable reports the destruction by fire of three-fourths of the Austrian town of Lisko.

A Chinaman who murdered Captain and Mrs. Wickersham, in Sonora County, California, and escaped across the Pacific Ocean, hanged himself in the jail at Hong Kong.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Gen. Sypher, an ex-Congressman from New Orleans, testified in the Pan-Electric investigation, and confirmed Professor Bell's statements—that the New York *World* newspaper article was composed by E. N. Hill, a lawyer-lobbyist lately from Arkansas. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, testified that the first article concerning Attorney General Garland's connection with the Pan-Electric Company had been prepared by Major Clark, one of the *Tribune's* Washington correspondents. The *Tribune* had not paid anything for the matter. T. C. Crawford, the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, testified that he obtained the facts on which he based his letter, printed in the *World* and headed "Lond Call for Mr. Goode," from a United States Senator. He declined to tell the Senator's name without his consent. He had obtained the original history of the case from E. N. Hill.

All the planing mills at Milwaukee, save two, shut down in preference to paying ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

A heavy burden of real estate caused the suspension of the Bank of Marietta, in Ohio, with deposits in excess of $100,000.

At the Ohio G. A. R. encampment at Cleveland, Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, was elected Department Commander, and Rutherford B. Hayes was chosen delegate to the National Convention.

The corner-stone of the monument to be erected in honor of Alabama's Confederate soldiers was laid at Montgomery, Ala., on the 29th ult. The central figure of the occasion was Jeff Davis, who delivered the oration. The unhappy old man took occasion, as is his custom whenever such opportunities present themselves, to reaffirm his old doctrines of State rights and secession. Said he: "That the South did not anticipate, much less desire, war is shown by the absence of preparation for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure a peaceful separation. The successful party always hold the defeated responsible for the war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion, it must be decided that the General Government had no constitutional right to coerce a State, and that a State had the right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right."

The Senate Committee on Commerce has voted to make a favorable report on a new Atlantic & Pacific Ship Railway bill as a substitute for the original ship bill. Jas. B. Eads and such others as may be associated with him are created a body corporate with the title of the Atlantic & Pacific Ship Railway Company, with power to issue capital stock and bonds not to exceed in the aggregate $100,000,000. The United States will afford aid not to exceed the sum of $7,500,000, under certain conditions specified in the bill.

Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger has been assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota, and Brigadier General J. H. Potter to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

At Strasbourg a French officer in uniform was followed through the streets by 3,000 people shouting "Vive la France!" The police dispersed the mob.

MR. BECK (Ky.) spoke for three hours and a half in the Senate on the 29th ult. in opposition to the subsidy clause of the post-office appropriation bill. Mr. Hale (Me.) addressed the Senate in favor of the subsidy amendment. The Senate passed the 4th of July claims bill, with an item of $67,000 for the heirs of Ayres P. Merrill, of Mississippi, for supplies furnished the Union army during the war. In the House the amendment of Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, to the river and harbor bill, that the appropriation for the Missouri River shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War without the intervention of the Missouri River Commission, was defeated. A bill was reported to the House providing for the reception of trade dollars at their face value in all payments to the Government, or for exchange at the Sub-Treasury for standard dollars, to be transmitted to the mints as bullion. Mr. Hall (Iowa) gave notice that he would call up the Campbell-Weaver contested election case May 4. The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill to grant the right of way through the public lands to any canal or ditch company formed for the purpose of irrigation.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.93	@ .97
No. 2 Red	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .47
OATS—Western	.41	@ .45
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 10.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.70
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@ .78½
CORN—No. 2	.36½	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.19	@ .20
Fine Dairy	.15	@ .17
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.11	@ .12
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.10	@ .11½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.35	@ .40
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	@ .78½
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
RYE—No. 1	.65	@ .67
PORK—New Mess	8.75	@ 9.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.88	@ .88½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@ .87½
CORN—Mixed	.29	@ .31
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83½	@ .84½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
LIVE HOGS	3.75	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.25	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .40
OATS—No. 2	.33	@ .37
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@ .86½
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	4.00	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—Yellow	.44	@ .44
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.75

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE President's message on the labor question came up in the House on the 23d, and was referred to the Committee on Labor, with instructions to report on or before May 15. Mr. Butterworth moved its reference to the committee of the whole, but the proposition was rejected by a vote of 147 to 77. The struggle over the reference of the bill gave rise to a lively debate. Mr. Butterworth attacked the President's message and charged the Democrats with fishing for votes among laboring men. Mr. Randall defended the President. He declared that there was not a word in the message that appealed in any particular to any party, or any set, or any class of men in the United States. On the contrary, it appealed to Congress as a body of American citizens wishing for the public welfare. Messrs. Weaver (Iowa), Gibson (W. Va.), O'Neill (Mo.), McCreary (Ky.), and Springer (Ill.) supported the motion to refer to the Committee on Labor, and Mr. Reed (Maine) opposed it. The House, at the instigation of Mr. Voorhees, delegate from Washington Territory, adopted a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any ex-member of the House having the privilege of the floor is agent or attorney for any corporation interested in any claim or bill now pending. The Senate was not in session.

BILLS to permit the Covington and Cincinnati Road to bridge the Ohio River, and to punish robbery and horse-stealing in Indian Territory, passed the House of Representatives April 21. This was the only work performed by the House on that day that is worth recording. The Senate did nothing, not being in session.

THE postoffice appropriation bill was reported to the Senate on the 25th of April. Washington C. Whitthorne (Tenn.), the successor of Judge Jackson, was sworn, and took his seat. Senator Van Wyck (Neb.) addressed the Senate in support of the interstate commerce bill. His speech consisted mainly of an arraignment of Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington, who had, he said, according to their own testimony, moved on State Legislatures, the courts and Congress, unblushingly purchasing judges and legislators. Senator Blair (N. H.) addressed the Senate in support of his proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. In the course of his speech he said that it was less possible for the Republican party to remain permanently three-fourths for prohibition and one-fourth against it than it once was for the nation to remain permanently one-half slave and one-half free. W. T. Dowdall was nominated to the Senate for Postmaster at Peoria, Illinois. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Springer introduced a bill to establish a department of labor, with a commissioner and two assistants, the expense not to exceed $10,000 per annum. The Committee on Pacific Railroads reported to the House the bill formulated by the sub-committee providing for an extension of seventy years of the bonded debt of the Pacific Railroads to the Government. The bill makes provision for the payments of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government after the following plan: To the present debt is added the interest that would accrue during the lifetime (eleven years) of the existing bonds, assuming that no further payments are made by the companies, and the total divided into 110 equal payments, which are represented by a series of bonds falling due semi-annually, the last bond maturing seventy years after issue. The average annual payments by the companies would reach nearly $4,000,000, which, it is estimated, would amount to a sum greater than the principal of the debt before the existing bonds would mature.

THE Chair laid before the Senate, on the 27th ult., a communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, transmitting a transcript of testimony taken by a committee of that House, and the report of the same committee on the subject of charges against the official integrity of certain members of that House in connection with the election of the Hon. Henry B. Payne as United States Senator. Mr. Payne at once rose in his seat in the Senate and entered a most emphatic denial of charges and invited the most exhaustive scrutiny of all his acts and of his private correspondence. The whole thing, he said, was an attempt to circulate baseless gossip and scandal, everything substantial in the way of charges having been discredited and disproved by the testimony. He was willing to leave the matter with the Committee on Privileges and elections of the Senate, to which committee it was referred. The Senate passed bills allotting lands in severalty to the Indians of the Round Valley Reservation, California; appropriating $300,000 for the extension of the White House, and authorizing the building of railroad bridges across the St. Croix River, between Prescott, Wis., and Stillwater, Minn., and across the Missouri River at or near Kansas City, Mo., at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the line of railroad between either Clay or Jackson County, Missouri, and the county of Wyandotte, Kansas, near Atchison, Kansas, at or near Saline City, Mo., near St Charles, Mo., at or near St. Joseph, Mo., and near Chamberlain, D. T. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of C. W. Wests as Governor of Utah. In the House of Representatives Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill to reduce the number of internal revenue officers and to amend the internal revenue laws. The House Judiciary Committee reported adversely a bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring title or owning lands within the United States.

THE postoffice appropriation bill was discussed in the Senate on the 28th ult., the bone of contention being the amendment appropriating $800,000 for carrying South and Central American, Chinese, and Australian mails and authorizing the Postmaster-General to make, after due advertisement, contracts for five years with American steamships. The House of Representatives debated the river and harbor bill, and passed the bill providing that hereafter no alien who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be granted a license as pilot, engineer, mate, captain, or other officer on any steam vessel carrying the flag of the United States.

Thought He Was an Episcopalian.

Secretary Chase was not originally a profane man. He learned how to swear after he went into Lincoln's Cabinet. One day, after he had delivered himself rather vigorously, Lincoln said to him:

"Mr. Chase, are you an Episcopalian?"

"Why do you ask?" was the somewhat surprised counter-question.

"Oh, just out of curiosity," replied Lincoln. "Seward is an Episcopalian, and I had noticed that you and he swore in much the same manner."—*Washington Hatchet.*

CHARLES READE once said this about squeaky voices: "I, Charles Reade, warn all my sex against any woman who puts on a niminy piminy voice in a high key. That woman is certainly an actress, probably a liar; likely enough a thief. If she lowers her voice in speaking to a man, not altering her natural key, that proves nothing either way. Nature inclines each sex to speak more gently to the other sex. Never take a servant-maid who speaks out of her true key—if she speaks to you in five sharps and you hear her in three flats—or the other way."

PROF. LANGLEY'S researches have led him to conclusions which imply that, in the absence of absorbing atmosphere, the earth would receive sufficient heat from the sun to melt an ice-shell about 180 feet deep over the globe's entire surface.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A RIDGWAY (Mich.) woman has kept track of her baking for a year and finds the score to stand thus for a family of six: Cookies, 4,605; pies, 592; cakes, 263; fried cakes, 987; loaves of bread, 698; besides numberless johnnycakes, shortcakes, pancakes and puddings.

BARBARA ROBINSON, an uneducated nine-year-old negro girl, of West Point, Ga., bids fair to rival Blind Tom as a pianist. She plays with wonderful correctness any composition she has once heard. Like Tom, she seems oblivious of everything else when listening to music or playing the piano.

THE sale at Edinburgh of a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems for eighty guineas recalls the circumstance that the poet, at the time of getting out this edition, was so poor that he seriously thought of indenturing himself to work his passage on board ship from Scotland to Jamaica.

GUITEAU'S sister and her husband are both ruined by the division he brought about between them. Mrs. Scoville is living in poverty in Chicago upon the frugal alimony paid her by her former husband, while the latter is struggling unsuccessfully in his profession, and making barely enough to pay her this alimony and live himself.

THE number of telephones now in the United States is 325,574, while in Great Britain there are only 13,000. In other words, there are over twenty-five telephones in the United States for every one in England. There is no country which pretends to be in the front rank of civilization where telephonic facilities are so limited as in England and Scotland.

A CHICAGO Judge was surprised and chagrined, the other day, at being shown his own signature, and that of the prosecuting attorney, to a petition asking the appointment to a Federal office of a man then on trial for receiving stolen goods. It didn't make any difference, though, for the man was convicted and sentenced to $1,000 fine and two months' imprisonment.

PHILADELPHIA'S marble pile, the City Hall, is still unfinished. Between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 have been expended upon it since the laying of the corner-stone in 1872. It is the largest building, finished or in course of completion, in the United States, and it is estimated to cover 2,800 more square feet than the Capitol at Washington. The tower on the north side will be surmounted by a statue of Penn, and its extremest height when completed will be 535 feet. It has now reached a height of 270 feet.

M. ALFRED ASSOLANT once tried to lecture on his experiences in this country. He hired a small room and got together a few friends. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "when one thinks of setting out for America, the most natural thing to do is to consult the sailing list of the steamship lines. To get to America you must have a steamship; you must, I say, have a steamship; a good steamship." Then timidity and embarrassment overcame him. He gave up the attempt at lecturing, and never tried again.

THERE is said to be a well-authenticated case of leprosy in Yadkin County, N. C., the patient being John Plewman, aged 40 years. Eighteen months ago he felt a curious numbness of the left arm. He could stand great heat near that arm without suffering pain, and later could pass his hand through the flame of a candle and be insensible to the heat. White blotches appeared on the arm, and large scabs formed. These blotches are now spreading to his body. Physicians, including three specialists, pronounce the case leprosy.

AN attempt was recently made in London to ascertain what were the popular favorites in hymns and tunes, ministers, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, and others, being requested to name six favorite hymns and tunes. One hundred persons sent replies, and 201 hymns were named, of which 112 had only one vote each. The six having the highest number of votes each were: "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," 36; "Rock of Ages," 27; "Nearer My God, to Thee," 25; "My Jesus, as Thou Wilt," 21; "Abide with Me," 20; "Just as I Am," 19. Of tunes, 144 were named, of which seventy-seven had only a single vote each. The six highest on the list were Refuge, 35; Lux Benigna, 16; Jewett, 15; Eventide, 12; Toplady, 12; Mercy, 11.

SIR CHARLES WARREN, who has succeeded Sir E. Henderson in the Chief Commissionership of the London police, is an experienced soldier. He was a commander in the Guika campaign, and in the Griqua war; he commanded the entire field force in Bechuanaland in 1878, and organized a volunteer force for the aid of Natal and the Transvaal. In 1882 he was sent to Egypt to punish the murderers of Professor Palmer and restore the Khedive's authority in the desert. Last year he was at the head of the important Bechuanaland expedition, and at the beginning of the present war he was put in command of the British force at Suakim.

THE real heroes and heroines of life seldom have honor done them, and it is a pleasant thing, when opportunity comes, to rescue the name of even one from entire oblivion. A woman named Sallie Hansford, living near Lexington, Ga., is a heroine. Her husband has been bedridden with rheumatism for nine years, and she has had a family of four children—two boys and two girls—to support. Last year she bought 107 acres of land, much of it original forest, and with the aid of her two boys, 14 and 15 years old, cleared five acres. She cut down the trees, rolled the logs together, split the rails, built the fence, and burnt the brush, with their help; and made last year nine bales of cotton, also corn and peas enough for her own use, paid 800 pounds of cotton for rent last year, paid her store account, and paid $40 on her land. She has bought her meat for this year and paid for it. In addition to this, she has done the cooking and gone to market with eggs and chickens. This woman has probably no great opinion of what she has accomplished. But how often are such courage, and perseverance, and practical ability shown uncomplainingly! The woman's story has got into print by some mere accident, but she deserves more recognition than hundreds more famous.

A WASHINGTON letter-writer has this bit of gossip about Fred Douglass and his white wife: "It goes without saying that Fred Douglass is interesting. His wife is also interesting, and the pair in private life are a study. I am stating facts, and have not the remotest intention of touching on the reasons or influences bringing about their marriage. That it is a happy union no one can doubt. There is no overdemonstration of affection, but it exists and is genuine. Mrs. Douglass' father has never been reconciled to her marriage, but her mother and sisters, who were deeply grieved at the time, have recently visited her. Her uncle's family, who have resided here for some years, have not forgiven her, and hold no intercourse with her in any way. It is said that when they go to Europe her father will come to Washington to visit his brother, but that while his daughter and her husband are here he will not come. Perhaps it is not strange that Douglass should have wished to marry this woman, somewhat his equal intellectually. She is an attractive woman. On the other hand, Mrs. Douglass is very much in love with her husband. That she admires and is proud of him is plain to be seen. She is not a woman of impulses, but one of strong, sustained character, and, so far from ever regretting the step which led her to marry Douglass, she is rather growing happier and more satisfied as she seems the more sure of her affection for him. Of course, she could never have doubted his love for her. To a looker-on Douglass' manner toward his wife has a tender deference that is a beautiful sentiment of unspoken devotion."

A Trick of Trade.

A Baltimore drummer succeeded in taking three or four Virginia customers away from a New York house, but when he went his rounds a few days ago he was coldly received, and no one would give him an order.

"I feel," he finally said, "that I have a right to demand an explanation. How have I forfeited your confidence?"

"Oh, you see, I have nothing against you or your house," replied the party addressed, "but the fact is, the other drummer is engaged to one of my daughters, and I feel it my duty to help him all I can."

The Baltimore man received the same explanation from all the others, and being a married man he abandoned the field.—*Wall Street News.*

CHARLES, dear," she murmured, as they strolled along the other evening and gazed upward at the bejeweled firmament, "which is Venus, and which is Adonis?"

AN AWFUL DEED.

A New Jersey Mother, While in a Religious Frenzy, Slays Four of Her Children.

She Says She Did It to Save Them from Pain and Sorrow—A Sickening Recital.

[Keyport (N. J.) special.]

Mrs. Fannie Smith, the wife of a farmer living about seven miles south of this place, became insane this morning, took a dose of poison, and crushed in the heads of four of her children with an ax. The youngest child died immediately and the others are not expected to live till morning. Mrs. Smith also is very low and will probably die.

The family consists of J. Monroe Smith, the father, about 55 years old; the mother, who is 43 years of age; and their six children—19, 18, 13, 11, 7 and 4 years old respectively.

Last night the family retired rather earlier than usual, so Mrs. Smith arose about 5 o'clock this morning and roused her husband at the same hour. Their breakfast had been prepared by a colored woman who had been in the family's service for years. After eating, Mrs. Smith left her husband in the kitchen and went out to the hen-house. Mr. Smith followed her, in a few moments, to a hot-house, which was about 100 yards away from the house. In the hen-house Mrs. Smith took out of her pocket a package of rat poison which she bought and concealed over three years ago. She swallowed a large dose of the poison, and threw the box away. On her way back to the house she picked up a large ax, which she concealed beneath her dress.

Entering the house she went first to the bed-chamber of the four-year-old daughter, Edna, who was quietly sleeping. She took the ax from under her dress and brought it down with terrible effect on the child's head. She did this three times, until she saw that the little curly head was split open. Then she left, and entered the bedroom of her son Rufus, thirteen years old. She struck him three or four blows on the head with the back of her ax, which laid the side of his head open. Next she turned her attention to her eleven-year-old daughter Bessie, whom she found on her knees praying. The child seemed to know that her turn had come, as she had witnessed the attack on the others. She lifted up her hands imploringly and begged her mother in a faltering voice to spare her, but this had no effect on the frenzied woman, for she let the ax come down on the poor child's head with as much force as at first, and a moment later her third victim was lying on the floor with her skull fractured. A moment later she had struck Alida, another of her children.

The sound of the child's voice had reached the ears of Bettie Beldo, the aged colored housekeeper, who ran to the child's assistance up-stairs. Mrs. Smith had just completed her bloody work, but she was still in a frenzy of excitement. She turned on the old woman and raised her ax with the intent of adding another victim to the list. Bettie turned and ran down stairs, pursued by the woman, who now began to show her insanity by howling at the top of her voice. Finding that she could not overtake the colored woman Mrs. Smith threw the blood-stained ax after her, but it struck the wall, and the colored woman ran out of the house screaming with terror.

The insane woman picked up her fearful weapon again, and retraced her steps up the stairs to the room where her eighteen-year-old daughter was. This girl had seen some of the tragedy, picked up the baby, two years old, and fled to the apartment for safety. She had not time to lock the door when her mother, with the ax raised above her head, was upon her. Then a fearful struggle began. The girl knew that her mother meant death, and all her energies were roused to keep the door fast till assistance would come. She threw her body against the door, while Mrs. Smith struggled to break it in. Finally the brave girl succeeded in turning the key. Then she laid down the baby, and hurried away to tell her father of what had occurred, while the mother was trying to batter down the door with the ax.

The girl met her father and Bettie Beldo hastening from the hot-house to the scene of the tragedy. The husband ran up the stairs. The insane woman turned with rage, and raised her weapon, but at sight of him she cowered and let it fall nervously to the floor. Then she fell down herself, and groveled at his feet. Tears sprang into the man's eyes, and trickled down his cheeks as he cried:

"Fannie, what made you kill my children?"

Without any apparent sorrow for her terrible work she answered calmly:

"Why, Monroe, I was told by God to do so, and I obeyed His commands."

Then getting upon her knees and looking up into her sorrowful husband's face, she said:

"I know I did wrong, but it was the only thing to be done to save them from hell."

Mr. Smith could say nothing. He was completely prostrated by the blow he received from his wife's actions. When spoken to by a reporter he begged to be left alone with his misery. He would repeatedly ask how his children were, and the doctors would give him very little encouragement. The neighbors vainly tried to arouse him, but he would not pay any attention to them. The oldest daughter, who so nobly fought for her life, was found at a neighbor's house, whither she was taken after the affray. When asked when she first had any idea of her mother's work she said she heard her little sister scream. She ran in to her, and when she saw the ax in her mother's hand and one of her sister's dead she ran for the other room where the baby was, starting to go down-stairs. She was met by her mother, who chased her to the door. By main effort she closed the door, and in this way escaped.

Little Edna never breathed after the ax struck her. The other three children are in a very low condition, and the four doctors who are in attendance fear that they will be dead before morning. At this writing, 10 p. m., they fear that both the mother and children will die during the night. The poison that Mrs. Smith took appears to have just taken effect upon her and she is sinking rapidly.

GRAHAM STRUNG UP.

A Mob Secures the Keys to the Prisoner's Cell and Drag Him Out by a Rope.

He Is Then Taken to the Molloy Farm and Hanged to an Oak Tree.

The clatter of horses' hoofs upon the streets leading to the Court House, a short time before daylight, says a Springfield (Mo.) dispatch, told the few who were at that hour awaiting developments that another chapter was to be enacted in the Graham tragedy. It was no false alarm, as the one hundred and fifty horsemen, with masks over their faces, with shotguns, rifles, and revolvers poised, and riding at full gallop, told. The accuracy of the movements of the men showed that they were thoroughly drilled and knew what was to be done.

The entrances to the streets leading to the jail were quickly guarded, and every pedestrian who made his appearance was halted and made to throw up his hands.

A spring-wagon was part of the outfit of the lynching party. The wagon was halted in front of the jail door, and a few men heavily armed, and carrying in their hands rope and sledge-hammers, knocked at the front door. The Sheriff was asleep and answered their call.

Upon opening the door he was seized by the men, who demanded the keys to Graham's cell. He attempted to equivocate, but a revolver thrust between his eyes told him resistance was folly, and he told them where to get the keys.

They then went to the cell and opened the door. Graham was in his bunk and was commanded to get up. He was at first infuriated and replied with oaths. "You can hang me, but by G—d you can't scare me," he exclaimed. He was silenced by the muzzle of a rifle thrust in his face. He dressed himself, and when the rope was placed around his neck, broke down and wept bitterly. The leader of the party informed him of their purpose, and demanded a true statement of the killing of Sarah Graham. He recovered his composure, and with something of his old audacity replied that when he got out he would give them a "straight talk."

He was led out of the jail at the end of the rope, placed in the wagon, and the grim procession moved in a northerly direction. About two miles north of the city the cavalcade halted by a small scrub oak tree. Graham was asked if he had anything further to say with regard to the killing of his wife. He reasserted his statement that neither Mrs. Molloy nor Cora Lee was implicated in the murder. A cloth was tied over his face, his hands were bound behind him, as the rope was thrown over a limb of the stunted tree. A dozen strong arms in a twinkling dangled the body of the wife-murderer in mid-air. He was literally strangled to death, and when the lynchers departed and the spectators on the outskirts ventured to the spot a pitiable sight met their gaze. Pinned to his back was a note explanatory of the act. It was well composed, and written in a legible hand. The closing paragraphs are as follows:

"We heartily welcome all strangers to citizenship who are pure of purpose and act in good faith, but we give this as a warning to ex-convicts and murderers who may hereafter invade our country to impose on our credulity. We also give warning that any person or persons, of any rank or station, who dare to discover the actors in this tragedy, will be surely and speedily dispatched to hell, where all things are revealed to the curious. In justice to the memory of Sarah Graham, a loving wife and dear mother, whose life was sacrificed at the altar of Lecate, we subscribe ourselves,

"CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY.

"N. B.—*To Sheriff Donnell:* Keep your mouth shut. If you recognize any of us you will die the death of a dog."

Graham and His Crime.

Graham, who was evidently a moral monstrosity, was accused of the murder of his wife, and the subsequent disposal of her body by throwing it into a well on the farm of Mrs. Emma Molloy, the noted temperance evangelist. Graham had lived at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he married the woman he killed. For some of his infractions of the statutes he was twice sentenced to the penitentiary at Michigan City. While there Mrs. Molloy became interested in the man, and when his last term expired made an effort to reform him. She gave him employment, and while thus engaged he became acquainted with Cora Lee, Mrs. Molloy's adopted daughter. He proposed marriage, assuring the two women that his first wife had secured a divorce while he was in prison. This she had done, but they were afterward remarried. Mrs. Molloy and Cora Lee were satisfied that Graham was free of matrimonial entanglements, and Cora was permitted to marry Graham. The first wife, who had been deserted in Fort Wayne, soon learned of Graham's last marriage, and a prosecution followed in Springfield for bigamy. Graham, to free himself of this trouble, induced his first wife to leave Fort Wayne and meet him in St. Louis, whence he was to take her to Springfield and endeavor to reach some solution of the trouble. After leaving St. Louis Mrs. Graham was never again seen alive by anyone who knew her. Graham killed her to free himself of the prosecution for bigamy. Her relatives agitated the matter after her disappearance until the Springfield authorities made search and found her body in the abandoned well on the Molloy farm. Graham and Cora Lee were at once arrested for the crime, and Mrs. Molloy was taken into custody as she stepped from the train at Springfield on her return from a professional tour in Illinois. The preliminary examination resulted in the holding of Graham as principal and the two women as accessories. Graham made several statements that implicated the two women, but his love of notoriety evidently induced him to write the letters published, and but little credence is given them, as the man was entirely unreliable and never told the truth if he could in any way avoid it.

FIENDS WRECK A TRAIN.

A Loaded Missouri Pacific Freight Train Precipitated Into the River Near Wyandotte, Kan.—Two Men Dashed to Death.

A most diabolical outrage was perpetrated near Wyandotte, Kansas, says a dispatch from that place. The spikes were drawn from two rails on the Missouri Pacific and a freight train was precipitated into the river, killing the fireman and head brakeman.

The accident occurred half a mile south of the Wyandotte depot at a point where the track comes around a lofty bluff that rises precipitously from the bank of the Kaw River. The train arrived on time and passed the station without stopping. Five minutes later it dashed round the fatal point, the rails spread, the engine lurched, and with a bound rolled over on its side. Two heartrending cries were heard above the crash of the collision, then the sound of escaping steam, and in another instant the wreck was in flames.

The conductor and rear brakeman, who came upon the scene as soon as they could, met the engineer, J. H. Fowler, wading out of the Kaw River, into which he had been thrown when the engine turned over. The Wyandotte fire department quenched the flames, and when the smoke had cleared away a shocking sight was presented. The fireman, Ben T. Horton, lay on his back, with his head toward the river. The lower part of his body was covered by the cab, while the blood gushed from his nose and mouth and formed in pools on the river bank. A few feet away, partly covered by the tender, lay the body of George Carlisle, the head brakeman, his face covered with blood. The lives of both were extinct, death having been caused almost instantaneously by the escaping steam and scalding water.

An examination confirmed the first impression that the wreck was the work of train wreckers. The spikes had been drawn the length of two rails on the side of the track nearest the river. The fish-plates had also been removed, leaving the rails absolutely without protection, so that when the engineer ran upon the first pair they spread. The wreckers had apparently done their work deliberately, and with the knowledge that loss of life would result. The fish-plates, together with the bolts which held them, and fifty-two drawn spikes, were lying beside the track.

Three men were seen lurking in the vicinity a short time before the train passed, and are supposed to be the guilty parties.

The Missouri Pacific officials offer a reward of $2,500 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties, and $1,000 for information that will lead to the conviction of any one of them. The Knights of Labor also talk strongly of offering a reward.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Fire destroyed the Commercial House at Roscommon recently.

—Mrs. Lucy P. Moses, an old and much-respected resident of Owosso, is dead.

—Frank Hunt, an old resident of Corunna, dropped dead in the street recently.

—Mrs. Miles G. Webster was kicked by a horse and instantly killed at Maple Rapids.

—Addison has a new trade combination in the form of a barber and tailor shop combined.

—The Third Ward Hose Company of West Bay City went on a strike for $100 a year instead of $75.

—Miss Martie Wilson slipped from a log while fishing in the river at East Saginaw, and was drowned.

—A tramp broke into the South Bay City Depot of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, and stole twenty dollars.

—In view of the fact that Jackson gets the State Fair this year, Lansing will raise $5,000 to boom the Central Michigan Fair.

—Capt. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, upon a recent business trip in Canada, was surprised at the almost universal sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States.

—Charles Farmer, while driving to his home in the country from Hudson, was accosted by a stranger, who asked for a ride. The request was granted, but the stranger proved to be a pickpocket, and he relieved Mr. Farmer of $40.

—Frederick J. Pocock, foreman of the Frankfort Lumber Company, was found drowned at the Crystal Lake outlet. The high water had carried away the bridge and dam. He was author and publisher of the "Michigan Pinery Boy Songster," so popular in that section.

—A sanitary convention will be held in Kalamazoo Tuesday and Wednesday, June 1 and 2. The objects of the convention are the presentation of facts, the comparison of views, and the discussion of methods relating to the prevention of sickness and death, and the improvement of the conditions of living.

—The University calendar announces the total enrollment in the institution to be 1,401 students, of whom the literary department has enrolled 596; medical, 327; law, 286; pharmacy, 51; homeopathic medical college, 49; and college of dental surgery, 82. In making up the total enrollment, Michigan heads the list with 717.

—John Deppert was sued by the Detroit Base Ball Association for damages for erecting a grand stand for spectators on top of his house, adjoining and overlooking the ball grounds, to which spectators were admitted at half the rate charged for entrance to the grounds, but the Supreme Court held that he had a right to do that and that the association could not collect damages.

—Hon. Lawrence Van Dusen and Hubert B. Gates, of Owosso, have purchased a large tract of land in Arenac County, and will at once commence the erection of extensive buildings for the purpose of cremating sturgeon. They have investigated, and had the ashes analyzed by expert physicians, who find they contain great medical properties, especially in lung diseases.

—In consideration of the terrible ravages made on fish and game of the Upper Peninsula by pot hunters and fishermen using dynamite, a sportman's association has been formed at Ishpeming, with Geo. W. Hayden, Prosecuting Attorney of Marquette County, as President. The association will have members in every township, and all violations of the game law will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

—The management of the State Soldiers' Home have decided to cut off all aid to soldiers outside of the temporary homes after May 15. There have been several veterans receiving a weekly allowance of $3, and living at their own home, but this will be cut off after the above date. Of the thirty veteran inmates of the Soldiers' Home who were honorably discharged as capable of earning their own living, a majority will be employed on the Soldiers' Home. They are mostly put at light work which does not require much physical strength.

—The recent G. A. R. encampment at Jackson was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State. John Northwood, of the Saginaw Department, was elected Commander; Northwood was a private, and lost one arm, represented his district in the State Legislature in 1885, and was the author of the Soldiers' Home bill. In the afternoon the grandest parade ever witnessed in Jackson was enjoyed by a vast crowd. The procession was over one mile long, with nearly one thousand eight hundred veterans in line, besides a number of local companies. Gov. Alger was present.

—The announcement was recently made in the University Rugby Association that a liberal proposition had been received from E. C. Hegler, of La Salle, Ill., who has a son in the sophomore class of the University, that the rink should be rented again for a gymnasium for next year, and that A. Reinhard, of Syracuse, N. Y., should be employed at a salary of $1,200 per year as trainer; that $1,000 be expended in new apparatus and $1,000 guaranteed for contingent expenses. Of the amount of money thus disposed of he agrees to donate such portion as the boys will be unable to raise.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Looks Like Fraud.

If one half of all the stories and reports are true, there is to be perpetrated at Boyne City to-day one of the most dastardly outrages on the people of this county that we have heard of since the notorious steal of the presidency in 1876.

On April 6th an unofficial announcement of the vote on the county seat question from every township in the county gave a majority against removal of about sixty. That result was conceded by both newspapers which had fought so fiercely for Boyne City, and by every man in the county. It was conceded by Supervisor Jersey, chairman of the election board, who is now in the west prospecting for a location for business, having repeatedly expressed his opinion that this was the last canvas, and that if not carried this time it was forever hopeless. The vote of Evangeline township as then announced was 489 for removal and 2 against, as has been stated to us personally by more than one Boyne City man who was present when the vote was announced. That was the vote of that township as announced by the supervisor on the night of election, as telephoned to all parts of the county, and as published in the Statesman. Now, we understand the official return to be made to-day will place the number about 100 higher,—589 for removal, and 2 against, thus giving in the totals a majority for removal of about forty.

We understand that those in the secret claim that the unofficial report was misrepresenteed for a purpose, but their actions and language have not been consistent with the claim. If the corrected return could have shown, the next day, a majority of even one vote for Boyne City, they would have announced it with cannon and bonfires, and the newspapers would have prefaced their double-leaded announcements with all the poultry cuts they had in the office. Every man of them would have been loud in his demands for justice and right, and would have insisted that every vote cast was legal and honest. Instead of this there has been a tacit admission of fraud and illegal voting in various ways. They have apparently hoped for something to transpire which would reverse the result. Through the boldness and daring of a few, their fondest hopes are likely to be realized.

They say that no court since the decision of the famous "8 to 7" will go behind the returns, and that if the returns show a majority in favor of Boyne City, that will settle the matter forever.

Dare they do it? Is it possible that any election board will deceive itself and the people by making a false report of the ballot? Or, if they did not make a false report on the night of election, will they perjure themselves and face the penitentiary by making a false return and swearing to it now?

Will the board of supervisors dare sanction such bare-faced fraud as this (if it be true) by affirming the return and ordering the removal of the records? If they do, we mistake the temper of the people if it is quietly submitted to.

There is a future for some of the chief actors in this matter, and they will find the past not so easily forgotten.

Notes and News.

In the course of a recent interview in New York, Mr. I. M. Weston, of Grand Rapids, Mich., discussed the republican opposition to O. W. Powers as follows: "If the republican senate committee on judiciary was so much in earnest in its opposition to polygamy as the president is, they would not have refused to report favorably on O. W. Powers for justice of the supreme court of Utah, for he has the courage and ability to make it warm for the twin relic, if he had been given the opportunity."

☞Carpets, Carpets, Carpets! If you want a carpet, step in and see what Rosenthal & Son has, as they are selling carpets cheaper than any other place in town.

Canon Farrar's New Book.

A few weeks ago, when Canon Farrar was in this country, tens of thousands of people paid as much as one dollar to hear a single lecture delivered by him, and were well pleased with what they got for their money. Several of the most important of those lectures and addresses with other papers are now published by John B. Alden, of New York, and can now be had in a very handsome cloth-bound volume, for the price of 40 cents. Some of the lectures are also published separately in his Elzevir Library, in which form the lecture on Dante sells for 3 cents; on temperance, 2 cents; on ideals of nations, 2 cents; thoughts on America, 3 cents. The millions of intelligent people who admire Canon Farrar and who were not able to hear him lecture, will be delighted to find his brilliant, scholarly and eloquent thoughts placed in this handsome form within their reach. The publishers illustrated catalogue, 132 pages, is sent to any address on receipt of 4 cents; or condensed catalogue free. John B. Alden, publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world marks a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney, and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease, and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says, "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G W. Crouter.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

☞If you want to buy a dress, go to Rosenthal & Son's; where you are sure to be suited in price and quality.

SLIM JIM

Challenges Charlevoix county for $100 to run 100 yards. Must be answered in ten days. Race to take place in Charlevoix or East Jordan. Address X, care JOURNAL office.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business, April 30, 1886. If not called for in one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Campbell, James	Lovejoy, John F.
Barnes, Mrs Lena	Moran, Mrs Mary
Chamberlain, Addie	Johnson, Peter
Clark, L. T.	Madge, Sherman A.
Cook, Mrs M. L.	Muirhead, Thos.
Atkins, Thos.	Bany, Frank
Burke, S. S.	Pink, Chas.
Galand, John	Perry, Mrs. James
Debar, N. J.	Quick, Alex
Graham, Sarah	Vanderhoof, H. C.
Fish, J.	Saulsbury, F.
Ely, Chas. 2	Vansburghs, Geo.
French, Sarah	Sargent, Mrs James
Evans, Dr. Z. H.	Samillon, John
Haser, Mrs Lura	Sanders, R.
Hause, Mr. Eva	Shively, Noah
Jones, Jennie	Smith, Mrs O. B.
Hoffen, Cornel	Smith, F. B.
Holvick, James	Treston, Edward
Jansen, Karrpenter Andrew	An State Engineer Inspector
Hodge, Barney	Sweet, L. A.
Kader, Frank	Ware, Walter
Lalonde, Moses	Weikel, Jesse
McCarty, Jennie	Webb, Mrs H. L.
McKay, Chas.	Wheaton, Joe
Lee, A. E.	Willis, Marget
Lewis, Levi	Wing, Mrs Horay P.
Mixeinlat, Henry W.	Wortman, A. H.
Knapp, Elmer	

INDIAN LETTERS.

Miss Sharlot Rewegishlgognie
Joseph Etowigijg.

FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

Barnes, Mrs Lena	Shepard, S. S.
O'Neil, Agnes	

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

RETURNED AGAIN.

For Two Weeks Only

I will make CABINET PHOTOS at $4.00 per Dozen, commencing Monday, April 12th.

A. D. BRADBEER.

BELLINGER,

The Jeweler,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Harger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, ... MICHIGAN.

A Large Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, in Spring and Summer Goods, just received at

Pine Lake Iron Company's Supply Store,

IRONTON, MICH.

MY

SPRING STOCK

Of Clothing

Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THOSE LIVING out of town who were unable on account of poor roads and ice, to get one of those Handsome Oil Chromos given away by us,

WE HAVE DECIDED to procure another lot. The rapidity with which the first lot were carried away, speaks for their worth and beauty, and we hope, now that roads are better and boats making regular trips, that those who did not get one before, will now avail themselves of the opportunity.

REMEMBER, each one purchasing Five Dollars worth or more at one time, gets one of these Pictures.

NO CHANCES TAKEN, No partiality shown. You make your own selection and take it with you. Come early while the selection is good. Positively the last we shall have. Besides getting a lovely picture, we guarantee you best prices in town.

COME and SEE US, we have just what you want.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

HARDWARE.

The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.

THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.

THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.

TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,

EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.

☞(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

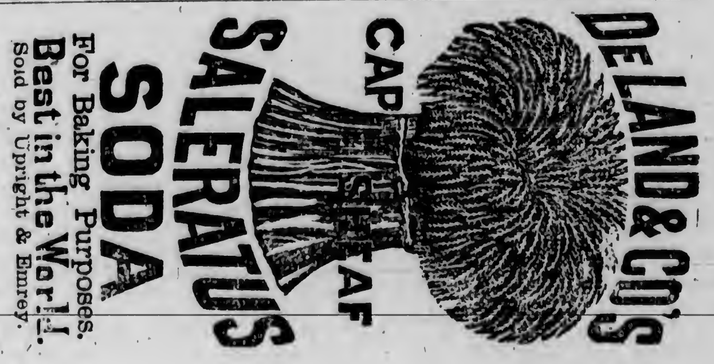
Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION



THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 6, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15.
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $11 ℔ bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 40c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter, go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞L. D. Bartholomew & Co. will use an extra heavy quality of tin for Eave Troughs, and Tin ware.

☞A big line of Trunks and satchels have just arrived at Rosenthal & Son's.

☞Sheeting and pillow-case cotton very cheap at Rosenthal & Son's.

☞New milch cow for sale cheap. O. D. Hilton, Norwood township.

☞Curtains made and put up free at Rosenthal & Son's.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Steamer M. W. WRIGHT. Price low. Terms easy. Call soon at office of J. Milo Eaton. Charlevoix, Michigan.

NEWSPAPER WANTED.

Daily newspaper reporter, with a little capital, would like to hear of a newspaper opening in northern Michigan. Address F. P. C., care JOURNAL.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

J. L. Hurd is in Chicago this week.

The Sentinel closed its seventeenth year last week.

C. Budd is finishing a fine book case for A. R. Struthers.

A. Cameron is pushing the work on our new house this week.

A. D. Cruickshank and John Nicholls went to Bellaire this week.

M. Dickinson has taken possession of the postoffice at Boyne Falls.

J. G. Reed had potatoes and peas up May first, and growing nicely.

E. M. Colson, of Kent county, is visiting C. F. VanAuken this week.

Annie Metcalf commenced school in the Nowlan district last Monday.

The City of Traverse will not begin her runs until about the first of June.

W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay, made us a pleasant call on Wednesday.

A. Buttars has covered his house—roof and all—with a new coat of paint.

J. S. Smithson and family arrived last Friday morning, to remain the season.

Mrs. P. Thomson's broken limb is improving, and will make a good recovery.

J. L. Sherman and Fred W. Cooper expect to start for Dakota some time this week.

Capt. Casey reported about two miles of ice last Thursday, near the Manitous.

Every member of Baxter Post, G. A. R., will be required to meet next Monday evening.

G. E. Sweetland is building a stone wall at the foot of the terrace in front of the Sanitarium.

Quite a number of new buildings begin to show up around town and others are to follow.

Max Spangenburg, of Petoskey, called on a few of his friends in Charlevoix last Monday.

The rink is to be open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, until further notice.

The grass has taken on its tint of green, and all nature seeme to rejoice at the advent of spring.

Mrs. P. A. Earl, dressmaker, has an announcement in this paper, which the ladies will do well to read.

Geo. W. Miller, the clothier, returned home from Chicago on the Lawrence, Monday night.

Dr. Lewis has built a stone sustaining wall on the south front of his lot adjoining the mill yard.

The council have erected one of Newman's automatic bridge gates on the north end of the bridge.

Let intended immigrants know something about what Charlevoix county can do for them and they will come here and bring their money along.

The Fountain City House is receiving new paint and paper this week, and the office is being enlarged.

Chas. Arnold, of Detroit, a former resident of Beaver Island, visited old-time friends in Charlevoix last week.

Liquor dealers will soon have to put up the cash to entitle them to sell during the coming year. Blood money.

Richard Cooper's broken leg has so far recovered that he can now get up and down stairs with the aid of crutches.

Chas. Chaloupka and F. Kenyon are now managers of the saloon on the north side lately owned by S. P. Millard.

The best way to let an absent friend know of all that is going on here, is to subscribe for and send him the JOURNAL.

The North Star will not begin making regular trips until May 8 that being the date assigned for inspection.—Enterprise.

Recent letters from officers of the Charlevoix resort association indicate that a large new hotel will soon be built on the resort.

Perry Weed's fine soda fountain arrived on the Friant this morning. It will be set up and ready for business in a few days.

The schooner Clara and tug Payne were launched last Saturday. The upper works of the Payne have since been painted.

The Charlevoix Mfg. Co. were the successful bidder for the Ironton Congregational church, and they will push it to early completion.

A mail route has been established between Charlevoix and East Jordan, commencing May 17, to be carried on the Gazelle, six times a week.

A regular communication of Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, next Tuesday evening May 11. A good attendance desired. By order of the Master.

Mrs. M. Litney expects to go to Detroit to the annual summer opening of millinery goods, and give her customers the benefit in late styles.

The ladies of the M. E. Society will give a ten cent tea at the church Friday evening. There should be a full attendance. Tea served from 5 to 9.

Dame Nature hustled on her spring dress in a hurry this season. A few days ago the earth was covered with snow; now the grass will support animal life.

CHEBOYGAN, April 30.—All buoys on the Sault Ste. Marie river are placed in position. Boats have no trouble going up or down through the river now, and no ice is to be seen.

The G. R. & I. company have had a force of men removing the old engine house at Petoskey preparatory to putting up the new passenger depot, which is being built in sections at Kalamazoo.

O. W. Smith has renovated his agate works inside and outside, brightening up with paint, adding to his shelf and counter room; and has also made large addition to his stock of curiosities.

A four masted schooner, christened H. A. Hawgood, measuring 1,800 tons burden, was launched at Bay City last week, notwithstanding the prospects of low lake freights. The vessel will cost $65,000.

Rifenburg Milling Co.'s "Iron Duke" flour is fast supplanting the best grades of foreign flour in this market, and it is well worthy the place. Bread made from it cannot be beaten by any flour made.

The Champlain arrived last Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, and lay at the dock till after 9 o'clock discharging freight. Over 30 tons of goods of all kinds were unloaded, and nearly all for Charlevoix merchants.

R. A. Campbell and family, of Traverse City, arrived on the Grand Rapids last Friday, with their goods, and they are renovating and fitting up the Bridge Street House, preparatory to opening in a few days.

Wm. Dougherty is grading for the Chicago Resort company several lots on the terrace, to be occupied by cottages in the near future. He is also grading down the bank on the north side of the upper channel revetment.

The first primary department of the schools having grown to such mammoth proportions that one teacher cannot do justice to them, it has been divided, and a part put under the charge of Lottie Mason in the village hall.

The time has arrived when the innocent husband is compelled to eat his allowance from the head of a barrel in the woodshed, while his better half looks on with solid comfort, meeting all his protests with, "It's house-cleaning time."

F. E. Boosinger received notice Wednesday of his appointment as post master. Mr. Boosinger, was a former resident of Lansing, but for the last three years has been a resident of this place, and connected with John Chamberlin, in the mercantile business. Mr. Boosinger was also with Mr. Chamberlain three years at Lansing, prior to his removal here. His appointment will give general satisfaction to all parties. The office will be removed to some point on Main street, north of its present location.—Enterprise.

The latest strike is that of the lake vessel owners, who have combined to resist the demand of the coal shippers to the effect that 2,240 pounds of coal be regarded as a ton instead of 2,000 pounds. This controversy is of very considerable imprtance to lake ports.—Saginaw Courier.

Since January 1st A. J. Mudge has sent to butter dealers in counties south of Charlevoix nearly two hundred dollars for fresh butter, besides buying all the home product that he could get. All this might be circulating at home, if the farmers would produce the butter.

Don't let politics get mixed up with your business. If you are a business man don't lose the help that a newspaper can give you because its politics is not your politics, and by all means dont' advertise to "help the paper along;" advertise to help your business and town along.—Ovid Union.

The Manistee Democrat is now conducted by Chas. S. Bell & Co., late of Detroit, and has been reduced to a 6-column folio sheet all printed at home. The initial number under the new management is a vast improvement over any of the issues under the late management.—Frankfort Express.

Over four hundred tons of freight, many thousand pounds of express matter and big loads of passengers daily have passed over the 18 miles of road between Traverse City and Elk Rapids since Feb. 1st, this year, and no wonder our neighbors, over on the east bay, cry aloud for a railroad.—Traverse Herald.

Mrs. Burns, of Charlevoix, returned on Friday from Indiana, where she has been spending the winter. We are indebted to her for a quantity of beautiful out-door flowers, showing how far the season is advanced down there. Wheat samples gathered last Thursday were twenty inches high.—Traverse Herald.

Fred Boosinger, formerly a popular resident of North Lansing, has been appointed postmaster at East Jordan, Charlevoix county. Mr. Boosinger is a young and active democrat and an excellent business man. His appointment gives entire satisfaction to the people of East Jordan.—Lansing Journal.

While D. N. Gregory and a hired man, at Ironton, were making a fence, last Thursday, a ten pound sledge flew off the handle and struck Gregory on the head seriously stunning him, and making a large scalp wound. The wonder is that the man was not instantly killed. He is making a good recovery.

W. H. Harris and family have gone to Manton to live. While in Charlevoix they made many friends who will regret to see them leave so soon. Mr. Harris desires us to express his regrets that he could not personally call on their many friends and thank them for the courtesies extended during their stay in Charlevoix.

The "Union Pacific Tourist" is one of the finest specimens of landscape printing we have seen in a long time. It is a pamphlet of 80 pages, filled with well-written descriptive matter and views of points along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and branches. For a copy, address C. K. Wilber, 57 Clark street, Chicago.

A Hall sheathing lath machine has just been set up by the Charlevoix Mfg. Co., and is now in successful operation. This sheathing lath makes a house very warm, stiffens the walls, saves in the amount and cost of plastering, and adds in many other ways to the value of a house. Go and examine it before buying any other lath.

Mrs. Ella Smith brought from Chicago this week an extra fine line of the latest styles of millinery goods. Her new hats, trimmings, flowers, etc., were selected by herself from the best in Chicago, and with her knowledge of the wants of the ladies of Charlevoix, the stock cannot fail to please. Call and see them while the stock is complete.

Geo. W. Miller brought from Chicago a mammoth addition to his already large stock of clothing. He is determined to lead the trade of this region, and to do it he has provided a larger and better stock than he ever before carried. There is hardly an article of clothing that a man can ask for that George has not a full assortment of sizes, with a wide range of prices.

E. S. Hawkes, so well known to many of our citizens as a first-class cabinet-maker, has been secured by Heath & Francis to take charge of their shop. 'Lish will now be in his glory, and with their machines to work with he will certainly add to his already excellent reputation for fine work. And the firm are fortunate in securing so good a man to do their fine work.

The Western Michigan press association will meet at St. Joseph June 22, with a banquet in the evening. The Chicago & West Michigan railroad will tender a special to New Richmond, from where the party will proceed by boat down the Kalamazoo river to Saugatuck and Macatawa. Friday Holland will be visited. The railroad has agreed to furnish transportation to the fraternity.—Ex.

OUR SPECIAL PRICES STILL CONTINUE.

We must have the room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, etc., VERY CHEAP.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Stone and Rockingham Ware, at Great Reductions.

Our stock of GROCERIES, Flour, Feed, Meal, Pork, Lard, etc., is Complete, and we always name the Lowest Prices.

The only full stock in town of LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, and PLASTERING HAIR.

J. L. HURD & CO.

FREE TO EVERYBODY

A SINGER SEWING MACHINE and five large OIL PAINTINGS of Different Sizes GIVEN AWAY at

Rosenthal & Son's.

Desiring to show our appreciation of the liberal patronage we are receiving from the people of this vicinity, we have completed arrangements for a

GRAND FREE GIFT DISTRIBUTION

Of a SINGER SEWING MACHINE and Oil Painting.

Until the drawing takes place, every person who at any time purchases goods of us to the amount of $3.00, will receive a numbered ticket which gives them one chance in drawing for the prizes. *All customers will stand an equal chance of winning a Prize.* Drawing takes place at our store July 15th, 1886.

DRY GOODS.

Our shelves are packed full of the Latest Styles of Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, and everything in that line.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

We are making a specialty in Carpets, Rugs, and Matting this season. We are bound to sell the goods, and to do so our Prices are marked to the very lowest.

CLOTHING.

Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing in the Latest Style. We are bound to suit everybody in style, and sure to suit in prices. Hats and Caps in every shape and style. Also a big line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. *Be sure and get a Ticket for the Drawing.*

ROSENTHAL & SON.

The Metropolitan Comedy Co. are playing a week's engagement in Petoskey, and will appear at Bartholomew opera hall next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, May 12th, 13th, and 14th, opening with the great society drama, "Divorce," Mr. Frank Tucker appearing as Mortimer Theophilus Muggs, a showman, supported by a first class company. Don't fail to see this superb entertainment. The company have been unusually successful throughout the state and are recommended by the press generally.

Yesterday morning a sailor engaged in scraping the fore-topmast of the schooner Saveland slipped from the board on which he was suspended and dropped into the water, a distance of 150 feet. The force of fall was to some extent arrested by his striking the yard arm, which rested against the mast in a slanting position. The position of the yard was the means of diverting his course downward so that he fell over the rail instead of on the hard deck. He came out of the water uninjured. His companions regarded his escape as little less than miraculous.—Free Press

A large amount of work is being done at the asylum in grading, stumping, clearing and in putting the grounds in shape for farming and gardening purposes and preparatory to ornamenting the plat in front of the buildings. A large amount of fencing will be done this summer, the present horse barn will be moved further in the rear of the grounds and enlarged and the main barns will be built. A large brick coal house will also be erected. The cleared land will be stumped as rapidly as possible, and many other important improvements will be made during the season.—Traverse Herald.

Barnard.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cook, of Charlevoix, was visiting their uncle, Mr. Harkness, Sunday.

The trees are wearing their green dress again.

Mr. Thomas Thorp is putting in a crop on his new farm.

Miss Annie Metcalf was visiting friends here last week.

M. E. Church.

If you can, hear the earnest, special sermon at the morning service. Attend the young people's meeting at the usual hour—led by one of their number, followed by a sermon by the Indian orator, the Rev. J. R. Robenson. All are invited.

Shipments.

April 28—Schr. Harriet Ross, 5,000 ties, French & Sutton, to Chicago.

28—Schr. Hattie Hatt, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

29—Schr. Mockingbird, 3,500 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Milwaukee.

29—Schr. Carrier, 150,000 feet hardwood lumber, S. G. Isaman, to Chicago.

29—Schr. Hercules, 73 cords wood, 80 bushels potatoes, McNally to Milwaukee.

30—Schr. Dan Mabee, 5,200 ties, Upright & Emrey to Milwaukee.

30—Schr. Sea Gem, 75 cords wood, W. S. Stripp, to Milwaukee.

May 3—Schr. John Raber, 125,000 feet hardwood lumber, Ballou, to Chicago; 2,000 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Chicago.

3—Schr. Evening Star, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

4—Schr. Clara, 25 cords wood, G. E. Hong, to Milwaukee.

5—Schr. Vermont, 2,200 ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

5—Schr. E. M. Smith, 1,500 ties, F. J. Meech, to Milwaukee.

6—Schr. Stampede, 100,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Sheboygan, Wis.; 90,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan, Wis.

6—Schr. Charlie Marshall, 85 cords wood, 4,000 ties, Upright & Emrey to Chicago.

6—Gilbert Knapp, 81 cords wood and 2,500 ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

6—Schr. Starke, 100 cords wood, O. Gunderson, to Milwaukee; 3,000 ties, W. S. Johnson, to Millwaukee.

The following are the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening:

Hardwood lumber, feet	845,000
Railroad ties	28,900
Wood, cords	419
Fresh fish, pounds	14,800
Potatoes, bushels	80

Ellsworth.

Parties are out fishing nearly every night.

Mrs. Frink has returned to her home in Elk Rapids.

Mr. H. Clugg expects to begin to manufacture shingles next week.

Mrs. Irwin Eaton has been sick for a week past. Dr. Warne of East Jordan is attending her.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup. Thus making it one of the most reliable cures on the market. Price 50cts. and $1.00. Sample free. Sold by G. W. Cronter. 2

A REVERIE BY MOONLIGHT.

BY SQUIRE HOBBS.

The world is wrapped in calm repose,
And night puts on her sable gown,
The moon above the hills is rose,
And twinkling stars are shining down.

The air is laden with perfume,
And on the breeze sweet odors blow
Of flowers that on the hillsides bloom,
And in the woody dells below.

The cricket chirps within his coll,
The bull-frog lends his doleful croak,
The fire-fly lights his way to toil,
The night-owl screams from out the oak.

The sheep-bell tinkles in the fold,
The cows within the barnyard lie,
The watch-dog barks a warning bold
As some belated swain goes by.

The gentle zephyrs kiss my brow
And drive away all thoughts of care;
My life is free from trouble now,
And rest and peace instead reign there.

A holy silence round me clings
As the night does about me close;
Great joy and happiness it brings,
And fills my soul with sweet repose.

The hush of calm and silent rest
Envelops now the sleeping earth;
The sons of toil are sweetly blest
With happy dreams of joy and mirth.

Oh, what a blessing is the night
That steals upon us unawares;
It heals the wound of Hunger's bite,
And lulls to rest our weary cares.

In Dreamland's soothing, kind embrace
We sleep the peaceful hours away,
And visions bright and lovely trace
Till night becomes a golden day.

And when life's curfew sadly tolls,
And we no more see day's bright beams,
Ah! let us hope our ransomed souls
Will sleep the sleep of happy dreams.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 9, 1883.

BLIGHTED HOPES.

Mark saw the paragraph before I did. I wondered, to-day, looking back, if I could have controlled myself sufficiently to prepare him for the shock if I had read the newspaper first. I was passing Mark's cup of coffee to Jane, the servant, when I caught sight of his face. It was white and rigid, and his eyes were dilated in a stare horrible to see.

"Mark!" I cried, in terror. "What is it, dear? Are you ill?"

I was beside him as I spoke, and saw that his eyes were fixed on a certain place in the paper he had been reading. Then I, too, read the fatal paragraph, only a few lines, but full of horror for Mark.

"Do not blame her!" he said, in a whisper, shuddering as he spoke. "Oh, Bessie, Bessie, my heart is broken!"

I put my arms around him, and drew his head down upon my breast, where it had so often lain in childhood, when my orphaned brother came to sister Bessie to be comforted in boyish woes. He was my only brother, though I was sixteen years the eldest. Little graves in the cemetery marked the sorrows of my childhood, and one after another my brothers and sisters had drooped and died, until only Mark was left. And he was but four years old when our parents both died.

We were not poor, owning our own handsome home, and a comfortable income; so Mark had every advantage of education, studied the law, and had gradually won his way to a position in his profession. And I had married, lost my husband, and returned after an absence of only three short months, to resume my place as my brother's housekeeper.

It was just after Mark had finished his studies, and been admitted to the bar, that he met Alice Arnold. She had come to Claymont to visit her aunt, a near neighbor and an old friend of ours, and we called to welcome her among us. She was about eighteen years old then, and her beauty won its way to my heart as surely as it did to Mark's. She was the most timid, gentle creature I ever saw, her color flitting if you spoke to her, her shy blue eyes drooping, and her voice low and almost plaintive in its timidity. Miss Arnold, a strong, energetic old maid, seemed actually to terrify her by her short, brusque manner, but she clung to me from the first hour of our friendship.

Children generally like me, and she was little more than a child. Yet when she became more intimate, and came often to pass whole days with me, I found that below the frightened, timid manner there was a clear brain, an intellect that had been carefully cultivated, and a sweet womanly nature. She was an enthusiastic musician and a fine pianist, but could not sing. Nothing delighted her more than to play for Mark and myself, to sing duets, or, if I was tired or busy, to hear Mark sing, in his rich baritone voice, the music he loved.

I asked myself, after she had ended her summer visit, if she was a coquette, a cruel, heartless flirt, who would win a man's heart only to cast it aside. And, in my bitterness then, I thought she was. In later years I acquitted her of the crime. I believe she had no suspicion that Mark loved her. He was always grave and reserved, and, although he was but twenty-three at that time, had the air and bearing of a much older man. And I being really so much her senior, I think Alice looked upon us both as rather elderly people, and was far more free and confidential than she would have been if she looked upon Mark as a young man and a lover.

But Mark, who had never cared before for any of our girl friends, gave to Alice Arnold all the store of love his heart could ever offer. I knew it, for Mark had made me his confidential friend all his life, and seeing her shy pleasure in his presence, the interest she took in his pursuits, her gentle acceptance of his grave attentions, I thought his love was returned, and was happy in the expectation of a nearer, closer tie between the sweet, loving girl and myself.

But, just before she left Claymont, Mark, telling her his love, was answered by the tidings that she was engaged to be married. She was dreadfully distressed, coming to me to sob out her regret that Mark loved her, but loyally asserting her own love for her betrothed. After she had left us, Miss Arnold took me into confidence.

She told me that her niece was an heiress, and her mother was a fool. I am quoting Miss Arnold! She said that Henry Parker, the man who had won Alice's childish love, was a showy, handsome fellow of whom the family knew nothing, but who was distrusted by all of them excepting the mother, who should have been the girl's protector, but was completely fascinated by the lover's attentions to herself.

Mark said but little to me, but I knew that he suffered keenly. He made some inquiries in the city about Henry Parker, and was convinced that he was an adventurer. I think my brother could have borne his own burden better if Alice had chosen a man worthy of her love, but he feared for her future happiness, thinking her betrothed had dazzled her imagination, rather than won her heart.

When we received cards for the wedding I thought of refusing to attend, but Mark decided to go, and we sent our wedding gift, and went up to town to be at the ceremony in the church, and the wedding breakfast afterward. I could not wonder when I saw Henry Parker that he had won Alice's love. He was superbly handsome, and had the winning manner calculated to change her timidity into a trusting love.

And he took the love and the trust to betray both, to change the love to a shuddering horror, the confiding trust to a shrinking fear. Little by little the poor girl roused to the fact that her husband despised the very gentleness he had so often praised, and that the charm of a full purse was the one that had attracted him to his wife. Probably a father or a guardian would have protected Alice's fortune after marriage, but it was in her own control, her mother being her only guardian. And Henry Parker spent it freely; at first in a profuse style of living, in luxuries his wife could share, but later in gambling and low vice, traveling the downward path with fearful rapidity.

Six years after his marriage he deserted his wife, who returned to her mother, and a year later the newspapers gave her the account of his death in a continental gambling-room, where he was shot in a scuffle.

It was after a year of widowhood that Alice Parker came once more to Claymont, her sweet face pale and sad, and her blue eyes often dreamily mournful. She was but little changed, though older and graver than in her girlhood.

The long bright summer passed happily, and in September Alice was to return to her mother to prepare for a quiet wedding.

My brother was to be the happy man at last.

It was the evening before she was to leave us that Miss Arnold invited Mark and myself to tea. We were all in the sitting-room early in the evening, when a gentleman asked for Mrs. Parker, and Alice turned very white as she introduced Mr. George Parker.

"My husband's brother," she said, aside to me. "He was always very kind to me."

For a few moments after his introduction Mr. Parker sat in embarrassed silence. Then he said, very suddenly, "I do not know whether my news will be good news or bad news to you, Allie. I come to tell you, as soon as possible after hearing it myself, that Harry is not dead."

Alice did not faint or scream. White as death, she said, steadily, "Why did he conceal it from me?"

"He did not intentionally. He was left for dead, and afterward taken to a hospital, but as he got better in other ways, the doctors found his brain was weakened. He was sent to an insane asylum, and it was only two weeks ago that he recovered his sanity enough to send for me. I went to him at once, and brought him to my house. He is strong and well, and asks for you to go to him."

"Yes; I shall go to mother's to-morrow," Alice said. "Will you bring him to me?"

There seemed no question of her duty in her pure heart, but the hopeless misery of her fair face was heart-breaking to witness. Mr. Parker left in time for an early return train to London, and Miss Arnold took me to her own room to look at some lace.

"Let them be alone," she said to me. "It is for the last time. I know Alice. Under that shrinking, gentle manner there is a strong martyr spirit, and she will do her duty at any cost. Oh, the poor child! the poor child!

And we broke into bitter weeping together, for as deeply as she grieved for Alice did I grieve for my brother.

I did not see Alice again. Mark met me in the hall, and saying to Miss Arnold, "Go in to her—comfort her if you can," he drew my hand through his arm and led me out of the house.

That was just one week ago. To-day we read in the local paper this paragraph:

"Mrs. Henry Parker, residing at 232 —— street, S. W., was found dead in her room from the effects of an overdose of chloral. The dose was probably taken accidentally, as Mrs. Parker had been suffering from insomnia, and using chloral to produce sleep."

Mark is locked in his room, and even I dare not intrude upon him, or ask the question that haunts me. Was the overdose taken by accident, or in a moment of utter despair?

Overheard.

Two sons of Erin stood at the corner of Market and Montgomery streets.

"Pat."

"What is it, Moike?"

"Oi'm awful thirsty."

"So am Oi."

"Have ye got 10 cints, Pat?"

"That's jist phat Oi've got, Moike."

"Let's go an' get a dhrink."

"Bedad, Moike, 10 cints won't get a dhrink fur both av us."

"Indade it will, Pat. Give me the 10 cints. Oi'll go into the saloon an' inquoire fur whisky. Oi'll pour out a big glass, dhrink half av it, and say to the mon behind the bar; 'That's torrible whisky.' He'll say sumthin' about it's b in' good whisky, an' thin Oi'll say Oi'll lave it to yez to decide. Ye will thin cum up to the bar and dhrink phwat's left."

"Will ye be square, Moike?"

"Faith an' Oi will."

Pat gave Mike the 10 cents, and the programme was successfully carried out.

"Moike, phat made ye lave me sich a big dhrink?" inquired Pat after the two had regained the sidewalk.

"Bedad, Pat, the barkaper overheard our raymarks, an' gave us the turpentoine bottle to dhrink out av."—*California Maverick.*

ACCORDING to a Moscow paper, only 21 per cent. of the children attending school in Russia are girls. The proportion varies with the religion, being greatest among Protestants, 45.4 per cent.; next among Jews, 34.1 per cent.; next among Roman Catholics, 14.4 per cent., and lowest among Greek Catholics, 12.3 per cent.

IN Siam the cats have their tails banged and are dyed bright yellow; the forests abound with pink and white albino monkeys; the python and boa attain to gigantic proportions, and the people are singularly temperate.

LIFE UNDER WATER.

An Old Engineer Relates Some of His Experiences.

"Life under water monotonous, eh? Well, I guess not. At least I don't find it so. I've been there fourteen years, off and on, and have always managed to find enough to occupy my time and attention." The speaker was an engineer on one of the great ocean steamers, and as he made that remark to a New York reporter, while standing on the pier before his vessel, he readjusted his loose blouse with an awkward jerk and gave his head a confident twitch.

"A fellow needn't let time lag on him anywhere if he only has his eyes open," he added. "Now, to some it would seem almost unbearable to watch the continuous throb of the machinery of a large steamer and hear nothing but the everlasting 'click, click,' of the piston rods and levers, but to me they sound like music. I've become partly dulled and insensible to them, but even now I often sit still and watch and listen to their never-varying beats with that sort of satisfaction which a musician feels when he runs his fingers mechanically yet skillfully over the keys of his instrument. His satisfaction arises from the fact that he has his instrument entirely under his control, and mine comes from a similar cause. With a touch of my finger I could propel thousands of tons at almost any speed through the water, or send a hundred lives into eternity. Indeed, I feel that I am the sole responsible party on board for the lives of the passengers, as it remains with me to keep my machinery in such perfect condition as to withstand any ordinary sea or rough storm.

"And again, I take pride in keeping everything around me shining like burnished gold. If a spot of grease or dirt gets on the rods or handles of any part of the machinery it cannot escape my notice long. I go over every part of the engine twice a day, and rub the brass and steel rods with as much pleasure as though I owned the steamer myself. I sometimes amuse myself in keeping a record of the number of miles we run an hour and comparing it with the records of previous trips. I have on a book in the engine-room a curious table of dates and figures, which shows to me the exact time for every mile made by different steamers I have engineered across the ocean for the last fourteen years. If anything more than usual occurs I jot it down opposite the date, and so make a sort of dairy of it. It speaks volumes to me, and recalls many interesting memories. For instance, I was looking through it the other day, and I found opposite Nov. 10, 1875, a reference to a visit from Chinamen. The incident was recalled to my mind in a moment, and I laughed heartily over it myself. This is what it meant: One day while lying in port we were visited by several Chinamen who were anxious to inspect the ship. They were an ignorant set, and had never seen any machinery worked by steam. The captain was a good-natured fellow, and allowed them to come below, although they experienced some doubts as to the advisability of so doing. They were very timid, and it took some time for me to convince them that the machinery was harmless. Finally I got two of them to come close to the heavy driving-rod, which you know on a large vessel is an enormous piece of iron. Suddenly, without warning, it gave a start forward, and, accompanied by a loud puff of steam, leaped fully ten feet above our heads. Angry at my assistant for letting on steam without my knowledge, I turned to speak to him when my attention was attracted toward the stairway. The last two Chinamen of the party were making frantic endeavors to jump up half a dozen steps at a time. The rest had disappeared, and before I could get on deck the whole crowd had got into their boat and started for the shore. No amount of persuation could ever get them to return to that ship, which they claimed was alive. It was a mean trick, but it has afforded me many a good laugh since."

The Agreeable Guest.

The Swedenborgian theory that each person has his "sphere," which is perceived as an effect of whose cause one is ignorant, is a theory quite borne out by experimental experience. Our likes and dislikes are very largely founded on matters as intangible as were the reasons of Dr. Fell. Nowhere is this truth so strongly felt as when receiving a guest in tete-a-tete in one's own apartment. The friend who is what the Italians call *sim patica*, a quality for which there is no English equivalent, is the rarest of blessings. One does not expect this of the average five hundred friends who may yet be very entertaining, and be each warmly regarded by the hostess. But there is a type of woman who is the most disagreeable of guests, and from whom one turns away instinctively without being able to give any very tangible reason why. Out of sight she may not be altogether out of mind, nor by any means outside the circle of one's friendly wishes for her best prosperity and enjoyment. But in personal presence she is an irritating and jarring force. It is the woman who is so crude and obtuse by nature that she does not even know she is crude; the woman to whom the fine art of conversation is as unknown as is the sculptor's power to the stone-mason; the woman who goes rough-shod over all your preferences and tendencies, and is so crude that she never dreams wherein her rudeness lies. Her conversation consists largely in a series of direct questions, and of the most inappropriate conclusions drawn from the answers she forces from you. Her presence is like a material weight in the atmosphere, and on her departure you are ready to ring the joy bells of relief. In delightful contrast is the agreeable guest, the woman whose cultivation is so fine that it invests her as with an atmosphere; whose conversation is that of subtle art, so suggestive, so stimulating, that it opens a vista of all high and delightful possibilities. Calling upon her you are entertained not with conventional remarks of wind, or weather, or social movements, but with some fine thought suggested at the moment. Perhaps you have had an experience of this kind you will never lose out of your life. You had called on a lady whose parlor was in the hands of the decorators, and whose paintings and brie-a-brac were, for the time, removed, with one exception. On the mantel rested a fine French photograph of Millet's picture of the earth—a stretch of level land, the sun sinking below the horizon, and in the far distance a shepherd with his flock. The picture is new to you, and in reply to a word of comment the hostess expresses her recognition of the subtle spiritual meaning portrayed in this work, and you go out from your call refreshed, uplifted. It was only a word, a glimpse, yet it opened to you new vistas. Such friends are a gift of the gods, and such experiences are among the endearing influences of life. —*Western Traveler.*

Punctiliousness.

If one were required to sum up in a single word the most infallible and invariable evidence of good-breeding, he could not do better than to say "punctiliousness;" and even should he be confronted with the sneer that to be punctilious is as characteristic of the martinet as of the gentleman, he need not therefore be shaken from his position. Exactitude is a thing which is learned only by inheritance, or at least by training from the cradle, and it is in a just appreciation of the comparative value of trifles that breeding, no less than genius, is manifest. It is the boor who insists that little things are beneath notice, and who disregards conventionalities with a scorn he miscalls manliness and breadth, but which is in reality uncouthness and ignorance.

It is astonishing how many people in what prides itself upon being the best society are lacking in punctiliousness. Of course everybody replies to invitations, acknowledges courtesies, sends a note in recognition of holiday gifts and flowers, because people who are ill-bred enough to neglect these observances are soon left without invitations, attentions, and gifts to acknowledge. Nobody nowadays who pretends to the most ordinary politeness thinks of failing to dispatch a letter to the host or hostess whose hospitality he has been enjoying, and nobody but a boor fails to offer excuses for being late to dinner, failing to appear at an appointment, and the like. It is not to these perfectly well understood and obvious observances which we allude; the well-bred person does all this, but so does many a one whose title to that adjective is at least extremely doubtful.

The punctiliousness which stamps a man as a thoroughbred—if the expressive, though somewhat slangy term may be forgiven—is an instinctive scrupulousness; a constant sense that noblesse oblige makes it impossible for him not to be exact and faithful in his discharge of the claims of others upon him, however slight; an estimate of the value of his obligations which makes a trival appointment a matter to be scrupulously fulfilled except for sufficient reason; a fidelity to his word which renders him incapable of breaking even promises which, to the underbred world, seem too slight to be even remembered. A martinet, as the term is commonly used, is a man who is unreasonably punctilious; a gentleman differs only in being strict.

Nor does the punctiliousness of the gentleman stop with social observances, conventional duties, and a fulfillment of the rules of etiquette. A man may be a gentleman, and, for reasons, disregard these things, although a well-bred man rarely finds himself in circumstances where this is necessary; but in the more vital matters of kindliness, respect, and a due regard for the rights of others, the law of punctiliousness admits of no suspension. There is no such thing as being too minutely careful of the feelings of others in our daily intercourse with our fellows; it is hardly possible to conceive of cases where in common situations one can be too punctilious in forbearance, generosity to the opinions or even the prejudices of others. It is not inconsistent with the highest and heartiest manliness, it is the flower of culture and of kindliness; and at once the stamp and vital principle of practical good-breeding is this chief of all the social virtues, punctiliousness.—*Boston Courier.*

A SPIDER, as shown by an estimate by means of actually weighing it and then confining in a cage, ate four times its weight for breakfast, nearly nine times its weight for dinner, thirteen times its weight for supper, finishing up with an ounce, and at 8 p. m., when he was released, ran off in search of food. At this rate a man weighing 160 pounds would require the whole of a fat steer for breakfast, the dose repeated with the addition of a half-dozen well-fatted sheep for dinner, and two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs for supper, and then, as a lunch before going to his club banquet, he would indulge in about four barrels of fresh fish.

THE largest tree in Georgia almost rivals the giants of California forests. It is twenty feet in circumference at the ground, and its girth a short distance above is four feet greater. The great tree is 155 feet in height.

HUMOR.

A LAME excuse—the apology of a one-legged man.

"IT is more blessed to give than to receive" remarked the pugilist.

"THE game is up," as the boy hunter said when, after discharging both barrels, the duck flew of.—*Maverick.*

IN some respects the gentler sex surpasses us. No man, for instance, can deliver a lecture with a mouth full of pins.

NEWARK, New Jersey, has an anti-tobacco society composed of young ladies. That is a good thing. We hope all the young ladies in that town will give up smoking.—*Boston Post.*

THE average life of a locomotive is thirty years. It must pain a locomotive to know that it will never be old enough to be a ballet dancer, even if it had the necessary limbs.—*Puck.*

THE ablest minds claim that there is no such thing as absolute originality possible. Nothing, they argue, has ever been produced by man that did not resemble something in the earth or visible in the heavens. The new spring hat is the nearest approach to an exception yet discovered.—*Chicago Ledger.*

"A GEORGIA negro recently butted a steer to death, on being told that he could have the steer if he killed it in that way," says a news item. This story may be true, but we will give him our commission in the Salvation Army to see him undertake to butt a spring chicken to death.—*San Francisco Maverick.*

"THERE is a good deal of religion in nature," solemnly remarked a young Aberdeen clergyman calling upon a lady of his congregation recently. "There is," was the quiet reply. "We should never forget that there is a sermon in every blade of grass." "Quite true. We should also remember that grass is cut very short sometimes."

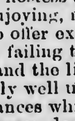
A CITIZEN stepped into an up-town drug store and called for a couple of pills, which he swalloped. "How much?" he asked. "Fifty cents, sir." "Fifty cents! Why, the druggist on the block below never charged me more than five." "Then I'll make 'em four. I'll drive that man out of the business if I have to sell goods at cost."—*Harper's Bazar.*

TWO MEN.

There goes a man whose clothes are plain,
Homely his face as I care.
Yet everybody honors him,
Because they know he's

—*Danville Breeze.*

There goes a man. In all the land
No nobler could be found;
Whoever needs a helping hand
Is sure to find him



—*Boston Courier.*

DISTINGUISHED Englishman (to host who has given a dinner to him)—"Who is that fine appearing man over near the door?" Host—"Prof. De Legge." Distinguished Englishman—"I haven't met him, have I?" Host—"Um—ah—let me see. I think not. I beg your pardon, my dear sir, for not presenting him before. The Professor is from Boston." Distinguished Englishman—"O, I don't mind that. You know I am over here to study humanity in all its conditions."—*New York Tid-Bits.*

A CODFISH is the only Annymal that ain't got no neck. There ain't but one kind of a fish in the World that lives on the land and Flys round in the air, and that is a fish-hawk. A Codfish has a large mouth and my sunday school Teechers got a large mouth too. Two kids got fiteing in the vestry one day and one of em pulled quite a lot of Hare out of the other kids Hed and the Superingtending pounded one of his Eeers with a book and so they quit. A fish would look funny if they had legs and could run.—*Boston Boy in Boston Record.*

MINISTER—"Well, my little one, and so you went to church yesterday, did you?" Little One—"Yeth, thir." Minister—"And do you remember, my dear, what it was you heard when you went to church yesterday?" Little One—"Yeth, thir. You thaid one of my little prayers, but you didn't thay the other one." Minister—"Ah, indeed! And how was that?" Little One—"Why, you thaid 'Our Father who art,' but you didn't thay 'Now I lay me.'" Minister—"O, well, my dear, but people don't go to church to sleep, you know." Little One—"Yeth they do, too. My mother went to sleep in church latht Thunday."—*Somerville Journal.*

COUNTRY editor (to farmer)—"Well, how do you like my paper?" Farmer—"First rate. The one I got last week was a big improvement over the other ones you sent me." Editor (warmly)—"I am pleased, my dear sir, to hear you so express yourself. Would you care if I were to print your statement?" Farmer—"Not at all." Editor—"All right. I'll publish your statement. It might be the means of increasing my circulation in your neighborhood. Was there any special article that commended itself to you?" Farmer—"No, I b'lieve not." Editor—"Then why did you think so much of the last issue?" Farmer—"'Cause the copy I got wan't printed on but one side."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

WHERE a European takes his dog out for a walk, according to the *North China Mail*, a Chinaman carries a cage, imprisoned in which is a bird, and when he sits down to rest he hangs the cage upon a tree in order that he may enjoy the flood of melody which is poured forth from the bird's throat.

THE average American eats eight times as much sugar as the average Russian, who prefers lemon juice to milk and sugar in his tea.

Three members of my family, says Mr. James A. Sample, Cash Room, office of the Treasurer, U. S., who were suffering from aggravating coughs, have been much benefited by taking Red Star Cough Cure. None of the ill effects so noticeable in other cough remedies, have followed the use of this.

Railroad Tie Plantations.

Hon. R. W. Phipps, Forestry Commissioner of Ontario, in a letter from Southern Kansas to the Toronto *Globe*, writes:

"One railroad board here, knowing that the growing of wood, when set about in earnest, is neither a slow nor a difficult task, has established in Kansas the largest artificial plantation of forest trees in North America. These railway gentlemen themselves gave out the contract for planting over a square mile of land with young saplings of the catalpa and ailanthus, and their president, observing the success of their experiment, and impressed with its probable excellent financial results, has had planted at his own expense, as a speculation, as much more. These are situated near the little town of Farlington, Kan."

In every land and clime, the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as the only conqueror of pain, are being acknowledged by the press and people.

Tornado Points Located.

In a report to the French Academy of Sciences of the 172 tornadoes recorded in the United States in 1884, Mons. Faye considers it established that there is a definite portion of an area of low barometer most favorable to tornadoes. The Signal Service reporters are now endeavoring to determine this "dangerous octant" still more accurately. A memorable day in the history of tornadoes was February 19, 1884, when no less than forty-five were recorded in the Southeastern States, attended with a loss of 800 lives, 2,500 injured, 10,000 houses and buildings destroyed, and 15,000 people left homeless.

Is This the Answer?

"What won't a woman do?" an exchange asks. "What she thinks some other woman wants her to do," is entered, if there are any prizes offered with the conundrum.—*Binghamton Republican.*

MEN who regard money merely as a means to some particular end seldom grow rich.

The cleansing, antiseptic, and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

THE first issue of American sense was a bonanza for the world.

MANY a mother has found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral invaluable in cases of croup.

TO AN alligator—"Thy swoot smile haunts me still."

BEARD and wiry hair becomes soft and pliant by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

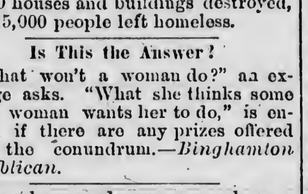
'Tis the early worm that catches the chestnut.

PREVENT crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

STRICTLY PURE.

Contains No Opium in Any Form.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



The BEST and CHEAPEST

COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES,

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.

Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1.00 bottles.

Directions accompany each bottle.

☞SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.☜

J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited), Prop'rs,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured: home Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of curesent homes, investigators: THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

FACE, HANDS, FEET, and, all their imperfections, including Facial, Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. Pearl St. Albany, N.Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

WEBSTER.

With or without Patent Index.

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Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court and in the Gov't Printing Office, and is recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States.

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Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Curious Request.

Editors are constantly in receipt of curious letters. Here is one of them, sent to the editor of *Harper's Magazine* the other day. It was a lady who wrote that she was dying, and that her physicians told her she would be dead before the conclusion of Howells' story, "Indian Summer," then running in the *Monthly*. She was very much interested in it, and did not want to die until she knew how it was going to end, and she begged the editor to let her read the advance sheets, that she might die happy.

She Wanted to Save Time.

Little Alice had been very sick, and was taken by her mother, with her twin sister, to a seaside hotel for a change of air. Here she gained strength rapidly, and her appetite increased so that she was no sooner through one meal than she was looking longingly forward to the next. One day, hearing that her supper would be ready in a few minutes, she turned to her sister and said: "Let's ask a blessing now, Janie, so as not to have to wait when we get to the table."—*New York Tribune.*

What Locality Is Exempt

From malaria? In city and suburb, village and hamlet, in the mining districts of the West, the bottom lands of the South, in regions teeming with the fruits of husbandry, in trackless wastes inhabited by half-naked savages, it exists. But travelers, sojourners, old settlers, all who are liable to it, can uproot from the system the diseases to which it gives birth, or prevent them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, are each and all overcome by this potent and searching specific. It is not less efficacious for liver complaint, dyspepsia and costiveness, ailments not unfrequently complicated with malarial attacks. Rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, and a want of vital strength, are also remediable by it persistent use. Appetite and sleep, always seriously impaired by the nervous disturbance and biliousness consequent upon fever and ague, are invariably restored by the Bitters.

Melancholy All Around.

Old Gent—"And how is your father, John?"

John—"He is dead, sir."

Old Gent—"Dead! Dear me! What a pity! And how is your mother?"

John—"She is dead, too."

Old Gent—"Indeed! Dear me! What a pity, what a pity! But how is your wife, John?"

John—"She died last week, sir."

Old Gent—"Why goodness me—what a pity! And your mother-in-law, how's she?"

John—"She's hearty, sir."

Old Gent (abstractedly)—"Dear me, what a pity"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

Very Well Put.

Why do we defer till to-morrow what we should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough till it throws us into Consumption, and Consumption brings us to the grave? DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fail. Use it thoroughly, according to directions. Persevere till the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, even if it should require a dozen bottles. There is no better remedy for pulmonary disorders.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption,* I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM,

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

The disagreeable operation of forcing liquids into the head and the use of exciting snuffs are being superseded by Ely's Cream Balm, a cure for Catarrh, Colds in the Head and Hay Fever. It is a safe and pleasant remedy, being easily applied with the finger. It is curing cases which have defied the doctors. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

After using two and a half bottles of Athlophoros I am entirely free from all pain and rheumatism, after suffering from that terrible disease for the past five years. It is a most wonderful medicine. O. T. Smith, Waukegan, Ill.

The result of 25 years' Catarrh: The bridge or division of my nose was about half gone; I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; have used four bottles, applying it to the affected parts with a swab, which has about cured up the nostrils. I had previously tried all other remedies on the market.—J. A. Wood, 96 N. High street, Columbus, Ohio.

The Splendor of Dress

and the artificial effects of cosmetics, no matter how deftly applied, can never make beautiful or attractive one who is subject to emaciation, nervous debility, or any form of female weakness. These must be reached by inward application, and not by outward attempts at concealment, and the ladies may take hope from the fact that thousands of their sisters have made themselves more radiant and beautiful by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" than they could ever hope to do by the aid of the appliances of the toilet.

FIRST Student (entering companion's room)—"Ah, I see you have been burning midnight oil." Second Student—"No; that's a couple of old shoes I threw into the stove."

Only Thirty-six Per Cent.

of those who die from consumption inherit the disease. In all other cases it must either be contracted through carelessness, or, according to the new theory of tubercular parasites, received directly from others as an infectious disease. But in either case, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a positive remedy for the disease in its early stages. It is delay that is dangerous. If you are troubled with shortness of breath, spitting of blood, night-sweats, or a lingering cough, do not hesitate to procure this sovereign remedy *at once.*

"WHAT is philosophy?" Well, dear, it is something that enables a person to bear with resignation the misfortunes of others.

ONE word: one step may make or mar one's whole future. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the proper move when you have dyspepsia, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague, malaria, low spirits, headache, or any stomach or liver troubles. 50 cents.

IF money could be borrowed as easily as trouble, how round-shouldered some people would become.—*Chicago Ledger.*

LIVER COMPLAINT is declared by many old sufferers, after years of medical experiment, to be incurable, and yet VINEGAR BITTERS has effected innumerable permanent and perfect cures of chronic cases. Invalids, do not suffer longer, but purchase a bottle of the Bitters, and judge for yourselves.

A BASE-BALL player elected to the Legislature is said to have been very successful in catching the eye of the Speaker.

DO AS you please when you please to do right; and you will always do the proper thing in taking Bigelow's Positive Cure for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Pleasant to take, and cure speedy. 50 cents and $1.

SHOESTRINGS on the latest foot-wear may be considered point-lace.—*Maverick.*

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

I find Ely's Cream Balm good for Catarrh of long standing.—M. N. Lusley, 1934 West Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE RED STAR MARK.

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

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GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

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I WANT A GIRL, boy, lady, or gent. Every village and town. Good pay. Easy work. Send stamp. GILLOTT, 48 Dey St., New York.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

MR. JAMES BAGLEY, section foreman C. & M. R. R., Winkle, Ohio, had not slept

A Whole Night

for over a year, his suffering from Neuralgia was so great. Three doses of ATHLOPHOROS cured him. Neuralgia can always be quickly cured by use of Athlophoros. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

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JAMES A. PERRY,

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FRENCH DRAFT HORSES!

I offer for sale the very best specimens of French Draft Horses that can be found in France. All parties wishing good, reliable stock are invited to call and see my stock, which now number about 100 head. Terms and prices to suit purchasers. All stock sold under a guarantee of being breeders. I have also some very fine *Hereford Bull Calves,* all from imported stock. JAMES A. PERRY, Riverview Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill., 52 miles south of Chicago, on C. & A. R. R.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY.

On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

MISS LUCY RAY, Ottawa, Ill., says: "I suffered greatly with pain in my head, lameness in my side and back. I could scarcely leave my room. I used Brown's Iron Bitters and was entirely cured."

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Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR THE BLOOD TAKE HOPS & MALT FOR DYSPEPSIA

BITTERS,

If you wish a **certain cure for all Blood** diseases. Nothing was ever invented that will cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal to **Hops and MALT Bitters.** It **tones up the System,** puts new **Blood** in your **veins,** restores your **lost appetite** and **sleep,** and brings you **perfect health.** It never fails to give relief in all cases of **Kidney or Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion,** Constipation, Sick Headaches, **Dyspepsia,** Nervous disorders, and all **Female Complaints;** when properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been **benefited** by it in this and other Western States. It is the **best** Combination of **Vegetable** remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the **Weak** and **Debilitated.** Do not get **Hops and MALT Bitters** confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice. Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

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A Gain in Weight

Is very often one of the speedy and gratifying effects resulting from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Last winter, in consequence of overwork, my system became very much disordered. I suffered from debility, loss of appetite, and indigestion; was nervous, troubled with sleeplessness, lost flesh rapidly, and, before the winter was over, manifested every symptom of a decline. Early in May I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and seemed to improve from the first dose. I continued using this medicine, regularly, for nearly two months, at the end of which time my weight had increased over twenty pounds, and I was in perfect health."—William N. Bowker, Erie, Pa.

"Indigestion and Liver Complaint had so reduced my flesh, health, and strength, two years ago, that I was unable to work. I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured. I am now in better health, and weigh more, than ever before."—J. R. Steele, Worcester, Mass.

For disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

TRADE MARK.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

WELL MAKING.

DOES IT PAY!

Free catalogue tells what customers say: This is the **Great "Ohio" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine.** Drills all kinds earth and rock and pump cuttings to surface at each stroke—Tests the water without taking out tools. Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 70 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used. We also make machines and tools for boring large wells.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient), "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Creme' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

QUICK sales, big pay, steady work, no talk. $1 an hour for either sex. $1.50 samples free. Send stamp and secure a pleasant summer's business. Merrill Mf'g Co. (G 82) Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists for Thirteen Years Past, have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the **first** dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's **Celebrated Eye Water**

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John D. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality,* and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope,* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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Gough's Tribute to Water.

A Wooster, O., correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette writes. Of all the powerful execrations on rum delivered by the late John B. Gough, the most powerful has never been published. I came across it today. It is in Gough's own hand writing and was delivered by him twenty-six years ago. After its delivery a young law student in the audience, Mr. T. S. Shepard, now a resident of this city, asked the lecturer for his words in writing. Mr. Gough consented on condition that the manuscript should never be published while he was on the lecture platform. The conditions were assented to, and Mr. Gough jotted down the following apostrophe on water and execration on rum as he had delivered them while holding a glass of water in his hand:

"There is no poison in that cup; no fiendish spirit dwells beneath those crystal drops to lure you and me and all of us to ruin; no spectral shadows play upon its waveless surface; no widow's groans or orphan's tears rise to God from those placeid fountains; misery, crime, wretchedness, woe, want, and rags come not within the hallowed precincts where cold water reigns supreme. Pure now as when it left its native heaven, giving vigor to our youth, strength to our manhood, and solace to our old age. Cold water is beautiful and bright and pure everywhere. In the moonlight fountains and the sunny rills; in the warbling brook and the giant river; in the deep, tangled wildwood and the cataract's spray; in the hand of beauty or on the lips of manhood—cold water is beautiful everywhere."

Now follows the execration on rum: "Rum! There is a poison in that cup. There is a serpent in that cup whose sting is madness and whose embrace is death. There dwells beneath that shining surface a fiendish spirit which for centuries has been wandering over the earth, carrying on a war of desolation and destruction against man and blighting and mildewing the noblest affections of the heart and corrupting with its foul breath the tide of human life and changing the glad, green earth into a lazar-house. Gaze on it! But shudder as you gaze! Those sparkling drops are murder in disguise; so quiet now, yet widows' groans and orphans tears and maniacs' yells are in that cup. The worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched are in that cup.

"Peace and hope and love and truth dwell not within that fiery circle where dwells that desolating monster whom men call rum. Corrupt now as when it left its native hell, giving fire to the eye, madness to the brain and ruin to soul. Rum is vile and deadly and accursed everywhere. The poet would liken it in its fiery glow to the flames that flicker around the abode of the damned. The theologian would point you to the drunkard's doom, while the historian would unfold the dark record of the past and point you to the fate of empires and kingdoms lured to ruin by the siren song of the tempter, and sleeping now in cold obscurity, the wrecks of what once were great, grand and glorious. Yes, rum is corrupt and vile and deadly accursed everywhere. Fit type and semblance of all earthly corruption!

"Base are thou yet as when the wise man warned us of thy power and bade us flee thy enchantment. Vile art thou yet as when thou first went on thy unholy mission—filling earth with desolation and madness, woe and anguish. Deadly art thou yet as when thy envenomed tooth first took fast hold on human hearts, and thy serpent tongue first drank up the warm life-blood of immortal souls. Accursed art thou yet as when the bones of thy first victim rotted in a damp grave, and its shriek echoed along the gloomy caverns of hell. Yes, thou infernal spirit of rum, through all past time hast thou been, as through all coming time thou shalt be, accursed everywhere

"In the fiery fountains of the still; in the seething bubbles of the caldron; in the kingly palace and the drunkard's hovel; in the rich man's cellar and the poor man's closet; in the pestilential vapor of foul dens, and in the blaze of gilded saloons; in the hand of beauty and on the lips of manhood—rum is vile and deadly and accursed everywhere.

"Rum, we yield not to thy unhallowed influence, and together we have met to plan thy destruction. And by what new name shall we call thee, and of what shall we call thee when we speak of thy attributes. Others may call thee the child of perdition, the base born progeny of sin and satan, the murderer of mankind and the destroyer of human souls; but I this night will give thee with a new name among men and crown thee with a new horror, and that new name shall be the sacramental cup of the rum powers, and I will say to all the sons and daughters of earth—Dash it down! And thou, rum, shall be my text in my pilgrimage among men, and not alone shall my tongue utter it, but the groans of orphans in their agony and the cries of widows in their desolation shall proclaim it the enemy of home the traducer of childhood, and the destroyer of mankind, and whose only antidote is the sacramental cup of temperance—cold water!"

She Won Her Suit.

CHARLOTTE, May 1.—The case of Peacock vs. John April was ended by the jury giving the plaintiff, Mrs. Peacock, $1,342 damages. She brought suit for $10,000 against John April, a saloon keeper in Eaton Rapids, alleging that he sold liquor to her husband from the effects of which he died.

Babyhood.

"Out of respect to the babies," Babyhood for May urges the abolition of tobacco from all parts of the house frequented by young children, and notes a striking instance of the occasional serious effects of tobacco smoke upon infants. In the same number is a contribution from Edward King, Paris, giving some very interesting facts regarding the Baby Show now in progress in that city. Dr. C. L. Dana writes on "Convulsions." Among the various shorter articles are: "An Experience in Home Instruction;" "The Sunday Closet;" "Emergency Drawer;" "The Influences of Motherhood;" "Apt Followers;" "Long Ears;" "Hilarity at Bed-time," etc., etc. Directions are given for various articles of Baby's wardrobe, illustrated. [$1.50 a year; 15 cents a number. 5 Beekman St. New York.]

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Cronter.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Cronter. 2

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measuerment, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience. MRS. P. A. EARL.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seven y cents ($1,372.70), principal and interest, and a further sum of th rty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 19th day of May**, 1886, at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one-half (½) of the south west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in town six thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Scholfen's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Assignee.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Attachment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Charlevoix—In Attachment.

Wallace W. McOmber
vs.
Lorenzo Curtis.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth (20th) day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, at the suit of Wallace W. McOmber, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, money and effects of Lorenzo Curtis, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredth dollars ($168.34); which said writ was returnable on the second (2d) day of March, A. D. 188 .

Dated this 31st day of March, A. D. 1886.

DART & CALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv..	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	*6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	.....	3 05	2 45	8 35am
Kalamazoo, ar..	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	.....	7 25	7 30	3 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv..	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros.	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City....	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar ..	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv....	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar.....	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv.....	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv....	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Mancelona.....	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar....	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls.....	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2.16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar.....	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar..	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv....	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City.....	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv..	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv..	9.10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar..	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar..	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
†7.00am	*1.40pm	..Marquette 1.	*2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	....Au Train...	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.44	..Reedsboro 2.	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	.....Seney 3.....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	....Newberry...	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	..St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

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1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
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5 Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

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Gen'l Sup't,
Marquette, Mich.

E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt,
Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,
CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.00, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskby 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.15, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Northport 6.30, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.20, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.45, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.30, Torch Lake 6.45, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at Cheboygan with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At Cheboygan with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and at Cheboygan and Mackinac Island with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHOFF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7:00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6:30, arrive East Jordan 8:30, leave East Jordan 9:00, arrive Charlevoix 11:00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2:00, arrive East Jordan 4:00, leave East Jordan 4:30, arrive Charlevoix 6:30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

The Shipman Automatic

One and Two Horse Power

ENGINE,

Stationary and Marine.

Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,
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Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1644f

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and int rest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon. which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY.
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 616, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

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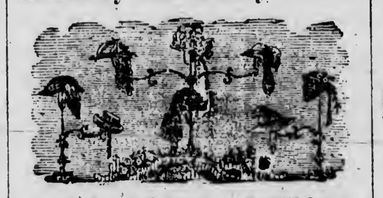

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Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing and doing business at Ironton, Charlevoix Co., Michigan, under the name and style of Crouter & Harris, wherein G. W. Crouter and J. M. Harris were general partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said G. W. Crouter retains the business and collects all accounts payable to said firm, and pays all debts against the same.
Dated April 1, 1886. G. W. CROUTER,
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Lillie, the Child of My Heart.

I took to my bosom a fair little maiden,
My heart with affection for her richly laden;
I thought she'd make earth-like a garden of Eden,
And cheer me, and charm with her innocent wit.
I thought with pure love she would fill my glad hours,
And strew all my pathway with brightness of flowers,
And we could resist the cold world's cruel powers—
'Twas Lillie, dear Lillie, the child of my heart.

The days vanished quickly; not e'en did we borrow
A shadow of trouble, of care, or of sorrow;
And when the day ended we longed for the morrow,
When, in sweet communion, new pleasures would blest,
Thus blest were my moments with youth's rosy morning,
A halo of glory my noonday adorning;
All harrowing grief I could throw off with scorning,
While fling-ring with Lillie, the child of my heart.

But clouds dark and heavy soon gathered around us—
Though earnest and holy the love that enwound us,
And strong were the fetters that steadfastly bound us,
They rudely, relentlessly tore us apart,
The storm-cloud torrent, the lightning's fierce flashes,
So livid and glare, and thunder's loud crashes,
In wild, fearful tempest, that plunges and dashes,
Assailed my dear Lillie, the child of my heart.

My days now are gloomy, my night lone and dreary,
And life passes slowly—I'm sick!—I am weary!
But this I know surely—no question—no query—
That heaven will kindly assuage the keen smart!
And though upon earth I shall never more meet her,
In yon fairer world I shall lovingly meet her,
And O, the bright prospect! Can joy be complete?—
O, Lillie, dear Lillie! sweet child of my heart!

OUR CHILDREN.

Boys and Girls of Two Hundred Years Ago and Those of To-day.

There is a story told of Professor Wilson, that one day, listening to a lecture on education by Dr. Whately, he grew manifestly impatient at the rules laid down, and finally slipped out of the room, exclaiming irately to a friend who followed him, "I always thought God Almighty made man, but he says it was the school-master."

In like manner many of us have wondered from time to time whether children are made of such ductile material, and can be as readily moulded to our wishes, as educators would have us believe. If it be true that nature counts for nothing and training for everything, then what a gap between the boys and girls of two hundred years ago and the boys and girls we know to-day! The rigid bands that once bound the young to decorum have dwindled to a silver thread that snaps under every restive movement. To have "perfectly natural" children seems to be the outspoken ambition of parents who have succeeded in retrograding their offspring from artificial civilization to that pure and wholesome savagery which is evidently their ideal. "It is assumed nowadays," declares an angry critic, "that children have come into the world to make a noise; and it is the part of every good parent to put up with it, and to make all household arrangements with a view to their sole pleasure and convenience."

That the children brought up under this relaxed discipline acquire certain merits and charms of their own is an easily acknowledged fact. We are not now alluding to those spoiled and over-indulged little people who are the recognized scourges of humanity, but merely to the boys and girls who have been allowed from infancy that large degree of freedom which is deemed expedient for enlightened nurseries, and who regulate their own conduct on the vast majority of occasions. They are as a rule lighthearted, truthful, affectionate, and occasionally amusing; but it cannot be denied that they lack that nicety of breeding which was at one time the distinguished mark of children of the upper classes, and which was in a great measure born of the restraints that surrounded them. The faculty of sitting still without fidgeting, of walking without rushing, and of speaking without screaming can be acquired only under tuition; but it is worth some little trouble to attain. When Sydney Smith remarked that the children of rank were generally so much better bred than the children of the middle classes, he recognized the greater need of self-restraint that entered into their lives. They may have been less natural, perhaps, but they were infinitely more pleasing to his fastidious eyes; and the unconscious grace which he admired was merely the reflection of the universal courtesy that surrounded them. Nor is this all. "The necessity of self-repression," says a recent writer in Blackwood, "makes room for thought, which those children miss who have no formality to observe, no customs to respect, who blurt out every irrelevance, who interpose at will with question and opinion as it enters the brain. Children don't learn to talk by chattering to one another, and saying what comes uppermost. Mere listening with intelligence involves an exercise of mental speech, and observant silence opens the pores of the mind as impatient demands for explanations never do."

This is true, inasmuch as it is not the child who is encouraged to talk continually who in the end learns how to arrange and express his ideas. Nor does the fretful desire to be told at once what everything means imply the active mind which parents so fondly suppose; but rather a languid percipience, unable to decipher the simplest causes for itself. Yet where shall we turn to look for the "observant silence," so highly recommended? The young people who observed and were silent have passed away,—little John Ruskin being assuredly the last of the species,—and their places are filled by those to whom observation and silence are alike unknown. This is the children's age, and all things are subservient to their wishes. Masses of juvenile literature are published annually for their amusement; conversation is reduced steadily to their level while they are present; meals are arranged to suit their hours, and the dishes thereof to suit their palates; studies are made simpler and toys more elaborate with each succeeding year. The hardships they once suffered are now happily ended, the decorum once exacted is fading rapidly away. We accept the situation with philosophy, and only now and then, under the pressure of some new development, are startled into asking ourselves where it is likely to end.—*Agnes Repplier in April Atlantic.*

Japanese Homes.

It is getting to be very embarrassing, this civilization, especially to women. We are accumulating so much, our establishments are becoming so complicated, that daily life is an effort. There are too many "things." Our houses are getting to be museums. A house now is a library, an art gallery, a bric-a-brac shop, a furniture ware-house, a crockery store, combined. It is a great establishment run for the benefit of servants, plumbers, furnace-men, grocers, tinkers. Regarded in one light it is a very interesting place, and in another, it is an eleemosynary institution. We are accustomed to consider it a mark of high civilization; that is to say, the more complicated and over-loaded we make our domestic lives, the more civilized we regard ourselves. Now perhaps we are on the wrong track altogether. Perhaps the way to high civilization is toward simplicity and disentanglement, so that the human being will be less a slave to his surroundings and impedimenta, and have more leisure for his own cultivation and enjoyment. Perhaps life on much simpler terms than we now carry it on with would be on a really higher plane. We have been looking at some pictures of Japanese dwellings, interiors. How simple they are! how little furniture or adornment! how few "things" to care for and be anxious about! Now the Japanese are a very ancient people. They are people of high breeding, polish, refinement. They are in some respects like the Chinese, who have passed through ages and cycles of experience, worn out about all the philosophies and religions then on, and come out on the other side of everything. They have learned to take things rather easily, not to fret, and to get on without a great many encumbrances that we still wearily carry along. When we look at the Japanese houses and at their comparatively simple life, are we warranted in saying that they are behind us in civilization? May it not be true that they have lived through all our experience, and come down to an easy *modus vivendi*? They may have had their bric-a-brac period, their over-loaded establishment age, their various measles stages of civilization, before they reached a condition in which life is a comparatively simple affair. This thought must strike any one who sees the present Japanese craze in this country. For, instead of adopting the Japanese simplicity in our dwellings, we are adding the Japanese eccentricities to our other accumulations of odds and ends from all creation, and increasing the incongruity and the complication of our daily life. What a helpless being is the housewife in the midst of her treasures! The Drawer has had occasion to speak lately of the recent enthusiasm in this country for the "cultivation of the mind." It has become almost a fashion. Clubs are formed for this express purpose. But what chance is there for it in the increasing anxieties of our more and more involved and over-loaded domestic life? Suppose we have clubs—Japanese clubs they might be called—for the simplification of our dwellings and getting rid of much of our embarrassing *menage!*—*Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine for April.*

Latest Remedy for a Cold.

Here is the latest remedy for a cold. It may be good; it may be useless; but at all events, here it is: Eat no supper. On going to bed and on rising drink a tumblerful of water. For breakfast eat a piece of dry bread as large as your hand. Go out freely during the morning. For dinner eat the same as at breakfast. During the afternoon take a sharp walk, or engage in some exercise that will induce perspiration. Go without supper and retire early. The next morning, if the prescription works, you will be nearly well of the cold, but almost dead of starvation.—*Ex.*

A Princeton college professor (of political economy) is reported as having said in the course of one of his lectures this week: "It is disgraceful for a public who cannot, without a shudder, see a horse ill-treated, pass by for years and see car-drivers worked seventeen hours out of the twenty-four without registering a protest."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Three boot and shoe factories and an hotel at Natick, Mass., were destroyed by fire, the loss reaching $50,000.

A petition is in circulation in New York asking for the pardon of James D. Fish, ex-President of the Marine Bank. It is said to have been signed by over nine hundred business men.

The business section of Fairview, Pa., was swept away by fire, entailing heavy losses. Thirteen families lost all their household goods, and are homeless. The insurance amounts to $30,000.

Senator Stanford realized from his sale of trotters at New York $84,000, an average of $886.90 each. W. P. Balch, of Boston, paid $2,250 for the gray filly Almacia.

WESTERN.

One of the walls in the Brackett Block, at Minneapolis, Minn., collapsed, burying a number of workmen, four of whom were killed, and seven others dangerously injured.

The famous colt Rapido, of the Baldwin string of California racers, died of lung fever while being brought East by rail.

Engineers of the Central Missouri road are taking soundings for the piers of a Mississippi bridge at Albany, Illinois.

The Coroner's inquest at Chicago on the body of Policeman Degan, killed by the explosion of the Nihilist bomb, resulted in holding Angust and Chris Spies and Michael Schwab of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and Samuel Fielden for murder, and a recommendation was made that A. R. Parsons be arrested and held for trial on the same charge. The negro wife of the latter was captured and confined in the Central Station. The office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the Nihilist organ, was closed by the police, the type of an incendiary proclamation confiscated, and twenty-five printers connected with the concern were committed for murder. The guns in two socialist armories were taken to police headquarters. The most serious disturbance of the day occurred at the corner of Eighteenth street and Center avenue, where a drug-store and saloon were wrecked by a mob of Bohemians, seven of whom were captured. Officers of the St. Paul and Fort Wayne Roads obtained warrants for the arrest of four men who delayed a mail train at the Madison street viaduct, and one of the number was put in irons by Marshal Marsh. The railway managers, at their daily conference, sent to Chief Ebersold a check for $10,750 for the relief of the wounded policemen, and an equal amount was subscribed by members of the Board of Trade. The chief strike of the day occurred at the Deering Harvester Factory, on the northern boundary line of the city, where 1,784 men quit work because an advance in wages was refused. There are under treatment at the Cook County Hospital twenty-seven police officers and nineteen men arrested as socialists. During the day Officer Michael Madden entered a saloon near the Desplaines street viaduct and attempted to arrest John Lattelhardt, who had just fired a pistol in the air. The prisoner on reaching the door shot Madden through the lungs, and the officer retaliated by sending a ball into the ruffian's head and another into his groin. Both were taken to the hospital mortally wounded. Mayor Harrison issued a proclamation warning people to stay at their homes or places of business, and ordering the dispersal of any large bodies of persons. The striking freight-handlers, at a public meeting, expressed their abhorrence of the murderous methods adopted by the Socialists.

A serious conflict between the militia and socialistic rioters occurred at Milwaukee on the morning of the 5th inst. A vast crowd of Polish Nihilists marched from St. Stanislaus' Church to fight the militia at Bay View. They refused to yield to orders to halt, and were given a volley of bullets. Four men were killed and four others dangerously wounded. The shooting had a terrible effect on the men. Seeing several of their number fall, wounded or killed, they threw themselves flat on the ground, and sought the shelter of the railroad embankment. The level of South Bay street and Lincoln avenue, being higher than the marsh, was also sought by the frantic men, who tumbled headlong into the water. There was every evidence of surrounding objects to show that the militia had fired low, and "with intent to kill" as one of them expressed it. Two thousand socialists congregated at Milwaukee Garden, and listened to harangues by the leaders in the afternoon. The State militia companies were sent to the scene several times, as the gatherings became too demonstrative. Paul Grottkau, the socialist leader and publisher of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, was arrested.

SOUTHERN.

At Judsonia, Arkansas, many horses and cattle have been choked to death by inhaling buffalo gnats.

Memphis dispatches state that the floods in the South along the Mississippi showed signs of abatement, but reports showed that plantations on both sides of the river had been overflowed already, and the crops destroyed. The levees in the vicinity of Helena, Arkansas, were patrolled day and night to prevent the negroes cutting holes through them.

Gov. Larrabee of Iowa has issued a proclamation relative to the enforcement of the prohibition law. He calls earnestly upon all temperance societies and other bodies organized for kindred purposes to exercise new energy in assisting the enforcement of the law. Priests, ministers, teachers, and the press are especially urged to use their best efforts to enlist the moral forces of the State in the cause. He says: "Let the Judges, attorneys, and officers of the courts be painstaking and persistent in enforcing the law, both in letter and in spirit. Let the Sheriffs and peace officers be fearless and vigilant, and let the Mayors and all other municipal officers awaken to new zeal in their efforts to secure its observance. I exhort all citizens to lay aside partisan differences and by determined efforts banish the dramshops from Iowa."

WASHINGTON.

The following is a recapitulation of the national debt statement, issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,75 . 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	163,(75,3 0
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	210 .0)
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	$1,2 0, 65, .62
Interest	9,2 6 .67
Total	$1,24),45,45)

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	$5,856,795
Interest	20 ,854
Total	$5,063,636

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes.	$346,738,521
Certificates of deposit	1 ,5 ,000
Gold certificates	8 .1 ,22)
Silver certificates	10,733,141
Fractional currency (less $8,375,914, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,95 ,5 7
Principal	510,656, .11

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	$1,776,873,001
Interest	9,486,551
Total	$1,786,365,552
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	292,307,706
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	$3 2,307,706
Total debt less available cash items	$1,4 4,057,847
Net cash in the Treasury	77,030,999
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1886	$1,4 7,026,848
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1886	1,487,992,235
Decrease of debt during April	$10,965,387

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$84,715,225
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	90,733,141
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	11,515,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	15,343,347
Fractional currency	9 .1
Total available for reduction of the debt	$292,307,706

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$28,864,482
Minor coin	4 6,3 1
Total	$29,3 ,73
Certificates held as cash	83, 2, 30
Net cash balance on hand	77,03 ,99
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$49 ,62,510

Thirteen persons employed in the Chicago Custom House in 1881 ask to be paid $1,4 3 for working over eight hours per day. A bill for their relief has been formally reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Private Claims.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 172 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week, against 175 in the preceding week, and 167, 151, 132, and 105 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. About eighty per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000.

Gov. Swineford, of Alaska, contemplates matrimony.

The Rev. F. R. Scully, an ex-priest, now of the Baptist Church, in Braddock, Pa., and the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, an ex-priest of New York, are maturing a plan for a convention of all the Protestantized Roman Catholics in the United States, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., during the coming summer, to establish what they term "Reformed Catholic churches" in all the principal cities of the country where none exist.

The Governor of Illinois has ordered the withdrawal of five militia companies from East St. Louis.

The National Red Cross Association of Washington has telegraphed sympathy and proffers of aid to the wounded Chicago policemen, and to the families of the officers who lost their lives.

FOREIGN.

Statistics show that during the last three months 698 families, comprising 3,477 persons, were evicted from holdings in Ireland. During the same period 256 outrages were committed.

In Prussia the police have been directed to interfere in case strikers intimidate workingmen, and extra vigilance is ordered.

The Colonial Exhibition, in London, was formally opened by Queen Victoria, who was enthusiastically cheered. A selected chour sang an ode composed by Alfred Tennyson for the occasion. Nearly all the members of the royal family were present.

Cardinal Gibbons says that organization of workmen is necessary to protection and progress, but he does not commit himself on the question of the church condemning or indorsing the order.

The Powers have instructed their Ministers at Athens to remain at their posts. It is believed that the Powers will accept a guarantee from France that she will secure the disarmament of Greece, and that they will not fix an actual period for its accomplishment.

A dispatch from Burmah states that the insurgents have got possession of Mandalay and have destroyed by fire no less than four thousand houses. Among the buildings burned were the Chinese and Siamese bazars. The hostility of the natives who remain loyal to the dethroned King Theban to the Chinese is intense, because of China's openly avowed indorsement of Great Britain's seizure of Burmah. The officers commanding the British forces have telegraphed to Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, that they are powerless to prevent the rebellious rioting of the natives, and have urgently asked for re-enforcements.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The machinery manufacturers of Chicago contemplate closing their places of business until the employes will agree to accept ten hours' pay for ten hours' work. Chicago advices of Friday thus outline the industrial situation in that city:

Some of the smaller shops, where iron molders and metal workers are employed, have given eight-hour concessions to their men, but the larger employers, like the Crane Brothers, are still standing out. The wood-workers have agreed upon eight hours, but without extra pay. The bakers have bettered their condition, and the brewers now receive full pay with shortened hours of work. The furniture-workers have won in a few cases, though most of them are out on a strike against a solid organization of manufacturers. At the McCormick works the men are receiving an advance of 15 per cent in wages. There are 3,500 men out at the car-shops of the Chicago and Northwestern, the Illinois Central, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. All of the men at Pullman are still out. In the tobacco factories there are 1,000 girls and women working for $3 or $4 per week. The Eight-hour League will try to benefit them. The freight-handlers' strike seems to be growing hopeless. They expect the section men to strike shortly if none of the skilled unions come to their rescue. The brickyards are working, the owners having compromised the differences between the men and employers. There are strikes at the principal bridge-building works. The employes at the coal and wood yards are nearly all striking. The furriers are formulating demands to be presented soon. The barbers are trying to have Sunday work done away with, but are not striking. Every organ factory in the city is shut down, the men being out on strike. The planing mills have started up. The railroads are trying to run without their men, whom they are paying off and discharging. At the soap works of Kirk & Co. 600 persons have obtained eight hours. A hopeful tone pervades many of the striking communities, and they look for the ultimate success of the eight-hour movement when the present excitement has subsided.

Major W. P. Green, one of the leading planters of Louisiana, was murdered by a laborer on the Creedmoor plantation, after an interchange of blows and shots. The citizens of the parish took the negro from jail and hanged him to a tree.

In the case of J. T. Cluverius, convicted at Richmond, Va., of the murder of Fanny Lillian Madison, the Supreme Court of Appeals has decided against the prisoner, fully sustaining the judgment of the lower court. Unless the Governor interferes Cluverius will be hanged.

The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to report a bill making the full term of the bonded period on distilled spirits six years instead of three.

The Secretary of the Treasury is unable to grant the request of the officials of New Orleans for the free admission of certain blocks of marble presented for the city park by the Government of Mexico.

Cases of cholera are reported at Venice and Vicenza, Italy.

John Rogers, manager for Miss Minnie Palmer, was arrested at London for threatening to fight a duel with Mr. Arnold, a member of "My Sweetheart" Company, whose attentions to Miss Palmer were not relished by Mr. Rogers.

About twenty tons of giant powder are used weekly in the Menominee range mines in Wisconsin. As the Northwestern Road will no longer transport the article, local factories are to be erected.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island desire to withdraw from the Canadian Federation.

The existing labor troubles were a topic of discussion at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, in the course of which the riots in Chicago and Milwaukee and elsewhere were referred to, with a view of taking such precautionary measures for the protection of Government property as may be found necessary.

A BILL was favorably reported to the Senate on the 6th inst. to apply to letter carriers the provisions of the section of the Revised Statutes making eight hours a day's work. The President nominated James H. McLeary, of Texas, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana. The river and harbor bill passed the House by forty-one majority, after a struggle through several weeks. It appropriates about $15,031,000. The House Judiciary Committee reported adversely a joint resolution contemplating a constitutional amendment providing for female suffrage.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	$4.75	@	6.50
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.95	@	.97
No. 2 Red	.91	@	.91½
CORN—No. 2	.46	@	.48
OATS—Western	.39	@	.42
PORK—Mess	9.25	@	9.75

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.5	@	6.00
Good Shipping	4.75	@	5.25
Common	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.75	@	4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@	.78½
CORN—No. 2	.35	@	.36
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.30
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.18	@	.20
Fine Dairy	.14	@	.15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10½	@	.12
Skimmed Flats	.05	@	.07
EGGS—Fresh	.10	@	.10½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.28	@	.35
PORK—Mess	8.75	@	9.25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Cash	.79	@	.80
CORN—No. 2	.35	@	.36
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.30
RYE—No. 1	.64	@	.65
PORK—New Mess	8.75	@	9.25

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2	.86	@	.88
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.31

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@	.87
CORN—Mixed	.32	@	.33
OATS—Mixed	.29	@	.30
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@	9.50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88	@	.90
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.39
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.33
PORK—Mess	9.25	@	9.75
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@	4.50

DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@	5.50
HOGS	3.50	@	5.00
SHEEP	3.25	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.85½	@	.86½
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.33	@	.36

INDIANAPOLIS.

BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@	5.50
HOGS	3.75	@	4.25
SHEEP	2.50	@	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	@	.86
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.31

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Best	5.50	@	6.00
Fair	4.75	@	5.25
Common	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS	4.00	@	4.50
SHEEP	3.50	@	4.50

BUFFALO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@	.89½
CORN—Yellow	.42	@	.43
CATTLE	4.75	@	5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE postoffice appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate on the 30th ult., and Mr. Hale, of Maine, finished his speech in support of the subsidy amendment. Mr. Brown, of Georgia, also spoke in favor of it. The bill to make Omaha a port of entry was vetoed by the President for the reason that at that place the Government does not have the necessary officers for the appraisement of merchandise and the collection of duties. The President sent the following nominations of Postmasters to the Senate: At Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph C. Hendrix; at Baltimore, Md., Frank J. Brown, vice I. Parker Vesey, resigned; at Shippensburg, Pa., J. A. C. McClune; at Washington, Kansas, James S. Vodder. In the House of Representatives the Committee on Indian Affairs reported favorably a bill giving the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad the right of way through the Indian Territory. The House rejected an amendment to the river and harbor bill offered by Mr. Warner (Ohio), providing that the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War instead of the Mississippi River Commission, and providing for a Congressional committee to investigate the work of the Mississippi River Commission. The House refused, by a vote of 33 to 123, to strike out the levee clause.

THE Senators took a rest, and the House of Representatives only was in session on the 1st inst. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill amendatory of the Chinese immigration act. Also, providing indemnity to certain Chinese for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Ward, of Indiana, from the Committee on Postoffices and Roads, reported a bill authorizing the employment of messengers in the mail service. Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of dry-docks at certain navy-yards.

MR. INGALLS' resolution making April 30 instead of March 4 the beginning of the Presidential term and of Congress was favorably reported to the Senate on the 3d inst. Mr. Dolph offered an amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the construction of fortifications and other works of coast defense. The Senate considered without action the postoffice appropriation bill. Senators Vest and Colquitt opposed the subsidy amendment. Senator Eustis advocated it. Speeches were made by Senators Ingalls and Miller. The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported favorably to the Senate a bill creating a commission, to be appointed by the President, to select an accurate ballot-box and counting device, which shall be used in all Congressional elections. In the House of Representatives the delegate from Arizona introduced a bill to authorize the President to offer a reward of $25,000 for the killing or capture of Geronimo, the Indian chief. The House passed under suspension of the rules bills providing for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads in Kansas and for the forfeiture of unearned lands, and appropriating $153,000 for the repair and enlargement of the public buildings at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, introduced a resolution to give silver certificates a full legal-tender character, and providing for the issue of certificates of the denominations of $1, $2, and $5. Mr. Findlay introduced a resolution declaring a reduction of the tariff duties impolitic and impractical and abolishing the excise taxes on tobacco and its sale and manufacture.

THE Senate passed the postoffice appropriation bill on the 4th inst., with an amendment giving $800,000 for transportation of foreign mails by American steamships. Mr. Hoar read a letter from Mr. Tompkins, Secretary of the committee of the Ohio House that investigated the Payne affair, to the effect that in the copies of the report printed for the Senate there appeared an interpolated paragraph reflecting on the majority of the committee. The letter was referred to the proper committee, and the report was ordered printed in correct form. In the House the Weaver-Campbell election contest from the Sixth Iowa District was taken up, the majority report in favor of Weaver, the sitting member, being adopted.

THE bill to grant right of way through the Fort Seldon military reservation to the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad Company passed the Senate on the 5th inst. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Z. M. Zulick to be Governor of Arizona, and rejected that of Charles Pollard for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana. The nomination of R. S. Dement, to be Surveyor General of Utah, adversely reported from the Public Lands Committee, was recommitted. In the House of Representatives an adverse report was made on the Senate bill providing for a commission on the subject of the liquor traffic.

India-Rubber Gathered in Colombia.

When the hunter has found a rubber tree, he first clears away a space from the roots, and then moves on in search of others, returning to commence operation as soon as he has marked all the trees in the vicinity. He first of all digs a hole in the ground hard by, and then cuts in the tree a V-shaped incision with a machete, as high as he can reach. The milk is caught as it exudes and flows into the hole. As soon as the flow from the cut has ceased the tree is chopped down, and the trunk raised from the ground by means of an improvised trestle.

After placing large leaves to catch the sap, gashes are cut throughout the entire length, and the milk carefully collected. When it first exudes, the sap is of the whiteness and consistence of cream, but it turns black on exposure to the air. When the hole is filled with rubber, it is coagulated by adding hard soap or the roots of the mechvacan, which have a most rapid action, and prevent the escape of the water that is always present in the fresh sap. When coagulated sufficiently, the rubber is secured by bark thongs, carried on the back of the hunter to the bank of the river, and floated down on rafts.

The annual destruction of rubber trees in Colombia is very great, and the industry must soon disappear altogether, unless the government puts in force a law that already exists, which compels the hunters to tap the trees without cutting them down. If this law were strictly carried out, there would be a good opening for commercial enterprise, for rubber trees will grow from 8 to 10 inches in diameter in three or four years from seed. The trees require but little attention, and they begin to yield returns sooner than any other. Those that yield the greatest amount of rubber flourish on the banks of the Sinu and Aslato Rivers. The value of the crude India-rubber imported into the States annually is about $10,000,000.

FROM statements recently made at a meeting of the New York Charity Organization Society it appears that at least one-third of all who apply to our medical institutions for aid are unworthy of free treatment. It was also stated that the average physician spends at least one-third of his time in charitable work.

SHORTER WORKING HOURS.

Progress of the Great Movement in the Cities Looking Toward That End.

Some Manufacturers Accede to the Demand, Others Refuse, and Others Are Waiting.

Outside of the city of Chicago the movement by the trades-unions for the adoption of a rule making eight hours a day's labor was not as general as had been expected. There appeared to be no concert of action among the workingmen, and in only one city—Milwaukee—did the movement reach any magnitude. In that city the demands of the brewery employes were refused, and 3,000 of them struck. This number included the drivers, and the breweries can deliver no beer. The men in E. P. Allis & Co.'s machine shops went out, and enough men in various other trades to swell the number of strikers in the Cream City to nearly 5,000. It is reported that an equal number of men are forced into idleness in consequence. In St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Akron, O., Boston, Pittsburg, and a number of smaller cities demands were made by but few of the trades. In some cases the reduced hours were granted by the employers, in many more answer was deferred, and in others strikes ensued. There is no report of demands being made by railroad employes. In New York the movement was confined to the carpenters and joiners. There was a monster demonstration in Union Square, at which 20,000 people listened to addresses by friends of the short-time movement. It was free from disorder or Communism. In Chicago thousands of men from the lumber-yards and planing mills paraded the streets with red flags and listened to incendiary speeches in foreign tongues. The most notable strike at Chicago was with the railroads, all of the twenty-five in Chicago being affected, with the lone exception of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Situation in Chicago.

The labor and industrial situation at Chicago on Monday, the 3d inst., was thus outlined by special dispatches from that city of that date:

It was estimated last night that 40,000 of the 225,000 wage-workers of Chicago have already profited by the eight-hour movement. About 65,000 are supposed to be out on strike this morning. In many instances, where large bodies of men are solidified under a trade movement, long strikes are threatened if the present attitude of the employers is maintained. The movement has not yet been attended by any violence, though in some quarters the socialistic element has caused seeming bickering and disquiet. This is particularly true of the lumber region and North Side furniture district.

The report received that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company was sending 400 men into the city to take the places of the striking freight handlers caused no little uneasiness in railroad quarters. The strikers decided to resist any attempt of the imported men to handle the freight.

Previous to Saturday 1,000 brewers, as many bakers, 800 furniture workers, 1,500 clothing cutters, and 100 tuck pointers had secured a reduction of their working hours.

According to the reports received up to midnight by Mr. George A. Schilling, chairman of the eight-hour committee, the demands of the following have been satisfied: Eight hundred tobacco handlers, 700 street-car employes, all the members of the Cigar-Makers' Union, 300 beer-barrel makers, 950 dry-goods and notion store employes, 8,500 packers, and a large number of workmen employed in smaller industries. Besides, the following unions have adopted the eight-hour standard: Brick-Layers', Stone-Masons', Hod-Carriers', Plasterers', and Lathers'.

Out of the thirty-seven establishments wherein iron-molders are employed, twenty-three shops have won, five of the firms are resisting the movement, and the remainder are negotiating. The Machinists and Blacksmiths' Assembly, which is striking for eight hours, with the ten-hours wages seeded, reports general success. The upholsterers are being resisted in nearly every instance. Thirty-three hundred brickmakers are striking for eight hours' work at ten hours' pay. About one-half of the 650 butchers in the city have secured reductions from sixteen to ten hours. The Shoemakers' Assembly has modified its demands to eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, and expects to gain this concession. The Clerks' Union will be satisfied with ten hours. Four hundred wagonmakers begin work to-day under the eight-hour reform. The marble-workers have also won under the eight-hours' pay agreement. The Coopers' Assembly is still standing out for nine hours' pay.

The larger iron and brass works are closed to await events. Only one planing-mill was in operation yesterday. The laborers of the Equitable Gas Company struck for eight hours' work and full pay. The agitation in Chicago has thus far resulted in no acts of violence.

Following is a summary of the workers in the leading trades of Chicago: Fifty packing houses, 15,000 to 20,000; twenty-two breweries, 1,500; fifty wholesale bakeries, 1,100; three gas companies, 1,200; four street railways, 4,500; railroads, 15,000; one hundred cigar factories, 1,200; two express companies, 1,200; telegraph and telephone companies, 1,800; sixty-seven boot and shoe manufactories, 2,500; forty wholesale clothing manufactories, 5,000; twelve dry-goods dealers, 8,000; twenty brass foundries, 1,000; twenty tanneries, 1,300; eighty-seven foundries, iron-works, and rolling-mills, 8,000; 100 carriage and wagon factories, 1,500; 140 furniture and upholstry, 6,000; forty planing-mills and box factories, 2,500; 200 lumber yards, 7,000; 20,000 men are employed in the building trade as carpenters, paper-hangers, lathers, painters, stone and brick workers, stone-cutters, plumbers and gas-fitters, roofers and slaters.

The Situation Elsewhere.

The most of the furniture factories at Grand Rapids, Mich., were closed on the 3d inst., preparatory to the inauguration of the eight-hour movement. At Cincinnati the factories, employing about twelve thousand men, were closed, and will so remain until terms can be made. With the other trades there was considerable commotion, but in many instances the troubles were compromised. At St. Louis a great many workmen in the various branches of trade quit because their employers refused to grant their demands for an increase of pay. At Pittsburgh the trouble was confined to the building trades, and in most instances where the demands were not granted a strike was ordered, in which the carpenters and furniture-workers will lead. At Buffalo there was no trouble worth mentioning, though the socialists were trying to foment strife. In Washington there was no trouble, but, on the other hand, rejoicing among the street-car men, whose working time was, in accordance with an agreement made some months ago, reduced to twelve hours. The trades, however, were expected to strike for eight hours. In New York the piano-makers demanded eight hours work, and threatened to quit if they did not get it. From Ohio, where the eight-hour law went into effect, great depression of business was reported. Where employers were unable to get their men to work ten hours, they either dismissed them or hired them by the hour. At Indianapolis all demands were refused and a few of the factories closed. At Boston the trades united in a demand for eight hours with ten hours' pay, and will strike if their demands are not acceded to. At Milwaukee the employes in the breweries quit work because their demand for an increase of wages was not granted. The other workmen joined in a street demonstration, and along the docks there was considerable trouble on account of the interference of the strikers with the men at work. At Detroit the employes of most of the breweries quit work because the employers refused to discharge non-union men, increase wages, and decrease the hours of work. The coal operators at Pittsburgh granted an increase to the miners, and everything was quiet, but in the Monongahela district the advance was refused, and the men were at work. The advance was also refused at Youngstown, Ohio. The strikers at the New York sugar refineries were paid off, and most of them asked to return to work at the old scale of wages. The stonecutters of Pittsburgh have generally secured nine hours, but nearly every furniture factory is closed. Two hundred plumbers quit work in St. Louis and five hundred furniture men in Cincinnati. Five thousand carpenters of Boston threatened to strike for eight hours. About two thousand journeymen carpenters of Baltimore struck for eight hours' work and pay. The bosses were ready to concede ten hours' wages for nine hours' labor. The proprietors of all the planing-mills at Evansville, Indiana, agreed to open their doors to employes at eight hours' work and pay, or close for an indefinite period.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

The Great Movement of Wage-Workers for Shorter Hours of Labor.

The Situation Just on the Eve of the Great Battle—History of the Eight-Hour Agitation.

From the mass of telegraphic dispatches to the metropolitan press on the morning of the 1st of May we glean the following summary of the industrial and labor situation at that date: At Chicago the eight-hour agitation had resulted in closing all the furniture and box factories and in the suspension of work at most of the iron and brass shops. The great army of meat-packers threatened to strike for shorter hours. Workmen in the lumber yards demanded the eight-hour concession and double pay for extra work. Freight-handlers at the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Chicago and Alton freight houses struck work in consequence of a refusal of the companies to adopt the eight-hour system. The workmen in different manufacturing establishments had either struck or were threatening strikes on the same ground. The demands made by laborers were not uniform, nor were the answers of employers to the propositions of the employes. The Furniture Manufacturers' Association at Grand Rapids, Mich., decided to refuse the demand for a reduction of hours of labor to eight accompanied by a 10 per cent. advance in wages. It was decided to treat with employes only as individuals. The Woodburn-Sarken Wheel Company, of Indianapolis, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, refuses to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. The 6,000 miners and laborers in the Clearfield (Pa.) region were ordered to stop work if the scale adopted by the Columbus (Ohio) convention was not signed. The army of idle men at Milwaukee has created apprehensions lest an outbreak should result, and arrangements had been made to swear in several hundred special policemen. A New York dispatch of the 1st inst. says:

An extended inquiry by *Bradstreet's* as to the details of the agitation by labor unions generally to secure the adoption of the eight-hour day shows that the unions have already gained some ground and that the members will strike if necessary in large numbers to enforce the desired rule. The 35,000 anthracite miners in Eastern Pennsylvania demand the eight-hour rule and threaten to strike. They would do so to-day were they sure of the Luzerne and Lackawanna region men, where the organization is not as perfect as elsewhere. Missionary work is being done at the north to the end that the demand may be enforced. From Chicago word comes that a careful canvas reveals 62,001 members of various trades who will strike if the demand for eight hours is not granted, including 35,000 packing-yards employes. Associated foundrymen and metal-workers in New York and vicinity to the number of 20,000 promise trouble if nine hours are not granted them as a full day's work. At Baltimore, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Detroit there is promised a very general demand for the eight-hour day, and in the event of its refusal strikes will follow. It is noticeable that the furniture, wood-workers, and building trades unions are those most prominent, as a class, in the demand for fewer hours of work per day. At St. Louis, Louisville, and Philadelphia concessions have been made by manufacturers, and in a number of instances compromises have been made at nine hours daily at ten hours' wages. In most all directions it is reported that many manufacturers will make concessions if it comes to the question of a strike. There were to-day over six thousand men striking for eight hours per day, two-thirds of whom were at Chicago and Milwaukee. There are records of the eight-hour day having been granted to at least thirty-two thousand workmen, two-thirds of the total being at Chicago, and one-half of the remainder at Louisville and Philadelphia. There are also twenty-five thousand workmen at Chicago who have asked for eight hours per day, without as yet threatening a strike, fifteen thousand at New York City, and ten thousand scattering. Excluding the six thousand men now striking for eight hours, there are reported to be one hundred and five thousand men, exclusive of many at Baltimore and Milwaukee not enumerated, who will promptly strike if the request is not granted. This total includes the 35,000 anthracite miners, the 50,000 mentioned at Chicago, and 6,000 at New York, but does not cover the 20,000 metal-workers in the vicinity of New York who demand nine hours. At least 12,000 skilled workmen throughout the smaller industrial cities in Pennsylvania have asked for eight hours, and will compromise on nine hours per day. At many points the subject has not become actively prominent, notably at Pittsburgh, where so much of the work is piece-work, not dependent on hours of labor, and at Wheeling W. Va. In such lines at Pittsburgh as the demand has been made, there has been a compromise of nine hours. There is apparently very general demand for reduced hours of daily labor among trades unions. It is probable that the larger proportion of the employes' demands will be settled by compromise or mutual concessions. In others, to a significant degree, the demand for eight hours with ten hours' wages will be pressed with strikes. The nine-hour compromises have generally been passed on ten hours' wages, amounting to an advance of 10 per cent. in pay. Active resistance is promised by many manufacturers to pay 20 per cent. advanced wages, or ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. In brief *Bradstreet's* reports 105,000 men who will strike—85,000 for eight hours and 20,000 for nine hours—6,000 men now on strike for eight hours, and that eight hours have been granted 32,001 employes at various points. There are additionally 75,000 men who have asked for the eight-hour rule, but who have not stated they will strike. At leading centers alone it is probable that over 225,000 industrial employes are actively interested in the movement.

History of the Eight-Hour Movement.

It is difficult to fix an exact time at which the eight-hour movement can be said to have begun. Previous to 1856 twelve hours constituted a day's work. In that year the working hours were decreased to ten, and, generally speaking, have remained unchanged up to the present.

The eight-hour day was established in Australia thirty years ago, and one day in each year—April 21—is celebrated in commemoration of the event—just as it is proposed to celebrate May 1 in this country hereafter for a like reason. The eight-hour movement in this country received its first noticeable impetus just after the war of the rebellion, and a million and a half of men, mustered out of the army, were thrown upon the labor market, overstocking it to a distressful degree. Eight-hour leagues were formed throughout the country with the avowed purpose of securing a decrease of working hours, in order that there might be a corresponding increase in the number of laborers, thus affording the idle soldiers an opportunity of earning a living.

In 1866 a labor convention was held in Baltimore, at which delegates were present from all parts of the United States. It pronounced in favor of an eight-hour working day. Very little was said concerning any change in current wages. The stone-cutters' craft was the only one which, at that time, secured the eight-hour day.

The agitation of the movement has continued more or less actively ever since.

INVOKING AID FOR IRELAND.

Gladstone Issues a Manifesto to His Midlothian Constituents for Home-Rule Indorsement.

He Argues His Position Broadly, Claiming the Opposition Embraces Wealth and Social Influence.

Mr. Gladstone has issued a manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, in which, after explaining that his age and desire to reserve his strength for the coming contest in Parliament has prevented him from taking part in the Easter recess campaign, he referred to the messages received by him from such capitals as Washington, Boston, and Quebec as proving that the sympathy of the English-speaking race is with the home rule movement. He says that they must not be discouraged if, in the upper ranks of society at home, they hear a variety of discordant notes, and continues:

GENTLEMEN—You have before you a Cabinet determined in its purpose and with an intelligible plan of its own. I see very little else in the political arena either determined or intelligible. I will now proceed to speak of the state of things within and without Parliament and the nature and import of the next great step to be taken for the progress of my measure. I speak now of the home-rule bill and leave the land-purchase bill to stand on the declaration already made, adding only an expression of regret to find that while the sands are running from the hour-glass the Irish landlords have given no indication of a desire to accept the proposal framed in a spirit of the most allowable regard for their apprehensions and interest.

I do not underestimate the grave importance of differences of opinion among Liberals. Some are inclined to rule the whole question against us by authority. They say: "Surely such a number of able, consistent, even extreme Liberals would not have succeeded except in obedience to the imperative dictates of truth and reason." I will say nothing of the motives which determined us to confront the risk of such a parting. I earnestly recommend a reference to the lessons which history supplies. It is not the first time in the history of liberalism that a section of the Liberals under chiefs of distinction and ability have dissented from the general view of the party, to the delight and doubtless the advantage of the Tories.

There was an illustrious secession previous to the war with Bonaparte. There was a similar secession when it was proposed to disestablish the Irish Church. But eventually, in both cases, it was proved that in principle the party was right and secession was wrong. Comparing those with the present secession it was impossible not to be struck with a vital difference. In each previous secession the dissentients agreed upon an active, substantial policy.

It is not so now. Some are in favor of unlimited coercion; others of moderated doses, while a few oppose coercion altogether. On the other side, some oppose local government, some would give it to the counties, some to the provinces; some, again, would give an administrative center with legislative prerogatives, while some propose a legislative center without executive power. Some, indeed, go beyond the proposition of the Government, and actually recommend federation. Some alter the proposals which they would recommend with every new speech.

All this is proof not of the weakness of the men but of the helplessness of their cause. We have at least the advantage of one voice. The secession, however estimable it may be otherwise, is a perfect babel on Irish politics.

It is admitted on all hands that social order is the first of all political aims. To secure this in Ireland the Liberals who are in secession offer a hundred conflicting remedies—or else no remedy at all. These remarks are as applicable to the Tories as they are to the Liberals. The opponents of the Government's measure make a remarkable omission in their speeches. In each, whether suggestive or critical, they fail to express confidence in the permanent success of their opposition. To live from hand to mouth seems to be the height of their ambition, while they suspect what we all know—that the strife can only end in the concession of home rule.

If this is so the real question is not the triumph of Irish autonomy, but the length and character of the struggle. Therefore we want to shorten, they to prolong the struggle. We say "Give freely:" they, by acts if not words, say "Let us only give what we can no longer withhold." We say "Give now, while the position of the kingdom in the affairs of the world is free and strong;" they prefer to wait for a period of national difficulty, that we may yield to the Irish demand in terror, as we did in the war of 1778, as we did to the demands of the volunteers in 1782, as we did to Bonaparte in 1793, and as we did in the civil war of 1829.

We say: "Act now, when moderation of thought and language rules in Irish counsels, when by the willing concurrence of all sides every arrangement for the reservation of imperial prerogatives can be made complete and absolute." They would postpone till an hour comes when the demands may be larger and means of resistance less. We say: "Deal as with a matter between brothers—a matter of justice and reason." They renew a tale, alas! too often told, whose prologue is denial with exasperation and resentment; whose epilogue is surrender without conditions and without thanks.

CALEB WALTON WEST,

Newly Appointed Governor of Utah Territory.

The man whom President Cleveland has selected to succeed Eli H. Murray as Governor of Utah is a resident of Cynthiana, Ky., where he was born May 25, 1844. He was educated at Millersburg, in the same State. At an early age he manifested a strong bias toward the profession of law, but his reading was stopped by the breaking out of the war. He was only 17 years old when he enlisted

in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was one of the company led by Joe Desha. After a year's service under Desha, Mr. West joined the command of General John Morgan, and was one of his staff when that officer was in camp at Greenville.

At the close of the war he prepared himself for the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, after serving for a time as Deputy Clerk, during which he read diligently. In the same year—1866—he was appointed County Attorney to fill an unexpired term, and was afterward elected to continue in the same position. He was elected County Judge of Harrison County in 1868, but resigned the position to prosecute his profession. As a lawyer he has been notably successful.

FIRST BLOOD.

A Blatant Socialist Incites a Mob to Deeds of Violence in Chicago.

Battle Between Police and Strikers—Several Wounded—The Gould Strike Ended—Labor Notes.

Serious Riot in Chicago.

A very serious outbreak in connection with the labor troubles in Chicago occurred at the great McCormick Reaper Factory on the afternoon of the 3d inst. About 7,000 strikers gathered in some open lots near the works. They consisted largely of employes of lumber yards and planing mills. Most of the men were Germans, Bohemians, and Poles. A rather "tough" looking individual addressed the crowd from an empty beer keg in German, and other speakers delivered harangues in Bohemian and Polish. All speeches were of an inflammatory character, such as the Anarchists delight to indulge in. Their words did not fail to have an effect upon the ignorant, excitable audience, many of whom were under the influence of beer. When the Anarchist leaders thought that the excitement had been wrought up to a sufficiently high pitch, one fellow exclaimed, pointing to the buildings of the McCormick works: "Do you see that bastile of monopoly? Now is the time for you to wrest it from the hands of your oppressors!" The crowd set up an approving howl and immediately began moving toward the factory, arming themselves on the way with bricks and clubs. When they reached the big gate, the workingmen were just emerging from it. They were greeted with yells of "Scab" and "Rats," and bombarded with stones. The surprised workingmen beat a hasty retreat, but the mob followed them into the yard. The men were stoned and every window in the building was demolished. When the police interfered they were pelted with stones and fired upon. Two hundred officers were rushed to the scene as fast as horses could draw the patrol wagons, and a short, sharp battle between the police and the rabble followed. A number of the mob were shot, but were carried away by their friends, so that their names might not be obtained. A dozen policemen were hurt. The officers finally succeeded in driving the men away. A crowd of about 250 sheet-metal workers undertook to compel the suspension of work at the tin-can factory of Norton Brothers, in River street, but were frightened off by the police. The butchers employed by Swift & Co., at the Stock Yards, were forced by a mob to quit work. The managers of the railways met at the Burlington offices and resolved to act as a unit in refusing all demands for higher wages or shorter hours. An attempt was made at the various yards to handle freight with new men, but considerable difficulty was experienced. The men in Armour's packing-house are to receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Between 400 and 500 women employed in Chicago tailorshops went on a strike for better wages and shorter hours.

New York.

Almost every branch of labor in New York is more or less disturbed over the determination of the men to obtain a reduction in the length of the working day. As a general rule the demand for nine hours five days in the week and eight hours on Saturday has been conceded by the employers with little or no demur, but there is opposition, more or less organized, in the different trades, to the granting of the eight-hour day.

Pittsburgh.

At Pittsburgh about 5,000 men are on a strike. They are the stonemasons, the plasterers, the carpenters, and furniture-makers. The stonemasons want $3.25 per day for nine hours' work, instead of $3.30, which they have been receiving, for ten hours' work. The plasterers ask for nine hours' work every day except Saturday, when it shall be eight, and no reduction in wages from those paid for ten hours' labor. Carpenters demand a reduction of working hours from ten to nine, wages to remain the same.

Detroit.

One thousand men employed in the shops of the Michigan Car Company quit work at Detroit. There seemed to be no organization, and there was some little confusion as to the demands, but it all amounted to less work for the same pay. Some wanted nine and others eight hours' work for ten hours' wages.

Boston.

Four thousand men—carpenters, painters, plumbers, and masons—are on a strike in Boston. Work on a number of buildings has ceased, while on others the master builders have employed non-union men to carry on the work. The strike affects buildings in all stages of construction, and contractors have had to shut down on some foundations.

St. Louis.

The whole force of employes out in St. Louis through the eight-hour movement probably numbers between two and three thousand, reports a dispatch from the Bridge City. As yet there seems to be no likelihood of the movement becoming general here, though the indications may be the other way to-morrow. There has been no violence so far, and no request for police protection has been made.

Louisville.

The refusal of the furniture manufacturers to concede ten hours' pay for eight hours' work caused a general lock-out of furniture workers at Louisville, Ky., which is the second largest furniture market in America. About 3,000 men are idle as a consequence.

The Gould Strike at an End.

The great strike on the Gould system of railroads has been declared off, and the idle employes of the road will endeavor to regain their old situations. This result, says a St. Louis dispatch, has been brought about by the efforts of the citizens' committee, appointed about three weeks ago, which has been in constant communication with the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and the Curtin Congressional Investigating Committee, which recently made a formal request to the Knights to bring the strike to a conclusion.

DYNAMITE IN CHICAGO.

An Organized Attack by Criminal and Vicious Men Against Life and Property.

Anarchists and Socialists Execute a Deeply-Laid Plan to Destroy and Kill.

Fifty Policemen Wounded, Many of Them Fatally—Many of the Mob Slain.

Bloody Scenes Almost Rivaling the Paris Commune in the Streets of Chicago.

The result of the pernicious and incendiary doctrines which have been for several years preached in the streets and halls of Chicago by alien and criminal agitators, says a Chicago paper of Wednesday, was seen last night, when a dynamite bomb was thrown into the midst of a squad of policemen who were performing their sworn duty, and sixty of them were dangerously wounded, some fatally. That it was an organized and premeditated attack admits of no doubt, and the outgrowth of the riot at the McCormick reaper-works on Monday, when some anarchists were most justly punished for an attempt to destroy property. Monday night, after that riot was quelled, the following circular was scattered around the city:

"Revenge! Workingmen, to arms! Your masters sent out their bloodhounds, the police; they killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed the poor wretches because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared to ask for the shortening of the hours of toil. They killed them to show you, 'free American citizens,' that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed!

"You have for years endured the most abject humiliations; you have for years suffered unmeasurable iniquities; you have worked yourselves to death; you have endured the pangs of want and hunger; your children you have sacrificed to the factory lords; in short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving masters. When you ask them now to lessen the burden he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you, kill you!

"If you are men, if you are the sons of your grandsires, who have shed their blood to free you, then you will rise in your might, Hercules, and destroy the hideous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms! we call you; to arms!

"YOUR BROTHERS."

Tuesday afternoon it was followed by the following, which was thrown broadcast throughout the streets of the city:

"Attention, Workingmen! Great mass-meeting to-night, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted. Good speakers will be present to denounce the latest atrocious act of the police—the shooting of our fellow-workmen yesterday afternoon. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE."

In response to this, a large crowd of anarchists and socialists assembled at the point indicated, and were harangued by a trio of blatant communists. Their talk was of a most reckless and incendiary character. One, Sam Fielden, a socialistic Englishman, was the last speaker. Said he: "We who come here to address you are socialists; rebels to the law! Legislation will never help you, never! Martin Foran went to Congress in the interest of labor, and yet he tells you that no legislation can be had for the workingman. Can't we? When the rich man understands that it is not healthy to live among a lot of discontented workmen we shall be able to get legislation and not before." Fielden continued in this strain until 10:20 p. m., when 150 police officers left the Desplaines Street Station and marched north on Desplaines. He stopped when the first line of officers was ordered to halt opposite the wagon from which he spoke.

A thousand men had meanwhile gathered. The police marched toward the crowd in platoons, headed by Inspector Bonfield and Capt. Ward. The line of the first division of officers filled the street from side to side. The police marched into the crowd, sweeping it to the pavements, and pressing it before them. When the front column reached the speakers' wagon Inspector Bonfield ordered "Halt!"

Capt. Bonfield cried: "In the name of the State of Illinois I command this crowd to disperse!"

As the words left his mouth a spluttering spark of fire arched through the air from the opening of the alley and over the speakers' wagon. It was the burning fuse of a dynamite bomb. It was well aimed in its deadly mission. It fell directly in the middle of the street, and between the first two double columns of police. The instant that it struck the ground it exploded with a terrible, sullen roar. It did its deadly work well. Twenty-nine mangled men fell groaning to the ground. The bomb broke the ranks of the officers. A gatling gun could not have cut a wider swath. A scene of horror followed, the details of which may never be known. The officers were demoralized and broke ranks. Many huddled together in the street and stood their ground. Others fled after and with the crowd. They needed no order to fire. In an instant every man's revolver was in action, and every man shot to kill. For an instant after the explosion, the crowd seemed paralyzed, but with the revolver shots cracking like the tattoo of a mighty drum, and the bullets singing in the air, the mob plunged away into the darkness with a yell of rage and fear. It was almost an indescribable scramble for life. Scores of men were knocked down by those behind them, and trampled upon like cattle in a car, unable to rise. Over twenty wounded persons were picked up and borne away. Those on the inner circle of the crowd were at the mercy of the police, and were shot down. The police pursued the mob for half a block up and down Randolph street. No man was spared. All who were overtaken by the officers were shot down and clubbed. In a moment after the explosion the streets were cleared, but within a radius of 100 feet of the spot where the bomb had fallen fully sixty men lay wounded on the ground. The center of the street seemed full of writhing, groaning men, calling for help. Under the iron stairway on the northwest corner of the street two citizens lay, one insensible, the other moaning feebly and unable to rise. Down the basement stairway, under them, three men lay. Propped against the lamp-post on the corner was a wounded man, and at his feet, in the gutter, another. Across the street, on the northwest corner, three men lay in the gutter. At the head of the basement stairway one lay silently. Another sat up, holding a bleeding leg and begging the officers not to kill him. Reclining on the stairs below them were two suffering men, and in the area-way below, three more. East and west on Randolph street wounded men lay in doorways. Within five minutes after the firing had ceased eight men lay in the alley, near the wagon, between Randolph and Lake streets. No citizens were dead that had been found within an hour after the riot. For some minutes after the mob had dispersed the police kept up a frenzied search for any who had taken refuge near by. Those who met the officers calmly were allowed to go, but all who attempted to escape were mercilessly clubbed. The work of gathering the dead, dying, and wounded was promptly begun. Forty-eight policemen were found to be wounded, eight or ten of them, it is feared, fatally. The fugitives from the scene of the riot poured into Madison street in an irresistible stream. The open stores, which here offered the first shelter, were besieged and instantly occupied by breathless and terror-stricken crowds. Close in the rear of this terrified throng the wounded followed at the best speed their injuries would permit. Men ran at a staggering pace, with the blood trickling through their clothing. Others rushed frantically through the street, shrieking with pain. Couples and small groups came dragging a wounded friend whom they had the courage to rescue. Several fell fainting in the streets and were picked up by sympathetic men in the crowds.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Philip Morse, one of the pioneers of Michigan, died at Adrian.

—Several Coldwater speculators dropped several thousand dollars recently on an oil deal.

—Companies are organizing at Hancock for the purpose of exploring the Gogebic range iron mines.

—A shower of minnows was observed at Cross Village one day last week. Some of the minnows measured two and three inches in length.

—Otter Lake Knights of Labor are arranging for a monster celebration July 4, to include an address by some prominent member of the order.

—Mrs. Martin Brunnell, of Bronson, who weighs only 350 pounds, may be seen at the Chicago dime museum, where she exhibits herself for $25 a week.

—Jake Countryman, of Dundee, became intoxicated, and started for home about 8 o'clock the other evening. When near the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern depot he was struck by the west-bound passenger train and instantly killed. He leaves a wife.

—The marriage last week at Kalamazoo, Mich., of Miss Mary Cole to Mr. Charles Wood is a perversion of the usual process of converting wood to coal.—*New York World.* We do not know how it may be in New York, but every man in Michigan who owns a coal-bin has his coal turned into wood.—*Free Press.*

—A deaf mute carrying the mail from the postoffice to the Flint Deaf and Dumb Institution was discovered behind a pile of heading bolts examining the contents of letters which he had taken from the bag. While being taken to the institution where he now remains in custody, he drew a knife on one of his captors but was disarmed.

—Professor Kedzie, chemist of the Agricultural College at Lansing, has made an analysis of the contents of the principal grenades, tubes, and other patent devices for the extinguishment of incipient conflagrations. He finds the only active ingredient in all that he analyzed is common salt, and his investigations go to prove what is generally known, namely, that salt water is better than fresh water for putting out fires.

—It is generally thought among those best informed that Congress will declare forfeited the unearned portion of a valuable land grant of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, says a special from Ishpeming. The earned portion has been sold to the Michigan Land and Iron Company. The last State Legislature extended the time for building the balance of the road from L'Anse or Houghton to Ontonagon till July 4 of the present year, but the railroad company has not even begun the grading for the extension. It would appear that the railroad officials care very little whether the grant is forfeited or not.

—Aronet Richmond, senior member of the firm of Richmond & Backus, Detroit, who was placed under the guardianship of Alfred P. Toulmin over a year ago, by the Probate Court, has filed a petition asking that the guardian be removed. He claims that undue influence was brought to bear upon his wife when she filed the petition asking that a guardian be appointed, and that such action was without proper justification. Mr. Richmond claims to have protested against the appointment of Toulmin, and sets forth that a bond in the sum of $5,000 only was filed, when his interest in the firm amounted to at least $60,000.

—The directors of the Detroit Base-Ball Club have hit upon a scheme by which they hope to avoid financial loss should any member of its team become disabled while traveling from one city to another. The accident insurance companies have heretofore strictly refused to assume any risk on professional ball-players, but exceptions have been made to members of the Detroits, and every member now has his life insured. The policy is made payable to the Treasurer of the Detroit Club. Should one of the players be injured while traveling, and compelled to abstain from playing, the club is to be paid an indemnity of $25 per week, and should he be killed the club will receive $5,000. The policy has no reference to injuries sustained in games.

—A remarkable funeral took place recently near Adrian. Last December Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Moore, a well-known couple of the neighborhood, celebrated their golden wedding. A few days ago Mrs. Moore died at the age of 71. Mr. Moore is an unbeliever, and refused to procure the services of a minister of the Gospel. At the funeral ceremonies at the house the venerable husband read an extract from the "Footprints of Life," by Philip Havy, M. D., which he followed with a sketch of the life of his departed companion, and then extended an invitation to any one to make remarks from a secular standpoint. The eldest daughter read a poem which she had prepared for the occasion, in which, however, she acknowledged a Heavenly Father, who "folds His loved ones in His arms, and quiets them to rest." At the grave the husband simply and tenderly bade his wife farewell, closing by saying: "We are all of the earth, and must return to the earth again." The daughter, standing by her father, recited another verse, in which she frankly acknowledged God and the spirit land.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The board of supervisors have met and canvassed the vote on the removal of the county seat, accepting the certificate of Evangeline township at one hundred more votes than were reported on the night of election. The calling of the meeting at Boyne City instead of East Jordan, the canvass of the votes by a partisan committee with closed doors instead of by an open board, the refusal of the clerk to permit members of the board to examine the certificates without permission from the prosecuting attorney, the appearance of bluff throughout the whole proceeding, and many other things not necessary to mention here, serve to strengthen the suspicion of fraud. However, they have made their chain of plotting and planing so complete and carried it out so well, that if the courts do not order an investigation, and go beyond the canvass of the board to the poll lists and certificates of election from each township, then it will stand, and the records must be moved, and that place hereafter considered as the legal county seat.

If the courts permit this to stand, then our methods of election are a delusion and a snare. If a few men in a community can deceive their own townsmen, misrepresent their vote at the time of election, withhold the returns until such time as they choose to deliver them up, report them when they choose at a figure much higher than that first reported and conceded by their own townsmen who were witnesses of the count, bulldoze the canvass in such a manner that the canvassing board as a body do not know what the returns are from each and every township, and finally have it decided as legal, then we have no assurance whatever of a free vote and fair count.

We are not prepared to say that the parties in this transaction have committed perjury and perpetrated a great fraud upon the people of this county, but there is a great deal to substantiate such belief.

An attempt will be made to have the matter settled by the courts. If the investigation sustains the action of the board, let the defeated partisans submit as gracefully as possible; but if it is proven that a fraud has been committed, then let the perpetrators suffer exemplary damages to the extent of the law.

In the meantime let us be as quiet and conservative as possible.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The recent socialist disturbances in Chicago and other large cities are a legitimate result of the systems employed by certain large corporations during the past dozen years. In many cases when laboring men have organized to resist reductions in wages, they have been locked out, and their places filled by foreign imported labor. A large element of this foreign labor has been a class of socialists and communists exiled from their former homes because of their avowed opposition to the government and good society. Under our republican institutions they have found good ground in which to sow the infamous seed of socialism, and the most active among them have become leaders in a conspiracy, which, if carried to its legitimate end, would overthrow the government that gave them protection and prosperity in their exile. The corporations which nurtured them in their poverty are now their victims, and millions of dollars of valuable property are wasted by rioting and incendiarism. One-half of this destroyed property equitably distributed among our own workmen, in the beginning, would have avoided and prevented the socialist conspiracies which now disrupt the continent. The owners of large manufacturing institutions are not alone the victims of these disturbances. The evil results permeate every grade of society, and those who are at heart in sympathy with the leaders are sufferers with the rest,—not in the loss of property which they have accumulated, but in the loss of labor they might have had, at fair wages, if the industries which support them had not been paralyzed by the interruption and loss of confidence caused by the strikes. In this view of the situation, it behooves all sober-minded citizens to oppose vigously every system which encourages the removal to this country of foreign pauper or socialist labor for any purpose whatever.

That bomb which exploded on Desplaines street Tuesday night should be the last utterance of anarchy tolerated in Chicago. Until peace is restored, life is secure, and the law's supremacy is established all agitation for social or industrial reforms should cease. The interests of capital and labor unite in repudiating the rabid sentiment and hideous deeds of the socialists. There can be no compromise with incendiarism and crime. It is folly to palter with the situation.

* * * * * * * *

It is no time now for reproaches over unheeded warnings. The socialists have let loose their hatred against the peace of the community and the authority of the law in two days rioting and one night's hellish work. With their first attempt to put their theories into practice they have forfeited the right to utter their insane venom against society. If words lead to such deeds, then it behooves the law to stop the mouth that utters and incites incendarism, violence, and crime. The right of free speech must not be construed into the right to advise murder, arson, and anarchy. The nettle communism that has been permitted to flourish in Chicago must be plucked up by the roots now, and those who have watered and tended it must be forever crushed. Chicago invites the residence of the sober, the industrious, and the law abiding of every nation, but it offers no sanctuary for those who would dethrone American law for the rule of the rule of the torch, the bludgeon, and the bomb. The days of socialistic agitation in Chicago are numbered. —Chicago News.

The man who goes into the white house pledged to resist the spoils-hunters and do all in his power to destroy the spoils-system assumes a burden of trial and tribulation that the general public can hardly conceive. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, who recently visited the white house, is reported in the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle as follows: "I spent a day with him a short time ago when I was in Washington, and really he presents a pathetic picture- a strong man fighting alone a great battle to which he is pledged: ridiculed by his enemies and doubted by his friends. He feels his position keenly. He said to me: 'I have made mistakes; I see them, many of them, and could kick myself when I think about them: but I am only human, and am as liable to err as other men. But I get no generous sympathy and honest patriotic counsel. All I hear is bickering and strife and fault-finding among scheming politicians, who have no aim but to get themselves and friends into office. But for the occasional wave of popular endorsement that breaks its way over the reef of office-seekers and politicians that hedges me about and comes to me like a season of refreshing and a cry of Godspeed fresh from the people, I should break down, heartsick and discouraged."

Gov. Swineford of Alaska is now in Washington to make answer to the charges which have been preferred against him by his enemies. The story of the fellow Carroll that Swineford embezzled over $1,000 which he had received as one of the commissioners representing Michigan at the New Orleans exposition, is a baseless canard. Carroll is a notorious deadbeat and fraud, and was removed from the commission at the instigation of Swineford. Jay Hubbell and other republicans at Washington say there is no doubt that Swineford will be promptly confirmed.—Lansing Journal.

The New York Star is rapidly coming to the front as one of the ablest democratic newspapers in the country. It is the only outspoken supporter of the Administration in the great metropolis, and on that account should be liberally sustained by the friends of honest government everywhere. It is edited with ability, and fairly divides with the Sun the distinguished honor of having the cleanest and brightest editorial page of any newspaper in the country. We advise our democratic friends to send for a sample copy of the Star.

The Milwaukee Knights of Labor have boycotted the goods of the international Cigars Makers' Union for the purpose of driving the members of the Union into the order. The Knights are free to direct their weapon against their friends, but is a noticeable fact that it is seldom used against the workingman's greatest enemy - the saloon. Abolish the saloon, and the labor question is settled forever. —Tradsman.

President Cleveland has sent to the senate six vetoes since he became president, and an attempt to pass one of them, a bill which provided for the disposition of the pauper dead to the medical college of the District of Columbia, failed, there being only six senators who voted for it. The president has already sent to congress during the five months of his term more vetoes than Presidents Arthur, Hayes, or Grant did during their entire terms.—Lansing Journal.

Eight hours as a day's work has been awarded by Chicago employers to 40,000 workmen. The shorter the day the greater the number of employees, and if without increased expense to employer, the 8-hour system can be adopted, it will prove of much advantage to the labor element.

The Marquette Mining Journal of May 8th contains a letter filling seven columns with small type descriptive of Alaska, its climate, customs, prospects, and possibilities, written by Gov. Swineford. Any one interested in that country will find many questions answered in the letter.

Last Thursday, the Chicago Daily News printed the enormous circulation of 224,263 copies; the total for the week ending Saturday evening was 1,163,568; and the daily average for the week was 193,928 copies.

Iron estimates the construction of new railroads for 1886 at 6,000 miles. We should like to know if the 18 miles between here and Traverse City had been figured in.—Elk Rapids Progress.

Jeff. Davis and the New South.

In commenting on the appearance of Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, the Vicksburg Commercial-Herald, the leading democratic organ in Mississippi, says:

"Mr. Jefferson Davis is not of the new South. He is of the old South. He said things at Montgomery that would have been better unsaid, and did not say things that he, of all men, ought to have said."

We believe this is the sentiment of the best men in the south. Mr. Davis has been a *recluse* during the last 20 years, and has devoted his time to brooding over the fancied wrongs of the south and his own broken political fortunes. He has taken no part and apparently but little interest in the development of the new south, and has hardly any appreciation of the surprising strides which she has taken in the direction of commercial progress and industrial activity. He has been utterly oblivions to the immense changes which have been wrought in the social, political and industrial life of the South, and is utterly unable to speak for the new generation of merchants, manufacturers, and planters of that regenerated country. He merely gives utterance to the heartburnings of an old and disappointed political Bourbon. —Lansing Journal.

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Cronter.

RETURNED AGAIN.

For Two Weeks Only

I will make CABINET PHOTOS at $4.00 per Dozen, commencing Monday, April 12th.

A. D. BRADBEER.

BELLINGER,

The Jeweler,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

SLIM JIM

Challenges Charlevoix county for $100 to run 100 yards. Must be answered in ten days. Race to take place in Charlevoix or East Jordan. Address X, care JOURNAL office.

MY

SPRING STOCK

Of Clothing

Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock f MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THOSE LIVING out of town who were unable on account of poor roads and ice, to get one of those Handsome Oil Chromos given away by us.

WE HAVE DECIDED to procure another lot. The rapidity with which the first lot were carried away, speaks for their worth and beauty, and we hope, now that roads are better and boats making regular trips, that those who did not get one before, will now avail themselves of the opportunity.

REMEMBER, each one purchasing Five Dollars worth or more at one time, gets one of these Pictures.

NO CHANCES TAKEN, No partiality shown. You make your own selection and take it with you. Come early while the selection is good. Positively the last we shall have. Besides getting a lovely picture, we guarantee you best prices in town.

COME and SEE US, we have just what you want.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

HARDWARE.

The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND VEHICLES.

THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.

THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.

TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,

EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.

(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX. . . . MICHIGAN.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 13, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ℔ bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 40c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Steamer M. W. WRIGHT. Price low. Terms easy. Call soon at office of J. Milo Eaton, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Frost last Friday morning.

Mrs. M. Litney returned home this week.

The old fire-bell has been put on the bridge.

Gus. Brown commenced work on his new house this week.

Upright & Emrey are laying the plank on their dock this week.

R. W. Kane is having a porch built on the front of his house.

Geo. Wrisley is pushing John Mason's house on the north terrace.

The new sidewalk on the east side of Grant street is nearly completed.

The scow Lottie Mason is receiving some repairs at Campbell's ship yard.

J. L. Hurd arrived home from Chicago on the Faxton on Monday morning.

The Van Raalte was in Sunday morning, to have her wheel tightened.

The Faxton is receiving some repairs to her boiler at Burth's boiler works.

R. S. Abbot has sold his cottage, "Abbotsford," to D. A. Waterman, of Detroit.

A. F. Draper and wife, of South Arm, visited friends in Charlevoix yesterday.

Mrs. F. C. Hendee, of Boyne called on some of her Charlevoix friends yesterday.

Mrs. John Shapton starts this week for a visit with relatives and friends in Canada.

"Tourists' Home," at Bay Springs, will be opened to the public about June 15th.

Street Commissioner Suffield is putting down some good crosswalks on Grant street.

The Rifenburg Milling Co. have built a ware-house on their dock in front of the mill.

The "Lake Park" hotel at Harbor Springs will hereafter be known as the "Kensington."

Perry Weed's new soda fountain is of many colored marble, and is an ornament to the store.

E. B. Russell, representing the Detroit Evening Journal, made us a brief call last Saturday.

A. D. Cruickshank and J. A. Keat attended the funeral of Judge Withey in Grand Rapids last Friday.

Byron See is building a new sidewalk in front of his store, raising it up to the full grade of the the street.

Every man has a right to work where, when, for whom, and at what rate of wages he chooses.—Chicago News.

Eastport is rejoicing at the prospect of a canal between Torch Lake and Traverse Bay. It would open up a big country.

Mrs. Dr. Crouter and daughter Effie start to-day for an extended trip through the west, for the benefit of Effie's health.

Geo. Olney, a brother of Mrs. Geo. Engleton of Norwood, returned to his home from Tennessee, on Saturday last, on account of poor health.

Every week shows marked improvement in the work of the Boys' Cornet Band. They are getting to the front with their music in great shape.

"Mrs. W. S. Johnson is now stopping at Sweet's hotel, Grand Rapids, much improved in health, but thinks it prudent to be in no hurry about getting back in the strong, bracing atmosphere of Grand Traverse for a time yet. In about two weeks she will start for Canada, where she will spend several weeks before returning to her home at Sutton's Bay."—Traverse Journal.

The Traverse Journal closed its first year last week, and congratulates itself on a patronage that insures its permanency. Glad to note its success.

A number of house builders are using the new patent sheathing and lath for the inside of their walls. There is an evident determination to give it a fair trial.

The ladies' society of the M. E. church gave another of their popular ten-cent teas at the church last Friday evening, bringing in a nice little sum for their treasury.

The Faxton arrived Monday morning direct from Chicago, having made the trip in 24 hours. With her new wheel she will doubtless hustle some of the other boats.

Dr. Sweetland continues to make improvements in the grounds and buildings of the Santarium, and when all is completed it will be one of the most attractive places in Charlevoix.

M. E. church next Sunday at the morning hour, sermon, by the pastor. The young people's meeting will furnish an entertainment of a religious and literary character, at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

The third annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of Grand Traverse district, will meet in the M. E. church, May 21st, at 2 o'clock p. m. An interesting program will be furnished.

It is reported as we go to press that an attempt was made just before noon to move the furniture of the county clerk's office, and that in a very short time the office and streets were full of interested spectators. No violence was offered, and no interference made beyond crowding the room so full of men that it was impossible to take any furniture out.

M. J. Stockman is out on the street again after his wrestle with the bath in the Santarium. His case will be watched with a good deal of interest by our people. Being the first to come under the care of the institution, on its success or failure will depend a large measure of the confidence of our people in the curative methods employed by Dr. Sweetland.

Rosenthal & Son's advertisement is somewhat diminished in size this week, but it is all there "just the same." The stock of goods which it advertises is constantly changing. Those who come first when he receives a new invoice get the best bargains, but when new goods are received as often as at this store, it is possible for a great number of people to secure good bargains. With the added attraction of a possible chance in his gift distribution, he is selling many large bills of goods.

Bridge Street House Opened.

On Tuesday this house was opened to the public, and a large number of our citizens extended their greeting to the new landlord R. A. Campbell, by going there to dinner. The dining room was tastefully decorated, and if the bill of fare is to be maintained throughout the season we can safely warrant complete satisfaction to the hungry. Our first impressions are that Mrs. Campbell is an excellent entertainer, and we have no reason to doubt that our first impression will be lasting. The sleeping rooms in the house are not all settled, but enough is done to meet the present needs of the public. With Mr. and Mrs. Campbell's acquaintance in the Traverse region, we have no doubt the house will receive its full share of the business of the traveling public during the coming season.

Burned Out.

"The Housekeeper," Minneapolis, Minn., was burned out for the second time in six years, April 12th, and a part of its large subscription list destroyed. Several of the ladies employed barely escaping with their lives.

Such of our readers as do not receive the May number promptly, should write to the publishers, giving full address, time when subscription was made, and length of time paid for. The May number will then be forwarded and the name restored to the list.

Metropolitan Comedy Company.

Bartholomew's opera hall was well filled last night to witness the opening of the engagement with the above company. The play for the evening, "Divorce," is a strong one, and the characters were generally well sustained. One feature however which should be eliminated is the slang (which approaches vulgarity) indulged in by some of the characters, and certainly not a necessity to a full understanding of the play. To-night they will put on the "Banker's Daughter."

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low. Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter. 2

The Supervisors and the County Seat.

The board of supervisors met at Boyne City last Thursday, pursuant to the call mentioned in this paper two weeks ago. Called to order by county clerk Thatcher.

Supervisor Ava Smith, of Eveline, asked the object of the meeting. The clerk replied that he did not remember the special object, but that it was called by request of one-third of the board. Supervisor Harris, of Norwood, asked to have the call read. After some search among his papers, the clerk said he did not have a copy with him.

Mr. Harris then protested in writing that this meeting was illegal, as there was no call presented to the board, no object stated, and no necessity for a meeting at this time.

This protest staggered the managers for a moment, but supervisor Norton of Evangeline, suggested that the protest be put on file, which was done, and business proceeded regardless of the protest.

A. K. Smith, of Melrose, was made chairman

Mr. Harris moved to adjourn to 1 o'clock, to allow the chairman time to appoint standing committees. This was lost by yeas and nays, 9 to 6.

Mr. Norton immediately moved to take a recess of 15 minutes for the same purpose, and this was carried, 9 to 6.

At the close of the recess the committees were read, but it was clear to many that the manager's hand had constructed them some hours in advance.

Mr. Norton moved that a special committee be appointed to canvass the vote on the question of the removal of the county seat. Carried by yeas and nays, 9 to 6. The chair appointed Messrs. Kilborn of Bear Lake, McKibbin of Hudson, and Williams of Resort. These three towns represent only 188 votes,—all but two being for removal. (If the canvass must be made by a committee instead of in open board, it certainly would have exhibited a spirit of fairness to have composed it of five members, giving two members to the west end, representing six townships, and three from the east representing nine townships.)

The supervisors from Charlevoix, Eveline, Marion, Norwood, South Arm, and Wilson protested against the canvass by a committee instead of open board. The protest was placed on file as before, and business proceeded.

Mr. Norton moved that a recess of 30 minutes be taken to allow the committee to make the canvas. Carried.

After the committee came in, and before they made their report, several motions to adjourn were lost, 9 to 6.

The committee then read the vote by townships as follows:

	For Removal.	Against Removal.
Bear Lake	59	.....
Boyne Valley	95	24
Chandler	33	.....
Charlevoix	135	187
Evangeline	589	2
Eveline	43	218
Hayes	106	45
Hudson	30	.....
Marion	24	75
Springvale	37	3
Wilson	86	88
Totals	1,404	1,365

Leaving out South Arm, Resort, Melrose, and Norwood, but giving their totals and majority the same as if the townships were read.

It has been asserted by some who saw the report that it was evidently in the handwriting of a man who had a seat on the floor of the hall and was not with the committee, and not a member of the board, and that it bore evidence of having been prepared in advance; and the fact of part of it being left out by the committeeman who read the report shows that he was not thoroughly familar with it.

Mr. Norton moved that the report be accepted and adopted.

Mr. Harris then asked that two supervisors be appointed from the west and to act with the present committee, and that a new canvass be made. This was lost by the usual vote 9 to 6.

A motion to adjourn was also lost.

Mr. Harris then presented a protest, signed by the six supervisors, against the count of the vote of Evangeline for the reason that more votes for the removal of the county seat are certified than were polled at the election, and that the certificate was not the certificate of election. They also protested against the count of the vote from Hayes, because the certificate presented was not the certificate as required by law, not having been made at any session or meeting of the board of election.

This was also placed on file, and Mr. Norton's motion to accept and adopt the report of the committee was carried.

A motion by Mr. Harris to adjourn to 3 o'clock was lost, and within three minutes Mr. Norton moved to adjourn to 3 o'clock, for the purpose of examining the proposed location for county offices which was carried.

On reassembling, the nine supervisors constituting a majority of the board, ordered the clerk and sheriff to remove the records and county property as soon as convenient; and in case they are not to be found that new records be provided at the expense of the county. At this point, supervisors Harris, Ward, Upright, Smith, Hipp, and Hudkins withdrew from further action with the board, and protested generally against all the proceedings.

These six towns represent a vote of 227 for removal, and 1,199 against removal.

The nine supervisors continued in session Friday and Saturday, in routine business.

OUR SPECIAL PRICES STILL CONTINUE.

We must have the room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, etc., VERY CHEAP.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Stone and Rockingham Ware, at Great Reductions.

Our stock of GROCERIES, Flour, Feed, Meal, Pork, Lard, etc., is Complete, and we always name the Lowest Prices.

The only full stock in town of LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, and PLASTERING HAIR.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Programme for the Western Michigan Press Association Meeting.

The executive committee of the W. M. P. A. met at Grand Rapids last week Monday to arrange the program for the meeting at St. Joseph, June 22.

The following persons have accepted the appointment and agreed to respond to the following at the annual meeting.

M. T. Ryan, Allegan Democrat, "Clippings."

Hi Potts, Grand Haven Courier Journal, "Attend to your own business."

A. J. Johnson, Hastings Banner, "The mechanical department of a country newspaper."

B. J. Lowry, Howard City Record, "Should a country editor be a practical printer?"

Geo. W. Perry, Bellevue Gazette, "The policy and progress of the printing business."

J. G. VanWinkle, Sparta Sentinel, "Cranks."

J. D. McIntyre, Grand Rapids Eagle, "Impersonations."

J. Lloyd Brezee, Grand Rapids Telegram Herald, "My own subject."

H. M. Rose, Grand Rapids Leader, "Delineations in caricature."

Maj. J. W. Long, Mt. Pleasant Times, "Press song."

E. J. Kelly, Pontiac Bill Poster, "Stage manager."

Ren. Barker, Reed City Clarion, "Professor of osseonation in his unrivaled act."

Quartette, Mr. Orno Strong, Nashville News, Mrs. Fred Slocum, Caro Advertiser, Mrs. Frank Jewell Grand Rapids, and E. J. Kelly, Pontiac Bill Poster.—Independent.

Young Vidocq.

Isaac Stauffer, of Hayes township, recently purchased in Kent county the fine Percheron-Messenger stallion Young Vidocq. In his build and general appearance he seems to fill the requirements of this country for a horse for all work, and he comes well recommended by those who have used him. He can be seen on Monday at home, on Tuesday at Boyne City, on Thursday at East Jordan, and on Friday and Saturday at Charlevoix.

Ellsworth.

The saw mill has shut down for repairs.

John Freeman raised a barn one day last week.

Charley Olney from Tennessee is here visiting relatives.

Nick Shores and a party of friends, from Norwood, spent a few days hunting and fishing here last week.

Mrs. Eaton, who has been on the sick list, is improving slowly.

Shipments.

May 6—Schr. Arrow, 120,000 barrel hoops, Wilson Hoop Co. to Milwaukee.

12—Schr. Geo. A. Marsh, 80 cords wood, 3,000 ties, F. J. Meech to Milwaukee.

12—Schr. Evening Star, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	291,000	180,000
Railroad ties	13,000	3,000
Wood, cords	688	80
Hoops	.....	120,000
Potatoes, bushels	2,200	.....
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	4,000

Blondin, desirous of replenishing his purse, wishes to make another tour through America and repeat his Niagara performance, but hesitates because the law would compel him to have a safety net under the rope, which would detract much from the interest of the feat. He is now sixty-two years old and lives in London.

Free!

TO EVERYBODY.

A SINGER SEWING MACHINE and five large OIL PAINTINGS of Different sizes GIVEN AWAY at

ROSENTHAL & SON'S.

Desiring to show our appreciation of the liberal patronage we are receiving from the people of this vicinity, we have completed arrangements for a

Grand Free Gift Distribution

Of a Singer Sewing Machine and Oil Paintings.

Until the drawing takes place, every person who, at any time purchases goods of us to the amount of $1.00, will receive a numbered ticket which gives them one chance in drawing for the prizes. *All customers will stand an equal chance of winning a Prize.* Drawing takes place at our store July 15th, 1886.

DRY GOODS.

Our shelves are packed full of the Latest styles of Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, and everything in that line.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

We are making a specialty in Carpets, Rugs, and Matting this season. We are bound to sell the goods, and to do so our prices are marked to the very lowest.

CLOTHING.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in the Latest Styles. We are bound to suit everybody in style, and sure to suit in prices. Hats and Caps in every shape and style. Also a big line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. *Be sure and get a Ticket for the Drawing.*

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

JAMES HEMMINGS,

On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix.

HOUSE PAINTER,

Calciminer,

Paper Harger,

And Decorator.

PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

A Great Curiosity.

P. A. Corlen came from Sweden to this country last year and settled in Grand Rapids, Mich. In the old country he was an expert engraver, and being a fine workman and unemployed he set about making a pipe. For four months he worked with his jackknife on buckhorn and amber and made a pipe. It is composed of 5,000 pieces and the engraving is of a superior order. It is fully four feet in length, and around the bowl are pictures of Presidents of the United States. The man intended originally to make the pipe for the Crown Prince of Sweden, but his friends in Grand Rapids advised him to sell it by lottery. He has 1,400 chances at a quarter of a dollar, and of this number has disposed of 800 chances.—*Rockford (Ill.) Gazette.*

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peter), is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world marks a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney, and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease, and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says, "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

THE COQUETTE.

Ah, the soft, the perfumed laces,
Oh, the dear, distracting graces,
And her eyes
Like stars, that from their places
Look very grave and wise;
And her mouth, in mute surprise,
Like a poppy dream reposes
Till she speaks;
Then a smile breaks through the roses,
Through the darling, dimpled roses
Of her cheeks!
Ah! the dream she half discloses
When she sighs.

Roses cannot bloom forever—
They must fade.
Who hath found a light that never
Casts a shade?

Lovers hath she—scores of lovers,
But to none her heart discovers
All her mind.
Cruel still, yet half relenting,
Scornful now, though half repenting,
Half inclined, but not consenting
To be kind.
Young and old men, saints and sinners,
Veterans scarred and new beginners,
Sue for love, but none are winners;
She is free—
Heart and hand—and life before her,
Free to lure each fond adorer—
Time and heavenly grace restore her—
Blind is she.

* * * * * * *

Thus in years gone by
I penned the picture of a fair coquette;
To-day I scan the lines—but with the sigh
Of heartful deep regret.

To lightly speak—at all—of womankind
Brings its reward of pain,
And from remorseful thoughts the haunted mind
Shall seek release in vain.

But said I not—the roses fall from blight
However fair they bloom,
And never yet was seen a glow of light
Without the shadow's gloom?

I saw her when at last
A lover sought her from the silent land,
And she—unlike her old self of the past—
Gave him her heart and hand.
And so it came to be—
The cheerful bloom was faded from her cheek
Beneath the touch of lips that did not speak,
But kissed her silently.
And yet—mayhap I dreamed—
But round her lips from whence there came no breath,
There played a smile in which her soul did seem
Coquetting still with death.

None shall shame her—none shall blame her,
Since her lover came to claim her,
And she gave him heart and hand;
For the angel that did bear her
Where the gates of heaven stand,
Ever after said, no fairer
Soul had reached that shining land.
Yet, of those who thronged to meet her,
Stretching out their arms to greet her,
There be some who still relate
How they wish for nothing sweeter
Than the smile she gave St. Peter
As she entered through the gate.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

During a visit to some friends in Charleston, while on a leave of absence from H. M. S. Diana, Lieutenant Howard Granville fell in love with a dark-eyed girl of eighteen named Helena Riol.

She was an orphan, living at the house of her uncle, Alfonso Riol, who was an American by birth and a Spaniard by descent.

For some years he had been a sailing-master aboard an armed United States schooner, where, he informed Granville, he had often been promised promotion, but was still neglected, which he ascribed to his descent. He instanced several persons, who had not been so long in the navy as he, and yet had obtained places above him.

"If I were like some men I would be revenged," he added, bitterly.

"A man should always do his duty, whether promoted or not," said the British officer.

A fortnight later the schooner sailed on a surveying expedition off the African coast. Helena Riol accompanied her uncle. Although she and Granville were lovers, there was a singular coldness in her manner when they parted.

The lieutenant often thought of it afterward, and imagined that the sailing-master had prejudiced her against him.

A month later Granville's ship was ordered to cruise for a slaver, which, it was reported, had lately been noticed off the coast of Africa.

In due time, passing the Cape Verdes, the English frigate stood on her way toward the Gold Coast, in the vicinity of which the outlaw craft had last been seen.

On the starboard side of the upper deck the captain was one day walking to and fro, and on the larboard side stood Lieutenant Granville, now and then glancing aloft.

Suddenly, from the young lookouts at the masthead came the cry of "Sail O!"

"Where away?" shouted Granville.

"Right ahead, sir! About five miles off!"

The Captain seized his glass, and sprang upon the horse-block.

"She looks suspicious, sir," he said to the lieutenant, as he passed the glass to him.

Granville had an eye like a hawk's; he could see further than most men on the water.

"Ay, ay, sir, a suspicious craft," he remarked, after a brief inspection. "It seems to me she has a familiar look, although I cannot recall where I have seen her before."

"She is not very low in the water, sir," said the captain; "but I do not like her looks for all that."

Granville said he thought she had something the appearance of an armed craft.

"These, sir, are not the days of pirates," rejoined the captain, smiling. "Why do you think she is armed?"

"I may have been mistaken, sir, at so great a distance," answered the lieutenant, "but, when I looked through the glass, I fancied I saw a port closed."

"Try her with the colors, quartermaster."

"Ay, ay, sir."

And up went the union jack even as the old tar spoke.

The other vessel hoisted the same colors.

"Now, signals, quartermaster."

The signals were hoisted and responded to, until the one questioning the stranger's name shot up aloft.

Then there seemed to be some hesitation aboard the schooner—a long delay, that caused the quartermaster to move the signal flag up and down peremptorily.

All at once a white flag, with the letters "L-O-S-T" distinctly revealed upon it, with the aid of a glass, appeared at her gaff.

"Ah! by George!" cried the frigate's Captain. "Caught now, my fine fellow! And yet," he added, thoughtfully, "she may really have lost the signal."

Meanwhile the schooner, which now was not more than half a mile off, held on her way; but, instead of adding to her canvas, she began to take some of it in.

Nimble forms, in dark blue shirts and trousers, swarmed all over her graceful masts and yards, and sail after sail was rolled up until she showed nothing but a close-reefed main-topsail and a topmast staysail.

"One would think she expected a storm," said the captain of the frigate.

He glanced up at the sky, but he could see no indication of a tempest.

True, the wind had fallen away a little, and there was a thin, hazy strip of cloud on the otherwise clear surface of the heavens; but in these, in his opinion, were no signs of a gale.

He at once ordered a carronade forward to be fired as a signal for the schooner to heave to.

The quarter-gunners sprang to their places; there was a flash, and the gun roared, sending a shot whirring past the stranger's bow.

She promptly hove to; but when he was within a quarter of a mile of her the captain noticed that the wind had died away with suspicious suddenness.

The shrill piping of the boatswain's call soon was heard.

"Stand by to take in sail! D'ye hear, there? Stand by!" was the hoarse cry which followed.

A moment later the man-of-war's men covered yards and booms as they took in sail. The huge folds of canvas were rolled up with the regularity of clock-work, and in five minutes the stately vessel was reduced to her close-reefed main-topsail, foresail, and fore-topmast staysail.

The captain then ordered Granville to board the schooner with a cutter's crew and look into her character.

Just as he got alongside of her, and a rope was caught and made fast to her bow, there was a roar and a shriek as of a thousand demons, and the schooner, for an instant thrown almost on her beam-ends, was hurled through the now whirling waters before the full fury of a white squall.

Granville sprang aboard. As he reached the deck, a tall fellow darted past him, and jerked from the pin, either purposely or accidentally, the rope that held the boat, thus leaving the latter, with all its occupants adrift.

The lieutenant laid a hand upon his sword-hilt.

"Rascal!" he cried. "Who——"

"My orders," interrupted a deep voice.

And, turning, the lieutenant beheld Alfonso Riol.

At the same moment, beneath him, he heard yells and the clanking of chains.

"This, then, is a slaver," cried Granville, as soon as he had recovered from his surprise at seeing Riol, "and you are her captain?"

"Ay, Granville. The story is told in a few words, if you have not already guessed it. I headed the crew of the naval schooner in mutiny. I killed the captain and his officers. I made alterations in the craft, changed her name, and then went into the slave trade with her. At last I have won my promotion *with my own hand*, for I now command this vessel. Better than all, I have had my revenge on the captain, who was a tyrant. Will you shake hands with me?"

"No. Your hand is stained with a crime which a British officer can not overlook."

"And, were it in your power, you would make a prisoner of the uncle of Helena Riol?"

"I would."

"And marry his niece afterward?"

"Was Helena with you when you mutined? Surely she is not aboard?"

"No; for she would not have approved of the mutiny. She wanted me to take my revenge by simply obtaining my discharge from the navy. I did not even hint to her of my design, but, long before its execution, I left her at Monrovia."

Drawing the young officer further aft, beyond hearing of the sailors, he continued, "Promise me that you will not betray the character of this vessel to your captain?"

"I will give no such promise."

"Then you and I shall both go down in the same coffin."

"What do you mean?"

"I can soon explain. My craft is not a swift sailor, and she could not get away from your frigate. When I sighted the ship I knew I could not escape in that manner. But I hoped that the naval appearance of my schooner, and the exchange of one or two signals, would allay your captain's suspicions, and that he would then keep away from me. When my vessel's name was questioned, I feared that all hope was gone. I hoisted my signal of 'Lost,' which I had ready for such an occasion, still thinking that that might possibly satisfy your commander. When I perceived that it did not, I resolved to scuttle my craft and go down with all on board—slaves and all—sooner than fall into the hands of your naval people. I saw you coming, however, I recognized you, and I resolved that you alone should get aboard here, for I wanted to make my proposition to you. Now, all I have to say to you is this: There, by the after sail, is a good life preserver, and I still give you a chance to save yourself by changing your mind, and also to make my niece your wife. Promise me that if I do not scuttle this craft, you will, when you return to yours, inform your captain that you found my vessel and papers perfectly right and lawful. Promise that, and I will send you aboard when this brief squall passes in one of my boats. You can then wed with my niece and welcome, as soon as you have the opportunity, for I know you both love each other; although I will own that I did not at one time like the thought of wedding her to a Britisher, and endeavored to prejudice her against you."

"I refuse to make the promise you ask, even for the sake of winning your niece, who is dearer to me than life! I am an Englishman, and as such I still repeat that I would do my duty by reporting the character of your craft and her captain."

"That is your determination?"

"It is. My duty before all other considerations."

The slaver ordered Granville to be locked up in a room in the cabin.

A few minutes later he heard the roaring, rushing sound of the water as it poured into the hold, and he knew that Riol had scuttled the schooner. The yells and shrieks of the poor chained slaves, dreadful to hear, were soon succeeded by their gurgling cries, as the water rolled over their heads.

In that storm the vessel sank fast. Granville could hear the men on deck making vain efforts to lower a boat in time to save themselves.

The prisoner was fortunate enough to find an ax. He beat down the door of his room as the schooner was making her last plunge, and flung himself toward the open companion-way. He clutched a spare spar, which, with other things, was being swept past him, and to this he clung.

The squall had nearly gone to leeward; the violence of the gale had abated; and, after tossing about for some time in the heaving seas, the young officer, with about half a dozen of the schooner's men who had also clung to floating objects, was picked up by the drifting cutter, which, with difficulty, had been kept from swamping during the squall.

On arriving aboard the frigate, Granville, gave a true account of what had happened.

Some time afterward he had the painful task of telling the story to Helena Riol.

Sad news it was to the beautiful girl; but, even while almost distracted by her uncle's crime and fate, she owned that she esteemed her lover for having so firmly adhered to his duty. The twain were married a few months later.

Table Manners.

Good table manners are founded on habits of punctuality, neatness, and order, united with that politeness which springs readily from a kind heart.

Everything at the table should be done moderately.

Do not be impatient to be served, or feel, while eating, that you must hurry and get through so that you can rush off to something else. This is bad enough when it is necessary; it is almost inexcusable when it is not.

Avoid all unusual noise when eating. Never fill the mouth very full nor talk with the mouth full.

Never leave the table with food in the mouth.

Never sit a foot off from the table, nor jammed up close against it.

Never soil the tablecloth if it is possible to avoid it.

Don't be greedy, and don't try to eat all the good things you can, and don't carry off anything in your pocket to eat afterward.

Don't speak of it if you see any one else greedy. It is never polite to appear to notice faults of others in company.

Do not encourage a dog or cat to play with you at the table.

Do not cut your bread—break it.

Never express a choice for any particular part of a dish, unless requested to do so. When asked what part of a chicken you will have, save other people the trouble of choosing for you, and say what you will have, making some choice, though really not particular, as you might say.

Never hold bones in your fingers while you eat from them.

Cut the meat with a knife, and do not make an effort to clean your plate or the bone you have been eating from too clean.

Do not attract attention to yourself by calling loudly for anything, or by any boisterous conduct. We have seen children who made their wants known by giving two or three loud knocks on the table with handles of their knives, calling at the same time, water! butter! potatoes! milk! or whatever else they happened to want at the time.

We have seen others sit at the table, and while carving was being done, rub their fingers on the edge of the plate in front of them and feel around the inside of the tumbler also, so that when a plate with food upon it was exchanged for theirs the person receiving it felt unpleasantly. Don't be like such children.

Never handle dishes unnecessarily at the table, or play with your spoon, knife, or fork. "A man is known by his company, and his company by his manners."

Do not pare an apple, peach, or pear for another at the table without holding it with a fork.

Swollen Tonsils.

Even if the phrase "swollen tonsils" be limited in meaning to express only a condition of some duration, it does not always mean the same thing. In health the tonsil is very small—So small that some who have studied throat diseases particularly think that it does not exist in the sense of being a visible prominence. Now, when the tonsil becomes enlarged and remains so it may be from removable causes and conditions, or it may not. The one group of cases may be considered as those in which much of the enlargement is due to an excess of blood in the tissues, and the other group contains cases in which actual overgrowth of the tonsil has occurred. In the former cases the enlargement may diminish until the tonsil, while still larger than proper, gives no very great trouble. In the latter the most experienced observers doubt if any treatment short of removal of the tonsil by some means is of much value. The popular idea about outgrowing the condition is based partly upon the false assumption that what is really a considerably enlarged tonsil is the natural state of things, and partly upon the inability of non-professional observers to distinguish between the temporary swelling of the tonsils, the chronically engorged tonsils, and the really overgrown tonsils. The opinion of the most "experienced mother" can be of no value here. She cannot, at the outside, have seen more than two or three cases of the last-mentioned variety.—*Babyhood.*

Invisible Clouds.

In the recent English tests of lighthouse illuminants was brought out the curious fact—of great practical as well as scientific interest—that remarkable changes in the transparency of the air occur without any visible haze or mist. Invisible clouds seemed to float by, obscuring the lights for a time; and it sometimes happened that while the distant French lights showed with unabated brilliancy, the experimental lights, only a mile and a quarter away, had lost one-fourth to one-third their power.

JAPAN, according to the new census, has a population of 38,500,000, or about the same as that of the United States in 1870. In area Japan is about five times the size of Pennsylvania.

HE who strives after a long and pleasant form of life must seek to attain continued equanimity.

WEATHER SIGNS.

Which May Be Observed by Early-Rising Students of Nature.

The man who is out of doors at sunrise can form a pretty accurate opinion of what the day will be. If just before sunrise the sky—especially in the west—is suffused with red, rain generally follows in the course of the day. In winter, often snow. If, however, it be frosty weather, the downfall is sometimes delayed. On the other hand, if the sky be a dull gray, and the sun rises clear, gradually dispersing the vapors, it will be fine. If he retires behind the clouds, and there are reddish streaks about; it will rain. Should the sun, later in the day, shine through a gray watery haze, it will probably be a rainy night. The sunset is very unreliable. Often a beautiful sunset will be followed by a bad day. After a rainy day, suddenly at sunset, in the far west, will appear a magnificent steak of crimson (not copper color)—this generally foretells a fine day. A tinted halo around the sun at setting occurs in long-continued rainy weather. A halo around the moon, especially if some distance from it, is a sure indication of downfall at hand. Rainbows are unreliable except they occur in the morning, when rain may be expected. Sundogs, and fragments of prismatic colors during the day, show continued unsettled weather. A dazzling metallic luster on foliage during a cloudless day in summer precedes a change.

Huge piled-up masses of white cloud in a blue sky, during winter, indicate snow or hail. If small, dark clouds float below the upper ones, moving faster than they, rain will follow, as it will if, in the morning, low-hanging, pale-brown, smoke-like clouds are floating about. Red-tinged clouds, high up, at evening, are followed by wind, occasionally by rain. Mists at evening over low-lying ground, or near a river, precede fine and warm days. If a mist in the morning clears off as the sun gets higher it will be fine; but if it settles down again after lifting a little, rain is at hand. No dew in the morning is mostly followed by rain; and a heavy dew in the evening by a fine day. Rain follows two or three consecutive hoar frosts. A shower of hail in the daytime is usually followed by frost at night. If, after rain, drops of water still hang on the branches and twigs, and to window frames, the rain will return; but if they fall, and the woodwork dries, fine weather is at hand. Stones turn damp before wet; at the same time it must be observed that the fact of their doing so does not invariably indicate rain, for they will do so occasionally before heat. Smoke descending heavily to the ground is a sign of very doubtful weather. Objects at great distances, which are generally indistinctly seen, or even not seen at all, sometimes loom out clear and distinct. When this happens bad weather or change of wind ensues. A well-known instance of this is the Isle of Wight, as seen from Southsea. If the opposite shore is plainly seen, there is rain about. If, at night, after being blown out and exposed to the outer air, the wick of a candle continues to smolder a long time, the next day will be fine. Green-colored sky betokens unsettled, bad weather, often long continued. If, on a fine day, the dust suddenly rise in a revolving, spiral column, rain is near.

The howling of the wind indicates, in most houses, but not invariably, that downfall is near. In some houses, owing to their construction, the wind always moans. Wherever the wind is at time of the vernal equinox (March 21 and thereabout) that will be the prevailing wind throughout the next three months. If the stars appear unusually numerous and the "milky way" very clearly defined, with the surrounding sky dark, or if there is a misty appearance over the stars, rain is coming; while if there be but few stars, and those very bright and sparkling, in a pale, steely sky, it will be fine. Swine, before rain, are unusually noisy and restless. Swallows in fine weather will fly high, and at the approach of rain close to the ground; but the latter does not apply if the day is cold, in which case they hawk very low. Common sparrows washing vigorously in a puddle on the road, or at the edge of running water, is a sure sign of rain. A baker who kept a parrot in the dry atmosphere of the bake offices noticed that a few hours before rain the bird took an imaginary bath, fluttering as if splashing water, and preening her feathers.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

The Waiter Gave Him Away.

A Washington correspondent writes: It is one of the fallacies of the capital that there are no intoxicating liquors sold at the House or Senate restaurant. The other day a dignified but thirsty member of Congress took a seat in the House saloon near a party of ladies, and calling a colored waiter whispered to him to fetch a sling of whisky. Straightening up, the darky bawled out at the top of his voice:

"Cold tea for one."

Now, the expression "Cold tea for one" is as well understood at the Capitol bar-rooms as "Hey, Rube!" is in a circus. Therefore, it is not surprising that the Congressman, who didn't want everybody in the District of Columbia to know that he was taking a nip of the forbidden juice, got most infernally mad at the servant who gave him away. Springing to his feet the member grabbed the waiter by the neck, and in his wrath exclaimed:

"You —— black ——! I'll break your —— black head if you ever howl for cold tea like that for me again!"

Nobody but Uncle John Robinson could give you any idea of the way in which that irate Congressman cursed that "nigger," as he called him.

HUMOR.

THE Mersey is used for a water supply, and the takers complain of the water. The quality of Mersey is not strained.—*Lowell Courier.*

IT seems strange that we never meet the man who has drawn a lottery prize; but we frequently hear of the man who came within one or two numbers of it. —*Puck.*

WORTH, the dress-maker, may not be long remembered after his death, but it can't be denied that few men have made more bustle in life.—*Boston Courier.*

IT is stated that the King of Greece is tired of politics. The statement seems incredible, as the King never was in Washington during a session of Congress.—*California Maverick.*

"THE chain of evidence is against you," said the prosecuting attorney to the prisoner, as the detective handed up the redeemed watch with the dangling guard.—*San Francisco Maverick.*

AT the antiquary's: Collector of Curios—"Have you any genuine Roman falchions?" Dealer (off his guard)—"I am sorry, but they're all being rusted and won't be ready until next week."

ARCHITECTURE is called "frozen music," but some buildings look as if the orchestra had been struck with a heavy frost when they were tuning their instruments. — *Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

AN English paper reports that during recent explorations at Nineveh a petrified umbrella was found in one of the temples. Near by was the petrified man who was just about to make off with it. —*Philadelphia Call.*

AN eccentric street wanderer in Cleveland seems to have a mania for accumulating old boots, and already has the loft of his shanty full of them. As he is too deaf to be annoyed by cats, it is surmised that he contemplates starting a brewery.—*Chicago Ledger.*

FIRST ACTOR—"Hullo, old fellow, back again? I thought you went West to star." Second Actor—"I did; but their spelling is so deuced bad out there, you know." F. A.—"Spelling bad! What's that got to do with it?" S. A.—"Well, I could stand most anything; but I found they spelled *star* with a *v-e*, so I came back."—*Rambler.*

ON A DRUGGIST.

His virtues are worthy of mention
Whose body lies here 'neath the sod;
'Tis said to his keen apprehension
A wink was as good as a nod:
All his prescriptions from errors were free,
And one of society's pillars was he.
—*Boston Courier.*

THE NEW MAUD MULLER.

Maud Muller had a father gay—
He was a poet, by the way;
He sang his songs from morn till night
About the beauties of the right.
But when his daughter wanted hash
She could not go to him for cash.
And so, within one blooming year,
She called two husbands, darling, dear!
—*Boston Budget.*

THEY were at a concert in Chicago, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony had just been played. "It is beautiful," said she, "but I adore the entire nine." "Yes," replied her George, "they are the best in the world." "So striking!" she added. "Can't be beat on striking," he echoed. "So catching!" she sighed. "Their catching was what did the business," said George, enthusiastically. "Their fielding is down to a fine point." "Why, what on earth are you talking about, George—the Beethoven symphonies?" "Not much! I'm talking of our champion nine, the best ball-tossers on the earth!"—*Musical Herald.*

THERE is a debating society at the Harvard Annex where grave questions of sociology and ethics are discussed by the young women. The historian heard two of them talking very earnestly the other day about their next meeting, and he asked one of them: "What subject do you debate next time?" "We are thinking of discussing the secularization of Sunday," she replied. "Ah! And are you against it?" "No, indeed! Or, wait—yes I am, too. O, I *always* forget which way it means!" If you had heard that dreadfully mixed-up reply of the young sociologist, while her cheeks grew as red as fire, you would have thought it delicious.—*Boston Record.*

THE representative of one of the great so-called religious papers of the country called at one of our large Connecticut factories and offered as a personal favor to write up the whole concern in big shape for $1,000. The offer was declined in the same noble spirit of self-sacrifice with which it was made. Then it was renewed at $500 (under request of secrecy if accepted). This was declined, too; and the religious representative knocked himself down step by step until, while his first demand was for $1,000, his last offer was to do it for nothing if they would take fifty copies of the paper containing the proposed article! And they wouldn't accept that; they didn't so much object to being written up, but they didn't know what to do, they said, with the fifty papers.—*Hartford Courant.*

ACCOUNTS show that the saltpeter beds of Nevada are far better situated for their development than the nitre region of South America, which is an arid desert. Water for all purposes is condensed from the ocean water and carried to the niter fields, fuel being procured from the mountains in South Chili. In Nevada, the saltpeter deposits are in the vicinity of a rich farming country, with an abundant supply of water and wood at hand.

NO ONE ever fully comprehends the world's nature, but many a man who has had the bottom of his hopes and aspirations knocked into oblivion by the unfeeling world has caught a faint glimmer of humanity.—*Chicago Ledger.*

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or pain in the Rheumatic line have I had since using ATHLOPHOROS two years ago. It made a thorough cure in my case." Mrs. Ella Smith, 61 N. Foster Street, Springfield, O. Athlophoros is absolutely safe, containing no opium, morphine or other injurious ingredient, and is a sure cure for Rheumatism. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

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Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Lemon Trees.

When raised from the seed the lemon tree matures very slowly, even in a favorable climate, being about eight or ten years usually in coming to the time of bearing. The time can be shortened but little by grafting. The usual method, in countries where the tree is indigenous, is to take up young wild trees and set them in prepared ground, and then bud them with an improved variety of the fruit. The lemon tree is often grown in conservatories, and, with any sort of careful treatment, will flourish. The tree should have a good open soil, and when not in a growing state during the winter needs but little water; new growth begins very early in the spring, when the plant should be watered freely, kept in a warm place, and when the young wood has hardened it should be set out of doors, and kept in a sunny place and sheltered from violent winds during the summer. The plant blossoms in the spring, and the fruit should be allowed to hang upon the tree during all of the following winter to attain its full maturity.—*Inter Ocean.*

Start for the Train or Boat

In good season, and don't forget to take with you Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will revive and benefit you when fatigued; will nullify the hurtful effects of water contaminated with zinc from the ice-cooler, or stagnant and brackish; relieve indigestion produced by meals of uncertain wholesomeness, hastily bolted at odd times in railway stations, and protect you from the influence of vitiated or malarious air and thorough draughts. To the traveling public, this admirable safeguard and specific is tendered in a convenient and agreeable shape. An ordinary ship's medicine chest contains no such comprehensive and reliable remedy, a fact well understood by mariners. The commercial traveler, tourist, emigrant, miner and Western pioneer all appreciate the value of the Bitters. It cures dyspepsia, costiveness, liver complaint, malarial disorders, inactivity of the kidneys, and is a fine nervo tonic.

The Game Not Worth the Cost.

While Judge Walton was at work in his chamber at Portland one day many years ago, drawing an opinion in a knotty case, a certain lawyer came in. This lawyer (he is now deceased) was a thin, tooth-pickish, dudish sort of man, whom the Judge did not like very well, and than whom he had rather seen Daniel Pratt himself walking into his chamber. "Well, Brother Lightweight, what can I do for you this morning?" asked Judge Walton, hoping to get rid of the fellow. "Nothing," he replied; "I only came in to make you a call." After a disagreeable silence the Judge looked up again, and asked: "Brother Lightweight, why don't you get married?" "Because I can't afford it; how much do you suppose it costs me to live now?" The Judge said he couldn't guess. "Well, it costs me $6,000 a year for just my own living." An expression of surprise came on the Judge's face. "Lightweight," said he, "I wouldn't pay it; it isn't worth it!"—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

The manager of the Fort Wayne, Ind., *Gazette*, Mr. B. L. Holman, says he has often read of the wonderful cures effected by St. Jacobs Oil. Recently he sprained his ankle, and invested in a cane and a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The latter proved the better investment, as it entirely cured his ankle.

After the Medical Commencement.

Two newly fledged physicians met and the following highly interesting conversation ensued:

"Ah! good-morning, Doctor."

"Good-morning, Doctor."

"And how are you to-day, Doctor?"

"First rate; and how are you, Doctor?"

"I'm all right. Got a good case of meningitis at your hospital, Doctor?"

"Yes, come down and take a look at it. Anything special up your way, Doctor?"

"Man fell from scaffolding and broke his neck two days ago, still alive, may get over it. Pleased to have you call, Doctor."

"Thank you, I will, Doctor. Good-day, Doctor."

"Good-day, Doctor."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Col. Wm. Lonis Schley, Grand Secretary I. O. M. Grand Lodge, Maryland, found Red-Star Cough Cure a perfect and certain remedy. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

By means of the new and ingenious little instrument known as the hyalolyphotype, or hot pen, drawings can be made on glass or glassy substances with a waxy composition, which is solid and somewhat hard at ordinary temperatures. The pen is so contrived that it can be heated either by gas or by an electric current, and the waxy material flows easily from the heated pen, setting so quickly on the glass that cross-hatching can be done more rapidly than with ordinary pen and ink, without risk of blocking up the angles; corrections, too, can be made with the greatest ease by means of a penknife, which leaves the surface afterward intact. After the drawing has been made, the plate is etched by fluoric acid, and when complete it can be either electrotyped, stereotyped, used direct, or applied to any purpose for which engraved surfaces are required.

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LADIES OF CHARLEVOIX:—Why is it there are not more christian women interested in the W. C. T. U. of this village? Or, if you are not christians but have any desire to be, it will help you to attend their meeting of prayer and song as much as outside influence can. And if you are a professing christian, I fail to see how you can find a reasonable excuse; for if you are not interested in temperance in all things, and you are surely working for christianity if you are a follower of Christ, and after woman, the first word in our name, (of course you are interested in yourself and our sex,) is christian, not temperance, first but thirdly. But allowing that you are one of those peculiar christians who want nothing to do with temperance, why do you not come and help in the name of woman and christianity? And if not in union with their temperance ideas, are you not aware that the Union comprises thirty-nine distinct departments, which I cannot give in detail here, but all are for the good and improvements of our sex, society, morals and health? Are you not interested in some one of these departments enough to give a little of your time and talents to forward the good work Are you not interested in your own children, in the hereditary, hygiene and scientific instructions, S. S. work, Sunday observance, or the new department of social purity, auxilliary to the White Cross society for men, and can it be that a woman exists who does not believe that man should be held to the same standard of purity as woman; is there a mother who does not desire her boys to be pure as her girls, and will that day ever come unless christian women demand it? Then there is the kindergarten, kitchen garden, drawing, room work, flower mission, suppression of impure literature, and department of higher education, with many more. Surely you are not willing to admit you are not interested, in something for the good of humanity in general or future welfare of your children? Do you daily pray "Lord lead us not into temptation," and do you believe He is more apt to lead you into temptation than you are others? I feel more like saying: Lord keep me from being a stumbling block and leading others into temptation But again, why are you not a worker in the W. C. T. U? Is it as Mrs. Lathrop asked not long ago: "Are you too awfully good, too nice, too intelligent or stylish, too exclusive to associate with women who are working for your good as well as their own?" If so, and you think this is all they lack, come and add your style etc., and leaven the lump. Or, is it because you have not time, if so, I can truly inform you that the workers have no more time than you, and every one of them do most of their own work, even to washing and sewing, and that their families are as well cared for as others who have no time for good works. Or, do you say the Union here does not do as much as it should, or work in all these departments as in other places? This is true, but it is because you christian women do not help as in other places. There is all the work waiting for you, for the old workers are doing all they can, and will still find plenty to do. Will you not think it over and see if you are not interested in some one thing to give your knowledge to make it successful and when one has a matter at heart they develop talent if they only go to work. There ought to be thirty-nine educated christian women in this city, capable and willing to become successful leaders of one department, thus making a Union second to none, and do not stand aside criticising these women for what they are not doing, when you are doing nothing, and neglecting the work at your own door, even a cup of water to the thirsty ones. Is this Christ-like? If you are a christian you ought to be a peacemaker, and if you get along without trouble in other societies, you can in this, but should trouble arise from some discordant element, you would better be on the right side in a trouble than an idler in Christ's vineyard. Neither giving or receiving. And as a member of the Union every women can help or be helped, and you cannot gain strength without God's help, and christian association, and it is for women, christianity, temperance, God, home and native land. Are you not for all or one of these, and if not, why not? "He that is not for me is against me."

A MEMBER.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any a ections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measuerment, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience. MRS. P. A. EARL.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 12th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, executed by Mary A. Thomas to John Frenz, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds, of the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, in liber 6 of mortgages at page 494, on the 29th day of November, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said John Frenz, to Daniel Head, by instrument of assignment bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Charlevoix, on the 14th day of July in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in liber 9 of mortgages, at page 101, and the same is now owned by the said Daniel Head. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Thirteen Hundred and seventy two dollars and seventy cents ($1,372.70), principal and interest, and a further sum of thirty dollars ($30), provided by law as an attorney fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1886,** at twelve o'clock meridian, which premises are described in the said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot three (3), and the south one half (½) of the south-west one-quarter (¼) of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-three (33) north, range seven (7) west, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and containing in all one hundred and forty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths acres of land, according to the United States survey thereof, excepting, however, the north one-half (½) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of the southwest one-quarter (¼) of said section seventeen (17), and also excepting lots number two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and fifteen (15), in Schoffer's addition to the village of Ironton, according to the recorded plat thereof, which have been released from said mortgage by the assignee thereof.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1886.

DANIEL HEAD,
Assignee of Mortgage.

CHUCKSHANK & GILBERT,
Attorneys for Assignee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Notice of Attachment.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Charlevoix—In Attachment.

Wallace W. McOmber }
vs.
Lorenzo Curtis. }

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth (20th) day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, at the suit of Wallace W. McOmber, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, money and effects of Lorenzo Curtis, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredths dollars ($168.34); which said writ was returnable on the second (2d) day of March, A. D. 1886.

Dated this 21st day of March, A. D. 1886.

DART & CALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

A Large Stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, in Spring and Summer Goods, just received at

Pine Lake Iron Company's Supply Store,

IRONTON, MICH.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 35pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 55	2 45	8 25am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 45
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 51	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 10pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 20	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 09	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 45
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
+7.00am	*1.40pm	Marquette 1.	*2.05pm	+5.30pm
9.05	2.50	Au Train	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.44	Reedsboro 2.	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	Seney 3	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	Newberry	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	St. Ignace 4	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
2 With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.
3 With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.
4 With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.
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HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.00, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.15, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Northport 6.30, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.20, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, St. Ignace 7.45, Mackinac Island 8.20, arriving at Cheboygan 10.00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Cheboygan 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.40, St. Ignace 8.25, Cross Village 11.40, Harbor Springs 2.15 P. M., Petoskey 2.45, Charlevoix 4.00, Norwood 5.30, Torch Lake 6.45, arriving at Traverse City 9.00 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at Cheboygan with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At Cheboygan with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and at Cheboygan and Mackinac Island with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7:00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 8:30, arrive East Jordan 8:30, leave East Jordan 9:00, arrive Charlevoix 11:00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2:00, arrive East Jordan 4:00, leave East Jordan 4:30, arrive Charlevoix 6:30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

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Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address

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Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 80 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 164tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars, and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CHUCKSHANK & GILBERT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
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John Nicholls,

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 149. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL
Published every Thursday,
BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

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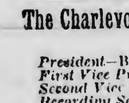

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and E. F. Parmelee.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER.

Beautify Your Homes.

We beg to inform our customers, and the public in general, that we have made greater preparations in our Wall-Paper and Window-Curtain Departments this season than ever before. We can show the Most Complete line of Goods that can be found in Northern Michigan, comprising the Choicest Patterns of BRONZE, SILKS, SATINS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS. Also a large stock of DECORATIONS, consisting of Fields, Extensions, Fillers, Inlay Borders, Corners, Centers, Etc. A handsome line of desirable patterns. We invite an inspection before making your spring purchases.

G. W. CROUTER,
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Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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COMMERCIAL HOUSE
D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.
East Jordan, Michigan.
Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.
Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.
The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.
Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,
ORLANDO BLAIR, Proprietor.
East Jordan, - Michigan.
Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,
A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.
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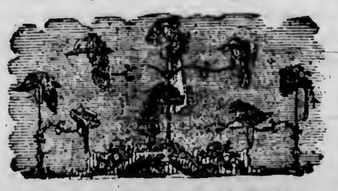
Every convenience for the traveling public.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!



A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,
At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

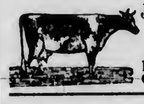
SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land. 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 164tf

Terrace Farm



J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY
and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

BELLINGER,
The Jeweler,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.
Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Book wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich. 9tf

New Grocery!
Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE
Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

BOILER & ENGINE
FOR SALE.
30 H. P., in first-class order. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for a good team of horses. For particulars inquire at this office. eow-tf

Prince and Pearl.

In the same year, on the very same day,
Two little babies were born;
One was a doggy, and one was a girl;
One was named Prince, and one was named Pearl—
All on a New Year's morn.

And in one cradle the babies slept
All through the midwinter weather;
One on her pillow, dimpled and sweet,
And one curled up at the darling's feet—
Prince and Pearl together.

But Prince grew fast, as doggies will,
Till he soon was large and strong,
With a coal-black coat that was curly and fine,
With a big, big bark and a sorrowful whine;
And he learned to know right from wrong.

And Prince would sit by the baby Pearl,
Rocking her while she slept,
Gently, lightly, to and fro;
And the mother was free to come or go,
For Prince a true watch kept.

And he'd bear caresses from baby hands,
With never so much as a whine;
And Pearl on his back was secure from harm,
For he'd carry her safely all over the farm—
Darling, trusty old Prince!

And when Pearl went to the village school,
A mile or more away,
Prince carried her basket, and primer, too,
And would run to fetch her when school was through,
At the close of the long, long day.

O, they were ever the best of friends,
In sunny or stormy weather;
Up in the mountains or down by the sea,
In town or country, 'twould always be
Prince and Pearl together.

—Emma C. Dowd, in Youth's Companion.

A MAORI DANCE.

What an Astonished English Tourist Saw in the Land of the Golden Fleece.

Before the "haka" commenced the principal chief present made a rather lengthy speech to the intending performers. I understood from the interpreter present that the chief exhorted the *corps de ballet*, both male and female, to do their very best that evening; not to indulge in any unseemly or frivolous antics—what, in American parlance, are known as "monkey-shines," I presume—but to govern themselves in strict accordance with the immutable traditions of the "haka," as handed down to them from their remote ancestors. Then the chief, a tall, old man, with a very sonorous voice and very dignified mien, sat down on a low stool. Around him crouched, elasping their knees with their hands, a number of ancient Maori women, and then the "haka" commenced in earnest. It may not be altogether correct to term this extraordinary exhibition a dance, since it does not comprise any absolute saltatory movements of the extremities. It is rather a kind of rhythmical stampede, wild but measured—now ferocious, and now sensuous. Of the words of the grim crooning chant intoned by the performers while their excreitation was at its height, I was favored with a full and true copy in choice Maori, the chief courteously dictating the strophes and antistrophes in precise order as they occurred; but no useful purpose would be served by transcribing the Maori libretto here. To the vast majority of my readers I might as well quote the celebrated "Marowski langnage" invented by that eminent musician, deceased, Mr. Tom Cooke; nor is there any reason why I should drive to the verge of insanity a number of respectable compositors and conscientious proof-readers. What my ears seemed to hear was as follows:

Hoticot, hoticot, hoticot, te taira!
Hoticot, hoticot, hoticot, te taira!
Taira! Taira! hoticot! taira!

And so on, ad libitum. And each repetition of "Taira"—or what seemed to be "Taira"—brought about an excess of frenzy in the dusky Mœnads, yelling, panting, groaning, foaming at the mouth. "Taira! Taira! Hoticot te taira!" The stout matron, who might have been the mother of six, was a sight to see, splendid but terrific. Now I fancied that I saw Clytæmnestra, her arms purple to the elbows with her husband's gore; now the British warrior queen, "bleeding from the Roman rods," and rousing the Icena to vengeance; now Helen Macgregor, railing at the Lowlanders. But anon there is a change. "Hoticot te taira." There on a troop of frantic Bacchantes that I seem to be gazing—Bacchantes, their dishelved locks hanging over their shoulders—Bacchantes exultant, drunken, fiercely wanton. And then I have a vision of the *Almees* and *Ghawazie* of Egypt; and then, upon my word, I am for a moment persuaded that the howling dervishes of Constantinople must have sisters, and that it is to Wairoa that they have all come. "Hoticot te taira!" the cry is shrilly echoed in the distance. Outside the "whare-pimi" they tell me the small Maori boys and girls are getting up a "haka" on their own account. Within, another transformation has taken place. With astonishing adroitness the front rank opens, the woman retreat to the background, and the men come to the front. They interest me now. They are picturesque, they are horrible. Never mind their squalid European garb; their flannel jerseys and "slop-pants;" or, failing those garments, their ludicrous "arrangement in shirt-tails." I tell you that it is upon their faces now that you should look. Gleaming black eyes, splendid teeth white and glistening, shock heads of black hair in which serpents seem to be uncoiling themselves; the sweat beading on their bronzed brows. I tell you that it is their bared arms that you should mark, the muscles gloriously developed, the hands now slowly raised above the head as in adoration now flung wide apart, now prone, now supine as in entreaty, in deprecation, in remonstrance; but now extended, and with bony forefingers pointing to you—yes, to yourself. The eyes flash defiance at you; the teeth are gnashed in rage; the lips breathe curses on you, the "pakeha." What right have you to an inch of their lands? Why did your missionaries come to worry the Maori? He had his priests, his idols, his ancestors, his superstitions, and his tapu. You have given him pigs and potatoes and steamers, it is true; but where are his war canoes; and in the matter of food, what more succulent could there be found than a carefully-baked enemy? They were the sons and grandsons of cannibals, who were yelling and panting, stamping and writhing, trying to lash themselves, so you thought, into a paroxysm of bloodthirsty madness. And then with what wondrous celerity the scene changed; the men retreated, the women were once more in the front rank, clamoring and shrieking. Now Miriam bidding the loud timbrel to sound, now Cassandra making the shrillest and most discomforting of utterances, now the doomed daughters of Danaus wailing over their interminable toil, now singing in softer strains, as might have the harlots of the sea when they sought to lure Ulysses to his destruction; and all this inexpliceable tumultuous *tintamarre*, these ululations in a tongue wholly incomprehensible to you, accompanied by indescribable contortions and posturings and gesticulations—now tigerish, now fond; now timid, now bold; but always graceful. But, oh, the pathos! Oh, the pity of it! Through the aisle between the "pakehas" and the dusky Mœnads walked a tall Maori with a short pipe, in his shirt-sleeves and "slop-pants" and a cabbage-tree hat on his head, and bearing a zinc slop-pail full of beer. The ranks were at once broken; the performers, male and female, sank on their haunches, while the Maori cup-bearer went slowly from group to group gravely administering refreshment from his bucket. The dancers were most moderate in their potations. Few took more than a third of the glassful of beer proffered them, while others were content with the merest sip. Nay, I was afterward told that the younger "haka" dancers, both male and female, often decline to drink any fermented liquor at all, and refresh themselves from a bucket of diluted raspberry vinegar especially provided for them. The really influential chiefs do strive their very utmost to inculcate the doctrine of temperance, using the perhaps selfish but certainly practical argument, "If we drink strong drink, in a short time it will be all 'pakeha,' and there will be no more Maoris at all." After this slight "recess for repose and refreshment," the "haka" began again, but that tall Maori in the cabbage-tree hat and with the slop-pail of beer had broken the spell, and it could not be rewoven. We sent our compliments to the chief, with an intimation that we were more than satisfied with the proceedings of the evening; so, after one more "stampede," and one more howling chorus of the "Hoticot te taira" type, the chief made another speech, and the assembly was dismissed. I had witnessed a remarkably strange and interesting spectacle, full of matter for meditation. I have put down neither more nor less than we three "pakehas" saw. The aspect which a "haka" can assume when the natives are plied with rum by thoughtless or by "larrikin" tourists I can imagine—and imagine with a shudder.—*George Augustus Sala, in the London Telegraph.*

Social Courage.

All are not ladies who wear a woman's dress. When the old beau in Sheridan's comedy said, as he bowed himself out of the parlor, "Ladies, I leave my character in your hands!" he knew his dear friends would tear it to tatters, before the sound of the closing hall door announced his departure.

Sir Charles Grandison and Sir Roger de Coverly may have been a little stiff, not to say pompous, and their old-school manners would be too deliberate for this fast age. But neither they, nor their wives and daughters, ever found fault with host or hostess, nor would they have listened for a moment to any one censuring the person whose hospitality they were accepting.

One of the descendants of these courtly old gentlemen still lives. She is a *lady*, and resides in Washington. The other day, as we learn from the New York *Sun*, she astounded a group of female visitors by her courageous rebuke of their bad breeding.

Among the callers on her reception day were several ladies who, on the previous evening, had attended a large party given by a millionaire and his wife. The party was criticised by these callers, and its hostess picked to pieces. In a lull of the conversation, they turned to the lady on whom they were calling, and appealed to her to confirm their criticisms, in such a direct way that she was forced to speak.

"Well, ladies," she answered, with that repose of manner and calmness of tone which are such excellent things in women, "I have never eaten of her bread and salt, and, of course, know nothing of her as a hostess. But if I accepted her hospitality, I should know nothing unkind of her either as a hostess or a woman."

The courage of the lady, though magnificent, did not cause the visitors to prolong their call.—*Youths' Companion.*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The remains of Thomas J. Barney, a prominent citizen of St. Paul, were cremated at Pittsburgh. The body weighed 240 pounds, and was reduced to eight, the ashes being forwarded by express to relatives.

Joseph O'Donnell, the leading spirit in all the street-car strikes in New York this spring, has been forced to resign his membership in the executive committee of the Knights of Labor. His action in agreeing to end the Third Avenue strike was repudiated by Assembly No. 75.

The R. L. Spencer Novelty Company, of Wallingford, Conn., failed for about $150,000.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie proposes to increase his donation to the Pittsburgh free-library fund to $500,000, provided the city will raise an equal amount and maintain the institution by public taxation.

In a fit of jealousy Norman Lounsberry, aged seventy-eight, a farmer living near Oswego, N. Y., shot his wife, aged sixteen, and her relative, Horace Payson, thirty-five years old, and then killed himself. Mrs. Lounsberry and Payson died within an hour.

A storm in the mountains on the Pennsylvania Road blew several large trees upon the track near Conemaugh. The result was the wrecking of a long freight-train, by which a conductor, engineer, and fireman were killed. Twenty-five cars were broken into fragments.

Dr. Frederick A. Palmer, aged 73, a well-known homeopathic physician at Boston, left his residence with his 4-year-old grandson and took passage on the steamer bound for Portland, Me. During the night the Doctor jumped overboard with the child, but all efforts to recover the bodies proved fruitless.

Gov. Hill's approval of the Arcade Railroad bill forecasts a busy time on Broadway, says a New York dispatch. If the tremendous project is carried out thousands of workmen will be tearing up the street this summer, and within three to five years a four-track electric railway will be carrying rapid trains through the Arcade sub-way under an iron wagon-way. It will occupy all the room from curb-to-curb, and on the two inner tracks express trains will be run at thirty miles an hour, capable of carrying 1,000,000 passengers a day. The route is from the battery up Broadway to Harlem River, with a branch under Madison square running up Madison avenue to the Harlem. The completion of the road will occupy 5,000 men for five years.

WESTERN.

Southern Missouri and Kansas were last week visited by an immense rain-pour. Jordan Creek, which runs directly through Springfield, Mo., rose higher than for many years, overflowing the low land and driving thirty or forty families from their homes. Some of the women and children were carried to safe places on horseback and on men's shoulders to escape drowning, the waters in some places rising even into the second stories of the dwellings. The total damage in Springfield caused by the flood is estimated at $75,000, and in the surrounding country at $40,000. A distressing case of drowning is reported from near Fort Scott, Kan. A dam broke, and the immense body of water, uniting with the already swollen Buck Run, rushed down the valley. The house occupied by Sarah Brown, a widow, was struck by the torrent and swept about one hundred yards down the stream, where it lodged among the trees. Mrs. Brown and four of her children were in it at the time. The water rose rapidly around it to the depth of several feet. The mother held her little six-months-old infant in her arms above the water, leaving her older children to care for themselves. She suddenly noticed that her five-year-old boy was drowning, and in attempting to save him the infant slipped from her arms and was drowned before aid could reach it. The remainder of the family were rescued.

Under a decree of foreclosure, the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Road was sold by a special master at St. Louis. Edwin Parsons, of New York, acting for the first-mortgage boudholders, paid $1,000,000 for the line.

William Fordyce, of Wabash, Ind., overtook Alf Watkins, a married man, as he was walking with Fordyce's daughter, and cut him dangerously about the head and face. Watkins is likely to die and Fordyce has been placed in jail.

During the recent riots in Chicago, Bohemian anarchists sacked and destroyed a drug-store at the corner of West Eighteenth street and Center avenue. It now develops that nearly a dozen nihilists who participated in the looting of the store have died from drinking poisonous concoctions under the belief that they were swallowing 'tangle-foot whisky. A half-dozen more are sick nigh unto death, and with small hopes of recovery. It also transpires that several of the participants in the riots were buried in the Bohemian Cemetery without permits, which leads to the conclusion that the policemen fired their pistols with better aim and more deadly effect than was at first supposed. The owner of the building occupied by the Nihilistic *Arbeiter Zeitung* filed a bill to set aside the lease granted to the backers of the paper on the ground that the contract has been broken by the storage of explosives in the office, and the lease was canceled. At the meeting of the Chicago Methodist ministers resolutions were passed denouncing the rioters. There is a decided improvement in the labor situation at Cincinnati, and no violence is now anticipated.

The superintendent of the Assay Office at Helena reports that Montana last year produced $25,000,000 in precious metals, the amount of gold being $5,000,000.

Francis T. Hord, Attorney General of Indiana, having developed an insane jealousy of his wife, has been sent to the asylum. He recently threatened to kill Dr. L. A. Comstock, who thereupon caused an inquiry into Mr. Hord's mental condition.

The deputies who did the shooting at East St. Louis, in April, have been removed from East St. Louis to the Belleville (Ill.) jail. The transfer was quietly effected.

SOUTHERN.

A TREE in the Macon (Ga.) suburbs, from which the recent flood swept two negroes, who were drowned, is said to be haunted. At night a white figure is seen seated among its branches, and moans, which grow louder as the night wears on, are frequently heard.

WASHINGTON.

Companies have been organized in Indiana, with ample capital, to develop gas-wells in Wells, Jay, and Delaware Counties.

George W. Julian, Surveyor General of New Mexico, has sent to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a complaint against the inaction of Congress on opinions as to three fraudulent grants which keep three hundred thousand acres from settlement.

The May crop report of the Department of Agriculture indicates an improvement during April of two points in wheat, with the general average of condition at 95. The season has been favorable, and the crop is more advanced than usual.

Representative Morrow the other day received a monster petition from the Knights of Labor of California. It is over two thousand feet long and contains the names of over fifty thousand persons. Every State, county, and municipal officer, and every Knight of Labor of California, has signed the petition. Every male adult in many of the counties of the State has put his name to it. It prays for action on the part of Congress, either by appropriate legislation or by a change in the present treaty with China, as may be necessary, to forever prohibit the further immigration of Chinese to the United States.

As it passed the House of Representatives, the river and harbor appropriation bill makes the following division of the total appropriation:

Maine	$100,000	Arkansas	$146,000
N. Hampshire	8,000	Tennessee	494,500
Vermont	15,000	Kentucky	257,000
Massachusetts	214,000	Indiana	132,500
Rhode Island	95,000	Ohio	348,060
Connecticut	255,000	Illinois	267,000
New York	35,000	Michigan	918,500
New Jersey	120,000	Wisconsin	335,500
Pennsylvania	491,000	Minnesota	150,000
Delaware	105,000	Montana	25,000
Maryland	157,000	California	322,500
Virginia	404,000	Missouri	17,500
West Virginia	215,500	Oregon	605,000
North Carolina	206,500	Wash'n Territory	
So. Carolina	341,000		14,500
Georgia	410,500	Ohio River	500,000
Florida	304,000	Falls of Ohio	200,000
Alabama	375,000	Missouri River	610,000
Mississippi	103,500	Miss. River	3,805,000
Louisiana	163,000	Examination & surveys	100,000
Texas	350,000		

POLITICAL.

The Republican members of the Ohio Senate, by a viva voce vote, declared vacant the seats of the absent Cincinnati Democrats, and seated the four Republican claimants from Hamilton County.

In the Ohio Senate on Monday, the 10th inst., Mr. Van Cleaf (Democrat) moved for a correction of the journal with reference to the seating of the four Republicans from Hamilton County, but the motion was ruled out of order. He then desired to enter a protest, but the Chair refused to receive it. During a recess of the Senate the journal was stolen, resulting in some excitement. Clerk Vallandigham, however, prepared a new record of the day's proceedings, which was certified to by the Secretary of State. During the evening the stolen journal was returned to the State Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fire broke out at Gainesville, Fla., destroying all the buildings and contents on the south side of the city square. The aggregate loss is about $70,000, with very little insurance.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 41,947,531 and 10,629,993 bushels, a decrease of 1,301,186 bushels of wheat and 1,175,529 bushels of corn.

Herr Most, the anarchist and agitator, was arrested in New York at the house of a Mrs. Fischer. He endeavored to elude the officers by crawling under the bed, but was soon hauled out and hustled to the station house. Charles J. Schoemaker, another of the socialistic riot victims, died at Chicago on Tuesday, making the ninth caused by the recent disturbances in that city. Charles J. Bruschke, of the firm of Bruschke & Ricke, furniture manufacturers, Chicago, shot and seriously wounded two strikers who were loitering about the factory and intimidating non-union workmen. There has been a marked improvement in the Pittsburg (Pa.) iron trade since last week. Many of the puddling furnaces are on double time, as well as the finishing departments. The employing metal-workers of Chicago are determined in their resolution not to yield to the eight-hour system. The employees manifest equal firmness, and there is the prospect of a protracted lock out. The 4,000 striking and idle sewing women in Chicago have organized and united with the Trades Assembly. The switchmen in the Vandalia Valley Railroad yards at Indianapolis struck because one of their number, a Knight of Labor, was discharged and a non-knight given employment in his place. The strikers visited other yards and induced their fellow-switchmen to join in the strike. A serious freight blockade was the result. The great strike at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) sugar refineries has collapsed, the men going back without having received a single concession. The union men of all trades locked out on strikes at New York number 5,595. The Third avenue Carmen's strike is about over, the men having failed to gain a single point. Four of the strikers were sent to the penitentiary for shouting "scab" and "rats" at the non-union drivers and making threats.

The steamer Acadia, sailing from Baltimore in the tropical fruit trade, has not been heard from for a month, when she left a port in Jamaica with a load of bananas. She carried a crew of seventeen persons.

The Cullom interstate commerce bill, as it passed the United States Senate, provides as follows:

A commission of five persons shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to carry out the purpose of the bill. Not more than three of the five commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party, and all persons holding stocks or bonds of any common carrier, or holding official relations to such corporations, are ineligible. The commissioners must not engage in any other business. The commission is given authority to inquire into the business and management of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the bill, and to obtain full and complete information as to such business; may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, agreements, tariffs, and documents relating to matter under investigation, and may to that end invoke the aid of the United States Courts. All complaints shall be made in writing to the commission. The commission shall send the complaint to the common carrier, and require either satisfaction of the complaint or an answer in writing within a reasonable time specified. If reparation is not made within the time stated the commission shall investigate the complaint. The commission shall also investigate all complaints forwarded to it by State commissions, and may institute inquiries on its own motion. Complaints shall not be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant. The reports of the commission shall be in writing, and its decision shall be made prima-facia evidence in all judicial proceedings.

Before the Curtin Labor Investigating Committee at St. Louis several employes of the Missouri Pacific Railroad shops testified that not only had the March (1885) agreement been broken but its provisions had in several instances not even been put into effect. Father O'Leary, editor of the *Catholic World*, testified that he knew many strikers who were good honest men and church members. He saw that the company was doing its utmost to crush the Knights of Labor, using unscrupulous means to accomplish its ends. The cause of the strike he had studied, and thought he knew. The Knights were a society formed to teach its members justice and equity, but looking at the entire railway system, he thought it was carried on by trickery and unfairness, from Mr. Gould down to the lowest subordinate. He said that the employes of the road who were not Knights of Labor were afraid to speak to members of that organization for fear of being discharged.——Labor notes: Several of the new freight-handlers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road at Chicago became ill from the change of water and diet. They were doctored up with whisky and ginger, and nearly all the rest of the gang, on discovering what sort of medicine was being given out, became violently afflicted with cramps. One Seidell, a boycotter, was fined $25 and costs at Milwaukee by Justice Mallory, who denounced the boycotting business as an outrage. About eleven hundred carpenters at Allegheny City have struck for nine hours' work at full pay. The Chicago steam-fitters and their helpers have struck for more pay and less hours. The switchmen's strike at Indianapolis has proved a failure. The Pittsburgh ice companies have granted the demands of their striking employes for an advance in wages of $2 per week, and all have returned to work. There were 17,500 lumber shovers on a strike in Chicago last Thursday. The strikers at the Standard Coke Works at Mount Pleasant, Pa., have returned to work, a compromise having been effected.

FOREIGN.

Greece has announced its intention to defend its territory against all advances by foreign soldiers. The Greek fleet has left Salamis, and the foreign squadron has returned to Suda Bay. All the foreign representatives except the Russian Minister have departed from Athens, and a gunboat has gone to Constantinople to take on board the Greek Minister. Two battalions of the garrison at Athens have already started for the frontier, and the reserves at Vola and Velestino have been pushed to the front. There are indications that Thessaly will be the scene of the first hostile operations.

The constables in Ulster, Ireland, are collecting the names and addresses of all persons in that province who during the last three years have purchased arms and ammunition. The work is under direction of the Government at London, which intends to disarm the Loyalists in Ireland. Mr. Morley's motion to continue the coercion act of 1881 was made with a view to its application in the interests of public order against the threatening unnority.

The Greeks are holding mass-meetings throughout the kingdom to protest against the blockade of the powers. Premier Delyannis refuses to convoke the Chamber of Deputies to take action on the crisis. Turkish troops have been sent out to repel Greek forces advancing toward the frontier.

Gen. Lord Wolseley has denied the statement attributed to him that if home rule were granted to Ireland he would resign his command for the purpose of leading an army of Ulster men to resist the new Irish Government, and that 1,000 other British officers would follow his example.

Gen. Wolseley considers Gladstone a traitor and refuses to have anything to do with him even to sit at the same table, and some of the papers claim that the military support the General's views on Irish affairs.

The socialistic member of the German Reichstag, William Liebknecht, will make a trip to the United States in September to agitate his views and raise collections.

In the event of war between Turkey and Greece it is probable that Russia will intervene as the ally of Greece. Such intervention would probably be the commencement of serious complications throughout Europe. Germany, Austria, England, Prussia, and Italy have notified Greece that a blockade of her ports has been ordered.

Agnes Carroll, a step-daughter of General Robert E. Lee, is to marry an Austrian count.

The Bavarian Ministry has resigned in a body on account of crazy King Ludwig's obstinacy.

The German Government has dispatched the war-ship Falke to the North Sea to watch the operations of English fishermen.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Nearly all the boot and shoe manufacturers of Chicago, having tried the eight-hour system for two weeks, met and resolved to return to the ten-hour schedule, and not to knowingly employ an anarchist or socialist. The cutting departments of all the wholesale clothing houses in Chicago closed for an indefinite period on account of a strike of male and female tailors for better pay. The bakers and the ice men of Pittsburgh obtained their demands, and have returned to work. The washerwomen of Pittsburgh have organized a close union, and will hereafter demand $1 a day for six hours' work.

A private letter received in Washington to William H. Bissell, the President's former law partner, says that the President will marry Miss Folsom, at Buffalo, on June 12; or, if the illness of Mrs. Folsom, who is suffering with the Roman fever, at Paris, should compel a postponement, within a week after the return of Mrs. and Miss Folsom from Europe.

An Indiana, Bloomington and Western passenger train dashed into a washed-out culvert near Newcastle, Ind. The engineer, fireman, and a passenger were killed, and all the other passengers and train employes more or less bruised.

Snowstorms are reported in the north of Ireland and Scotland.

German papers express satisfaction with the arrest of Herr Most and other anarchists, and express the hope that they will be severely punished.

Schumacher & Schull, rice merchants, of London, failed, with liabilities of $900,000 and no assets.

A terrible hurricane swept across the middle of Spain. In Madrid alone seventy persons are known to have been instantly killed and 200 others seriously injured.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a liquor-tax bill which is a re-enactment of the Scott law, and which goes into effect from date.

N. D. Wallace, President of the New Orleans Produce Exchange, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Second Louisiana District for Congress in place of J. C. Beard, declined.

At Baltimore the grain commission house of Tyson Bros. made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at about $200,000. The firm had extensive connections in Europe and did a heavy shipping business.

Western railway managers seem to agree that the success of the interstate commerce bill in its present shape would be a calamity, for the reason that the interests of the West have been sacrificed to those of the East.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue $4,000,000 additional stock to provide for additional expenditures. This will make the total capital stock about $98,000,000.

THE general pension bill was discussed by the Senate on the 13th inst. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill providing for the sale of the old bridewell lot in Chicago. The following nominations were confirmed: Collectors Seeberger of Chicago, Seipp of Milwaukee, Cudwallader of Philadelphia; Marshal W. M. Campbell of Minnesota; H. F. Merritt, Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle; L. T. Boyd, Receiver of Public Moneys at Bayfield, Wis.; and J. B. Webb, Register of the Land Office at LaCrosse, Wis. The House of Representatives passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, with an item of $150,000 for contingent expenses at consulates. The House discussed without action the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture. Messrs. McCreary (Ky.) and Weaver (Iowa) supported the measure. Mr. Reagan (Texas) opposed it on constitutional grounds, and said he would offer as a substitute his bill to create a Department of Industries.

SCOTLAND is the paradise of the peers. The county of Sutherland contains 1,299,253 acres, of which the Duke of Sutherland owns 1,176,345. The population of the county is 24,317 souls. Six other potentates hold over one hundred thousand acres among them leaving exactly 5,295 acres for the remaining 24,310 inhabitants.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$5.00	@	6.50
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.95	@	.97
No. 2 Red	.90½	@	.91½
CORN—No. 2	.47	@	.48
OATS—Western	.37	@	.39
PORK—Mess	9.25	@	9.75
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.00	@	6.25
Good Shipping	5.00	@	5.50
Common	4.25	@	4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.75	@	4.70
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.77	@	.77½
CORN—No. 2	.34½	@	.35½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.30
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.17	@	.18
Fine Dairy	.14	@	.15
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10½	@	.12
Skimmed Flats	.06	@	.07
EGGS—Fresh	.10	@	.10½
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.40	@	.48
PORK—Mess	8.75	@	9.25
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—Cash	.78	@	.79
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.35
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.30
RYE—No. 1	.66	@	.67
PORK—New Mess	8.75	@	9.25
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.85	@	.88
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.32	@	.33
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	@	.86
CORN—Mixed	.32½	@	.33½
OATS—Mixed	.29	@	.30
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@	9.50
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	@	.89
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.39
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.33
PORK—Mess	9.25	@	9.75
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@	4.50
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@	5.50
HOGS	3.50	@	5.00
SHEEP	3.25	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.84	@	.85
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.33	@	.36
INDIANAPOLIS.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@	5.75
HOGS	4.00	@	4.50
SHEEP	2.50	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@	.87
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.35
OATS—No. 2	.30	@	.31
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@	6.00
Fair	4.75	@	5.25
Common	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS	4.25	@	4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@	4.50
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.87	@	.88
CORN—Yellow	.42	@	.42½
CATTLE	4.75	@	5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

CONGRESS did nothing of importance on the 7th inst. The Senate was not in session, and the House devoted the day to the private calendar. Fifty-five bills granting pensions were passed.

THE House of Representatives passed a bill on the 6th inst., authorizing the Kansas City and Gulf Road to lay its tracks through the Indian Territory. The military academy bill was passed. It appropriates $227,805 for the maintenance of the schools at Annapolis and West Point. The Congressional Printer notified the House that his presses would have to stop unless an extra appropriation of $200,000 was made before the 25th of the month. Members of the House were taken by surprise on receiving vetoes of two private pension bills, in which the President had taken time to discover grave faults. The Senate was not in session.

A RESOLUTION offered by Senator Logan, directing the Committee on Pensions to report back to the Senate the Ingalls bill, providing for the repeal of the limitation on the arrears of pensions, was agreed to by the Senate. A bill to limit the commercial privileges of vessels belonging to foreign countries which restrict the privileges of American ships was introduced. The same measure was offered in the House. Mr. Beach (N. Y.) introduced in the House a resolution amending the rules so as to subject to a fine of $100 every member who is absent during a call of the House. The House passed a bill to punish the advertisement of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia. With the intention of putting to service the sum of $56,507,005 lying in the Treasury at the close of April, Mr. Breckinridge introduced a joint resolution directing the calling in of $51,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds by the end of August. Mr. Blend introduced a bill providing that any holder of standard gold or silver coin may deposit the same with the treasurer or any Government depositry in sums of not less than $10, and receive therefor notes to be called "coin notes" of the United States.

THE Senate, in discussing the interstate commerce bill, on the 11th inst., tabled an amendment to fine and imprison men who conspire to interfere with the running of trains. The President nominated Clarence E. Greathouse, of California, to be Consul General at Kanagawa. The House of Representatives passed a bill for the appointment of three commissioners, to settle Spanish and Mexican land claims in the State of Colorado and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. They are to receive salaries of $5,000 each, and to serve for four years. While the army appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, made charges against Edwin M. Stanton, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War, which precipitated a violent partisan debate, Messrs. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Hiscock, of New York, coming to the defense of the dead War Secretary.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, submitted in the Senate, on the 12th inst., a concurrent resolution expressing it to be the sense of Congress that negotiations should be entered into between the United States and Chinese Governments with a view to securing such modifications of the present treaty with China as may result in stopping the coming of Chinese to this country, except in the case of diplomats and their servants, and except also in the case of persons at sea to seek a place of shelter. The Senate, by a vote of 47 to 4, passed the interstate commerce bill, which provides for a commission of five persons, with a principal office at Washington, to inquire into the business and management of all common carriers. The House of Representatives passed the army appropriation bill, after voting down an amendment to increase by $100,000 the item for the Springfield armory. A bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over claims for the use of patents and patented inventions against the United States was reported to the House. The House considered the diplomatic appropriation bill without disposing of it.

James II. of England.

James II. of England was the second son of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria. He was created Duke of York in infancy. He accompanied his father during the civil war, and was taken prisoner, but escaped, disguised as a girl, in April, 1648, and went over to Holland. He served with distinction in both the French and Spanish armies, and after the restoration returned to England and was made Lord High Admiral of the English navy. In the ensuing war with the Dutch he commanded the English fleet ably. In 1660 the Duke had married Anne, daughter of Edward Hyde, the Earl of Clarendon. In 1671 this lady died, leaving two daughters, both of whom subsequently sat upon the throne of England. Before her death she disavowed Protestantism, through the influence of her husband, who several years before had become a Catholic. In 1673 the Duke was compelled by the conditions of the "test act" to resign the office of Admiral. This same year he married Mary of Modena, a Catholic princess. So strong was the feeling in Parliament and through the kingdom against him for his change of religion, that he was obliged to go to the continent to reside for a time, and a bill excluding him from succession to the English crown passed the House of Commons, but failed to pass the House of Lords. He returned while this bill was pending and was made Lord High Commissioner of Scotland, but was so unpopular there that he did not remain long. However, in 1685, after his brother's death, he succeeded to the throne without opposition. His reign was brief, however, being filled with contentions with Parliament and the Established Church. He seemed utterly wanting in the tact of his brother, but, like his unfortunate father, rashly contended for the right of personal government which he believed the "divine right" of a king. In the first year of his reign occurred Monmouth's rebellion. This was not generally upheld by the people, and was soon overthrown, all those implicated in it being punished with great severity. The subsequent acts of the King, his claim to the power of dispensing with laws at his will, and dismissing the Parliament whenever it would not carry out his wishes, convinced the people that his permanent rule could not be tolerated, and in 1688 William of Orange, James' son-in-law, was called over "to protect the liberties and religion of the English people." William came, and James was forced to abdicate the throne. James made an effort to regain his crown by undertaking an expedition to Ireland in 1689. The troops and money for this expedition were furnished by King Louis XIV. of France. The ex-King was received kindly in Ireland, but at the battle of the Boyne his army was totally routed. The remaining eleven years of his life were spent at St. Germain, in France, in vain intrigues for recovering possession of his lost kingdom.—*Inter Ocean.*

POWDERLY'S WISE WORDS.

They Are Found in His Latest Circular to the Knights of Labor.

He Thinks the Order Has Lost Ground in Public Estimation—The Reasons Therefor.

The following secret circular has been received by the Knights of Labor of Chicago, and will be read in the various assemblies during the coming week:

NOBLE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3.—*To the Order Everywhere, Greeting:* The response to the secret circular issued March 13 has been so generous and the indorsement of the sentiments contained in it has been so unanimous that I feel encouraged and strengthened in the work. Nearly 4,000 assemblies have pledged themselves to act on the advice contained in the circular of April 13. I feel that it only requires the coming to the front of the real men of our order to set us right before the world. We have been losing ground, so far as public opinion is concerned, for some time. One of the causes is that we have allowed things to be done under the name of the Knights of Labor for which the organization was in no way responsible. I ask of our members to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who never labor, and when they charge anything to our order in your locality set the seal of your condemnation upon it at once by denying it.

If a paper criticises the Knights of Labor or its officers do not boycott it, and if you have any such boycott on remove them. A journal not long since made some uncomplimentary allusions to the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and at the next meeting of the nearest assembly a motion was cast to boycott the paper; not that alone, but every person who advertised in the columns of the paper. I wrote to the assembly asking that they remove the boycott and it was done. We must bear in mind that our General Master Workman is only a man, and is not above criticism. We demand for ourselves the "right of free speech." We cannot consistently deny it to others. We must tolerate fair, open criticism. If a reply is necessary make it in a gentlemanly, dignified manner. If we are criticised or abused by a blackguard sheet treat it as you would the blackguard himself—in silence.

That our aims and objects are good is no reason why our members should be regarded as beings of superior build or material. We are no more the salt of the earth than the millions of unknown toilers who do the work of the world. In our dealings with laborers and capitalists we must deal justly and fairly by them. If we would have equity done to us we in turn must do equity to others. This is the aim of the Knights of Labor, and must not be lost sight of in the future.

Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses: I find that whenever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the assemblies. Do not pay one cent for such purposes in the future unless the appeal comes from your own District Assembly or the General Assembly. If boycott notices are sent to you, burn them. I have in my possession over 400 boycott notices which were sent to assemblies with a request that they be acted on. Let me mention some of them: A member is editing a paper. He fears a rival, and proceeds to get into an altercation with him, boycotts him, and then asks of the order to carry it out. A certain paper is influential in one or the other of the political parties. Members of the opposing party conceive the idea of getting rid of the paper, and they invoke the aid of the Knights of Labor, first taking the precaution to have the paper in question say something uncomplimentary of the Knights of Labor. In fact, our order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future it must soar aloft, free from all of them. I hate the word boycott. I was boycotted years ago, and I could not get work at my trade for months. It is a bad practice; it has been handed to us by the capitalists. I have no use for it only when everything else fails. Appeals for aid, circulars, petitions, advertisements of every kind are scattered everywhere through the order. I copy a letter which comes to me on the subject: "A large part of our time has been spent in reading boycott notices and appeals for aid, keeping us until 12 o'clock. We were led to believe the Knights of Labor to be an educational institution, but this kind of education is not productive of good. We have no time for instruction. What do you advise us to do?" I advised them to either burn or table these matters, and now ask of the Secretary of each assembly to do the same. If your *Journal* were not boycotted by our members it could be made the medium of communication between the general officers and the order, but the *Journal* is not read in one-quarter of the assemblies. Some assemblies send out documents addressed to "Secretary of the Assembly No. ——." In many places the secretaries have been discharged because of this practice. No member has the right to address another in that way, and if it is ever practiced again the offender will be punished.

In future the General Executive Board must not be interfered with in the performance of its duty. If you have confidence in them, sustain them and obey them; if not, ask for their resignations.

We have had some trouble from drinking members and from men who talk about buying guns and dynamite. If the men who possess money enough to buy guns and dynamite would invest it in the purchase of some well-selected work on labor they would put the money to good use. They will never need the gun or dynamite in this country. It is my opinion that the man who does not study the politics of the nation and the wants of our people would make but little use of a rifle. The man who cannot vote intelligently and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected cannot be depended upon to use either gun or dynamite. If the head, the brain of man, cannot work out the problem now confronting us, his hand alone will never solve it. If I kill my enemy I silence him, it is true, but I do not convince him. I would make a convert rather than a corpse of my enemy.

Men who own capital are not our enemies. If that theory held good the workman of to-day would be the enemy of his fellow-toiler on the morrow, for after all it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn. No! The man of capital is not necessarily the enemy of the laborer; on the contrary they must be brought closer together. I am well aware that some extremists will say I am advocating a weak plan, and will say that bloodshed and destruction of property alone will solve the problem. If a man speaks such sentiments in an assembly read for him the charge which the Master Workman repeats to the newly initiated who joins our "army of peace." If he repeats his nonsense put him out.

"In the hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword." To that I add: "In the hands of men entirely month the gun is harmless as his word." To our drinking member I extend the hand of kindness. I hate the uses to which rum has been put, but it is my duty to reach down and lift up the man who has fallen a victim to the use of liquor. If there is such a man within sound of the Secretary's voice when this is read, I ask him to stand erect on the floor of this assembly, raise his hand to heaven, and repent with me these words:

"I am a Knight of Labor. I believe that every man should be free from the curse of slavery, whether the slavery appears in the shape of a monopoly, usury, or intemperance. The tiniest link in the chain of oppression is the one I forge when I drown manhood and reason by drink. No man can rob me of the brain my God has given me unless I am a party to the theft. If I drink to drown grief I bring grief to wife, child, and sorrowing friends. I add not one iota to the sum of human happiness when I invite oblivion over the rim of a glass. If one moment's forgetfulness or inattention to duty while drunk brings defeat to the least of labor's plans a lifetime of attention to duty alone can repair the loss. I promise never again to put myself in such a position."

If every member of the Knights of Labor would only pass a resolution to boycott strong drink so far as he is concerned for five years, and would pledge his word to study the labor question from its different standpoints, we would then have an invincible host arrayed on the side of justice. We have, through some unfortunate misunderstanding, incurred the enmity of several trades-unions. While I can find no excuse for the unmanly attack made upon us by some of these people at a time when we stood face to face with a most perplexing question, neither can I see any good reason why there should be any cause for a quarrel.

HOWLING HURRICANES.

Several Towns in Illinois and Indiana Partially Wrecked by Cyclones—Loss of Life and Property.

A terrible hurricane accompanied by lightning and sheets of rain struck the town of Odell, Ill., eighty-one miles south of Chicago, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 12th inst., causing loss of life and great destruction of property. The northbound Chicago and Alton train encountered the storm some miles southwest of Odell, but did not experience its full force until that place was reached. As the train pulled into the station a shower of boards struck the engine and tender, a large shed on the right of the track having been demolished and its wreck sent whirling over the prairie. On the left of the station a livery stable with an adjoining shed full of horses, carriages, and farmers' teams was totally wrecked. The large brick store of S. S. Cole was laid in ruins and four children buried beneath it—the daughters of John Miller. As the store went down, broken bricks, fragments of mortar, and pieces of timbers were whirled through the air and dashed against the sides of the cars, breaking the windows and creating a wild degree of terror among the passengers.

As soon as the tempest lulled sufficiently many of the passengers jumped from the train and made a hasty exploration of the ruins. Efforts were made to clear the debris from the Cole building, and the children were rescued. Three were seriously hurt, but will survive, and the others miraculously escaped injury. The searchers then proceeded with their work, assisted by the calmer of the citizens, but for the most part the residents seemed crazed by the calamity and stood about the streets gazing at the wreck of their property and wailing in a distressing manner. Altogether about seven persons sustained serious injuries, of whom those likely to die are: Lottie Zwille, a ten-year-old girl, who was carried over 200 feet in the air and fell on the railroad track, smashing her skull. George and Charles Hoke, liverymen. S. S. Cole, hardware merchant.

The view presented to the eyes of the passengers as they looked about the town was startling. Every portion of the village showed traces of the wide-spread wreck wrought by the storm. It demolished one brick block, wrecked three warehouses, unroofed the hotel, the Masonic Hall, and four store buildings, and tore to pieces the upper story of the Angell block, in which the Odell Bank and the Odd-Fellows' Hall were located. Hardly a storeroom in town escaped injury, and many dwelling-houses were demolished. The loss will exceed $50,000. Houses, barns and sheds were twisted from their foundations and completely destroyed. Trees a foot in diameter were twisted entirely to pieces. The storm did not last more than five minutes. Ten minutes before it appeared the air seemed to get green. Two clouds appeared to advance, one from the southeast, the other from the southwest, and met over the town, forming a monstrous whirlwind, which swept everything in its track.

P. W. Kenyon's lumber yard, a few yards away from the station, was taken up bodily by the wind and scattered for rods around. But the flying boards broke the force of the wind to some extent and protected the train from injury.

At Dwight floods of rain had fallen, preceded by hailstones of remarkable size, some weighing from five to six ounces. The storm moved in an easterly direction, passing into Indiana.

California's New Senator.

Mr. George Hearst, appointed by Gov. Stoneman, of California, to succeed the late Senator Miller, has had an eventful history. He went to California across the plains in 1850, and commenced as a common laborer in the mines. Finally he made some money and formed a partnership with Haggin & Tevis, and the firm has amassed a large fortune in jumping and buying mining claims. They now own one of the largest and most profitable mines in Butte City, Montana, and also mines in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Mexico, Idaho, and California. Mr. Hearst is considered the most expert prospector on the Pacific coast, and his judgment in regard to a mine has never yet been at fault. He is a tall, well-formed man about 55 years old. He was a candidate for Governor of California in 1882, but Gen. Stoneman secured the nomination

and was elected. At the time of Senator Stanford's election in 1885 Mr. Hearst received the complimentary votes of the Democrats. He is a very wealthy man, and among his real estate owns 40,000 acres of the finest lands in the State, situated in San Luis Obispo. He is the sole owner of the San Francisco *Examiner*. Senator Hearst made his maiden speech in the Senate a few days ago, when he asked that a petition introduced by him might "be placed on record." This sally was greeted with subdued laughter, for the Senator merely wanted the petition printed in the *Record*. This incident recalled to old stagers the first speech made in the Senate by Mr. Tabor, who was also a Western member. The yeas and nays were being called when Mr. Tabor said: "Mr. President, I am paired off with the Senator from Hampton, Mr. South Carolina." He was only in the Senate for a month, and that was the only speech Mr. Tabor made until he presented the credentials of his successor.

DEATH'S DREAD SWOOP.

A Hurricane, with Rain and Hail, Results in Devastation at Kansas City.

Twelve Children Killed in a Falling School Building and Many Others Injured.

Several Structures Wrecked, the Total Loss of Life Reaching Twenty—Fearful Scenes.

A cyclone struck Kansas City shortly before noon on Tuesday, the 11th inst., carrying away the upper floors of the courthouse, the Lathrop School, an overall factory on Second street, and a span at the north end of the Missouri River Bridge. Among the score or more persons who lost their lives were Deputy Sheriff Dougherty, Frank Smith, and twelve children of the Lathrop School. None of the prisoners in the jail were injured. The pecuniary losses are estimated at $200,000, a portion of which is covered by storm insurance. From the dispatches to the daily press we glean the following particulars of the disaster:

About 10:30 ominous storm clouds began gathering over the city. They first appeared in the northeast, and, sweeping westward, turned suddenly in their course, and, descending rapidly, broke upon the city in terrific bursts of wind and rain that swept all lighter objects before them. The darkness was almost like night, and people fled to the nearest shelter to await with blanched faces the fury of the tempest. The clouds seemed to graze the roofs of the highest buildings, and poured out their torrents of water in apparently solid masses for a time.

The storm struck the city in full force about 11:20, and raged for half an hour. The streets were running rivers of water, carrying boxes and signs, and other similar freight, blown from the buildings or swept by the flood. A number of buildings were overturned, and hammerons instances drivers abandoned their horses to their fate and sought refuge in stores and houses. Some hail accompanied the storm, but the fall was not great, otherwise the loss to property would have been enormous from water streaming in at broken windows. As it was, windows in quite a large number of buildings were blown in and goods and furniture were water-soaked. All this, however, proved entirely insignificant when the full extent of the disaster wrought by the storm became known.

The Lathrop school building occupied a prominent site at the corner of Eighth and May streets. It consisted of a main building, to which an art wing had been added. The building was surmounted by a tower, which for some time had been considered unsafe. It had been twice condemned, once within a few weeks, but no action had been taken in the matter. The building was crowded with children, many of whom went nearly frantic with grief over the appalling darkness and the stillness which preceded the tempest. The wind swept midway across Broadway from the west, and seemed to concentrate its force in a descent upon the tower, which yielded with a crash, and, carrying down the heavy bell, plunged through the intervening floors to the basement. The main building is a mass of ruins within shattered walls, which will stand. The wing was comparatively uninjured, and the scholars in it were not hurt. In the main building, however, the effect was awful. The falling floors precipitated the terrified children to the basement, where masses of bricks and beams crushed them to the ground and buried them from view.

Persons near, hearing the crash, made their way as best they could against the beating storm to the scene. The gale quickly subsided, and the work of rescuing was undertaken by eager hands. Owing to the prevailing excitement, the first work was not very effective, but the fire department and police soon arrived, and an organized search was commenced. The dead and wounded were taken out as quickly as possible and carried to the natatorium adjoining, which was turned into a hospital. Here the parents and friends of the little ones soon gathered, each searching for his own, and uttering heartrending cries as they recognized in the maimed and bleeding forms those whom they loved.

Among the first taken out were several dead and one or two mangled almost beyond recognition, their clothing torn and their bodies covered with dust and mortar, the deathly pallor of the skin showing in painful contrast against grime and blood stains. Many heroic scenes were enacted during the rescue, and the wounded children seemed often to have greater control of themselves than their elders. One little girl, half buried in the debris, over whom the rescuers were busy, begged them to leave her and help a boy beside her, because, she said, he was only five years old. The scenes in the natatorium as the little ones were brought in and laid upon improvised cots, the dead placed together upon one side, were pitiful beyond expression. A dozen dead were taken out during the day and their bodies sent to the houses of sorrowing families.

At 119 West Third street stood a three-story brick building in the middle of the block, the third floor of which was used as an overall factory, conducted by Haar Bros.; the first and second floors by the Graham Paper Company. In the factory were about twenty-five employes, chiefly girls. When the storm broke out they started for the cellar. The building fell with a crash, being razed entirely to the earth, and most of the affrighted girls were caught in the ruins. Seven have been taken out dead, a number of others are wounded, and some are still missing. A force of laborers is busy there tonight by the flickering lantern lights, upturning confused masses of bricks and timbers.

The County Court House stands at Second and Main streets, on the hill, exposed to winds from the north and west. The building was erected nearly twenty years ago for hotel purposes, but when completed was purchased by the county for $200,000 and converted into a court house. The building has always been considered rather unsafe, and the roof has frequently suffered injury from high winds. The storm struck the northwest corner, blowing in the wall and the greater portion of the wall of the third and fourth stories. The south wall at the east end, was blown into the street, and Deputy Sheriff Dougherty was caught and killed. All others succeeded in getting out of the building alive. The jail is located in the basement of the building, and that portion escaped injury. The prisoners were wildly alarmed, but became quiet when the crash had passed and they found themselves unhurt. Judge Stover had been holding court on the third floor and had adjourned just before the storm descended. A portion of the roof in falling struck the chair the Judge had just vacated.

Across the street, on the northwest corner of Second and Main streets, stood a two-story brick building erected in 1860 by the Santa Fe Stage Company, one of the oldest buildings in the city, from which the stages formerly were started across the plains in the stage-coaching days. The building has of late years been occupied by the United States Engineers. Adjoining that on the west was a three-story brick coffee and spice mill, owned by Smith & Moffatt. This building was demolished, and, falling over upon the adjoining one, wrecked it also completely. Frank Smith, the senior partner of the firm, was taken bleeding from the ruins and died in a short time. Mr. Moffatt was badly hurt, and three employes were taken out badly bruised. The debris is being removed to-night in search for any who may yet be buried beneath.

The second span from the north end of the bridge across the Missouri, opposite the city, was blown into the river, the piers being left apparently uninjured. A great number of telegraph wires were carried down with the broken span. Workmen are busy to-night raising wires from the wreck, and it is hoped that communication in that direction will be restored by to-morrow morning. The bridge is owned by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, and is used by that road, the Wabash, the Rock Island, and Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs.

BEFORE the introduction of stamped money all sums were reckoned by the pound weight, and not by the number of pieces.

BASE-BALL.

The Race for the Championship of the National League and the American Association—Vast Crowds Attend the Opening Games.

If any there were who doubted that base-ball is the national game of America, or that it had lost its place in the favor of our citizens, such doubt must have been removed on April 29th last, when the opening games of the National League season of 1886 were played, in the presence of thousands of delighted and enthusiastic spectators. New York and Boston, at the polo grounds in the former city, had an attendance of over 12,000, and at the close of the game, which was won by New York, the winning nine were borne from the grounds upon the shoulders of admiring friends. Similar crowds witnessed the opening games in Washington and St. Louis. Rain prevented the first game between Chicago and Kansas City, in the latter place, but on the following day over 6,000 spectators witnessed a thirteen-inning game, which was won by the champions by one run. Not a few prophesied that the admission of Washington and Kansas City into the league would lessen the interest of the general public, as the new members would not be strong enough to compete with the older clubs in the organization. The opening games dispelled this illusion, as in addition to Kansas City tieing the champions for twelve innings, Washington defeated Harry Wright's sharp team, winning two of the three first games. It is now conceded that greater uncertainty exists as to who will fly the championship pennant of the league for 1886 than in any previous season. The opening games of the American Association were more largely attended than in any previous year, and the same element of uncertainty awaits the result as to the championship. The games of the many State and other leagues have also been largely attended; and it goes without saying that base ball has lost none of its interest for the public, and that more people will witness the games of 1886 than in any previous year.

STANDING OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

The second week in their race for the league pennant ended with Saturday, May 8, and found Chicago, New York, Detroit, and Philadelphia leading the string, and very well bunched. From present indications the race of last year between Chicago and New York is to be run again this year, each club having entered the season under a strong and determined style of play. Both Detroit and Philadelphia are playing excellent ball, and, barring accident to their men, there seems to be little doubt that both will stand very close to each other and very near the top at the finish. Boston has not played the game up to the present time that was expected of her, and with her strong army of sixteen players, including Radbourn and Buffington—without question two of the greatest twirlers in the league—it is something to be wondered at. The following table will show the first two weeks' work of the clubs:

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Postponed.
Chicago	6	2	1
New York	6	2	1
Detroit	5	3	1
Philadelphia	4	3	2
St. Louis	3	5	1
Boston	2	5	2
Washington	3	5	1
Kansas City	1	5	3

In the American Association, at the close of the third week, St. Louis still retains the lead, Brooklyn a good second, with the Metropolitans bringing up the rear. The following will show the standing of the clubs to date:

Clubs—	Games won.	Games lost.
St. Louis	13	5
Pittsburg	7	9
Metropolitan	3	11
Louisville	7	10
Cincinnati	7	10
Brooklyn	9	4
Baltimore	8	7
Athletic	8	6

The guesses as to the standing of the league clubs at the end of the season, received in response to A. G. Spalding & Bro.'s offer of $100 to the person making the correct guess, have shown considerable diversity of opinion as to the result. Out of 820 guesses, 436 place Chicago first, 152 place New York first, 21 place Detroit first, 8 place Philadelphia first, 2 place Boston first, and 1 asserts that St. Louis will fly the pennant for 1886.

One of the singularities of the year is, that not a single member of the numerous Smith family appears on the roll of the clubs of the National League.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

THE Bostons lost three out of their first four games in the last inning.

THE two longest base ball throws on record are: Ed Crane, Boston Unions, 135 yards 1 foot ½ inch, and 134 yards 5 inches.

BASE-BALL players will probably not join the strike for eight hours as the limit of a day's labor. They are perfectly contented with two hours.

THE National League was organized ten years ago, and the championship has been held by three clubs, as follows: Chicago, '76, '80, '81, '82, '85; Boston, '77, '78, '84; Providence, '79, '83.

AN agreement has practically been concluded by which Teemer and Gaudaur will row their contemplated race at Pullman or Lake Calumet about the 1st of June.

THE work of Andrews, of the Philadelphias, has been terrific. He is the only league player who has batted safely in every one of the first seven league games. He made eleven runs and thirteen hits, with a total of seventeen in those contests; and his batting average was .433, with a total of .566.

AN attempt was made last week to introduce ball-playing indoors in Chicago. The plan is quite elaborate and expensive—too much so, we fear, to prove remunerative to the projectors, two young men from Nashville, Tenn. By means of a special wire leading into Central Music Hall and connecting with the League grounds in St. Louis, full particulars were given of the game in progress between the Chicago and St. Louis clubs. Every play was illustrated upon a canvas screen twenty feet square containing a picture of a ball field. The small audience present was pleased at the novelty of the thing, but there is no reason to anticipate that the enterprise can be made to succeed in Chicago.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—One Flint lady counts $100 profit in silkworm culture on a small scale.

—Over 70 per cent. of the patients in the Traverse City Asylum are foreign born.

—So many Flint citizens have quit drinking of late that three saloons have gone out of business.

—Henry Crow, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold at Monroe and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal.

—The sign of a Nashville dentist reads, punctuation and all, as follows: "Dentist, teeth extracted 25c without, pain 50c."

—A Lansing lady complains that the card clubs offer all the excitement of gambling, though there is no money staked.

—If a profusion of blossoms upon the apple trees are an indication, there will be a great apple crop in Southern Michigan this year.

—Joseph Lomason, a well-known and highly respected farmer living near Rochester, suicided by taking laudanum. He leaves a widow and five children.

—J. W. Robbins is the latest addition to the Mecosta County bar. He is a colored barber at Mecosta, passed an excellent examination, and will hang out a shingle.

—Joseph Vannier, of Marquette, is President of the Michigan division of the Alliance Nationale des Societies St. Jean Baptiste, a Franco-American and French-Canadian organization that is spreading the country over.

—Mayor Thurber, of Marquettte, has ordered the City Marshal to close all saloons at 11 p. m. and on Sundays, notifying him that he will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of the law. There are thirty-six saloons in the city, and the order makes a stir among the keepers. Most prominent liquor dealers oppose the Mayor's course.

—The culmination of a little romance took place at Adrian in the marriage of Henry B. Downie and Minnie M. Squires, both of Elyria, Ohio. The bride is an heiress, her guardian being a storm uncle who strongly opposed the suit of young Downie. The other morning Minnie, who is a handsome young brunette, eluded her enstodian, and was driven by her lover to a station west of Elyria, from whence they took the Lake Shore train to Adrian. After a brief honeymoon at the Lawrence House, the couple will return to their Buckeye home.

—Fifty victims of the Bohemian oat swindle have formed an association at Flint to contest the payment of their notes. But few will have any sympathy for the simpletons, says the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*. The swindle was pointed out in their local papers, they went into it with their eyes open, and with full knowledge that every bushel they raised was so much blood money from brother farmers. In other words, knowing it to be a swindle, they deliberately, knowingly, and willingly became a party to it. Who cares for such sufferers.

—South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune:* The writer saw, a few days ago, in a Sturgis, Mich., paper, a queer local item. It read: "Miss Smith's lame—pigeon-toed." In the next week's issue the editor indignantly spurned the idea of so handsome and graceful a lady as Miss Smith being either lame or pigeon-toed, and explained that he wrote "Miss Smith's tame pigeon is dead." This paper could, of course, be pardoned for its blunder when so careful a paper as the Cincinnati *Commercial* had to humbly explain that when it spoke of the "servant-girl graduates" of an "institute," it was simply due to the perversity of the types, "sweet girl graduates" being, of course, intended.

—Mrs. S. D. Moore died near Adrian, a few days ago, aged seventy-one years. Her husband, who is an atheist, refused to have a clergyman officiate at the funeral. At the house Mr. Moore, who is an old man, read an extract from the "Footprints of Life," and then gave a sketch of the life of his wife. He then extended an invitation to any one to make remarks from a secular standpoint. The eldest daughter read a poem which she had prepared for the occasion, in which she acknowledged a Heavenly Father, who "folds His loved ones in His arms and quiets them to rest." At the grave the husband tenderly bade his wife farewell, closing by saying: "We are of the earth and must return to the earth again." The daughter, standing by her father, recited another verse, in which she acknowledged God and the spirit land.

—The Flint *Democrat* tells the following excellent story of a well-known physician. It may not be true, but it reads well: Everybody knows Dr. ——, of this city, but everybody does not know a little experience of his which came to a head recently. The Doctor has been treating a family out in the country for some time, and had acquired quite a bill against them for his services. He had asked for the cash several times, but was unable to get it. Finally the farmer said that he would send some garden-produce for the amount of the bill; and accordingly the Doctor received by freight yesterday eighty-four bushels of horse-radish. The Doctor was nonplused, and is now engaged in skirmishing around among the dealers in the effort to find some one who will take the stuff off his hands. He has succeeded in getting rid of about four bushels, and still clings to the rest.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

In a two-column article headed "Now you've got it, now you haven't," the Boyne Statesman of last week starts in apparently to disprove our assertion of the suspicious appearance of fraud in the recent action of the board of supervisors, but instead of disproving anything, it simply re enacts the school-boy's "you're another," by going off on a tangent in regard to the vote of South Arm township and charging frauds which, if proved, would cause the throwing out of the entire vote of the township. Now Mr. Statesman if you really believe these stories about voting dead men and boys, give us your assistance, and have the whole business investigated to the bottom. On the legality of the actions of certain township officers in this county statements supported by affidavit can be produced that would make mighty interesting reading. The Statesman does one good thing however, when it gives the names of those prominent men who "went round winking significant winks at each other." That sentence may be valuable in the future in proving the responsibility for the recent transaction.

NOTES AND NEWS.

President Cleveland is now repaying congress in its own coin, for past hesitancy in confirming his appointments, by putting his veto to many of its recent bills. The admirers of of common sense in both parties, however, approve and support his course "all through." Few presidents have been placed in a more difficult position than is Cleveland, who is the national executive head of a party which has been out of power more than twenty years and who is obliged to endure the opposition of the powerful, but disappointed minority of the republican party. We say (not in a partisan sense, but because the merits of the man demand it) that, few if any men in the country could have "pursued the even tenor of their way" with the firmness and and justice which has characterized Cleveland's administration.—Eaton Rapids Journal.

A striker takes the first step toward outlawry and anarchy when he assumes that he has a right to prevent another man from doing the work which he himself declines to do. He takes another step when he by any sort of sophistry convinces himself that it is his right to take possession of or to interfere with the property of an individual or a corporation. He takes a third step when he ventures to put his own opinion or his own interpretation of what is right, under the law, against the order or the interpretation of those authorized to execute the law. He takes a fourth step and enters upon the border-lands of anarchy when he attempts to punish a workingman not a member of a union, and whose only crime is an effort to support his family by conscientious performance of duty.—Inter Ocean.

Owing to a change of time made by the Marquette, Houghton, & Ontonagon Railroad, connection is broken at Marquette, and passengers over the D. M. & M. R. R. for L'Anse, Baraga, Houghton, Hancock and Calumet arrive at Marquette after the departure of the "Houghton Express" on the latter road, and are thereby compelled to lose one day. The saving in fares and distance by this line as against any other to this region leaves it still the most desirable route. Close connections are still maintained for Negaunee, Ishpeming, Humboldt, Republic, Champion and Michigamme on west bound business, and all east bound passengers are assured of connections at every point.

On each recurring anniversary the Chicago Herald gives its readers a rich treat in newspaper curiosities. Last year they gave a *fac simile* of the famous wall-paper edition of the Vicksburg Citizen, which Grant's soldiers issued immediately after his capture of the city; and this year is given a *fac simile* of the Daily Chicago American of April 19. 1839, the first daily newspaper established in Chicago. In addition to its novelties, the Herald is a first-class newspaper, and one we can recommend to every person desiring a clean, reliable newspaper.

If Mr. Powderley's suspicion should spread that frequent and causeless strikes are prompted by a desire of the strikers to get a living without work, and at the expense of their fellow workmen, there would be a speedy end to strikes. The assurance of support in idleness makes striking a great temptation and naturally leads to making an occasion for a strike where none already exists. A well-grounded suspicion of that would make strikes unpopular.—Detroit Free Press.

The New York Tribune, which assumes to be the keeper of all the liberty there is in this country, and which is in a state of perpetual alarm lest some union soldier shall be unfairly treated, has a contemptible attack upon General Black, commissioner of pensions, in nearly every issue. Black draws a pension, is a democrat and an officeholder. If he had been a bounty-jumper and was a republican he would be a patriot in the eyes of the Tribune, whose editor took care not to expose himself to southern bullets.—Chicago Herald.

The soil of freedom is not favorable to the growth of communists and the mischievous loafers should be treated as pests of society, entitled to no consideration whatever. Stern, uncompromising action on the part of the police and the courts would soon rid the country of this intolerable nuisance of socialism, for its adherents are cowards at heart and only become formidable through the idle fears of others.—Saginaw Courier.

The Pall Mall Gazette seems to thoroughly understand the situation on this side of the Atlantic. It says "America is reaping the results of her folly in trying to make American citizens out of the scum of Europe." True, and it is time to commence the work of regeneration. The facility with which the scum of Europe is converted into a voting factor must be curtailed.—Saginaw Courier.

As long as collossal fortunes are piled up in a few years by capital, so long will labor clamor and demand, and eventually have more. The successful business men of the future will be the men who, as capitalists, take labor into their confidence and divide profits fairly.—Chicago Journal.

Alger's Aspirations.

"Majah" Osmun, Gov. Alger's private secretary, has been interviewed. He evidently wishes to speak authoritatively and perhaps he does so. Perhaps Gov. Alger really does not want to be United States senator. And then again, perhaps Gov. Alger does not want the public just yet to know that he would like to be United States senator. Probably, after all, "want" had better be spelled "cant." There is a strong suspicion lurking in the minds of of those who know Gov. Alger that his position is about according to the second conditional statement. Not long after he assumed the duties of governor he told the writer "it's too early to talk about that matter. I've got all I want to do in attending to the duties of my my present position." If the senatorial bee was buzzing in Mr. Alger's bonnet when he secured the gubernatorial nomination, which is deemed an excellent stepping-stone, it is not wonderful that it buzzed quite loudly when Gov. Alger sat in the executive chamber at the capitol. And is it a natural supposition that it so soon should have subsided as the time for for the contest can be reckoned by months? It is only a supposition, but sometimes suppositions are quite as true as they are peculiar.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Democracy's Record.

When the national democratic party asked for the suffrages of the people, it promised an honest, economical and systematic government.

It has redeemed its pledge.

The party that two years ago through its frenzied orators declared that the election of a man known as a democrat, meant the destruction of the government and the deluded citizens, who, believing them, voted against their interests can read this:

The balance sheet of the treasury department for the first nine months of this fiscal year shows an increase in the revenue of

$7,000,000.

It shows a decrease in expenditures of the government of

$16,000,000.

More money has been collected; less money has been spent.

This is the democracy's record.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Not Satisfied.

In many places where the eight hour plan has been adopted, the workmen are becoming dissatisfied with it and have expressed a desire to return to the old ten hour system. They say they cannot afford to lose the difference in wages.—Lansing Journal.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best, is sold on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Pulmonary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sample's free. 1

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Even we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

An Ancient Relic.

Mr. J. L. Alger showed us the other day a curiosity in the shape of an ancient razor, said to have been taken from an Indian grave north of the bay. The blade, much covered by rust, is a marvel of clumsiness. The handle is of tortoise shell and is much less injured by time and the elements than the blade. Upon one side of the handle is carved deeply "Father Marquette 1670." There is no doubt that the razor is of great age, and there is no doubt that the inscription was cut a great while ago, but we do not accept the theory that it was presented to Father Marquette in 1670. Our reason is this: In 1670 Father Marquette was working to build up the mission of St. Ignatius, north of the straits where St. Ignace now stands. Four years thereafter he left upon his famous expedition to the Mississippi and died on the return journey at or near the present site of Ludington. Now at the date of the inscription (1670) there were no other white men than Frenchmen in all this region. It was a hundred years later when the English penetrated to the region round Mackinac, and yet if this razor was presented to him at that time it was certainly presented by an Englishman. No Frenchman nor Indian would have used the title "Father" in place of his own "Pere." It is possible that it may have belonged to Father Marquette, was given by him to some Indian chief or Frenchman in 1670, and afterward came into possession of an English officer or trader, who, learning its history, cut the inscription on it. The massacre of the garrison at Fort Mackinac by the Indians, would account for its having fallen into the possession of an Indian, who, attaching a superstitious value to it, had it buried with him.—Petoskey Record.

An Editor's Sympathy.

In the District of Columbia there are 20,000 more women than men:

Forty thousand peachblow checks,
Forty thousand lovely eyes,
Twenty thousand waiting hearts,
Forty million tender sighs,
Forty thousand dimpled hands,
Forty thousand dainty feet,
Twenty thousand noses fine,
Twenty thousand voices sweet,
Forty thousand graceful arms,
Forty thousand pink-white ears,
Forty thousand ripe, red lips,
Twenty thousand lonesome dears,
Twenty thousand willing souls,
Twenty thousand willing slaves,
Twenty thousand subjects for
Twenty thousand maiden graves.

P. S.—It's pretty tough, girls, but Senator Edmunds and Colonel Kate Field are down on polygamy, and we don't see how we can ameliorate the very sad and lonely condition into which these two great reformers have placed you. You have our heartfelt sympathy, but we must draw the line at that.—Washington Critic.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great remedies, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world marks a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney, and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease, and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says, "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged, use Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Owing to [illegible] Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,
Photographer,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

MY

SPRING STOCK

Of Clothing

Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

FOR THE BENEFIT

OF THOSE LIVING out of town who were unable on account of poor roads and ice, to get one of those Handsome Oil Chromos given away by us,

WE HAVE DECIDED to procure another lot. The rapidity with which the first lot were carried away, speaks for their worth and beauty; and we hope, now that roads are better and boats making regular trips, that those who did not get one before, will now avail themselves of the opportunity.

REMEMBER, each one purchasing Five Dollars worth or more at one time, gets one of these Pictures.

NO CHANCES TAKEN, No partiality shown. You make your own selection and take it with you. Come early while the selection is good. Positively the last we shall have. Besides getting a lovely picture, we guarantee you best prices in town.

COME and SEE US, we have just what you want.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

HARDWARE.

The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.

(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 20, 1886.

To-Day's New Advertisements.

E. W. Bennett, Well Digging.
Hannah, Lay & Co., Change [illegible] Card.
Pine Lake Iron Co., Furnitur[illegible]
Rosenthal & Son, Dry Goods
Str. North Star, Time-Card.
Village of Charlevoix, Special Election.
J. L. Hurd & Co., Locals.
Dave Bradbeer, Cabinet Photos.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ₱ bbl, 6c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 40c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞For Window Shades use Hollena. Sold by J. L. Hurd & Co.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The Steamer M. W. WRIGHT. Price low. Terms easy. Call soon at office of J. Milo Eaton, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

A street sprinkler will soon be in order.

The fish tug Georgia is in port for business.

John Kelley is engineer on the North Star.

Bridge street was raked clean Monday morning.

A number of new crosswalks were built last week.

Beckett's circus exhibited to empty benches yesterday.

The Buttars block was brightened up with a coat of paint this week.

E. H. Green's new block is receiving a coat of black and gold.

Arthur Wilson is building a two story house on Mason street.

J. P. Hart and wife, of Ionia, are visiting their daughter Mrs. R. W. Kane.

The propeller Albert J. Wright was in port yesterday with Beckett's circus.

H. H. Miller, of the Enterprise office, made us a pleasant call last Saturday.

Important changes in the time card of the Hannah Lay & Co. steamers this week.

Geo. Wrisley's wife and baby has been on the sick list, but are now apparently recovering.

John McNeil is slowly recovering from his recent illness, but is not yet able to come down town.

Mrs. A. Fox returned home this week from her extended visit with friends in other states.

Farmers who carried their potatoes through the winter for higher prices this spring, got badly left.

The work of rebuilding the south approach to the bridge was commenced yesterday afternoon.

After a fair trial Mrs. Strang says she can recommend Mrs. P. A. Earl as a first-class dress-maker.

Young people's meeting Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock to be led by Mrs. Campbell. All are invited.

Allen's pile driver was taken to Traverse City last week to drive 1,700 piles for a new dock at that port.

The strikes in the west are materially interfering with the shipping business of the Pine Lake region.

The leaves are now opening, and in another week the forest will be clothed in the full garb of summer.

Capt. Tip. Miller, of the life-saving station at Beaver Island, visited his family in Charlevoix last week.

J. S. Smithson entertained our people with an address at the Congregational church last Sunday morning.

Mr. Lawton, of Connable's paper house, Petoskey, called on a number of their Charlevoix customers yesterday.

The boiler work on the Faxton was completed by Henry Barth on Tuesday, and she started on her regular trips again.

Horace Vannornum received $478 back pension this week, and will continue to receive two dollars per month. He served in Co. H., 96th Regt. N. Y. Vols.

A number of neighboring towns propose to celebrate the Fourth. What is Charlevoix going to do about it?

Fruit trees were not materially damaged by the late frost and the farmers are confident of a good fruit crop.

Davis & Co.'s fishermen yesterday found in their catch three trout that would average nearly twenty pounds each.

The North Star run an excursion from East Jordan Monday evening, to accommodate those coming to the circus.

The work of laying the plank on Upright & Emrey's new dock is progressing as fast as they can get the plank.

The increase of business at the factory is such that Supt. See has been compelled to increase the force of help.

Mrs. G. W. Crouter and daughter Effie arrived at Woolsey, Dak., safe and well. Effie stood the journey first-rate.

The North Star was inspected last Thursday, and commenced her regular trips on Saturday. See time card on eighth page.

The Remora has withdrawn from the St. Ignace and Manistique route and gone to Lake Superior to engage in the fish trade.

An interesting musical and literary entertainment was furnished by the young people at the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

The Metropolitans had good houses at each performance last week. On Friday evening they presented the "Mollie Maguires."

H. W. King of East Jordan has commenced the erection of a 20 by 40 store building, between his grocery building and Heston's shoe store.

Geo. Willis, of Charlevoix, is visiting John Wiley, of Grant township. He was in town on Saturday last and made the Democrat a pleasant call.—Cheboygan Democrat.

A special election is to be held June 7th, to vote on the question of bonding the village for $2,500 to buy a steam fire engine, and build several cisterns at points away from the lake.

Every year demonstrates how much safer it is to live in northern Michigan than the states south and west of us, where cyclones and tornadoes so frequently occur with terribly fatal effects.

The Congregational Sunday school are preparing for a Sunday School concert, to be held some time next month,—probably about three weeks hence. Some rare attractions are promised.

Dan Jerrue is still making large additions to the capacity of the Commercial House at East Jordan. He evidently means to make it the largest hotel in the county, if not in northern Michigan.

The recent additions to the Fountain City house office and wash room add very much to the convenience of the house. The dining room has also been thoroughly renovated, and brightened up with new paint and paper.

The W. F. M. society of the M. E. church at their last meeting elected the following persons delegates to the district meeting to be held at Charlevoix May 21-24: Mrs. Stanton, Wells, Lawton, Brackett, Byram, and Kilborn.—Petoskey Democrat.

N. B. Godfrey has on exhibition in the shed in the rear of E. M. Clark's grocery, a patent drain and tile machine, by the use of which he claims to be able to make and lay more tile and sewer pipe in a day, and do it cheaper, than ordinary tile can be laid. Those interested in draining lands should examine it.

Dave Bradbeer has made some fine 10x14 views of Charlevoix, looking southwest from the top of the Chicago club house. He also made a fine view of the Champlain as she lay at the dock on the morning after unloading that large consignment of freight for this port. Either picture is an excellent advertisement for the town.

Although the Independent never said a word regarding the Charlevoix county seat fight, realizing that it was none of our business, our personal sympathies were rather with Boyne City, from the fact that we have more personal friends there than at East Jordan. But we fear that in their eagerness the Boyne City people have prejudiced their case. If they had right on their side they could afford to be more than fair to their opponents.—Harbor Springs Independent.

On complaint of District Attorney Stone, Sarah Taylor and James Taylor were brought before U. S. Commissioner Call, on Wednesday, charged with retailing spirituous liquors and tobacco without having paid the special tax. Sarah Taylor was bound over to the U. S. court, her bond was fixed at $200. James Taylor was released with the understanding that he is to leave the town. This case will probably be compromised by defendents paying the special tax, all costs and penalty.—Petoskey Democrat.

The Methodists of East Jordan have begun active operations on a new church, to be ready for occupancy this fall. We congratulate our neighbors on their enterprise, and hope they will experience no drawbacks before its completion.

The mail to East Jordan is now carried on the Gazelle, daily, arriving at Charlevoix at 11 a. m. and closing at 1:30 p. m. The route embraces Ironton, Rock Elm, and South Arm. The old route from Boyne City, via Advance and Ironton has been discontinued between Advance and Charlevoix, but an effort is being made to have the route from Boyne to Undine on the north side of Pine Lake extended to Charlevoix, and the service increased to daily.

D. G. Tillotson, carriage painter, late of Petoskey, has just finished painting ten buggies for Burns & Scroggie, besides brightening up the old hack until it looks as good as new. He has also painted the new 'bus recently built by the Manufacturing Company for Messrs. B. & S., and its bright colors and fine ornaments will be a living advertisement for Mr. Tillotson's work. He has done most of F. J. Smith's work in Petoskey for a number of years, but now expects to make Charlevoix his permanent headquarters.

Sheriff Berdan and Deputies Cooper and Thompson landed at East Jordan, the county seat of Charlevoix county, at nine o'clock Thursday morning for the purpose of removing the county property. They were met by citizens and informed that the property could not be removed to Boyne City. The reason given was the board of supervisors who gave the order was an illegal board, with no power to canvas the vote. The sheriff, with his deputies, undertook to remove some of the furniture, and in 5 minutes there were 200 citizens at the county office, which so crowded the room that the sheriff could not remove an article. Everything was quiet. The citizens of East Jordan are peaceable, but determined that the county property should not be removed on account of the illegal vote and canvass. The citizens of the county are about equally divided in the fight, and the courts will be appealed to.—Special to the Grand Rapids Democrat.

Memorial Services.

HEADQUARTERS
BAXTER POST, No. 119, G. A. R.,
Charlevoix, Mich., May 19, 1886.

[Special order No. 5.]

Comrades of Baxter post are hereby orded to assemble at headquarters on Monday, May 31, 1886, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of receiving and escorting Walter Clifford post, of Boyne City, George Martin post, of Eastport, Stevenson post, of East Jordan, and the Ironton post, of Ironton, to the hotels for refreshments.

The further observance of Memorial Day will be conducted in accordance with the program arranged by the select committee.

By order of E. H. GREEN,
Post Commander.

CHARLES B. GLASS, Adjutant.

Decoration day will be observed by the members of the Baxter post in the following manner:

The members will meet at headquarters promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving and escorting visiting comrades.

Promptly at one o'clock p. m. the procession will form in front of headquarters and march to the cemetery under the direction of the marshal, where the following exercises will take place:

First, Memorial services. Second, Song by the quartette. Third, Decorating graves. Fourth, Re-assembling. Fifth, Music by the band. Sixth, Song by the quartette. Seventh, Address by Prof. Enos. Eighth, Song by the quartette. Ninth, Music by the band.

The procession will then re-form and return to headquarters.

The schools will be assigned a place in the procession.

The public are cordially invited to participate.

Bring plenty of flowers.

Northern Michigan Wheat.

The Petoskey Democrat reports the following as Mr. Hankey's opinion of milling when using the wheat grown in this country: Our mill has always done a fair business considering the kind of wheat this country offered for milling. No man can form any idea of milling here without experience. People complain of the flour, and blame the mill when the whole trouble lies in the wheat. It is a serious question at the present whether to handle home wheat or let it alone. When we see farmers loading up outside flour and go back on the very business they should support it looks discouraging. This mill has been the market for nearly all the wheat offered for sale in Emmet and Charlevoix counties, of this last crop 15,000 bushels have been marketed here, it has brought more trade to Petoskey from surrounding towns than any other one industry or all others put together, 500 tons were passed over the dock coming in and out of this mill in 1885.

We are pleased to state that this principle will not hold good in regard to the product of the Rifenburg mill. Their "Iron Duke" grade, made of Charlevoix wheat, will hold its own in comparison with the best flour in this market made at any other place. For this reason farmers and others do not call for flour made elsewhere; the can and do patronize home industry without being obliged to accept an inferior article.

OUR SPECIAL PRICES STILL CONTINUE.

We must have the room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, etc., VERY CHEAP.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Stone and Rockingham Ware, at Great Reductions.

Our stock of GROCERIES, Flour, Feed, Meal, Pork, Lard, etc., is Complete, and we always name the Lowest Prices.

The only full stock in town of LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, and PLASTERING HAIR.

J. L. HURD & CO.

ROSENTHAL & SON

ARE

TAKING THE LEAD

IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

We desire to state that we can satisfy you in all kinds of DRESS GOODS at the Lowest Prices. Our Counters and Shelves are full of this class of Goods, and to make room, we must sell Regardless of Cost. We have just received a line of New Styles in HATS for Spring and Summer.

Remember the Grand Drawing to take place at our Store July 15th, to those who buy $3.00 worth of Goods.

Hoping to receive a share of your patronage, we are
Yours Truly, ROSENTHAL & SON.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, ... MICHIGAN.

Jury List.

The following is a list of the jurors drawn at Boyne City, May 11th, to serve at the May term of circuit court to be held at Boyne City, commencing May 25th:

J. C. Schaub, Evangeline.
Jesse Stevens, Hudson.
Dean E. Scroggie, Hayes.
N. N. Card, Melrose.
Lorenzo Porter, Marion.
Alfred VanDensen, Norwood.
Edwin Flashmen, Resort.
John Stevenson, South Arm.
Milfred Spencer, Springvale.
Robert Shepherd, Wilson.
James Cass, Bear Lake.
Robert Hughes, Chandler.
James Hawkins, Charlevoix.
Robert Price, Eveline.
James Dilworth, Evangeline.
Willit C. Arnold, Hayes.
William Johnson, Melrose.
Niles Anderson, Marion.
Parker McIntire, Norwood.
Adelbert Malan, Resort.
F. J. Stevens, South Arm.
Hiram Madlem, Springvale.
Clark Hull, Wilson.
Smith Forsyth, Bear Lake.

Burgess.

Mrs. Howe fell and hurt herself badly one day last week.

Mr. Ward has bought a yoke of oxen.

Mrs. Starr is quite sick.

Board of review is in session at the office of J. A. Bacot this week.

Heavy frost last night.

Time to plant corn. Seed corn is quite scarce.

School commenced at Maple Grove school house to day. It is presided over by Miss Carrie Lawson.

The daughter of Chauncy Howe, of Glen Arbor, was visiting her father's last week.

J. G. Bain, of Carpenter, intends removing to Petoskey in August.

Capt. Booth is loading a vessel this week at Kagechewing with wood.

Dr. Lewis has carpenters at work on his barn in Hayes.

Barnard.

Mr. West and two sons of Grand Rapids, has come to spend the summer on their farm.

Vegetation is coming forward rapidly.

Let us have peace.

Mrs. Pierce Kensley and daughter, of Boyne Falls, were visiting her father, Mr. Burns, last week.

Fruit prospects are excellent.

Nat Burns expects to start for Minnesota Monday.

Everybody is busy.

W. F. M. S.

The annual meeting of the woman's foreign missionary society of the Grand Traverse district will be held at the M. E. church, Charlevoix, commencing Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Exercises will continue during Friday evening, commencing at 7:30, and Saturday at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., with a social Saturday evening. Rev. Mr. Shorts, of Traverse City, is expected to preach at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, and Mrs. E. A. Hoag, conference secretary, will deliver an address at 7:30 p. m.

Postal Routes Changed.

The following changes in postal routes are officially announced:—Rock Elm, Charlevoix county, from South Arm discontinued from May 15. Steamboat service established—route from Charlevoix to East Jordan, by Ironton, Rock Elm, and South Arm to East Jordan, 16 miles and back, six times a week, in safe and suitable steamboats; from May 17, 1886, to November 13, 1886. Star service changes—route 24,414, Boyne Falls to Charlevoix; from May 16, curtail service to end at Advance, omitting Charlevoix and Ironton, decreasing distance 15 miles of six times a week. Special service changes—Echo, Antrim county, from Antrim, change base of supply to Intermediate, three miles.

Shipments.

May 13—Schr. Radical, 140 cords wood, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

14—Schr. Forrest, 100 cords wood, J. A. Bacot, to Racine, Wis.

14—Schr. Grace Murray, 225,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. J. Lloyd, to Detroit.

15—Schr. Mockingbird, 3,500 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Milwaukee.

15—Schr. Consuelo, 110,000 feet hardwood lumber, Cram & Whitford, to Detroit.

15—Schr. John L. Green, 65 cords slabs, N. P. Peterson, to Sheboygan.

19—Schr. Florence M. Smith, 1,500 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. A. J. Mabry, 6,000 ties, French & Sutton, to Chicago.

19—Schr. Burt Barnes, 160 cords wood, O. Oberg, to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. Ann Maria, 200 cords wood, James Bruce, to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. Starke, 200 cords wood, O. Anderson, to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. Lapetite, 128 cords wood, P. Thorp to Milwaukee.

19—Schr. Sea Gem, 3,300 ties, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	820,000	335,600
Square timber, feet	20,000	.....
Railroad ties	13,000	14,100
Cedar posts	12,200	.....
Wood, cords	1,035	868
Bark, cords	30	.....
Slabs, cords	.....	65
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	13,500

MARRIED.

PEARL—BROWN.—At the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. J. T. Iddings, Frank A. Pearl and Almira W. Brown, both of Norwood.

☞Men's stiff and soft hats in all colors, at Rosenthal & Son's.

YOU ASK ME HOW I LIVE

BY R. H. T.

Living friendly, feeling friendly,
Acting fairly to all men,
Seeking to do that to others
They may do to me again;
Hating no man, scorning no man—
Wronging none by word or deed—
But forbearing, soothing, serving,
Thus I live!—and this my creed.

Harsh condemning, fierce contemning
Is of little human use,
One soft word of kindly peace
Is worth a torrent of abuse;
Calling things bad, calling men bad
Adds but darkness to their night;
If thou wouldst improve thy brother,
Let thy goodness be his light.

I have felt, and know how bitter
Human coldness makes the world—
Every bosom round me frozen,
Not an eye with pity pearl'd;
Still, my heart, with kindness teeming,
Glads when other hearts are glad;
And my eyes a tear-drop findeth
At the sight of others sad.

Ah! be kind—life hath no secret
For our happiness like this—
Kindly hearts are seldom sad ones—
Blessing ever bringeth bliss.
Send a helping hand to others,
Smile, though all the world should frown;
Man is man, we are all brothers,
Black or white, or red or brown.

Man is man, through all gradations,
Little recks it where he stands—
How divided into nations—
Scattered over many lands;
Man is man, by form and feature,
Man by vice and virtue, too—
Man, in all one common nature,
Speaks and binds us brothers true.

REMINISCENCES.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES MONTFORD.

The ladies of the Colonel's family were "discussing" the war one evening.

One proof of the strong effect the war had upon the popular mind is that it is often, even to-day, the subject of conversation in numerous families.

It is not the wonder of nine days, or nine years, but the recollections of a generation.

The Colonel's wife had imbibed a great many of his opinions, and she was almost as good a soldier—to talk—as the worthy Colonel himself.

"No," she said, in response to some suggestion from her niece, "the Colonel does not think the Southern women were worse in war-time than those of the North would have been under similar circumstances."

"Perhaps he really does not think so," said the young lady, "but he always leans that way."

"Well, here he comes. He can argue it out with you himself."

A moment later footsteps approached the door and the Colonel entered.

"We have been criticising your stories, papa," said his daughter, "and cousin thinks you are rather hard on the ladies."

"I do not intend to be. I merely relate my stories because they are dramatic."

"The only way you can make amends is to tell another story, where the ladies are better disposed," cried his niece, smilingly.

The Colonel shook his head as he sat down.

"I scarcely know whether I remember a story of that order or not. I have noticed that adventures with ladies usually happen to the bachelors, and I was married before I went to the front."

"Then you can entertain us with something that occurred to a single man."

"Well," said the Colonel, after a moment of thoughtfulness, "I remember a story that caused some talk at the time."

He lighted his second cigar, and continued as follows:

"About the first thing a soldier becomes impressed with is the idea that he deserves something better to eat than the commissary affords. At moments of leisure his thoughts usually turn upon eating.

"In consequence, they were often making excursions in search of pigs and poultry. Some would roam about day after day and find nothing, while others were more fortunate.

"Charley Wise was said to be very lucky in this respect. He seemed born for the good things of this world. The best green corn and the plumpest chickens—at least, so his comrades declared—fell to his lot.

"Early in 1862, when the Army of the Potomac moved from Washington, nearly everyone was in good spirits. It was the general opinion among the troops that we were to put a period to the Confederacy.

"The first discomfort we sustained was when we went on board the little steamer, and when forced to disgorge the most choice contents of our knapsacks. This forced yielding up of the treasures we had hoarded caused a little discontent, but it soon wore off.

"The next day after boarding the steamer we arrived at Old Punt Comfort, and our tents were pitched amid the ruins of the once beautiful village of Hampton.

"We were not pressed for food at that time, but many, partly excited by the strangeness and beauty of the country, partly by the idea that rests upon the soldier that he deserves something unobtainable, wandered about 'in search of whatever they might devour.'

"Late one afternoon Charley Wise started out alone.

"He was a tall, well-made fellow; strong as a mule, quick witted, and venturesome to a degree. He soon had left the camp far behind, and, wandering around, lost his way just as darkness set in.

"This disturbed Charley very little, and as he came in sight of a brightly illuminated farm house he resolved to enter the premises, and if he could pick up anything he wanted, to do so; if he failed, to inquire his way back to camp.

"As he advanced he saw that the building was large and well appointed. There were an unusual number of lights, and he guessed that some festivities were in progress.

"Entering the orchard, which was upon the left side of the building, he made his way cautiously around toward the back of the house, where he supposed the outbuildings were situated.

"He discovered the stable and its appendages at last, but was forced to take a roundabout course to reach it. Reaching the front corner of the building, he suddenly found that further progress in that direction was cut off.

"Two darkies sat upon the steps of the stable.

"Glancing around the corner, Charley could barely distinguish their forms.

"Fearing discovery—gentlemen engaged in business similar to Charley's were occasionally caught, and roughly used—he stood quiet for a moment.

"The negroes were talking together, and, being but a few paces distant, their words were plainly audible to our adventurer.

"'Major am berry brave,' one was saying, 'but I heerd Massar Sim say dat he run great risks in comin' here to-night.'

"'Oh, ho,' thought Charley, 'that accounts for all those lights back there.'

"'I dom think so,' drawled the other black. 'De Major am a fighter, I tell yo; if dem Yankees do cum, dey'll cotch it.'

"Charley moved cautiously back, and was soon out of hearing. Then he began to consider the case.

"It was quite evident to him that an officer of the Confederate army was in the farm-house. Should he (Charley) hurry back to camp, and give warning of the Major's presence in the country? That would be quite a nice commencement for him, he thought; but, then, the officer had stolen home to meet his wife and family. That would be rather mean, too.

"He had at last concluded to allow matters to take their proper course, when he heard the sound of horses' hoofs, and a few moments later several mounted men rode up to the house.

"The negroes left their position in front of the stable, and ran toward the house. Soon after, the sound of angry voices reached Charley's ear, and he came around in front of the barn.

"At the side of the house he saw the horsemen now upon the ground; there was a handsome young gentleman in their midst.

"He was evidently the Major of whom the darkies had spoken; but Charley could not understand who the horsemen were—they wore no uniforms.

"An old, gray-haired gentleman, the Major's father, evidently, several women and servants gathered about. Charley was several rods away, and was unable to hear or understand what was going forward, but at last all the company entered the house.

"Then Charley determined to right the mystery, and stole noiselessly to the house. The windows were open, and, as he determined to make no ill use of the information so acquired, he was not ashamed to listen.

"A great deal of high talk took place. The men were Southerners and neighbors, but were ill-affected in the Confederacy. Their leader, a large man, with a proud, sour-looking countenance, was the Major's enemy, and had seized him as a means of revenge.

"As Charley learned this, one of the captors came to the door to look after the horses, and he was driven back in the direction of the stable.

"He was determined not to leave the place without paying himself for the trouble of the visit, and he no sooner spied a number of fowls which roosted upon a short piece of fence at the side of the stable than he grasped one.

"He did not secure him very firmly, for, with a squawk, he escaped from his hands and flew fluttering along the ground.

"Charley saw him enter the stable, the negroes had left the doors open, and, thinking it would be less trouble to find him in the barn than to take another from the fence, he pursued him inside.

"After a troublesome search the rooster was a prisoner, and Charley was about to quit the premises in haste when a woman entered the stable.

"Charley saw her enter; she was one of the ladies he had seen at the house, and was doubtless the Major's wife.

"She was bareheaded and seemed in haste. Charley tried to escape her observation, but she saw him at once.

"'Who are you?' she demanded, in a tremulous whisper.

"'A friend.'

"'If you are, aid me to saddle the horse,' and she pointed to a magnificent bay that stood in a stall directly behind the adventurer.

"The latter hesitated for a moment. He imagined the horse was for the Major's escape.

"The woman understood what was passing in his mind, and her face became pale as death.

"'I'll help you,' cried Charley at last.

"The woman uttered a cry of joy, and a moment later a saddle was placed upon the bay, and Charley led him softly from the stable.

"Quick as thought the woman sprang into the saddle, and urging the horse around the side of the barn disappeared.

"At that instant there came a confused all from the direction of the house, and, running, Charley saw the captors rushing toward the stable.

"They poured a volley of questions at Charley, and when they found the woman had taken a saddled horse from the stable became furious.

"Our friend would have suffered had it not been for his uniform. All but one hurried off in the direction of the orchard, making a vain attempt to retake the prisoner.

"The man who remained was very communicative, and Charley was soon in possession of the entire story.

"When they had entered the house with the Major that gentleman and his friends appeared without hope.

"But as they were preparing to leave the officer desired to enter another room, to take leave of his wife.

"The leader of the visitors was against this; but his companions outnumbered him in their assents, and the prisoner passed from their sight, accompanied by his wife and mother.

"The leader became impatient as the moments passed; but as the sound of voices still came from the adjoining room, the door of which had been left open, he contained himself for some time.

"But at last he entered the apartment, and found the Major and his wife had both escaped through the window. While the mother had been talking to the empty walls, her son was waiting in the orchard for the steed which bore him away from his foes."

A Curious Case.

There have been all manner of odd health resorts; places where people could eat grapes, drink skim milk, or where they could bathe or walk themselves into health. But the most singular cure in Europe is that of Lindewiese, an obscure village in Austrian Silesia. People troubled with the rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, and all allied disorders, throng this place, and many declare they are benefited. Six weeks effects the cure, during which time no water is drank and nothing but dry bread eaten. The patients are subjected to frequent packs in ice-cold water, which induces profuse sweating. There are three days in the week when drink is allowed, but it is a fermented mixture native to the country. Every patient, of course, loses weight, often as much as fifteen or twenty pounds, but very many are benefited by the entire change of life, and what they call the "blood-sweat."—*Demorest's Monthly.*

PICTURESQUE CAVES.

One of the Wonders of Nature Found in Southern Oregon.

The new discovery is a multiplicity of grotesque and fantastic-looking objects of nature's fashioning. Persons of lively imagination can, out of the scenery, make perfect in their minds almost any archetype, and many different parts of many different animals. The numerous chambers and many narrow passages with different shaped, fashioned, and molded scenery are surprising and astonishing. A man can go through what is discovered, and does go through it; the writer has gone through part of the discovery, but he believes that no one person who does go through it has a mind large enough to take in and hold all that is to be seen in that arcadian formation. If lamps with large, brilliant burning flames to emanate streams of light on the surroundings were placed there, the sights would be dazzling. The snowy white and wax-colored stalactite, and incrustations that cover the sides can not be reproduced in pictures. The wax-colored and vitreous stalactite pendants hanging from the lower extremity reflect flashes of the light, and when the burning candles are held still the visitors behold the appearance of innumerable splendors.

The incrustations on the bottom of some of the chambers include patches of imitation hoarfrost, which is so hard and sharp that it makes prints in the bootsoles; but its glistening in the candle-light is like a body of newly fallen snow when the early sunbeams strike it in the morning air. There are imitation sponges that look soft and velvety, but hard and sharp to the touch of the hand; imitation coral and coral fringes of very beautiful shapes and colors; a body of stalagmite resembling the snow-clad Mount Hood and the ghost chamber that came near scaring the life out of the cave man when he discovered it.

Before entering into the big chamber there is overhead a vertical aperture that seems to run up the distance of thirty feet, and all the way it seems to have the same diameter. A strong current of air spins through, and visitors have to take extra care of their lights or they may lose them. The big chamber is well named. It is a spacious underground room, being 364 feet long, 50 feet wide, its vaulted roof rising to a height of from 50 to 75 feet, and its size imposing to the beholder. Its sides and roof consist of rock, differing from any other cave chamber that the writer has seen; enormous bowlders cover the bottom, and on the shelly sides bunches of gravel are sticking that contain variously colored pebble stones.—*Grant's Pass Circular.*

Tea Cultivation in Japan.

The tea-plant, like many other plants, can not be transplanted or multiplied by slips or by grafting, but must be raised from the seeds. It requires a temperate climate, too great heat or cold being injurious to it. The best time for sowing is from December to the end of January. The seeds are placed in circles, slightly covered with earth, over which a layer of rice-husks is spread in order to protect them against the hoar-frost. The first shoots appear in the following May or June, the roots developing in proportion to the plant. If the seeds are sown too late, the roots have not time to expand before the rising of the stem, which injures permanently the subsequent growth of the shrub. No manure is required during the first twelvemonth after the appearance of the plant. During the second year animal manure diluted in an equal amount of water is applied. From the third year the stem is surrounded three times yearly with pure animal manure or oil-cake, i. e., the residue of the oil-press. At the end of the third year the shrub is topped, in order to increase the power of forming lateral buds.

The first leaves are gathered in the fourth year. The harvest commences in the beginning of the summer, when only the youngest leaves are picked. Thirty days after the first gathering the second takes place. Some tea-growers have lately made a third picking, in consequence of the rise in the price of tea, but this proceeding ought to be energetically discountenanced, as it has proved most injurious to the plant.

The leaves, immediately after having been gathered, are taken to the factory. The tea-plant abounds in stipules, and is thus unlike other plants of the order of the Ternstroemiaceæ, which are usually ex-stipulate. Here the stipules are separated by means of a bamboo sieve, and all impurities are removed. This done, the leaves are exposed to the action of steam; by placing them on a bamboo hurdle over water heated to 200 degrees F. in a covered pan. Those intended for tea-in-leaf are steamed for fifteen seconds, those intended for powdered tea for half a minute. After this they are uncovered, turned and aired by means of fans.

The leaves, when perfectly dry, are removed from the second floiro into sieves of copper-wire, into which the petioles, which may have remained attached, are separated by gentle rubbing between the palms of the hands. After having been winnowed, the leaves are assorted into three qualities and sifted through bamboo sieves, of which there are six different degrees of fineness. Common tea is sifted but once, the better qualities from six to seven times, and the powdered tea even as often as ten times, which expenditure in time and labor renders this kind of tea extremely dear.

The tea-leaves, after having been prepared for use in the manner above described, are in June exposed to the action of a gentle fire for several hours; then spread out in a flat pan and fanned until they have cooled. Then they are put into glazed earthenware jars, which are methodically moved and shaken until they settle firmly, fresh leaves being added by degrees until they are quite full. These jars are closed by stoppers, likewise of earthenware, which are wrapped in several layers of paper in order to make them air tight. The jars are removed to the upper floor of the factory, and stored in a room which must be well aired, cool, and perfectly dry. In August the tea is again fired and treated in the same manner as in the preceding month, and this process is repeated in the following months of November, February, and March, the tea being tired altogether twelve times during the twelvemonth after the harvest. Tea, for the inland transport, is packed in boxes made of the wood of the Kiri, the Pawlownia imperialis. For export air-tight tin boxes are used, which have a casing of the wood of Sugi, the Cryptomeria japonica. Smaller quantities are kept in well-stopped glass jars, made air-tight with pitch.—*English Illustrated Magazine.*

The Centipede.

Centipedes can be found without much trouble, particularly if they happen to be in your clothing, but the best place to study the tournure of the insect is at a drug store. Most Texas druggists keep a few centipedes and tarantulas preserved in alcohol as a kind of an attraction. Although resembling the desperado in many other respects, when the centipede is in liquor he is calm and genteel, and it is perfectly safe to make remarks about him. When the desperado is in whisky he is apt to resent familiarities, otherwise there is not much to choose between them, except that the centipede can't shoot off a six shooter and defy the local authorities. This goes to show that like causes do not always produce the same effect.

The centipede is not a very active insect, and he is not much of a vocalist, but the quantity of latent energy and the spontaneous flow of eloquence that he can coax out of the most quiet of men is surprising. When he seizes the cuticle of a victim with his jaws, anchors his two hooks in his flesh, and, humping himself, clinches his numerous sharp-pointed toes, the geology in that part of the county, and also the fourth commandment, is liable to be wrecked by the violence of the behavior of the aforesaid sufferer. It is a fact, however, that very few persons die from the bite of the centipede. It is the centipede that dies.

The centipede has a worse enemy than man. It is a bird with a long tail and a top-knot, whose mission seems to be to decrease the number of centipedes. The bird is called by some the chapparal cock, by others the road runner. The Mexicans call him *el capora'*, or the corporal. Why the Mexicans give this bird a military title I can't tell. Perhaps it is on account of his top-knot, or, more plausible still, because he can run so fast. The corporal in the Mexican army is almost as hard to overtake as a general, and this road runner is remarkable for his speed. He can give points to an absconding bank cashier. He runs like compound interest on a note of hand.

Well, this would-be reformer regards the centipede as an offensive partisan, and removes him so effectually that the centipede finds himself in a distressing minority. Although the centipede is copiously provided with legs, one road runner can run faster than all the centipedes in the State of Texas.

When the road runner, or chapparal cock, overtakes an offensive partisan of a centipede he seizes the obnoxious insect by the head and gives him a shake to straighten out the kinks. By a peculiar motion this reformer passes the centipede through his bill sideways, pretty much as a linen collar is passed through a patent clothes-wringer, and lets him drop on the other side. After that the centipede is destitute of political aspiration. He makes no objection to being swallowed. He is crushed. Then the bird gobbles up the centipede endways, very much after the manner of an Italian lazaroni hiding away a few feet of macaroni.

One Sunday morning a colored clergyman was preaching with great fervor in the Austin Blue Light Tabernacle on the worldliness of mankind. He said, earnestly; "De trubble wid de most ob you niggahs am dat you hab got yer eyes sot on de dings ob dis yarf. Belubbed breddren and sistern, look at de dings what am above, and de Lord will shower down blessing on yer heads."

As he muttered these words he rolled up his eyes until the whites, or rather the yellows, alone were visible; but all at once, "a change came o'er the tablet of his thought," and with the yell of a ten-dollar lawyer pleading a case before a justice of the peace he bounded into the aisle, where, as pale as a piece of aged tripe, his legs vibrating with terror, which also straightened out the kinks of his wool, he pointed upward, and in a tremulous voice, exclaimed: "Jess, jess look at dat ar cussed insec'."

Sure enough, slowly crawling over the ceiling just above the sacred desk, was a green centipede of about the size of an ordinary table knife. He was liable to drop down on the congregation at any moment, instead of the promised benediction. This is about the only time I ever heard of anybody looking up to a centipede.—*Alex. Sweet.*

"What side of the street do you live on, Mrs. Kipple?" asked a counsel, cross-examining a witness. "On either side. If you go one way, it's on the right side; if you go the other way, it's on the left."

To reason with the angry is like whispering to the deaf.

HUMOR.

What this country needs now is fewer lays of the poet and more lays of the hen.

No explorer has yet discovered the country where lived the man that wanted but little here below.

No European country is complete at present and first-class in all respects unless it has a Turk on hand.

A bullet travels a mile at the rate of three and one-fifth seconds, and a messenger boy travels a mile at the rate of—(?)—*California Maverick.*

The Czar speaks three languages, but when it comes to dodging nihilistic dynamite bombs he could be just as agile in one.—*San Francisco Maverick.*

"What is your full name?" asked the magistrate of an individual who had been absorbing more mountain dew than he could carry. "Same as when I'm sober (hic). Did yer think I changed it (hic) when I took a drink?" "Sixty days."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

When placed under a microscope the sting of a bee presents a polish of dazzling beauty; but when placed in the end of a man's nose the polish is missing, and the appearance more like that of a rat-tail file dipped in vitriol. This is official.—*Chicago Ledger.*

"Fine sermon, wasn't it?" said a man to a sleepy-looking brother, as they came out of church on Sunday morning. "Yes, very fine," gasped the other. "Were you not struck with the brilliancy of that passage beginning, 'Courage, ye saints?'" "Oh, yes; but I was more struck with the passage beginning, 'Finally, brethren.'"

"All is over between George and myself," said Clara, as she sank wearily into a chair; "I can not trust my future happiness to such a man. I shall write him at once that we must part." "What is the trouble?" "I met him in the street to-day, and he wore ear-muffs.—*New York Sun.*

"How did you break off your front teeth?" asked a visitor of the same small boy. "I didn't break 'em," replied the youngster. "I was just fooling a teenty bit with a horse's tail in the street up at C——. The man that picked me up got his hands and vest awful bloody. It wasn't my fault."—*Boston Record.*

Lady (to tramp at the door)—"Certainly, my poor man; just go around to the kitchen door, and the cook will give you a nice piece of roast turkey and some mince pie." Tramp (with disgust)—"There it goes again; turkey and mince pie! I ain't had nuthin' but turkey an' mince pie for a week back. I'll be glad when the holidays are over."—*New York Times.*

Says the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*: "Wanted—A fresh mother-in-law joke that is not silly or far-fetched. Five dollars a word will be paid for it and no questions asked." It will not be easy to supply such a joke, for there are no fresh mothers-in-law. The mother-in-law has been through the mill, she is experienced, there is no freshness about her, and that is why she is such a terror to sons-in-law.—*Boston Courier.*

"You are charged with playing a flute by an open window at midnight, to the annoyance of your neighbor," said the magistrate; "guilty or not guilty?" "Guilty." "Five dollars fine." "But, your Honor," protested the neighbor who had preferred the charge, "considering the circumstances, the fine seems insufficient. He played over and over again, 'We Are Very Wide Awake, the Moon and I.'" "O! Fifty dollars fine."—*New York Sun.*

BABY MINE.

There is no joy in the world like you,
No music sweet as your "goo ah-goo,"
No skies so clear as your eyes of blue—
Baby, O my baby.

But when you ground on the secret pin
And open your valve and howl like sin,
No gong can equal your little din,
Baby, O my baby.

My heart is glad when your face I see,
My joy is full when you come to me,
I laugh with you in romping glee,
Baby, O my baby.

And oftentimes my midnight snore
Is broken short by your screaming roar,
And till morning dawns we walk the floor,
Baby, O my baby.

—*Burdette.*

De Kaggs—"Newspapers! I'm sick of them! Full of lies, every one." Dusenbury—"You are too severe." "Am I? Listen to me. I had a private party at my house the other night, and just to make the neighbors feel tired I mentioned to a reporter that I had as guests a dozen prominent army and navy officers, two Judges, a Professor, and a famous traveler. Gave the reporter their names, you understand." "Well?" "Well, what did the paper do? Come out with an accurate account of the affair! O, I tell you the tyranny of the press is awful!"—*Philadelphia Call.*

Courtship in Zululand has several advantages over the same sort of agreeable pastime in this country. When a Zulu girl takes a fancy to a young warrior, she leaves her father's house, and, at dusk, stations herself before the hut of the favored one, remaining perfectly silent. If her attentions are favored, she will be asked into the hut, and remain a week or more. This obviates the necessity of the young man walking a couple of miles, perchance, along a dark and lonely road six or seven nights a week, after midnight; and the girl's father doesn't find his coal and gas bills augmented during the courtship.—*Norristown Herald.*

A spiny African caterpillar, seven inches long and of a steel-gray color, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the Linnæan Society of London.

Theodore Roosevelt smashes another idol. He says the grizzly will fight only when cornered.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumption*, I will send two bo[illegible] free. Recommend to your frien[illegible] Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM,

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

"PERRY DAVIS"

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROSTBITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC RULES.

Governing all Athletic Sports, together with the largest Illustrated Catalogue of Sporting Goods ever offered, mailed for 25c., which is allowed to the purchaser of goods to the amount of $1 and upward. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Chicago, or 241 Broadway, N. Y.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

FACE, HANDS, FEET,

and all their imperfections, including Facial, Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment, by Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize-winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequaled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first-class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

The Supt.

of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Co., Mr. J. C. Dorsey, who lives on Wall St., Jeffersonville, Ind., suffered severely from Neuralgia in the face, and was quickly cured by ATHLOPHOROS. This is the only sure and safe remedy for Neuralgia. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it. Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient), "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

Consumption Can Be Cured!

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope*, mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

To Digest Vulcanite

Requires acids more potent than the solvent juices of the human stomach. And yet, in the form of medicine intended to reform the very evil they aggravate, to wit, dyspepsia, solids and fluids, irreconcilable in their constituents that have no chemical affinity one with the other, are introduced into it. Are these so-called remedies more digestible than vulcanite? Positively—no! Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the other hand, a simple medicine, harmonious in its composition and readily assimilable, is active, and produces marked as well as speedily appreciable effects, because it is a rational remedy suited to the stomach. It is a tonic in the true sense, because it harmonizes and insures regularity of the operations of digestion. Not the least of the benefits which it confers, is a thorough repair of the damage inflicted on the stomach by ill-chosen remedies. For biliousness, constipation, malarial complaints, rheumatism and kidney troubles, it is alike invaluable.

The Shrewd Maine Man.

"Uncle Stead" is what they called a shrewd old gentleman who used to live in Winthrop, a little way out of the village, up the side of the pond near Readfield. One of his fellow-citizens was a man named Lovejoy. Uncle Stead met Lovejoy in the village one day, and said to him: "Lovejoy, there's a poor woman lives out on the edge of the town that needs some provisions. I'm willing to supply her, but I've sold my horse and have no means of getting the stuff to her. Now, I'll buy her a barrel of flour, and a ham, and some other supplies if you'll carry them out to her with your team."

Lovejoy said, certainly, he'd be very glad to do it. Accordingly, Uncle Stead bought a barrel of flour, a ham, a bucket of sugar, etc., and, telling Lovejoy where the woman lived, sent him off on the errand of charity with the good things in his pung.

Lovejoy easily found the house where the woman lived. He unloaded the goods, puffing like a grampus as he rolled the barrel of flour in, and said to the woman: "Mr. Steadman sent you the provisions. He's a mighty kind-hearted man to send you all these things."

"Well, I don't know why he shouldn't send them to me!" exclaimed the woman in surprised accents. "He's my husband!"—*Rockland Courier-Gazette.*

Bowen's Budget, Fort Plain, N. Y., for March, 1886, says: In the multiplicity of medicines placed upon the market, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the meritorious and the worthless. There are at least two excellent remedies widely used, the efficiency of which is unquestioned. We refer to St. Jacobs Oil and Red Star Cough Cure.

She Played Not by Muscle, but For It.

One of the leading teachers of the violin in Boston—and in America—relates that a young woman came to him for instructions, and after a lesson or two, he very frankly and honestly said to her:

"It is of no use for me to teach you. The simple fact is, you have no musical ear."

"Oh, I know that," she returned, with the utmost sweetness and candor. "But why," he asked, in astonishment easily imagined, "do you come to me if you know you have no ear?"

"Oh, it is because of my health," answered the interesting pupil. "My doctors say there is nothing so good for my dyspepsia as the exercise of the arms I get in violin playing."—*Boston Budget.*

Solicitor of Patents F. O. McCleary, of Washington, D. C., says the only thing that did him any good, when suffering with a severe cough of several weeks' standing, was Red Star Cough Cure, which is purely vegetable and free from opiates and poison.

No Time to Lose.

If Dr. Koch should discover a remedy for as well as an explanation of pulmonary disorders, he will have no lack of home practice. Nos. 132 and 134 Ackerstrasse, Berlin, is the location of the most crowded tenement on earth. It is only a four-story building, but contains 232 sections, inhabited by nearly 1,100 human beings. Many of the rooms have only transom windows; others face stuffy courtyards or sunless alleys; in short, an establishment with all modern devices for the systematic manufacture of lung diseases.

"A HEN has to feet." "He done it." This is what Superintendent B. B. Russell, of Brockton, Mass., placed upon the blackboard for the pupils to correct. This was the way one boy corrected it: "He didn't done it, God done it."—*Boston Journal of Education.*

Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to *death*? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

FOGG speaks of the Government warehouse as "purgatory," inasmuch as spirits are there held temporarily in bond.

They Will Not Do It.

Those who once take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" will never consent to use any other cathartic. They are pleasant to take and mild in their operation. Smaller than ordinary pills and inclosed in glass vials; virtues unimpaired. By druggists.

WHEN you see a man full of liquor the contemplation of a supreme being is gratifying.

IT IS AMAZING that any human being should continue to suffer from biliousness, nervous headache, indigestion, or general weakness, when it is as notorious as that the sun is the source of light that VINEGAR BITTERS inevitably cures these complaints. This medicine is sold everywhere, taken everywhere, and cures everywhere. Reader, it will cure you.

MANY people in this world are so ignorant that they gain fame as newspaper writers.—*Maverick.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Plants in the Bed-Room.

Babyhood replies thus to a question as to the propriety of keeping plants in the children's sleeping-room:

Plants are not usually injurious in a room during the daytime. When there is sunlight the plants absorb carbonic acid and appropriate its carbon and set free a certain amount of oxygen. This process is not harmful, but rather the reverse, to animal life. The only harm that need be considered is that possibly arising from any considerable quantity of damp earth in the room, but this is probably very slight. But with the coming of darkness this process of absorption of carbonic acid ceases, and a certain amount of the gas is given off; just how much, of course, varies with the quantity and kind of plants in your greenery. The effect is in kind, if not in degree, very much the same as that of having another person sleeping in the room. If you can arrange your plants upon a stand with casters that can be rolled out of the room before sundown and brought back in the morning, the plants will probably be harmless; otherwise they are better away.

Breach, Rupture, or Hernia.

Cures guaranteed in the worst cases. No knife or truss treatment. Pamphlet and references, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FINE—two dollars and costs. Finer—the Judge. Finis—the prisoner.

TO ERR is human, but you make no mistake if you use Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic for dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, or diseases of the kidneys, stomach, and liver. 50 cents.

THERE is a town in Massachusetts not afraid of small-pox or typhoid fever. It's Haddam.

A 50 CENT bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and thoroughly cure the worst case of recent cough, cold, or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle for chronic cases. Pleasant to take.

"ORDER slate" is the injudicious advice suspended before certain coal offices.

TO STRENGTHEN and invigorate the stomach, and to stimulate the appetite, take Ayer's Pills.

"TOO-FORTE," as the horseman said to the Professor's performance on the piano.

THE best preparation for coloring the beard is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

THE devil is a gentleman and will get up and go if he is told.—*Sam Jones.*

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease but tells each one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every other physician and remedy have failed. He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be offered to the suffering, and we assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no disease they will not cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City, Mich., for Facts for the Million! *Free.*

A Remarkable Tribute.

Sidney Ourchundro, of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "I have used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS many years, with the most gratifying results. The relieving influence of HALL'S BALSAM is wonderful. The pain and rack of the body incidental to a tight cough, soon disappear by the use of a spoonful according to directions. My wife frequently sends for HALL'S BALSAM instead of a physician, and health is speedily restored by its use."

A Warning to Farmers.

Every farmer living at any distance from a physician should at all times be prepared to treat such common but by no means simple complaints as diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps. The safest, surest, and quickest remedy for such disorders is PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which has never failed to afford relief in cases of the kind mentioned when properly tried. A teaspoonful is a dose for adults, but twenty drops will cure a child of any ordinary trouble of this kind. The medicine can be found in every respectable drug store.

HAS BEEN O. K. EVER SINCE.

MESSRS. Ely Bros., Gentlemen:—My boy (3 years old) was recently taken with cold which seemed finally to settle in his head. His nose was stopped up for days and nights so that it was difficult for him to breathe and sleep. I called a physician who prescribed, but did him no good. Finally I went to the drug store and got a bottle of your Cream It seemed to work like magic. The boy's nose was clear in two days, and he has been D. K. ever since.—P. J. Hazard, New York City, Jan. 27, 1884.

Athlophoros probably saved my life, as I was running down rapidly from rheumatism and could not have endured the pain much longer. It afforded me the only relief I ever experienced except from hot water. Mrs. Kate Sherman, Sirentor, Ill.

Mind the Babies. Colds in the Head and Snuffles develop into a Catarrh which ruins the health. Use Ely's Cream Balm, a pleasant and safe remedy which will surely prevent and cure. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. All druggists have it. 50 cts. By mail 60 cents. Send for circular. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

IF a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

THE Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other iron medicines do.*

MRS. E. W. HART, 107 W. 13th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic while nursing a strong, healthy baby, and was greatly benefited."

MRS. A. P. CALDWELL, Crawfordsville, Iowa, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervousness and female weakness, and was greatly benefited. I never used anything better."

MRS. S. A. COREY, Lansing, Mich., says: "I have been troubled with weakness peculiar to females for years, but found no permanent relief until I used Brown's Iron Bitters, which has completely cured me."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR MALARIA, BILIOUSNESS, TAKE HOPS & MALT BITTERS.

IT IS THE

BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.

It never fails to do its work in cases of **Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache,** loss of **Appetite** and **Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia,** and all **Female Complaints.** Hops & Malt Bitters is a **Vegetable** Compound. It is a **Medicine** not a **Barroom Drink.** It differs as **widely** as does day and night from the **thousand-and-one Mixtures of vile whisky** flavored with **aromatics.** Hops & Malt Bitters is **recommended by Physicians, Ministers** and **Nurses** as being the **Best** Family Medicine ever compounded? Any **woman** or **child** can take it.

"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success."

C. E. DEPUY, Ph. G., Detroit, Mich.

The only **Genuine** are manufactured by the **HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.**

Without Doubt

That poor fellow has some disease of the Liver or Kidneys. It is pitiful to see a man in such a condition.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Has relieved and cured hundreds of similar cases.

JOHN WYLIE, *88 Moody st., Lowell, Mass.*, was troubled with want of appetite, oppressive weakness, and severe pains in the small of his back: all indications of serious derangement of the kidneys and liver. Ayer's Sarsaparilla made him a well man again.

FR. J. HOPPE, *Kewaunee, Wis.*, suffered from bad action of the liver, having terrible headaches, and such pains in his back he could hardly walk. He was cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

JULES Y. GETCHELL, *St. Louis, Mo.*, was a broken down man, for some years, from no other cause than derangement of the liver. He tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and says: "By the blessing of God it has cured me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not half good enough."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5

TOWER'S FISH BRAND TRADE MARK.

SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured. Home Correspondence solicited and *free* trial of cure sent homes. Investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,

Specialists for Thirteen Years Past.

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

QUICK

sales, big pay, steady work, no talk. $1 an hour for either sex. $14.50 samples free. Send stamp and secure a pleasant summer's business. Merrill Mf'g Co., G B56, Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life."—L. L. WHEELE, Druggist, Kintner, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Will buy no other Cough Medicine as long as we can get Piso's Cure."—C. B. LARIMER, Kirkwood, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure cured me of Consumption."—WM. H. ROBERTSON, Brandywine, Md.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best medicine we ever used."—O. L. ROPER, Abilene, Kans.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure for Consumption is doing wonders for me."—H. H. STANSELL, Newark, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Old Doctor

NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Consultation and Books by Mail FREE. Address Dr. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 20—86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A GOAT FARM.

A New York Lady's Venture Which Has Proved Profitable.

Three miles from the village of Nyack, near the Hudson river, is an Angora goat farm, which from its novelty attracts much attention. It is looked upon as something in the nature of a farmer's freak, like the raising of bees or silk-worms. Goats browse and goats prosper on this farm on the heights that border Rockland Lake as readily as they do, on the rocks about Shantytown, in New York City. But they are a different breed of goats, more aristocratic than their city relatives as to wool, more epicurean in their tastes, and more blue-blooded as to ancestry. The herd in this somewhat novel farm just now numbers seventy-five, varying in age from the tiny object of 3 months which looks like a cross between a dog, a rabbit, and a lady's powder puff, to the handsome patriarch of the flock, a magnificent specimen of the pure Angora breed, with immense curling horns. This handsome old fellow with his wife were imported by Dr. Agnew, the famous oculist of New York, from Asia Minor, and the importation cost him a heap of money as the price of goats goes. Their present owner is the good woman who now runs this goat farm, and who never tires of discanting upon the good qualities of her pets. They know her voice, and answer to their names when she calls them. Kind and gentle they appear when visitors are about, but the fondness for fighting, as characteristic of goats as it is of a native of Tipperary, crops out when the herd is together and apparently out of sight of mankind.

A strange fact noticed in the breeding of these animals is that the females do not thrive in this locality as well as the males. The hardy female goat of the ordinary species was introduced into this flock for experimental breeding purposes, and with marked success. Repeated crossings with the common goat and her offspring has produced apparently pure Angora goats, the tendency being in all cases for the kids to revert in the texture of their wool toward the male side. As a consequence the third generation has all the appearance of its distinguished ancestry, and in the fourth generation even the best experts can not tell the pure-blooded from the grade Angora. This fact is a matter of considerable interest to breeders of goats, as an Angora buck costs $100 or over, while the common goat can be had almost for the asking. The fecundity of the Angora is not so great as that of the common goat, the Angora ewe giving birth to but one kid yearly.

As a source of profit the goats have turned out well. The wool is from four to six inches in length, silky and of beautiful texture. A full-grown animal will yield four pounds of wool, which will readily sell at $1 per pound. Just now the demand for this wool is not particularly lively, as the lustrous dress fabric into which it was at one time largely converted is out of vogue with fashionable ladies. It is therefore used almost exclusively in the manufacture of plush for upholstery purposes. When the kid is 6 months old its hide, undressed, is worth $3, and will sell readily for that amount to glove manufacturers. Kids on the farm in question meet with sudden death on that account at about that age with considerable regularity. When it is necessary to kill them the good lady has them chloroformed so that she may not hear the death cries of her little pets. The milk of the goat is much sought after by dyspeptics, by persons suffering from pulmonary troubles, and by otherwise delicate persons, and it brings a much greater price than cows' milk. As to their use for food little can be said, because the goat does not flesh up well, but the kid, when killed young, furnishes a fair amount of tender meat which some people like. It will never become a great delicacy in the market, or be in sufficient demand to become a source of income to the goat-raiser. There is nothing in the world so cheap to raise as goats, because they will find ample food in lots up here where other animals would starve to death. Acorns are a favorite article of food with them, and as these abound in the woods the cost for winter fodder is mainly confined to the trouble of gathering the acorns.—*N. Y. Times.*

An Aged Art Student.

The atrocity of some of the drawings makes it difficult sometimes for M. de Professeur to find anything to say, but I have only once seen a master absolutely silenced by bad work. On Monday morning, on arriving at the studio, we were all much surprised to see a very old woman in the heaviest widow's weeds, in the act of trying to arrange an easel. We concluded that she was making preparations for some grandchild, or, as her age could not have been far short of 90, some great grandchild even; but to our astonishment it soon became evident that she had not been working in the interests of any descendants, for she climbed nimbly enough on her stool, produced a carton and a sheet of common brown paper, and began to draw. She made the quaintest figure possible on the top of her high stool, in her poke bonnet and long cloak, and with her rusty old umbrella hanging on the back of her easel.

Every one was longing to see her work; the general rumor was that in her day she had been "excessivement forte," and was coming to amuse herself in her old age, as a veteran polishes up the old sword which he will never wield again. For the first two days it was impossible to find out what her drawing was like. We could see nothing but the big bonnet nodding backward and forward, and a little knotted claw in a black mitten moving industriously over the sheet of brown paper. any one approached the corner in which she had established herself, a long pallid nose would emerge from the recesses of the bonnet, and a pair of bright eyes would be anxiously fixed upon the intruder, while the little claw would furtively draw a piece of white paper over the study on which it had been so busily engaged. One day, however, the opportunity came to me. The old lady dropped her crayon holder, and I picked it up before she had time to get down for it. I talked to her a few minutes, and at last plucked up heart to remark that "doubtless Madame had already studied a great deal?" "But no, mademoiselle," was the reply; "I only now begin. I wish to copy at the Louvre, and it is always well to learn to draw a little before beginning." At this point my curiosity got the better of my politeness, and, stepping behind her easel I saw her work. She had drawn in the figure with ordinary lead pencil. She had picked out the nostrils and lips with red chalk, and in the center of each eye was a dazzling pip of white. Every law of proportion had been shamelessly violated; it was absolutely bad, and she was waiting for my criticism. I was dumb; no words could come to my rescue; but at length I framed a guileful compliment and was beginning to stammer out in response to her pathetic look of inquiry, when the sudden arrival of the professor sent me back to my own easel, and I was spared the utterance. We all watched him as he came up to the old lady. I knew what he was suffering. Had I not endured it myself a moment before? He gazed at the drawing, than at the bonnet, then at the drawing again. He was a tender hearted young man and reverenced old age, but the situation was too much for him. He glared abstractedly round the room for inspiration, and, finding none, he managed to gasp out a wild: "Continue, madam," and literally turned and ran. The old lady looked rather disappointed, but she applied herself to her drawing, and at the end of the week she departed and did not return. We heard that she thought the professor's counsels not very useful, and so went straight to the Louvre.—*Magazine of Art.*

Speaking of the Congo region Mr. Rice, a missionary, says: "The resources of the region are great and mainly undeveloped. Perhaps half of this vast territory is virgin forest of great thickness and value. Wherever I have been the great rubber wealth of the country is yet untouched. This will be accessible as soon as the natives find there is a market for it somewhere on the river. Considering that at present the rubber supply of America is inadequate, it is plain that sooner or later this equatorial supply will be tapped and immense fortunes realized. The quantity of ivory which lies unused and is, comparatively speaking, of no value in this region is untold."

Food for Unnursed Infants.

In August, 1885, the Prairie Farmer published the following formula for feeding cow's milk to infants, which is published in the JOURNAL by request, for the benefit of those interested. Cut it out and save it.

"First, good milk from healthy cows is to be used. That from cows in the first two or three months after dropping their calves is preferable. The milk, in all cases, is to stand in a cool place about five hours. For the first month the upper one-eighth of the milk is to be taken, which will secure much the larger percentage of cream. After the first month, the upper third only of the milk is to be used. For the first three months the food is to be given once in two hours. After that the period between feedings may be increased. The last column gives the amount of the mixture of milk and water to be consumed each 24 hours, by the average child:

Age of Child.	Milk.	Water.	Total.
2 to 10 days	1½ gills	3½ gills	4½ gills
10 to 20 days	1¾ gills	4¼ gills	6 gills
20 to 30 days	2½ gills	6 gills	8½ gills
1 to 1½ months	3 gills	6¾ gills	9¾ gills
1½ to 2 months	3½ gills	7 gills	10½ gills
2 to 2½ months	4 gills	7½ gills	11½ gills
2½ to 3 months	4½ gills	7½ gills	12 gills
3 to 3½ months	5 gills	7½ gills	12½ gills
3½ to 4 months	5½ gills	7½ gills	13 gills
4 to 4½ months	6 gills	7½ gills	13½ gills
4½ to 5 months	6½ gills	7½ gills	14 gills
5 to 6 months	7 gills	7 gills	14 gills
6½ to 7 months	7½ gills	6½ gills	14 gills
7 to 8 months	8 gills	6 gills	14 gills
8 to 9 months	8½ gills	6 gills	14½ gills
9 to 10 months	8½ gills	6 gills	14½ gills
10 to 11 months	8½ gills	6 gills	14½ gills
11 to 12 months	9 gills	5½ gills	14½ gills
12 to 15 months	9½ gills	5½ gills	14½ gills
15 to 18 months	9½ gills	5 gills	14½ gills
18 and upward	10 gills	5 gills	15 gills

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measurment, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience. MRS. P. A. EARL.

Legal Notice.

Maj. Gassaway, a prominent San Antonio lawyer, succeeded in obtaining the acquittal of a horse thief, who was tried in the district Court in and for the county of Bexar.

"Major," said the acquitted man, "I don't know how to pay you for your kindness. I haven't got any money just now."

"Well now that you are foot-loose again you will soon have some money, or horses which is just as good, but in the meantime you mention my name to other members of the gang and friends, in case they need the services of an attorney in any of the frontier counties," said the lawyer.

"I'll do it, major. You shall have all our business."—*Texas Siftings.*

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION. Resolved by the Common Council of the Village of Charlevoix, That a special election of the said village of Charlevoix be held on **Monday, the 7th day of June, 1886,** for the purpose of voting upon the question of raising the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars by loan on bonds of the said village of Charlevoix, maturing in not less than ten years from the date thereof. Said sum of money to be used for the purchase of a fire engine and hose, and the building of suitable cisterns in the suburbs of said village of Charlevoix. The contents of the ballots to be used at said special election shall be as follows: "For the loan, Yes," and "For the loan, No."

A true copy. Attest.
HORACE S. HARSHA, Village Clerk.
Dated Charlevoix, May 19, 1886.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 9 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen Dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.
HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, **on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.
PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 25pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 03	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 55pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
†7.00am	*1.40pm	..Marquette 1.	*2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	...Au Train...	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.44	..Reedsboro 2.	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	....Seney 3....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	...Newberry...	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	..St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
2 With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.
3 With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.
4 With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.
5 Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't, Marquette, Mich.
E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt, Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.
CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.20, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.15 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.60, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7:00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason:

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6:30, arrive East Jordan 8:30, leave East Jordan 9:00, arrive Charlevoix 11:00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2:00, arrive East Jordan 4:00, leave East Jordan 4:30, arrive Charlevoix 6:30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. F. Cater.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing and doing business at Ironton, Charlevoix Co., Michigan, under the name and style of Crouter & Harris, wherein G. W. Crouter and J. M. Harris were general partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said G. W. Crouter retains the business and collects all accounts payable to said firm, and pays all debts against the same.

Dated April 1, 1886. G. W. CROUTER, J. M. HARRIS.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE STRONG
NEW HOME
SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
—ORANGE, MASS.—
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CAP SHEAF
SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.
Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

The Shipman Automatic
One and Two Horse Power
ENGINE,
—Stationary and Marine.
Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address
F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

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A. D. CRUICKSHANK, C. A. GRIER.

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OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

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Office at Weed's Drug Store.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

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B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

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W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and E. F. Parmelee.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

1872. 1886.

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Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for
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each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

HOUSE TO RENT after June 1st. Five rooms, cellar, good well, and wood house. Inquire at Crouter's Drug Store.

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Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,

ORLANDO BLAIR, Proprietor.

East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,

A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.

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Every convenience for the traveling public.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,
At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,
Wagon Shop,
BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.
E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1041f

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

FIRE PROTECTION.

On June 7th there is to be held in this village a special election, to vote on the proposition to bond the village for two thousand five hundred dollars, to run ten years, for the purpose of buying a steam fire engine, hose, etc., and for building reservoirs at a distance from the lake.

From A. J. McLeod, chief of the department, we have received some points in regard to this transaction which the people should know before voting.

C. G. Carleton & Co., of Chicago, have offered to the village of Charlevoix a No. 4 Clapp & Jones steam fire engine, and one thousand feet of hose, guaranteed to be complete and perfect, and in first-class order, warranted for five years, for thirty-two hundred dollars, in payment for which they will take our hand engine, hose, and apparatus at the cost price to us, viz: about seven hundred dollars; and the balance in the bonds of the village, running ten years, at five per cent interest.

When it is considered that we shall probably never have a better chance to dispose of our old apparatus and get out of it what we have paid, and that we have already a good engine house to put a steam engine into to take care of it, and that there will be no bonus necessary to place the bonds on the market, the value of the investment will be apparent.

We do not believe that any man who has ever worked on the brakes more than ten minutes at a time will vote against the measure. Human bone and muscle is weak by the side of a stubborn fire. A well-kept machine is practically tireless. While there may be a little more expense in keeping up the steam engine, no one one can deny that the greater security will more than offset it. A more skilled engineer will perhaps be necessary on the new than on the old, but where there are so many good marine engineers as make their home in Charlevoix, there is no luck of available material for a competent engineer to look after the new machine.

In this connection it has been suggested that we do not want this engine, but do want water works. It is a long step from a hand engine to water works, with its interminable net-work of water pipes in our streets, probably costing ten times as much as we are now paying, before we could even begin to get any protection from fire, and requiring a constant out-lay in extension of water pipes, until the extreme limits were reached on every side. When we get fully ready for water works, we may be able to to trade a steam engine to as much advantage toward water works as we now trade our hand engine for a steamer.

This is not to be an experiment. The company have agreed in writing to deliver the engine in Charlevoix with a competent man to start it, and put it to as severe tests as our citizens deem necessary, before closing the contracts; and if not satisfactory, to take it away without a dollar of expense to the town; the only condition being that if it is sufficient for our needs, then we are to take it and deliver to their agent here the old apparatus and the bonds of the village without any further negotiation.

This is the situation as we understand it. If anyone has any further or different suggestions, our columns are open, and the people should know the whole truth of the matter before they vote, so that they can vote intelligently, and then if they decide to depend on their own mus- for an indefinite time and lose some valuable property in consequence, they will have only themselves to thank for it.

A Runaway and Narrow Escape.

On Saturday last a large powerful team, belonging to Oscar Krussel, was left in front of the blacksmith shop at the west end of Mitchell St., attached to a wagon, became frightened and dashed away at a fearful rate toward the bridge, and there overtook a double team and buggy containing Mrs. Bacot and daughter, of Pine Lake. A collision was the result. The daughter was thrown from the buggy and the mother jumped out; both were badly frightened but neither injured. The team ran into the railing of the bridge and was caught by Mr. VanDusen, who happened to be close by. The horses were uninjured, but the wagon and buggy were both broken. The ladies had a narrow escape. Krussell will probably fasten his team hereafter.—Petoskey Democrat.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Convention.

On Friday, June 21st, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the third annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Grand Traverse district, convened at the M. E. church in this place. There were present from abroad 24 delegates and 15 visitors.

The meeting was characterized by a spirit of earnest devotion, unity, promptness, and consecration. All unite in declaring it the most profitable session ever held. The program embraced recitations, readings, and essays, and was fully carried out.

The subjects rendered were not only of a high literary character, but exhibited intense earnestness and deep devotion to the work.

Mrs. J. T. Iddings, in behalf of the auxiliary of this place, welcomed the delegates and visitors to a warm place in our hearts and homes, while they should remain among us; expressing the hope that we should receive inspiration and help in our work by their presence. This was appropriately responded to by Mrs. M. J. Johnson, of Boyne.

Mrs. E. A. Hoag, conference secretary, was present, adding greatly to the interest of the occasion. Those who heard her interesting address on Sunday evening will not soon forget the truths of her earnest words.

The pulpit Sunday morning was filled by one of the venerable pioneers of this region. Rev. S. Steele, who preached from the words of St. Paul, as recorded in Hebrews 10-22. They were so clearly stated and forcibly illustrated as to leave a lasting impression upon the hearts of his listeners.

The following persons were formally presented to the society for membership: Rev. S. Steele, of Northport, Rev. G. W. Howe, and Miss Meech (formerly conference secretary in Kansas) of Norwood, and Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. J. T. Iddings, Mrs. C. Y. Cook and Mr. J. S. Dixon, of Charlevoix.

The last and closing session on Monday morning was difficult to close because of the interest of all present, which was expressed by one, in those words of divine writ,—we have received the best wine at the last of the feast.

Among the resolutions passed was one expressive of the appreciation to all who had assisted in entertainment or in any way added to the interest of the meeting, and their pleasure, not forgetting the pleasant ride upon these beautiful waters on Saturday evening. COMMITTEE.

A Distinguished Visitor.

Manistique Sunday Sun.

Last Wednesday evening, on the arrival of the Van Raalte, there stepped off the boat onto the dock Lieut. Gov. Buttars. Mr. B. is a live business man of our neighboring town of Charlevoix, being interested in the North Star flouring mills at that place, and came here in the interest of that business, having for his object the introduction of the excellent flour made by that mill into this market. This mill, which is as fine as any in the state, and has all the latest improvements there is in the flouring business, was only completed last fall. On account of his quiet unassuming manners, but few of our citizens were aware that there was in their midst one of the state's foremost public men. Mr. B. sold several large sample orders of his flour here—one for 50 barrels—and paved the way for an extensive custom from this place, we think.

Accompanying Gov. Buttars was Mr. S. M. See, who is the manager and one of the largest stockholders in a sash and door factory at Charlevoix. The real object that brought these gentlemen here was to endeavor to have the route of the propeller, A. C. Van Raalte, extended to Charlevoix. Everything seemed to be favorable for the carrying out of the gentlemen's project, as it is only about an hour's run for the boat from Petoskey to Charlevoix. If the route be lengthened, Mr. See will purchase all of the lumber needed for his sash and door factory of the companies here, and his extensive establishment, which employs a large number of men, will open up a new market for much of our lumber. During his brief stay here, Mr. See did purchase considerable lumber for his factory, which will be shipped at once to Charlevoix.

This scheme is a grand one, and we see no reason why the necessary arrangements for its successful carrying out can not be made. There are several hardwood mills at Charlevoix but the scarcity of pine over there necessitates making a move of some kind to secure the commodity of which we have plenty and to spare.

Wedding Bells.

The occasion of the wedding of Dr. F. E. Foster and Miss Kate Pickerd at the residence of Mr. A. E. Pickerd, on State street, last Wednesday evening, May 12th, was a very pleasant affair. A few intimate friends, and the immediate relatives of the parties, witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. E. G. Bryant in a brief and appropriate service. After congratulations had been tendered, a collation was served, during and after which, social intercourse was indulged in until a late hour. During the evening the band serenaded the bridal couple, and discoursed some of their best music.

It is said that this is the first wedding that has yet taken place on either of the two business streets of East Jordan. State street thus claims the honor of first furnishing a marriage. The following is a list of the presents:

Mrs. Bryant, beautiful bouquet; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Glenn, boudoir clock; Mr. and Mrs. L. Madison, dressing case and silver butter knife; Mr. R. Rube Glenn, silver cream jug; Mr. and Mrs. Will Porter, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. G. Stanley, towels and silver sugar scoop Miss Allie Glenn, majolica tea set; Mr. Fred Boosinger, damask table cloth and dozen napkins; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pickerd, fruit dish and plates; Mr. Chas. Dunham, hanging lamp Miss Violet Ward, pair vases; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Barton, silver cake basket, napkins and towels; Mrs. B. B. Ellis, large table lamp; Miss Jennie Pickerd, toilet mats; Mrs. S. Grobber, silver pickle castor; Mr. Will Pickerd, glass cake dish; Mr. M. Cummins, toilet set. ***

Death of Henry Ingalls.

Mr. Henry Ingalls died at his home in Banks last Friday, of consumption, aged 41 years, after having suffered failing health a long time. During the war he served his country in Co. K, 23d Michigan Infantry, and at the time of his death was a respected member of Baxter Post G. A. R. of this place. He was also one of the pioneers of this region, having lived in Banks nearly twenty years. The funeral services were held at the family residence last Monday, under the auspices of Baxter Post G. A. R. which turned out in a body to pay their last tribute to their late comrade. The sermon was delivered by Rev. J. T. Iddings, and music was furnished by the Congregational choir, assisted by Mrs. F. J. Meech. On the casket was a handsome silver plate, inscribed with his name, age, company and regiment. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends, who will cherish his memory as an honorable and worthy citizen.

Circuit Court.

On Tuesday morning Judge Ramsdell and the several attorneys and jurymen interested, assembled at Boyne City, that place having been named in the notices issued by the clerk and sheriff as the place for holding court. In view of the existing complications, Judge Ramsdell consented to try only those cases in which stipulations were made in writing, signed by the attorneys for the litigants, waiving all question of jurisdiction, and the legality of the present session. Only two cases were tried, all the others being carried over for lack of unanimous consent of the attorneys.

In answer to the objections raised against holding court at Boyne City, Judge Ramsdell stated that he did not consider that the legal place for holding court; and that he could just as well hold court "at Charlevoix, Norwood, or in the northest corner of of the county under a hemlock tree, so far as jurisdiction was concerned."

Stay of Proceedings in County Seat Contest.

On Tuesday morning a writ of certiorari from the supreme court was served upon County Clerk Thatcher, as clerk of the board of supervisors, staying any further proceedings in the removal of the county seat until the proceedings of the board of canvassers shall be reviewed by the court, and their legality passed upon

Episcopal Service.

Rev. J. W. Bancroft expects to hold divine service with sermon morning and evening, on Sunday, June 6th and 13th, and on the Wednesday and Friday evening intervening. Holy communion on one or both Sundays. Time and place of service announced next week. Would like to meet all churchman and their families in the county during his stay.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Bartley Campbell, the dramatist, has been committed to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital, New York. He is undoubtedly insane, and will in all probability become a public charge, as it appears that he is without property.

Alderman Jaehne, the first of the New York boodle Aldermen to be brought to trial, was found guilty of receiving a bribe for voting for the Broadway railway franchise. The jury was out only two hours.

The aerolite which fell Sept. 14, 1885, has been discovered near Claysville, Pa., by Professor Emery, of William and Mary College. It weighs 200 tons.

Few of the intimates of ex-President Arthur believe that he will ever again appear on the street, the danger being that his poisoned blood will soon suffuse his brain. He is afflicted with Bright's disease.

A fire at Reading, Pa., burned the hardware works of Heigmann Bros., valued at $50,000.

The Boston police have determined to prevent in the future the demoralizing practice of getting shaved Sunday. The barber shops are to be closed.

There is intense excitement at Portland, Me., on the seizure of the schooner Ella M. Doughty by the Canadian authorities. The Fish Exchange adopted resolutions declaring that the United States should proclaim non-intercourse with Canada in all matters pertaining to fisheries; asking the National Government to send armed cruisers into Canadian waters to protect American vessels; and calling upon Congress to take such action as will protect Americans from seizure of their property while in the act of trade by the colonial government, and to demand an immediate release of the vessels under seizure. This resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That if our Government refuses to send immediately armed vessels to protect our vessels, we deem it expedient to arm and equip our vessels for their protection." A fishing schooner left Portland for the fishing grounds, fully armed.

WESTERN.

Captain Price, with a company of the Fifth Cavalry, is expelling several hundred squatters from the Cherokee strip.

A bronze monument to Schiller, the German poet, was unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago, in presence of a vast concourse.

The Atchison Railroad Company announces that it proposes to build an air-line from Kansas City to Chicago, the work to be finished within two years. It is said that the Wisconsin Central Road will, in due time, share its entrance into Chicago with the Santa Fe Air-Line from Kansas City.

Captain Hatfield, with a troop of United States cavalry, surprised and stampeded the camp of Geronimo, near Santa Cruz, but in passing through a canon soon afterward he suffered the loss of two men killed and three wounded. Major Rinz, with a large Mexican force, has since joined in the pursuit.

Engineer Glenn, of the Sonora Land and Cattle Company, of Chicago, arrived at El Paso, Tex., and more than confirmed the reported atrocities of Geronimo and his band of Apaches. He says he has sent out surveying parties who have been murdered, and reports over twenty Americans as having been massacred, while over fifty Mexican families were fleeing for their lives.

John Deere, the famous plow manufacturer of Moline, Ill., aged eighty-two years, died last week. Edward J. Meagher, Secretary of a plow company at South Bend, Ind., expired from consumption.

It is considered certain that the men who robbed the express car on the Rock Island Railroad some time ago and murdered Kellogg Nichols, the messenger, will soon be in the custody of the authorities. The fugitives have been located in a small village not far from Joliet, and have been fully identified by Orrin Austin, a farmer living in Kendall County, Ill., a few miles from Morris, where they took breakfast on the Sunday after the crime was committed.——Blood-stained clothing, supposed to have been worn by the Crouch murderers, was found buried on the farm of Jacob Hutchins, near Jackson, Mich. The identification of the garments may lead to new arrests.

Judge Rogers, of Chicago, in charging the Grand Jury authorized to take charge of the cases of the murderous anarchists, told them that no public speaker had a right to advise murder or arson, and that one could be held responsible for the result of incendiary language. Said he:

> * * * I refer to these constitutional rights because some men who are so inconsistent as to say that there should be no law and no such rights as that, yet claim the protection of that right in its broadest sense—and, indeed, interpret to suit their own mind—that a man may get up in a public speech and advise murder, arson, the destruction of property, and the injury of people and their lives. That is a wild license that the Constitution of this country has never recognized, any more than it has been recognized in the worst despotisms of old monarchical Europe, and I hope and you hope never will recognize. A man must be held responsible for his acts, and he must as well be held responsible for his speech.

Another of the wounded police officers has died at Chicago, making the sixth police man murdered by the bomb on the 4th of May.

The Ohio State Sinking Fund Commission has effected a one-year loan of $700,000 with Albert Netter, of Cincinnati, at 3½ per cent. interest.

In a statement which he has drawn up for the information of his attorneys, Maxwell, the man charged with the killing of Preller at St. Louis, says he administered chloroform to his victim preliminary to the performance of a surgical operation. The anæsthetic was too powerful and caused Preller's death. The accused says he was thrown into a frenzy and knows little of what he did afterward.

The Atchison road claims to have an interest in the right of way through Indian Territory granted by Congress to the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Company.

SOUTHERN.

At Louisville, Ky., Davis, Trabue & Co., wholesale cotton dealers; Trabue, Davis & Co., cotton factors, and Davis, Mallory & Co., wholesalers of dry goods and notions, made assignments. The three firms are connected, and owe in the neighborhood of $500,000, principally to Eastern houses.

In the Federal Court at San Antonio, Colonel Nelson Platt was convicted of embezzling funds while Collector of Customs for the district of Corpus Christi. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court, as his friends had previously made good his deficit.

The Chief of Police of St. Louis has been instructed by the Commissioners to arrest any person uttering incendiary speeches and disperse any assemblage of anarchists.

The Grand Jury at Belleville, Ill., refused to indict the deputies who shot and killed six persons during the labor troubles at East St. Louis, and the deputies were set at liberty.

In the Superior Court at Chicago John B. Jeffery, President of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, confessed judgment on obligations amounting to over $168,000.

The cottage of Mrs. Thomas Mooney, near Akron, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, her four children perishing in the flames. Thomas Mooney, aged 60, in attempting to rescue the little ones, was fatally burned, and five other persons received slight injuries. It is feared that the mother has lost her reason.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has ordered a favorable report on Senator Hoar's resolution, which requires the committee to explain the public necessity for each item of expenditure in the river and harbor bill and provides another clerk for the committee.

Several syndicates are besieging Congress for a charter to introduce the cable road in Washington.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Atlas National Bank to begin business in Chicago with a capital of $700,000.

D. T. Patterson, formerly United States Senator from Tennessee, has been appointed Postmaster at Home, Green County, Tennessee. He is a son-in-law of the late President Johnson. The office is worth $240 a year.

William K. Mayo has been placed upon the retired list of the navy, with the rank of Commodore.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has voted against a service pension for the heroes of the Mexican war.

POLITICAL.

The session of Congress is so far advanced now that some question has been raised as to the calling up of the tariff bill at this session, reports a Washington dispatch. "It has been suspected by some people that Colonel Morrison intended to let his bill rest until next winter, when the Congressional elections would have passed, and when he could have the whole session for the discussion of the bill, but all the speculation about the postponement of the matter is idle. The bill will be called up when the other business of the House will admit of it without its interfering too much with appropriation bills. A tariff bill takes precedence of everything. But it is not desired by the tariff reformers to delay the appropriation bills."

The Democratic Congressional Convention at Springfield, Ill., renominated the Hon. William M. Springer by acclamation.

The Iowa Republican State Convention will be held at Des Moines on the 30th of June. The Kansas Republicans will hold their State Convention at Topeka on the 7th of July.

Richard S. Tuthill, District Attorney at Chicago, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect June 30.

The House Committee on Territories at Washington reached an informal agreement that the Senate bill providing for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State shall go upon the House calendar adversely reported, and that the Springer bill, providing an enabling act for the entire Territory, shall go upon the calendar favorably reported.

A dispatch from Cleveland cites a prominent Knight of Labor as saying that James G. Blaine, of Maine, is a member of the local assembly of Knights of Labor at Augusta.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 19th of May to Jan. 4 next, but none of the Democratic absentees put in an appearance.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Telegrams to *Bradstreet's* indicate that the industrial agitation in favor of fewer hours' work daily has largely disappeared elsewhere than in Chicago. At New York it has been a practical failure, while at Chicago the attitude of manufacturers in several leading lines in locking out some 47,000 employes who demanded a shorter working day promises to arrest the progress of the movement. Supplementary reports show that within about two weeks there have been strikes at leading industrial centers to secure fewer daily hours of labor aggregating 200,000 employes, that 150,000 have secured concessions without striking, and that not over 42,000 of the 200,000 strikers have secured their ends. This indicates that over 190,000 employes are working fewer hours per day than one month ago, a small proportion of the total number claiming to be interested. With the favorable change in the industrial outlook general business is reported to have made some advances.

The strike for eight hours in Milwaukee is stated to be a complete failure.

There was a perceptible falling off in the number of hands employed in the lumber district, at Chicago, on account of groundless rumors of interference.

The Typographical Union of Washington ordered an increase of from 40 to 50 cents per 1,000 ems from the daily papers of Washington. The matter was laid before a board of arbitration, which decided that the demand was not warranted. The printers will abide by the decision.

Most of the Chicago metal-workers have returned to work. Nearly all the foundries are running with a reduced force.

The hat finishers at Reading, Pa., were locked out rather than grant their demands.

The pottery establishments at Akron, O., also closed, and the shoe factories at Stoneham, Mass., shut up rather than grant any advances to their men.

The Brooklyn sugar-workers' strike has ended in the defeat of the workingmen.

The coal trade is reported as very dull, with no prospects of an advance in prices.

All the troops ordered to Cincinnati by the Governor of Ohio as a means of precaution against violence in connection with the recent strikes have gone home.

An association of textile manufacturers, representing a capital of $150,000,000, has been formed at Philadelphia with the object of affording each other protection in strikes, establishing fair and uniform wages, arbitrating differences with employes, etc.

The Pittsburgh journeymen tailors struck for higher wages.

A delegate meeting of the miners in the Cumberland region declared the strike off, and work resumed at the old rate of 40 cents a ton.

Notice of a reduction in wages was recently given by the edge-tool firm of Ward & Payne, of Sheffield, England, the reason being the sharp competition of German manufacturers. As the workmen decline to accept the situation, the proprietors threaten to import workmen from Germany.

The laborers in the lumber district of Chicago have resumed work on the old basis of time and pay.

The striking employes of the Southern Barb-Wire Company of St. Louis have returned to work on the plan of ten hours.

Twenty-one Newark (N. J.) fur-hat firms, which locked out the makers on the 1st of May, have notified the men to return to work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Erie Railroad Company has organized the Erie Express, which will take the place of the United States Express on all the lines and branches of the road.

The Canadian authorities have seized the American fishing-schooner Ella M. Doughty at Englishtown, Cape Breton, for purchasing bait within the three-mile limit. Capt. Jesse Lewis, owner of the schooner David J. Adams, which was seized a few days before the Doughty, being unable to fight his case in the Admiralty Court at Halifax, the American Fishing Union of Gloucester, Mass., has taken hold of the matter and will fight it to the bitter end.

The Sheriff at Digby, Nova Scotia, has received an order to sell the schooner David J. Adams and her cargo.

Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore has received an official communication from Cardinal Luigi Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, informing him of his elevation to the Cardinalate by Pope Leo XIII. It had been the intention of the Pope to have conferred the dignity in March last, but the consistory was postponed and the official notification was withheld until May 6.

FOREIGN.

A meeting of the followers of Lord Hartington was held in London, for the purpose of cementing the Whig and Radical opposition to the home-rule bill. Sixty-four persons attended. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that those present would oppose the second reading of the home-rule bill.

Several manufacturing firms in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, are considering the advisability of moving to Germany.

Active efforts have been commenced for the Germanization of the four eastern provinces of Prussia. A large estate near Gnesen has been purchased from a Polish nobleman, to be sold in small tracts to German farmers on condition that they will not marry Polish women.

Several persons were killed and damage to the amount of 1,000,000 francs was done to the buildings and vineyards at Montpelier, France, by a hurricane. Five lives were lost in the Italian town of Lonato, and two German ships were foundered in the River Oder.

Gladstone is confident of the success of his Home Rule measure for Ireland, while Hartington, Chamberlain, et al. are just as confident that they can defeat it on the second reading. A great meeting of the opponents of the bill was held in St. James' Hall, London. The Conservative leaders who spoke against the measure were enthusiastically cheered.

Vice Admiral Lynch, of the Chilian Navy, recently died on the voyage from Spain to Chili.

So serious is the strike of bricklayers in Berlin, under the influence of socialistic leaders, that the government deemed it wise to prohibit their mass-meetings on Sunday, under the rumor state of siege.

The House of Commons, after an exciting discussion, resolved to devote four nights each week to debate on the home-rule bill.

Dispatches received from Cape Coast Castle, capital of Gold Coast, West Africa, says that a conflict is proceeding between the Becquahs and Adasais, two native tribes, and that in consequence the roads are blocked and all trade with the interior is temporarily stopped. The Becquahs recently captured forty-five German traders and killed them by all the most terrible tortures and mutilations.

Cholera in a violent form has appeared among the fishermen of Bretagne, France.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The Illinois Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Springfield on the 1st of September.

N. D. Wallace, Democrat, has been elected to the vacant seat in Congress from the Second Louisiana District caused by the death of Michael Hahn, Republican.

John H. O'Neall has been named for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Indiana District.

The bill permitting women to practice law has been signed by the Governor of New York.

Ex-Alderman Jaehne, convicted of bribery in connection with the Broadway Surface Railroad, was sentenced at New York to State's Prison for nine years and ten months.

Mrs. Alice Pendleton, wife of the American Minister at Berlin, was thrown from her carriage in Central Park, New York, and killed.

Within four weeks, in the immediate vicinity of Nogales, A. T., Apache Indians are reported to have murdered forty-two persons.

The Canadian House of Commons has passed a bill to cancel $10,000,000 of the Pacific Railway debt on the transfer of certain lands at $1.50 per acre. By the payment of some cash the company will efface the Government lien on its road.

The machine-men in eighteen planing mills at St. Louis struck for an advance in wages and the adoption of the eight-hour system.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has decided to report adversely on various amendments to the Constitution proposing that Senators, Postmasters, and Judges shall be elected by vote of the people.

The House Committee on Commerce has instructed Chairman Reagan to report the enacting clause of the Cullom interstate commerce bill, with the provisions of the Reagan bill as an amendment, in place of the provisions of the Cullom bill. This will bring both measures formally before the House.

Arthur Quartley, an American marine painter of some prominence, is dead.

Prof. Dwight has been elected President of Yale College, to succeed Noah Porter.

The Yale College corporation has voted to create a professorship of the Semitic language.

Louis Willet, alias Charles Crosby, was hanged in the jail at Kingston, N. Y., for the murder of Edwin Kelland, Jan. 7, 1881.

For the quarter ending March the earnings of the New York Central Road aggregated $7,342,200. After the payment of expenses, charges, and one per cent. dividend, there is a deficit for the quarter amounting to $231,443.

Natives in the River Tumm district East Africa, have murdered Missionary Houghton and his wife near Lamoo.

Later advices from Cape Coast Castle, West Africa, say that the forty-five traders murdered by the Becquahs were natives, belonging to the Gamin tribe, and not Germans, as the first dispatches stated.

The volcano Etna, says a cable dispatch, is in violent eruption. Torrents of lava are issuing from eleven craters.

A BILL which authorizes the Cheyenne and Northern Railway Company to build a road across the Fort Laramie and Fort Russell military reservation passed the Senate May 2. The Senate also passed a bill to permit the Baltimore and Ohio Road to build a bridge from the Jersey shore to Staten Island, to give it access to the port of New York. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 134 to 80, refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill giving $80,000 for foreign mail service, mainly for the benefit of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

An old couple from the East named Woolworthy are searching California for their son John, who left home twenty years ago. It is to be hoped that they will find John still worthy, whether he has lost his wool or not.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$5.00	@	6.75
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@	.92
No. 2 Red	.86½	@	.87
CORN—No. 2	.47	@	.48
OATS—Western	.33	@	.40
PORK—Mess	9.25	@	9.75
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.75	@	6.50
Good Shipping	5.00	@	5.50
Common	4.50	@	5.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@	4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.50	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.74	@	.74½
CORN—No. 2	.35	@	.36
OATS—No. 2	.22½	@	.23½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.16	@	.17
Fine Dairy	.14	@	.16
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@	.12
Skimmed Flats	.06	@	.07
EGGS—Fresh	.08	@	.10
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.40	@	.50
PORK—Mess	8.50	@	9.00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—Cash	.76	@	.76½
CORN—No. 2	.35	@	.37
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.30
RYE—No. 1	.66	@	.68
PORK—New Mess	8.50	@	9.00
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.83	@	.85
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.39
OATS—No. 2	.32	@	.33
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@	.77½
CORN—Mixed	.33	@	.34
OATS—Mixed	.28	@	.30
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@	9.50
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	@	.85
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.33
PORK—Mess	9.25	@	9.75
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@	4.50
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@	5.50
HOGS	3.50	@	5.00
SHEEP	3.25	@	4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.81	@	.82
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.33	@	.36
INDIANAPOLIS.			
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@	5.75
HOGS	3.75	@	4.25
SHEEP	2.25	@	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@	.81
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.35
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.30
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	5.50	@	6.00
Fair	4.75	@	5.25
Common	4.00	@	4.50
HOGS	4.25	@	4.75
SHEEP	3.00	@	5.00
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.83	@	.85
CORN—Yellow	.39	@	.40
CATTLE	5.00	@	5.20

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

A PETITION from citizens of Iowa, praying for the abolition of the American House of Lords, was presented in the Senate on the 14th inst. A bill was passed to authorize the Kansas City and Gulf Road to lay its tracks through Indian Territory. Bills were also passed for public buildings at Lafayette, Indiana, Fort Dodge, Iowa, and St. Paul, besides largely extending the limit of previous appropriations for other points. Henry F. Severns, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was nominated by the President as successor to the late S. L. Withey as United States Judge for the Western District of Michigan. D. C. Fulton was nominated United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin. The business of the House was confined to debate on the pension bill, which merged itself into a tariff talk before adjournment was reached.

AFTER a spirited debate, the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst., passed a bill to establish a sub-treasury at Louisville. Mr. Morrison caused to be read a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, expressing the opinion that the functions of the sub-treasuries at St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Chicago might be performed by national banks with greater economy and much less risk than under the present system. The Senate was not in session.

SENATOR FRYE'S bill authorizing retaliation for the recent action of the Dominion of Canada in excluding United States vessels from certain privileges in Canadian ports passed the Senate on the 17th inst. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Thompson, Postmistress at Louisville, Ky., after debating over it for an hour. Senator Blackburn made a long speech against confirmation, but secured only five negative votes besides his own. The House passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and by a vote of 293 to 8 the Senate bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system, by the pupils in the public schools of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, and in the Military and Naval Academies and Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States. Mr. Bouteille introduced in the House a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection in Washington of a bronze monument to the late Edwin M. Stanton.

THE pension bill was laid before the Senate and discussed on the 18th inst. Senator Coke addressed the Senate in support of the labor arbitration bill. Mr. Logan gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the House arbitration bill. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans as Register of the Treasury. In the House Mr. Blount (Ga.), from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported back the postoffice appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, and it having been referred to the committee of the whole, the House went into committee for the purpose of considering the amendments. Mr. Blount confined his remarks to that clause which is known as the "subsidy amendment," and made an argument in opposition to it.

THE pension bill, which makes the minimum allowance four dollars per month, and grants a pension to every honorably discharged soldier "who is or shall become disabled from *any cause* not the result of his own fault" passed the Senate on the 19th of May by a vote of 31 to 14. Mr. Logan presented in the Senate a substitute for the labor-arbitration bill which recently passed the House. It provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of arbitration, to consist of five members, one from the Democratic organization, one from the Republican organization, one who is not recognized as a member of either of the two parties, one thoroughly acquainted with railroad management, but who is in no way financially interested in any railroad or transportation company, and one who is identified with and thoroughly understands the conditions of laboring people. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Register of the land office at Olympia, W. T., John Y. Ostrander, Postmasters—William Furlong, at Freeport, Pa.; Daniel McCarthy, at Braddock, Pa.; James P. Moran, Jr., at Waukegan, Ill.; James H. Looney, at Hancock, Mich.; William M. Green, at West Bay City, Mich.; Silas C. Bennett, at Georgetown, Col.; Anton Klaus, at Juneau, W. T. In the House, a bill was reported from the committee on the electoral count, proposing a constitutional amendment creating and defining the office of second vice president. It provides that in case of the removal by death or otherwise of both the President and Vice President the office of President shall devolve upon the Second Vice President, who shall be voted for in distinct ballots by the Electoral College. In case of the death or removal of the Vice President from office, or when he exercises the office of President, the Second Vice President shall be the President of the Senate, and shall so act, but he shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided.

Our Ex-Presidents.

The Drawer referred some time ago to the young man who is one day to be President of the United States, and the desirability of his fitting himself for this position. But on reflection the subject assumes a graver aspect. What the young man ought to be thinking of is his ability to become an ex-President. Anybody can be President who gets votes enough: the ability to get the votes is quite distinct from the qualifications to fill the office. And when a man is in, thanks to the excellence of our machinery, he cannot do much injury in four years, except to himself and his party. Moderate ability will carry him through respectably. But it requires a great man to be a successful ex-President. The office of President is a very exalted one. And when the man lays it down and retires and stands alone, and people compare him with the position he has just left, he must have very large proportions to stand the comparison. This aspect of the case has not been enough considered. Men are very anxious to get the office, and their friends push them for it, without thinking of the figure the successful man may make when his term is over. The fact is, that in the contrast he may appear much more insignificant than if he had remained in private life. There has been a great deal of talk lately about giving the ex-Presidents a pension in order to place them in a position of dignity, and enable them to maintain something of the state the people have been accustomed to see them in. It has been often remarked that a king out of business becomes an object of compassion, even if he has invested money in foreign funds. Nothing but the possession of great qualities can save him from contempt. It is so with an ex-President. The practical suggestion to be made, therefore, is that the young man to whom we have alluded should fit himself to be an ex-President. If he cannot attain the character and the qualities needed for that, he may be sure that the office of President will be but a hollow satisfaction.—*Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.*

MAXWELL'S YARN.

The St. Louis Murderer Makes a Statement of the Circumstances of the Crime.

He Gave Preller Chloroform in Medical Treatment—The Fatal Result.

[St. Louis dispatch.]

St. Louis newspapers print a statement made by H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, now on trial for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, which will constitute his only defense, and which will be urged by his attorneys in the trial. In a word, he will confess to killing Preller by accident, while acting as his physician, and that, being excited and frightened, he concealed, instead of making known the fact of death. He declares he has always wanted to tell the facts, and only refrained by advice of his attorneys. The following is Brooks' statement:

"Mr. Preller was suffering from an acute malady, for which I had previously prescribed, mixing the medicine myself from the bottles in the medicine chest I carried with me; but his ailment had reached a stage when it was necessary for me to perform an operation." Brooks then tells of the purchase of chloroform, which was spilled in the sink on Sunday afternoon while he was washing the instruments preparatory to the operations; of his going to Fernow's drug-store and buying more, denying incidentally the statements that he there showed evidences of hurry and excitement, and continues:

"About 5 p. m. we began the operation. I administered the chloroform in the usual way, holding a saturated cloth to the nose. Mr. Preller passed through the first stage all right. It took several minutes, I don't know exactly how long. Then he entered the second stage, and here the terrible result came. I discovered, too late, that he was dying. Imagine my horror when this fact dawned upon me. I was wild with fright, but had presence of mind enough to cut the shirt and undershirt from the body, and, getting a wet towel, I beat him around the neck and shoulders for a half hour or more. I did not give up until I was ready to drop from exhaustion, and my efforts were not relaxed until he had been dead some time. All the clothes he had on at the time were his shirt and undershirt; he had stripped for the operation. What did I do when I saw my friend was dead? What could I do? I didn't know what to do except drink, and I drank freely. I drank everything I could get—wine, whisky, everything. What were my thoughts? I had not any. All I remember, that I drew on a pair of drawers—the first thing that fell into my hands—and put the body into my trunk, from which I had removed everything. I put it in the trunk an hour after Preller's death. What was done besides this I have no recollection of. Liquor and consternation had possession of me, and I knew only that my feelings were those of the utmost horror. I remained in my room that night—the same room in which the remains were—and it would be a lie for me to say I slept, for I did not, and I was glad when morning came. What I did after leaving my room you know, for it has all been printed."

He says he supposed the post-mortem, when the body was found, would disclose the nature of the operation and the cause of death. According to his own story the cutting off of Preller's mustache, the inscription about "traitor" found in the trunk, and all the other queer incidentals connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his liquor and fear-crazed condition after the fatality.

LAID LOW BY LEADEN BULLETS.

Martinsville, Va., the Scene of a Bloody and Fatal Combat Between Angry Citizens.

[Martinsville (Va.) telegram.]

No greater tragedy has occured in Virginia in a decade than that which fills this town with gloom and excitement. In a fight on a crowded street many shots were fired, and as a result Jacob Terry, a young farmer, is dead, and the life-blood of his two brothers, J. K. Terry and Benjamin Terry, is fast ebbing away. Colonel P. D. Spencer, a prominent business man and manufacturer; Tarlton Brown, proprietor of Brown's tobacco warehouse; B. L. Jones, a saloon-keeper; R. L. Gregory, a hotel-clerk, and Sandy Martin, a negro, are all dangerously wounded. All the parties are prominent in the business life of this place and well known in Southern Virginia.

The affair was due to the posting of an anonymous circular seriously reflecting on W. K. Terry, a young business man, and his father, the late William Terry, a prominent citizen. Yesterday morning Terry telegraphed for his two brothers, J. K. and Benjamin, living at Aiken Station, twenty miles away. They arrived at 1 p. m., and after a brief consultation went to the printing office and demanded the author of the card. The printer told them it was Col. P. D. Spencer, a member of the town board, and one of the leading business men.

Last evening, soon after the tobacco factory had closed for the day and the streets were filled with operatives returning from their work, the Terry brothers started in the direction of Spencer's factory. When about half way they were met by Spencer, with his brother and several friends. W. K. Terry addressed a few words to Spencer; who told him not to shoot. Just then some one fired a pistol and precipitated the fight. Forty shots were fired. W. K. Terry was shot from the rear, the ball entering near his spine and lodging in his right breast. Jacob Terry was shot through the abdomen and fell dead. Benjamin Terry was shot through the neck and in the body. Spencer was shot in the hip, and his business partner, Tarlton Brown, received two balls in the groin. Gregory and Martin were hit by stray balls.

The Terrys are well known, and occupy a high social position. None of them is married. All the business houses in Martinsville are closed to-day.

GEN. SHERIDAN says the malaria he caught when he accompanied President Arthur to the Yellowstone, three years ago, still hangs on and returns to give him a shake every seventh and twenty-first day as regular as clock-work.

SMALL CHILDREN ROASTED.

Four Little Ones Cremated in a Burning Building at Akron, Ohio.

[Akron (Ohio) special.]

For three years past the widow of Thomas Mooney has lived in a little frame cottage on the hillside one mile north of this city. A forty-acre plot of land gave Mrs. Mooney and her seven fatherless children a meager livelihood. Last evening the widow retired in an up-stairs room with her five children, the eldest twelve years of age and the youngest a babe in arms. In another room slept her grown-up children, Lizzie and Patrick, while in the attic was her brother-in-law, Lawrence Mooney, an old man of 60 years.

About midnight Mrs. Mooney awoke and discovered her small bed-chamber filled with smoke. She rose hastily, seized her babe in her arms, and cried to the frightened children who were now awake: "Follow me; follow your mother." She made an effort to escape by the stairway, but the flames and smoke rushing up from below stifled her, and she returned and jumped from the window with the babe still clinging to her breast. In the meanwhile the fire, which had originated from a defective flue in the kitchen, enveloped the little building in flames. The two grown children and the aged man escaped with difficulty. When they reached the open air the heartrending cries of the four little ones in the room above were heard, and the old man rushed into the burning dwelling to save them. The flames drove him back, but not until he was frightfully burned.

The house was rapidly consumed, and the cries of the four children became fainter and fainter, and, at last, as the fire broke from every window, their cries ceased, and all was still.

This morning all that remains of the four children consists of a tub full of bones and masses of burned flesh.

Lawrence Mooney, the old man who so heroically endeavored to save the children, lies at the point of death. His flesh hangs in shreds upon his body, while the blood is oozing from his finger-tips; his eyesight is gone, and his gray beard is singed to a bright yellow. His sufferings are terrible. He cannot possibly recover.

The scene about the ruins of the hillside cottage this morning beggars all description. The mother, whose four little ones were burned to a crisp, stands about the charred embers of the dwelling with a stolid look in her face. She has grown aged in a night. There is not a tear in her eye. Her grief goes beyond the perceptible emotions. She will neither converse nor receive the sympathy of her neighbors, and it is feared her reason has been destroyed forever.

DAVID DAVIS.

Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court and Ex-United States Senator.

The venerable Judge David Davis has recently been suffering from malignant carbuncle, so that death was at one time expected. We are glad to learn, however, that he is recovering, with a prospect of complete restoration to health.

David Davis was born in Cecil County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, on March 9, 1815. His family was of Welsh extraction, and had first settled in that region early in the last century. He was an only child. He received his educational training at Kenyon College, Ohio, where he graduated in 1832. From college he went directly to the Harvard Law School, and as soon as he finished the course there removed to the West and settled in Bloomington, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1835, and commenced at once the practice of his profession. He was soon brought into public life, and as early as 1844 was elected a Representative in the State Legislature. In 1847 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and a year later was elected a Judge of one of the Circuit Courts of Illinois. This office he held by repeated elections until he finally resigned it in 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He remained on the Supreme Bench until March 5, 1877, when he resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate, to which office he had been elected by the Democrats and Independents in the Illinois Legislature. During his service as United States Senator he maintained strict independence and allied himself with the organization of neither party in that legislative body. He was elected presiding officer of the Senate soon after Vice President Arthur assumed the duties of a higher office following the death of President Garfield, and continued to hold this position up to the expiration of his term of office in 1883, when he was succeeded by Senator Cullom. Soon after his retirement from the Senate Judge Davis married, and he has since been living very quietly at his home in Bloomington, Ill.

"THERE is a perfect rage," says the London *Queen*, "for wearing flowers in the hair. Flower nigrettes are the fashion for the moment, and all other forms of ornament are at a proportionate discount. A tuft of osprey is introduced among the natural blooms, and owners of single diamonds have an opportunity of displaying them as dew-drops sparkling on freshly gathered roses or lilies. On the corsage, too, large sprays of flowers and foliage are arranged, and long, rich trails ornament the skirt.

RAIN'S RAVAGES.

A Flood in Shawnee Creek Causes a Terrible Disaster at Xenia, Ohio.

A Total Loss of Life Estimated at Nearly Thirty—Much Destruction of Property.

A cloud-burst at Xenia, Ohio, on the night of Wednesday, the 13th inst., speedily filled all streams in the vicinity, and the water, laden with logs, rushing into a railway culvert, quickly formed a dam of huge dimensions, which was burst by the pressure of the water. The flood, when released, swept through the town, carrying off everything in its path. In some instances whole families were drowned. The number drowned or missing is placed at twenty-seven, while the loss to property will reach $100,000. A Xenia dispatch gives the following details of the terrible affair: It seemed as if a waterspout had burst over the place, the streets and alleys running full like rivers, and with a powerful current, carrying everything before it. The point of danger that threatened to engulf the city and afterward did prove to be the source of wholesale drowning of the people and destruction of property was Archer Creek, a small stream that runs through the town and into a culvert under the Pan Handle Railway depot. This stream became so greatly swollen on account of the heavy rain that the culvert was taxed to its utmost to give the water vent, and driftwood began coming down the swollen stream and was caught at the culvert until a great dam was formed. A number of citizens, perceiving the danger that threatened them, went out in the storm and worked earnestly to dislodge the timber and drift, but the force of the current was such that they became jammed in so tightly that it was impossible to dislodge them. The water backed up and soon overflowed its barriers and formed a mighty reservoir. In a short time the embankment gave way under the pressure, and the huge volume of water that stretched out like a sea broke over with a sullen roar and ran like a mill-race through the streets of the city, tearing down trees and washing away houses in its mad flight of destruction. The cries of the people in the flooded district were awful to hear. Many acts of heroism in saving the drowning are reported. Bonfires were lighted and the people worked all night. Twenty bodies were recovered and there are still a number missing. Whole families perished in the flooded districts. There was great damage to property all round in the country, and the extent of damage cannot now be even approximated.

The people residing in quarters not covered by the flood made up rescuing parties and by the hundreds ran to the scene of desolation and death. The storm in the meantime raged with unparalleled fury, and persons out on missions of mercy endeavoring to save the unfortunate were almost carried off their feet by the wild sweep of the rain and wind.

The work of finding the bodies was prosecuted all night. The Mayor's office was turned into a morgue, and twenty-two bodies were conveyed there. The scenes were heartrending.

The loss of houses is placed at sixty-eight, and it is believed the death-list will reach thirty. Appeals for aid have been sent out by the authorities, and donations are asked for in behalf of the stricken people. The great majority of those thrown out of their homes were poor people, and aid is earnestly asked in their behalf.

STORM-DAMAGE ELSEWHERE.

Wreck and Ruin in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

The storm which did such fearful work at Xenia was far-reaching, extending throughout Northern and Central Illinois, Central Indiana, and Central Ohio. The winds blew a hurricane and the rain fell in torrents, flooding streams, and washing away bridges, culverts, and farm fences. At Dayton, Ohio, the rainfall measured four and a half inches in three hours. It is roughly estimated that the damage to property in Ohio alone will reach $500,000. Many of the railroads were seriously crippled by washouts. Indiana suffered severely from this phenomenal meteorological disturbance. At Kempton many houses were partially wrecked, one man killed, and several wounded. At Wilkinson the storm blew down all the buildings in town except three. Samuel White was killed, and his wife was fatally injured. A boy named Shaffer was also killed, and about twenty persons seriously hurt, several of whom will die. At Lafayette the Court House and the Roman Catholic and German Methodist Churches were badly damaged, two large carpenter shops burned to the ground by the lightning, and numbers of smaller buildings demolished. At Attica the buildings of the Attica Milling Company, the Revere House, the Hess and Harvey Carriage Factory, the depot, and nearly a hundred dwellings and smaller business houses were destroyed. Over 700 people are homeless, four were killed outright and two more fatally injured, while a large number are seriously hurt. The aggregate losses at Attica will be in the neighborhood of $200,000. Seventy buildings were hit hard, being half demolished or entirely annihilated. One of the many losses at Attica will be of valuable shade trees, the district swept over being almost entirely devastated in this respect. At Williamsport several houses were wrecked, two persons killed, and a number badly injured. At Logansport property was damaged to the amount of $10,000. In the vicinity of Richmond houses and barns were wrecked, whole woods ruined, some stock killed, and one barn destroyed by lightning. Reports from Tipton, Taylor's, Monon, and intermediate points show great loss of property, live stock, and crops. Many persons are reported injured from all points, and it seems miraculous that the loss of life was so small. The Wabash River inundated the crops along its valley and ruined them. In Illinois the storm was not so violent, though much damage was inflicted in certain sections. Near East Lynn, Rossville, and Potomac a number of houses were demolished and five persons killed. The country was deluged by the tremendous rainfall. The damage by the storm in Jo Daviess County will exceed $20,000. Buildings were unroofed, glass broken, and fences leveled. Several houses were wrecked in the vicinity of Jacksonville, and two or three people seriously injured.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The saloon bonds at Kalkaska have been raised to $6,000.

—At Mason, Gideon Brown (colored) shot and killed his wife.

—The eleventh annual fair of the St. Joseph Agricultural Society will be held at Centerville June 2, 3, and 4.

—The aged widow of the late Judge Tiffany died at Adrian last week. She was the mother of George Tiffany, the inventor.

—Gladwin County has lost her only grist mill by fire, and a good opportunity is open for the right man to build another in that flourishing locality.

—In the case of the Lenawee County Savings Bank, Judge Howell decided, at Adrian, that taxes may be levied on the undivided surplus in the bank.

—Adrian has a "pony express" whose driver is over eighty years of age, and who is daily on the streets carrying passengers to and from the depot, and delivering such parcels and goods as are intrusted to him.

—Not a sod has been turned on the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon extension to Ontonagon, and the time for completion is July 4. This means the probable forfeiture of the unearned portion of the land grant.

—A newspaper called the *Opera House Reporter*, has made its appearance in the Penitentiary, at Jackson, a convict printer being the editor and proprietor. The comments on the management of the prison have excited the ire of the warden.

—Truman Smoke, of Clio, who was poisoned by having the end of his finger punctured by the fangs of a dead rattlesnake while building fence some four weeks ago, has recovered from the effects, but is yet unable to follow his vocation. He has shed his skin from the roots of his hair to the bottom of his feet, and his hands are yet tender. His hair has begun to fall out, and his finger nails have become loosened and are giving place to the growth of new ones.

—Nathan Tubbs, a resident of Novi, attempted to shoot his sister at Northville. He then returned home, told his neighbors what he had done, and said he meant to commit suicide. They tried to dissuade him, but he persisted, gave a neighbor $1,000, and when a deputy sheriff came to arrest him for his Northville crime he was locked up in the barn. As the deputy approached the barn a shot was heard and Tubbs was found dead inside, having blown the top of his head off with a shotgun.

—Tim Pangburn, at Michigan Center, was exercising a colt, having a rope about forty feet long attached to the bridle. One of Tim's legs is lame from the effects of rheumatism, and he is not as active as he used to be. In some manner the rope became wound about his sound leg and he was thrown to the ground, which startled the colt and it ran, dragging Tim for several rods, till it was caught by one of his neighbors. Dr. Turner was called and found no bones broken, but he was bruised from head to foot and strained in several places, and will probably be laid up for some time.

—Over fifty Polish families of Detroit are making preparations to join Father Kolasinski in Minden, Dak. Kolasinski has charge of a parish there, and his representations of the cheap land, good soil, and general advantages for poor men have induced many of his adherents to follow him. It is believed that a large number of other Polish families will emigrate to Dakota in the near future. Father Joseph Dombrowski, the priest appointed to fill the vacancy in St. Albertus' Church occasioned by the removal, has left. It is expected that Dombrowski's visit to Rome will result in a final settlement of the church troubles in Detroit. He will be absent about three months.

—An embryo Justice of the Peace in Missaukee County delivered the following charge to the jury in the trial of his first case: "Gentlemen of the jury, charging a jury is a new business to me, as this is my first case. You have heard all the evidence as well as myself, and you have also heard what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you. If you believe it, your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the counsel for the defendant has told you, your verdict will be for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them have said, then I'll be —— if I know what you will do. Constable, take charge of the jury."

—If you ask almost any saloon-keeper what bock beer is he will tell you without hesitation that he does not know, but that there is no extra charge for drinking it. Other saloon-men affirm, however, that all there is of it is that more malt and hops are used, and that one glass of bock will cause the deadly effect that two glasses of ordinary beer would—this being a clear saving of five cents every drink. Others again claim that the warm spring weather makes the beer become bock; and still others that the difference rests entirely with the colored lithographs in the windows representing a goat going it. Finally, it is claimed that bock beer is brewed to celebrate the invention of beer, some time about the year 1. A man is permitted to drink the beer and believe anything he chooses about it as long as he plunks a nickel on the counter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Girls and Wool-Hat Boys.

The face of my audience looks different from that of the meeting of mothers. But you are only young old ladies after all. This bright hair will soon begin to silver, and girlhood will come only in memory. I have selected this practical verse. This is a practical old world: "But watch thou in all things, endure affliction, and do the work of an evangelist."

"We forget the words of father and mother during life, but their last words are dear to us. These are the words of St. Paul to Timothy, and through him to us. We are enjoined to watch. The sentinel watches and saves the army from its enemy. Keep a watchful spirit. Without it we will be rushed upon by sinful enemies and destroyed. First, watch your company. An angel from heaven could not keep some company that girls do in Chicago and not be corrupt. Pure, noble girls stand alone on this earth for beauty and glory. Boys go in bad company, but the hope of this land is in its pure girls. Oh, be vigilant, guard your parlor. Beware with whom and how you go to entertainments. The best way to go is not to go at all."

Mr. Jones then indulged in a long description and denunciation of the perfumed young man. He also described a chase of young ladies after a spiderlegged dude.

"Tell me what your associations are, young lady, and I will give you a glimpse of your history. Is he an exquisite dancer? Does he wear perfect pants? Is his hair parted elegantly in the middle? Does he clerk in a big establishment at $60 a month and spend $30 a month for board, $30 a month for carriage hire and $20 a month for theaters? Does he convince you that he has not got a stingy bone in his body? Do you think he is 'just nice?' Where does he get his money? A merchant once asked an employe who was getting $50 a month and spending $175 per month this question. He said he got it from his stepmother. He is not worth your hand, girls, if he is running on that schedule. Old age and married life will bring penury and want.

"I am in love with these wool-hat and jean-pants boys. He starts at $30 a month, sticks to business and his wool hat till he gets a thousand a year, then gets to be junior partner, then senior partner, and finally owns the whole block where he does business. You stylish girls do not like him. Well, he likes you just about as well, for when he wanted a wife he went back to his country home and married plain Mary Bower, and for a few years it was love in a cottage, and now he has a residence on Michigan avenue. Girls, tie to these wool-hat boys; they will take care of you.

"A beautiful girl of this city arranged to attend a wine supper last week. When the time came she sent word, 'I can't go; my heart has been touched at the meetings.' Now she has brought three of her associates here with her. What do you want of wine suppers, oh, mothers? No matter what the devil may owe you, if he sends you about three drunken sons-in-law he will have paid all the debt, and you will receipt in full.

"Then, girls, watch these tempers. If a girl is ugly to her mother she will make it warm in her own home, if she ever has one."—*Sam Jones' Sermon to Girls.*

Swiss Acquisitiveness.

Everywhere throughout Switzerland the traveler finds people who wish to sell him something, or who continually volunteer to do something for which they wish him to pay. As he drives along the country roads, little girls throw bunches of wild flowers into his carriage and then run by its side expecting some money in return. By the roads de, in the most lonely places, he will find women and girls sitting behind little tables on which they are making lace, which, with a collection of tiny Swiss chalets, and articles of carved wood, they are very eager to sell. When the road passes near a precipitous mountain side, he will find a man with a long Alpine horn, who awakens the echoes and expects some pennies. At another place a fenced pathway leads into a little wood and a notice informs him that he may enter and get a view of the Black Falls for four cents.

When I was at Grindelwald, a little village among the Higher Alps, I went part way up a mountain, to visit a glacier. In the one which I visited, a long tunnel had been cut, and this led to a fairly large room hewn in the very heart of the glacier, and called the Ice Grotto. There were lamps placed about, by which this frigid passage was dimly lighted. The walls and roof of the tunnel were transparent for a considerable distance, and I could look into the very substance of the clear blue ice around me. I followed my guide to the end of the tunnel, and into the grotto, which was lighted by a single lamp. The moment I set foot into this wonderful chamber, with walls, roof, and floor of purest ice, I heard a queer tinkling and thumping in one corner, and looking there, I saw two old women, each playing on a doleful little zither. They looked like two horrible old witches of the ice. Of course I knew that they were playing for my benefit; and I wondered if they always sat there in that enormous refrigerator, waiting for the visitors who might enter and give them a few centimes in return for their mournful strumming. But when I went out, I found that the old women soon followed, and I suppose they go into the glacier and ens once themselves in their freezing retreat, whenever they see a tourist coming up the mountain side.—*Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.*

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Does It Pay?

Let us admit that a high protective tariff creates certain manufactures and that without such a tariff there would be none. What are the compensations and what are the losses?

The visible results of this kind of industry are tremendous aggregations of capital and immense communities of workingmen, women, and children, mostly drawn from the overcrowded centers of Europe. Of late years the tendency has been to more and more luxury on the part of employers and deeper and deeper degradation on the part of employes. According to the census of 1880 three-fourths of the people employed in our manufacturing industries are of foreign birth. In scores of places where factories abound the life of the people is not American. They speak no English They are unacquainted with our government, our politics, our history, or our literature. Thousands of them have been assisted to come here by employers anxious to secure labor at its cheapest rate. They have lowered the standard of living, and by their fierce competition they have driven from the very pursuits which they now follow the American born or reared workers who cannot meet them on equal terms.

The American mechanic was at his best when the tariff was for revenue. Assuming that it has been the protective tariff which has built up these great shops, brought these hosts of aliens here and established an industrial system which has proved a moral and political cancer, it may well be asked, in view of the unpleasant disclosurers now made almost daily, if we have not a little too much tariff, too much "American labor" of a certain kind and too many smoke-stack monuments to government pampered industry. Production that is natural and healthful does not degrade its labors. If there are certain things which Europe, with its beggared populations, can produce and sell to us cheaper than we can make them ourselves why not let them do it?—Chicago Herald.

Is the Boycott Legal?

MILWAUKEE, May 21.—A suit preparing which will make its appearance in the courts within a few days promises to be of much importance to business men and the laboring classes, inasmuch as it will decide the question of liability of individual members of labor unions for damages sustained by a firm against whom the union may have conducted a boycott. The suit referred to is to be brought by H. Segnitz & Co., proprietors of a large cigar factory, against members of the executive board of the Knights of Labor of this district. About two months ago the Knights of Labor began a boycott against Segnitz & Co., and since that time have at intervals issued and distributed circulars in which the cigar manufacturers were accused of having violated an agreement with the Knights of Labor, discharged Knights and filled their places with men not members of the order and other things objectionable to the labor organization. Segnitz & Co., have letters from cigar dealers in which the latter refuse to handle the Segnitz cigars, as the boycott against the firm will prevent a sale of goods. Mr. Segnitz and his attorney are satisfied that an action for damages can be sustained under rulings of the supreme court.

Still They Come.

A gentleman just arrived at Boston indulges in some lugubrious reflections over the fact that on the steamer which gave him passage were more than twelve hundred immigrants, of whom he made special study during the voyage. Not one-third had friends or aquaintances in the country to meet them; not one fourth could speak or read the English language; not one-tenth had money sufficient to support them three months without immediate employment. On inquiry he learned that they were all destined for the west and northwest; that they all expected employment at much higher wages than in their native countries, and that, with very few exceptions, they had been induced to emigrate through the representations and at the solicitation of the steamship and railway agents abroad.

In justice to these people themselves, as well as those already here, is it not time to tell the truth about American labor? Its competition is sharper than that abroad. Its demands are more onerous. Its rewards are daily becoming less, owing to this enormous influx from abroad. If the United States is to continue much longer to be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, speculators in and promoters of assisted immigration must give pause until the present plethora is reduced. Just now, with 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of unemployed, we are suffering from an embarras de richesse in this direction.—Chicago News.

Judge Withey's Successor.

The people of Western Michigan seem well pleased over the appointment of Henry F. Severens, of Kalamazoo, as United States Circuit Judge of the Western Judicial Circuit. He is the law partner of Julius C. Burrows.

Judge Henry F. Severens was born at Rockingham, Vt., May 11, 1835. After a preparatory education he entered Middlebury College in 1853, graduating in 1857. He then accepted the position of principal of Sextin's River Seminary for two years, afterward entering upon the study of law with the Hon. H. E. Stoughton, of Bellows Falls, Vt. In 1859 Judge Severns was admitted to the bar, and in 1860 emigrated to Michigan, locating at Three Rivers, where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. One year later he was chosen prosecuting attorney of St. Joseph county, which position he held for two years. In 1865 he removed to and formed a law partnership with Charles E. Stuart and J. M. Edwards, of Kalamazoo. In 1867 he withdrew from the firm and formed a copartnership with Julius C. Burrows, which continued until Mr. Burrows was elected to congress in 1872. The partnership was then dissolved, only to be renewed again a few years later, and has since been continued. In 1876 Judge Severens was the democratic liberal candidate for congress against the late Hon. Chas Upson, and in 1877 was the democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court.

MISSING LINKS.

Mrs. Langtry's accent is said by the *Pall Mall Gazette* to be "a mixture of East London and American."

The prospects for a greatly increased yield of bullion from Colorado in 1886 are said to be very promising.

The roller skate manufacturers are now turning their attention to making imitation tortoise-shell buttons.

Those men who avoid healthful exercise in the open air are now said to have a disease called cosmophobia.

In the mountains to the eastward of Santa Ana, Cal., and extending for more than thirty miles in the different canons, are numerous bee ranches, producing in a good season hundreds of tons of excellent honey.

Georgians point with pride to David Sargent of Hall county. He is a vigorous native of 95 years, and walked twenty-two miles the other day, and said he could just as well as not have walked ten miles farther.

Senator Ingalls is an ardent lover of nature. It is not unusual for him to start off on a tramp across the Maryland and Virginia hills alone, and it is his boast that he frequently walks twenty miles on a bright clear day.

Birmingham, England, still makes flint-lock muskets for use in the interior of Africa, where percussion caps or any form of fixed ammunition would often be impossible to obtain, while powder can always be made, and flints picked up in the desert.

Lawrence, Kas., claims to have a coal vein eighteen inches thick, with a sandstone roof, at a depth of 100 feet, while David Inster, living seven miles northeast of Peabody, while boring a well on his farm, struck a vein of coal at a depth of fifty feet.

In Webster county, Georgia, lives Isaac Wilkinson, who has a daughter, aged twenty-three, strangely deformed. Her head and body are well developed, but her arms and legs are short, like a turtle's floppers. She is twenty-six inches in height when standing.

The invention of the type-writer dates as far back as 1714, when one Henry Mill obtained in England a patent for a device that "writes in printed characters, one at a time and one after another," but it was not until 1867 that it was improved so as to work satisfactorily.

There is a man in Colorado who is said to have fallen heir to a fortune of $500,000. He is the only surviving relative of a man named Smith, who recently died in England. He is just trembling in his boots lest some member of the Smith family should conclude to test his right to it.

Mrs. Crawford, the divorcee in the Dilke case, is a very pretty woman, as is her sister, the widow of the late Ashton Dilke, Sir Charles' brother. Sir Charles' first wife was also a remarkably beautiful woman, an Irish lady, a Miss Sheil. He has an only son by her, now 12 years old.

There is a vast difference in the amounts asked for and the amounts offered before the Canadian Board of Niagara Falls Arbitrators. Mr. Bush, for instance, thinks he ought to have $1,000,000, and the commissioners offer $27,500. There is a good deal of margin there for a compromise.

In his lecture before the Boston Scientific Society the other evening Dr. Kneeland gave the latest prices for wives among the Santhal people. If the woman is young and pretty the husband must pay to her relative from $3 to $5. Divorced women are quoted at about $1.50 and widows at 75 cents each.

Martin Frey, of Marietta, Ga., tried a new way of catching rats. He took a keg and filled it about half full of water and placed cotton seed on top of the water, which floated on the surface. He then sprinkled meal on top of the cotton seed and placed the keg in his barn. Next morning he emptied his keg of 190 drowned rats.

Secret service detectives have found a counterfeiter's press which can be put into a market basket, and yet will crush the hardest silver to a ragged film. Its operation is so easy and silent that the hand of a child can strike off coins from planchettes under its dies, and no sound of its movement will be heard two yards away.

There are probably more theaters painted white in Philadelphia than in any other city in the world; the idea was started by Haverly, who thought that white was a lucky color. It is also said that actors prefer to play in a theater painted white. If things go on in this way Philadelphia will soon be known as the white city.

A particular friend in Yokohama wrote to his correspondent in Plymouth: "Please to omit the word 'Esquire' at the end of my name, and direct thy letters to Jenkins Johnson without any tail. By the return of mail came a reply directed in precise accordance with the request of the particular friend, to 'Jenkins Johnson without any tail.'"

John Stetson, the New York manager, is somewhat cross-eyed. On one occasion he advertised a certain play with "a remarkably strong cast." Laura Don, the actress, witnessed the performance and was asked what she thought of it. "Well," she replied mischievously, "I think 'the remarkably strong cast' is all in the manager's eye."

New invention begets new words. The telegraph has a numerous family already, but a correspondent now suggests that an addition be made to it. Writing from the Junior Athenæum Club, W. H. C. says: "A new word is wanted more suggestive of brevity than the phrase 'telegraphic address' now being inscribed on our cards and notepaper. How would 'telenym' do?"

The etymology of many Americanisms is impossible to discover. "Boss" is taken from the Dutch "bass," or master, and is quite legitimate. "Boom," some clever person says, is derived from the nautical phrase "to boom out," as applied to a vessel tearing before the wind; and the origin of "blizzard" is enveloped in obscurity, and "bull-doze" has vanquished all the etymologists in turn.

New York *Town Topics* says that, according to a letter from London, at a recent social event there Canon Farrar, who was one of the guests, was asked how he found America as a country to travel in. "Excellent," he replied. "I can scarcely conceive how it could be improved in any way. The better classes there are really so civil and attentive that one could almost do without a valet."

An inquisitive American in England asked a member of the Prince of Wales' household what the Prince read. "Nothing," was the answer. The American was incredulous, but the Englishman went on to say that the Prince never opened a book or a newspaper. Competent secretaries read everything that the Prince should know, and the result is related to him in condensed form.

The complexions of the German race have been studied of late by Professor Virchow, who reports that 32 per cent of the German youths are blondes—that is, have light hair, blue eyes and fair skin; 14 per cent are brunettes, while 54 per cent show some mixture of these types. The proportion of blondes is largest in the North, especially in Oldenburg, rarest in Bavaria and Alsace. Of German Jews one in ten is a true blonde.

Housekeeping in Japan has few trials, according to a lady writing from that country. She says: "I do not visit my kitchen once a month, never give an order outside of a spoken wish, yet the domestic machinery moves with an ease and perfection unattainable at home by almost any effort on the part of the mistress. The manners of the servants are amusing, not to say startling. Every night at bedtime our five retainers appear, prostrate themselves in succession to the earth, and retire. This is to wish me good night and to renew their testimony of profound respect and pleasure over the privilege of serving me."

☞ Demorest's Magazine for June is filled with an unusual array of interesting articles. Jennie June contributed "The American Drama and its Typical Stars," W. Jennings Demorest, "The Signs of the Times," and Katharine Armstrong, "Art Work in Metal." Other good articles are "Emanuel Geibel," "Rose Hartwick Thorpe," and "China Painting at Home." "That Other Person" is continued and the shorter stories are of interest. The departments, including that devoted to the cause of prohibition, are quite full. The frontispiece is a steel engraving, "The Love Story."

It is said that the president's vetoes "are beginning to cause some apprehension in the house." That's what they are meant for. He is looking out for extravagance and unnecessary expenses. Let the house save him that trouble!—Free Press.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

MY

SPRING STOCK

Of Clothing

Is now ready for inspection, and I take pleasure in offering for the present season, a Stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S SUITS, which I feel assured will please my trade, in EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and FITS, and REASONABLE PRICES.

I am showing up the finest line of Stiff Hats in all Shades, Black, Brown, Stone-Color and White, and of the Latest Styles in the market. Give me a call, and I know I can please you.

GEO. W. MILLER.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Will occupy this space next week with a new advertisement announcing a stock of Dry Goods that every lady in Charlevoix should call and examine.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

HARDWARE.

The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING

☞(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., May 27, 1886.

To-Day's New Advertisements.

G. W. Crouter, Telephone Exchange List.
L. D. Bartholomew & Co., locals.
G. W. Crouter, Drugs and Stationery.
F. W. Craine & Co., Dry Goods.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ₱ bbl, 6c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 40c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞ A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞ A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞ Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Mr F. Orrell writes us from Chicago that he always uses the Sherwin Williams Paints. L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

☞ For Window Shades use Holena. Sold by J. L. Hurd & Co.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken and wife are in Flint this week.

The Ingleside is receiving a new coat of paint this week.

O. A. Cooper and wife have moved to Grand Rapids to live.

Mrs. S. Spalsbary is visiting friends in Elk Rapids this week.

An accident to machinery laid up the Gazelle Tuesday afternoon.

C. B. Glass is building the stone wall for Fred Smith's new house.

W. A. Brown's residence is beginning to assume fine proportions.

A new six-foot sidewalk has been built on the north side of Main street.

John J. Goss moved into the Whitman house on Main street this week.

Washburn & Ackert are having a good run of machine work this summer.

The bark trade has begun, several loads appearing on our streets yesterday.

Prof. Enos has been re-engaged as principal of the schools for another year.

"One day the first of the week" is the latest name for going fishing on Sunday.

Geo. Wrisley has nearly finished the wood work on John Mason's new house.

A. R. Upright is building a barn 30x40 feet on the Moore farm south of town.

Mrs. Dr. Carlstein is visiting Mrs. Billings at the Park Place, Traverse City, this week.

J. S. Martin and C. R. Bellinger rebuilt their sidewalk on the new grade yesterday.

W. S. Johnson and Geo. Wagar have re-opened the old Hamill fruit stand at the bridge.

Another large invoice of letter paper just received. Come and see samples of our work.

New porch, new paint, and other improvements are noticable about R. W. Kane's premises.

Fred Aldrich, of Cadillac, was in town Wednesday, calling on a few of his numerous friends here.

H. S. Cook is building a comfortable residence on his lot north of G. W. Cook's, on Dixon avenue.

We want some money on back subscriptions. This is just a hint to those in arrears a year, or more.

A. E. Mason is increasing his shelf room to the extent of filling the wall-space on the north side of his store.

Joseph Beauvais is building another large sail boat for his livery. Joe proposes to have the best that's going.

Persons desiring to contribute flowers for decoration day may leave them at the front room of the Sentinel office.

Our readers will doubtless recognize the portrait on the last page as one of Charlevoix's most active business men.

Louis Widdekind, well known in Charlevoix, died in the Gaylord poor house May 16th. In intelligence and business capacity, Louis was able to hold almost any position in life, but whiskey was his enemy, and finally downed him.

The Frankfort Express copied our notice of the opening of the Bridge Street House, and credited it to the Sentinel.

The telephone wires that connect with the cable were boxed in yesterday, so as to be out of the reach of meddlesome boys.

Six of the largest and best rooms in the Fountain City house have been engaged for the summer by parties from St. Louis, Mo.

The sidewalk in front of the Lewis block is being re-laid this week to correspond with the new grade of the bridge approach.

Burns & Scroggie are making some important improvements in their livery business, in the way of new buggies, better horses, etc.

Mrs. Morell Long, daughter of I. S. Webster, of Hayes, died last Saturday morning at her home near Carpenter. Funeral Sunday.

An extended and exciting game of foot-ball has been one of the chief matters of interest on the south end of Bridge street this week.

The mutual improvement society of Marion hold a meeting in the grove at Black's school house, Friday afternoon, June 4th, at 2 o'clock.

The fish tug Grayling goes to Thompson this week to lay up, and the captain will take the tug Davis from there and go to Lake Superior.

J. S. Smithson will deliver an interesting discourse at the Congregational church Sunday morning at 10:30. All are invited to be present.

The Cheboygan Democrat has changed to a six-column quarto, both sides printed at home, we believe adding considerable to its value as a newspaper.

Mrs. C. J. Strang and Mrs. Ruth Bedford are visiting relatives and friends in southern Michigan this week. Mrs. S. will be absent till some time in July.

Attention is called to the revised telephone exchange list on the fourth page of this paper. Cut it out and paste it up near your instrument for future reference.

Alma, Mich, Record thinks veins of gold and silver ore have been struck there sure, and, we suppose, hopes some of her subscribers will now pay a year in advance.

N. Ainslie has has had his house repainted, roof and all. The combination of colors on the trimmings makes it very conspicuous and attractive among its surrounding.

Decoration day observed at M. E. church next Sunday morning,—subject "The Three Dangers of the Republic." Union memorial service at night, address by Rev. Mr. Clark.

Jonathan Howe, aged 76 years, died at his residence on Main street, after an illness of over two years. Funeral this afternoon at the M. E. church, sermon by Rev. J. T. Iddings.

Byron See has sold his brick house on State street to L. D. Bartholomew. Mr. See will move into the rooms over the store, and Mr. Bartholomew will occupy his new residence as soon as Mr. See moves out.

The sidewheel steamer, Queen of the Lakes was here on Saturday for clearance papers, for her trip to Duluth, where she is to run this summer. While in town Capt. Johnson called on a number of his friends.

A. S. Cody, of Cody Bros., Geneva, N. Y., nurseries, is in town this week taking orders. He may be found at the Bridge Street House. He guarantees all stock, and if any dies, he will replace with new free of charge.

Dr. G. W. Crouter's advertising space is this week somewhat enlarged, and will be from time to time so changed as to appear on every outside page of the paper. His face will be easily recognized on our last page this week. He aims to lead the trade in drugs, stationery, and wall-paper, and it's a cold day when he gets left.

On Monday John Myers resigned his position as foundryman for the Pine Lake Iron Co., a position which he has he held for five years. We are informed that during his connection with the company "he has made a better grade of iron than any other man on the job, if he is a German." He went to Elk Rapids for a visit on Thursday.

One of the best evidences of a skilled workman (or woman) in any industry is the amount of work they have to do at fair prices. Mrs. A. L. McLean, dressmaker, so completely fills the bill in her line that she and her assistant, Miss Aldrich, are compelled to work hard early and late to keep up with orders. She manages to turn out a large amount of work on time, and guarantees satisfaction.

Last Thursday afternoon, A. J. McLeod's ponies took a notion to play while being unhitched from the carriage, and ran out to the street and started around the block. As they turned the corner at McCabe's, Anna and Bertie McLeod saw them, and rushed into the street to stop them. They succeeded in checking them enough to grab the lines, and held on until they finally stopped. One of them gave Anna a lively whirl but she refused to let go.

Upright & Emrey have nearly completed their new dock, giving them 300 feet of dock frontage. Their next move will be to erect a warehouse 30x60 feet, which, when completed, will give them the best dock property in the Pine Lake region.

Commissioner Mudge is putting some work into the south approach to the bridge that ought to stand for a number of years. With large timbers well framed, there will be no danger of a collapse that will kill or injure any number of people, as has occurred in other places, and was likely to occur at any time with a large crowd on the old structure.

By the misplacing of the steamer Van Raalte's gang plank at Cross Village last Friday, nine sacks of feed, truck, Capt. Geboo, a wheelsman, and other truck was precipitated into 18 feet of water. Every one present did all they could to make the feed as comfortable as possible after its bath, and the captain and wheelsman were fished out and placed on the dock to dry.—Independent.

Barnard.

Crops are looking well.

Some of the school officers, who have so much trouble should resign and give the ladies a chance, who could probably do better.

Nat Burns went to Minnesota Tuesday.

The big strike in Barnard Saturday has caused quite an excitement.

Mr. Henry Ingalls, of Banks, was buried at Barnard, Monday, by the G. A. R. post and a large number of friends. The bereaved family have our warmest sympathy.

Ellsworth.

A frost here Monday night.

Will Freeman caught a fish a few days ago in Intermediate Lake that weighed sixteen and one-half pounds.

A party of young people from Norwood spent a pleasant day on the lake last Saturday, and caught a good string of fish.

The First Pavement.

E. H. Green is building this week an artificial stone pavement in front of his new store, which, when completed, will be the first pavement in Charlevoix.

Shipments.

May 21—Schr. Harriet Ross, 3,400 ties, W. S Stripp, to Chicago.

21—Schr. Dan Mabee, 450 cords wood, Geo. Burnham & Son, to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan Wis.

22—Steam barge J. M. Allmendinger, 165,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Vance, to Chicago.

22—Schr. Lottie Mason, 46 cords wood and 146 bushels potatoes, I. H. Morehouse, to Milwaukee.

25—Schr. Evening Star, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

25—Schr. John L. Green, 80,000 feet hardwood lumber, Newville & White, to Sheboygan, Wis.

25—Schr. Hercules, 2,400 ties, A. Fox, to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	960,000	670,000
Square timber, feet	17,000	.....
Railroad ties	8,000	5,800
Cedar posts	19,000	.....
Wood, cords	1,440	196
Potatoes, bushels	1,800	146
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	14,200

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world marks a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney, and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease, and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says, "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G W. Crouter.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

OUR SPECIAL PRICES STILL CONTINUE.

We must have the room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, etc., VERY CHEAP.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Stone and Rockingham Ware, at Great Reductions.

Our stock of GROCERIES, Flour, Feed, Meal, Pork, Lard, etc., is Complete, and we always name the Lowest Prices.

The only full stock in town of LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, and PLASTERING HAIR.

J. L. HURD & CO.

ROSENTHAL & SON

ARE

TAKING THE LEAD

IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

We desire to state that we can satisfy you in all kinds of DRESS GOODS at the Lowest Prices. Our Counters and Shelves are full of this class of Goods, and to make room, we must sell Regardless of Cost. We have just received a line of New Styles in HATS for Spring and Summer.

Remember the Grand Drawing to take place at our Store July 15th, to those who buy $3.00 worth of Goods.

Hoping to receive a share of your patronage, we are

Yours Truly, ROSENTHAL & SON.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, ... MICHIGAN.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

Charlevoix Telephone

EXCHANGE LIST.

1 Stockman & Iddings, Hardware and Paints.
2 J. L. Hurd, Residence.
3 Chicago Summer Resort.
4 Fountain City House.
5 D. C. Loveday, Residence.
6 J. A. Carlstein, M. D.
7 Rifenburg Roller Flouring Mill.
8 A. J. Mudge. Groceries.
9 W. U. Telegraph Office.
10 City Hall Fire Alarm.
11 L. Lewis, M. D.
12 J. L. Hurd, Dry Goods and Groceries.
13 Charlevoix Savings Bank.
14 Charlevoix Summer Resort.
15 Upright & Emrey, Dry Goods and Clothing.
16 A. J. McLeod, Meat Market.
17 Brown & Co., Bank.
18 W. M. Preston, M. D.
19 John S. Dixon, Dairy Farm.
19 Capt. Penfold. Tugs Hall, Campbell, and Payne.
20 H. Berdan, Sheriff and Marshal.
21 G. W. Jefferies. Meat Market.
22 Charlevoix Mfg. Co., S. M. See, Supt.
23 Burns & Scroggie. Livery.
24 G. W. Crouter, Residence.
25 F. J. Meech, Residence.
26 A. Bittars, Residence.
27 J. S. Smithson, Residence.
28 Bridge Street House.
29 County Offices, East Jordan, S. B. Thatcher, Clerk; O. Blair, Treasurer; F. J. Meech, Register.
30 H. J. Barber, Residence, East Jordan.
31 G. W. Crouter, Drugs and Stationery. Central Office.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

I WONDER.

BY CHARLES R. DARRETT.

I wonder at the ocean,
As I stand upon the shore,
Such vast expanse of water,
And its grandeur I adore.

I wonder at such thoughtless youth
Who have for time no care;
But live gayly as the birds,
With no future to prepare.

I wonder at all-fleeting time;
For the years seem but a day,
As they furrow up our brows
And turn our hairs to gray.

I wonder at sweet music,
Defined a heavenly art,
That steals away our sorrow,
And refines the human heart.

I wonder that the flowers
With such beauty, should decay,
To mark the flight of seasons,
As they gently pass away.

I wonder at the evil
That's committed every day;
The evil deeds are being done,
And the lives that go astray.

I wonder, too, at drinking men
Who forever blight their lives,
Neglect their homes and children,
And the pledges to their wives.

I wonder at the marvelous strength
Of a nation just begun,
The battles and the triumphs,
As a nation, this has won.

I wonder, too, when man will change,
And adopt the better plan:
Not to live for himself alone—
When man will live for man!

A NIGHT OF FEAR.

BY CAPT. J. MONTFORD.

While listening to the murmuring leaves he stood,
More than a mile immersed within the wood.
* * * * * * *
A sudden horror seized his giddy head,
And his ears tingled, and his color fled.
Nature was in alarm; some danger nigh
Seemed threatening, though unseen to mortal eye.

—*Dryden: "Theodore and Honoria."*

"I never hear that sound," remarked the Colonel, as the wind tore and rattled against the side of the house, "but I am thrown back to a night, long ago, which I passed under very different circumstances."

We scented a story, and discovering by our attention that such was the case, the Colonel continued as follows:

"Half an hour before nightfall, upon a gloomy day early in March, I sprang into the saddle in front of the General's tent.

"I had orders in my pocket for the forces which lay several miles away toward the east; and I had been warned that a guerrilla band was skulking in the neighborhood; and knew that I must employ great caution to escape them.

"They would make short work with a straggler, and if I fell into their hands there would be but one way out, and that not such as I would choose.

"To reach my destination I must pass through a wood of considerable extent. I entered the bridle-path just as the last gleam of daylight vanished. The sky was overcast, and there was that strange shiver in the air which precludes a storm.

"I reached my destination without meeting with any adventure; and half an hour later set out upon my return.

"The impending storm was now at its height. Little or no rain fell; but the wind blew with redoubled strength as though determined to tear up the trees which disputed its way.

"I shivered as I rode along through the woods, and wished myself at the end of my journey. It was terribly dark, and I dared not urge my horse forward for fear of a fall.

"I soon suspected, from the motion of the horse, that we had strayed from the bridle-path, and this added to my anxiety.

"Occasionally the loud crash of falling timber would send the blood rushing through my veins, and the next instant my heart would almost cease to beat as a swelling, mysterious moan, which seemed to come as low as from the fiends, swept through the laboring air.

"To confess a truth, I was becoming frightened. My imagination was extremely active, and metamorphosed the half-distinguished forms and sounds into something uncomfortably fearful.

"My steed seemed to partake of my trepidation, for a frequent snort expressed his discontent.

"Suddenly a horrible yell fell upon my ear, followed by the report of a rifle.

"Instinctively I drew the horse back upon his haunches and listened. The storm fiends seemed laid for an instant, and all was quiet.

"'That was a man's voice,' I said, smoothing the neck of my startled steed; 'some one is in trouble.'

"At that instant, having recovered from my first fright, and the discomfiture which followed, I urged my horse onward.

"But he sprang back as the crash of fire-arms, supplemented by a series of the most fiendish yells, sounded from in front.

"I recognized the sound well enough this time. It could have issued from no throats but the guerrillas'; a class of men whom both Federals and Confederates had ample cause to fear.

"They could not be far away, and I instantly slipped from the saddle, and, securing the horse to a tree, began to creep toward the place where I knew some dark tragedy was transpiring.

"I soon came within sight of a number of torches, and knew that the actors were there.

"Stealing along through the trees, I came upon the edge of a little glade and its occupants.

"There were just thirteen men—I was curious enough to count them—gathered around a young, boyish-looking man, who held a smoking revolver in his hand, with which he menaced his foes.

"They were fierce-looking rascals, of the genuine guerrilla breed, attired in clothing of all sorts and colors—blue, gray, and civic.

"They are cowardly from principle; but I much wondered to see so many held at bay by one man, until I spied a tall man lying upon the ground.

"I knew at once that he had been the leader of the gang, and had met his fate at the hands of the youth.

"The first report I had heard, and the yell which followed, had announced his doom.

"It took but a very short time to make these observations, and the prospect was becoming darker for the young man every moment.

"He stood with his back against a tree, a bold, intrepid look upon his face; his eyes followed every movement of his foes, and his supple finger prepared to send a soul into eternity at the first onset.

"The young man's hearing quelled the rascals who confronted him; they were determined to avenge their leader, but no one seemed desirous of venturing his own life.

"But this inactivity could not last always, and the bold youth must succumb unless I could relieve him.

"I determined to make the attempt, although it seemed fruitless, and began immediately to form a plan.

"I was hastened by a sudden movement on the part of one of the outlaws.

"He had been maneuvering for some time to escape the youth's glance for an instant, and seemed satisfied at last that he had succeeded.

"I saw him draw a pistol from his belt, and instinctively a cry of warning rose to my lips.

"But it was unnecessary.

"There was a flash from the young man's pistol, and the ruffian fell, shot through the brain.

"Now was my opportunity, and, yelling at the top of my voice, I broke from my position, and rushed into the glade.

"'Come on, boys!' I cried, as though a legion of warriors were at my heels, and shooting down the first marauder who obstructed my path, I reached the youth's side.

"My onset surprised the rascals, and dropping their torches they scattered in every direction to escape the soldiers they expected were upon them.

"'This way,' I whispered, seizing the boy by the arm.

"He was quick-witted enough to take advantage of the diversion I had made in his favor, and an instant later we were rushing through the wood toward the spot where I had left my horse.

"The guerrillas almost instantly recovered from their alarm, and, finding that we were but two, they picked up their scattered torches and followed, shouting furiously.

"They had lost two of their party besides their leader. If we now fell into their hands the most horrible death they could devise would be the result.

"Suddenly my foot caught in a root and I fell at full length upon the ground. Oh, the horror of that instant! I shall never forget it. But my companion turned and jerked me to my feet; and on we went, with the bushwhackers yelling at our heels.

"It has seemed strange to me since that they did not fire upon us—we were but a very short distance in advance—but in the hurry of the chase they probably forgot that they were pistols.

"Instinct led me in the right direction, and as I saw the form of my horse beneath the tree it infused new power into my muscles.

"Reaching his side, I tore the bridle from its fastenings and sprang into the saddle. My fellow-fugitive was behind me in an instant, and I spurred the steed forward with a reckless disregard of a downfall.

"Away we went, brushing against the limbs, and expecting every breath to be torn from the saddle. Our foes did not give over the pursuit, but followed with the persistency of bloodhounds.

"I can not tell you how long the chase continued; but we at last came to an open space where had once been a clearing.

"It was some relief to catch sight of the sky over our heads; for the storm had now spent its force, and I heard a glad cry rise to my companion's lips as we flew out into the open space.

"But our triumph was soon changed to despair. We could not ride at a very rapid pace through the woods, and the pursuers had been close behind.

"As we rapidly covered the level ground, which was broad enough to allow the steed to display his swiftness of foot, the foes realized that we should escape them.

"Suddenly there came the crack of pistols, and the balls whizzed about our heads.

"My companion gave vent to a heart-rending scream that I shall remember to my dying hour, and, after clutching me convulsively in his arms for an instant, he released his grasp and fell to the ground.

"I did not stop. I knew that he was dead, and it would bring no good to him if I lay stretched at his side.

"As I entered the wood at the opposite side of the clearing I looked back and saw the guerrillas growling like wolves around their victim.

* * * * * *

"They did not pursue me further," said the Colonel, after a moment's pause, "and I reached the camp in safety. But I never could discover the brave youth's name or the regiment to which he belonged."

THE BATTLE OF MONOCACY.

BY W. L. GARDNER.

The morning of July 9, A. D. 1864, broke clear, bright, and sultry over the hills and valleys of "Maryland, My Maryland." A slight shower had fallen during the night, only sufficient, however, to "lay" the dust, which at this time seemed to be plentiful everywhere, and freshen the heated summer air for a few hours, as by ten o'clock a. m. the heat was as intense and the dust as easily disturbed as it had been on the preceding day.

A somber quiet brooded over the tranquil scene, soon to be broken by the roar of artillery, the crash of small arms, and all the "harsh clamors of war."

It is not my purpose to give a detailed account of this memorable engagement. Its details are familiar, even to the most casual student of our country's history. Sufficient to say here that on this occasion the Federal forces, comprising about 6,000 men of all arms, withstood for five mortal hours the steady advance and determined onset of more than three times their number, consisting for the most part of the veterans of "Stonewall" Jackson's old corps, now under command of Jubal A. Early. They were provided with a numerous and well-served park of artillery, while the Federals had but two batteries of light field-pieces. These were handled, however, with great rapidity and effect during the action, and were taken off the field in safety when the retreat was ordered. The Union forces were commanded by Major General Lew Wallace.

With these facts, and other prominent features of the affair, my sketch may very properly be said to have nothing to do. It is only those incidents of the battle that came under my own observation that I wish to relate.

The brigade of which my regiment (One Hundred and Tenth Ohio) formed a part had arrived at Monocacy Junction, by rail, a little after nightfall on the evening of the eighth, disembarked at once, and went into bivouac, in full expectation of the battle which was destined to take place on the morrow. The writer was suffering from an attack of chronic diarrhea at the time, and, as a consequence, gained but a very indifferent night's rest. The night passed in quiet, and at daybreak the camp was astir, breakfast prepared and eaten, after which preparations were made for issuing rations, of which we were sorely in need. It was now about eight o'clock in the forenoon. A train of freight cars, loaded with provisions, stood upon a side track, at a little distance, and thither I, with others of my company, repaired, along with our commissary sergeant, and were soon returning laden with hard-tack, coffee, sugar, soup-beans and "saw-belly," in quantities sufficient, according to army regulations, for five days' rations to each man. Scarcely had we reached camp, however, when orders came to "fall in." But what, was the query, are we to do about our rations? Must we go into battle hungry, with plenty all around us? There was only a few moments' suspense in regard to the matter, when we were ordered to carry our provisions with us, for distribution at the first opportunity. From this we understood that we were not to move to any great distance. Indeed, our destination became known to almost everyone in a few minutes. The cause of this sudden removal, was also at once apparent. The enemy, who, it seems, had moved out very early, had been reported as approaching in force, and it became necessary to act with promptness and celerity, in order to meet the coming storm. So away we went, "toting" our provisions with us, across the railroad and the river (Monocacy), which at the point where we crossed was quite shallow, up the steep bluff on the southern shore, and into a large rolling field, from which the last shock of wheat had been removed by its owner scarcely an hour before.

Line of battle was speedily formed along the northern slope of this field, the line facing to the south. Our right rested on the river, and the line, extending eastward round the crest of the ridge, was joined on the left by the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery.

The company to which the writer belonged formed the extreme left of the line. This arrangement completed, the men were allowed to stack arms, and the distribution of rations began. As yet not a shot had been fired, and, in fact, no signs of an enemy were visible in our immediate front. Soon all this was changed, however. It was now ten o'clock and the heat was becoming oppressive. Our commissary called out, "Third round of sugar for Company K," when suddenly the loud roar of artillery off to the left announced the opening of the fray. Almost at the same moment the rebel skirmish line appeared, at the distance of perhaps a couple of miles. It is needless to remark that all further thought or care with regard to issuing rations was at once laid aside. Each man grasped his weapons and sprang to his place in the line. The writer stood in the front rank, near the center of his company, with many gallant comrades round him, whose names were never again heard at roll-call. The Union skirmishers promptly advanced, and soon the rattle of musketry and the wild cheers of the combatants blended with the heavy boom of cannon. The noise and fury of the conflict on our left increased with every passing moment, but the scene was hidden from our view by intervening hills. In our front and to our right the prospect was quite extended. Indeed, I have always felt that I had cause to congratulate myself upon the favorable position I occupied during the battle; that is, so far as a chance for observation was concerned. Not that the position was at all a safe one, for safety was nowhere. After standing in line of battle for some time, we fell back just a little from the crest of the ridge, and were ordered to "lie down." Full well we knew what this portended, and obeyed the command with alacrity. Very soon our anticipations were realized, for the enemy had brought up a battery to the line of their skirmishers, and suddenly opened a rapid fire of shot and shell upon our position. It was now eleven o'clock, and the uproar on all sides had become terrific. Every available piece of artillery on the Union side was brought into play, and the fire of the skirmish lines, re-enforced by both sides, continued with ever-increasing fury. The air seemed filled with the fragments of bursting shells, and the "wheep" and "ping" of musket balls was almost continuous. Dense clouds of dust and smoke were soon rising in all directions, at some points entirely shutting out the view. The writer, raising himself upon his elbow, watched the scene with that intensity of interest which only those can realize who have undergone a like experience. I was particularly interested in the splendid action of a couple of small field pieces, posted near the summit of a hill, a short distance north of the railroad and to our right. The fire from these guns was rapid and accurate during the whole period of the battle. Among the many excellent shots made on that day by those pieces I have space to note but one, the effect of which was greeted with a hearty cheer by the hundreds of Union soldiers who witnessed it. A group of rebel officers, riding briskly up from the direction of Frederick City, came to a halt, we presume not unwillingly, within the welcome shadow cast by the leafy branches of a small spreading tree in an open field, and, as it happened, within point-blank range; and the hope was at once expressed by many that those gunners had noticed their approach, and would speedily extend to them the compliments of the season. Nor were we doomed to disappointment. The very thing wished for, and doubtless expected by some, quickly came to pass. The group of officers in "faded gray" had little more than time sufficient to clear the dust and moisture from their eyelids, preparatory to taking a look to their front, when a shell from one of those guns on the hillside hurtled through the air, and descending, exploded, as nearly as I could judge, directly in the midst of the tree-top above them. Leaves and branches flew into the air, while more than one saddle was emptied, and the survivors of the party lost no time in getting away from a locality so unhealthy.

All this while our part of the line was lying exposed to the fire of a full battery in front, while the roar of battle on our left gradually drew nearer, until it became evident that our flank was completely turned and that a retreat would be unavoidable. A few minutes after two o'clock p. m. the welcome call of "Attention" was heard, and the line was up and ready in an instant. No situation is more trying to a soldier's mettle than to be forced to lie inactive for hours under the enemy's fire, with no chance to return it. I will not attempt a description of the charge which followed. Enough to say that it served its purpose, in that it gave a temporary check to the onward rush of overwhelming numbers, and afforded our broken left wing a chance to save themselves from utter rout and capture.

While advancing in this charge I was struck on the head, just over my left ear, by a spent ball, with immediate result of seeing such a galaxy of stars as I never beheld in the sky, succeeded by a most distressing headache. Compelled, however, to yield to the pressure of three times our number, we fell back and formed in line once more, not far in the rear of our first position. From this point I had a good view to the right, left, and rear, and it seemed to me as if the whole army, with the exception of our one small regiment, was in full retreat, and that we must inevitably be captured *en masse*, and I felt a sense of great relief when presently we were ordered to fall back beyond the river. The retreat now became general. The enemy threw numerous shells after us to accelerate our movements, and one of these bursting some distance to our right and rear, a small fragment thereof inflicted upon me a second and more serious wound, from the effect of which I have never recovered. I was helped off the field by a comrade, and managed in the course of the evening to reach Ellicott's Mills, six miles from the battle-field, where, "weak and wounded, sick and sore," I crawled aboard a car filled with others of our wounded and was carried to West Buildings Hospital, Baltimore. Here, by kind and judicious care and treatment, I was soon put up on my feet again. Several months were destined to elapse, however, ere I should be able to rejoin my regiment, which in the meantime was constantly marching and fighting. The battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek had been fought, and in the last mentioned the noble comrade who helped me from the field, and thus saved me from falling into the hands of the rebels at Monocacy—a fate I dreaded worse than death—laid down his life, a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country. Truly

A brave boy was he,
Gone at his country's call;
And yet, and yet, we cannot forget
That many brave boys must fall.

Shell Mounds in Florida.

These shell mounds are found in various parts of the State. The shells which they contain have, through the action of time, become wholly deprived of organic matter, and to a certain degree calcined, so that they form a kind of conglomerate, which is used extensively for building. It is called coquina. These shell heaps have aroused much interest on the part of geologists. It was at first supposed that they were made by lake deposits, but investigations show that they were of human construction. There are about forty of these mounds in different parts of the State, varying in size from circular heaps fifteen to twenty feet in diameter and a few inches high to ridges several hundred feet in length, and varying in height from a few inches to fifteen feet and over, and all are more or less overgrown with forests of trees. Among the more important groups of these mounds are those of King Phillip's Town, near the outlet of Lake Harney, which are 450 feet long, from 100 to 150 feet broad, and with an average height of 8 feet; the Black Hammock Mounds on the St. Johns, which form a line, though several times broken, 1,200 feet in length, are 150 to 100 feet broad, and vary in height from 10 feet to 3 or 4 inches; Old Enterprise Mounds, on Lake Monroe, 160 feet long on the water line, in places 15 feet high; and Horse Landing Mounds, on the St. Johns River, 300 feet long by 100 feet in their widest part, and about 8 feet high. In all of these mounds pieces of pottery are found imbedded in the shell conglomerate, also articles made of shell and bone, rude stone implements and many bones of animals, as of deer, terrapin, rabbits, alligators, and others, and bones of birds and fishes. This shows conclusively that the mounds were made by man, and it is supposed that they mark the camps or villages of early tribes, of whom no traces now remain save these collections of kitchen debris. These deposits contain the shells of a few species only, and the inland mounds contain only those of fresh-water mollusks. Along the coast there are similar deposits, though smaller, of oyster shells. The age of these mounds is a much-vexed question. They were found overgrown with herbage and forest, just as they are now, when the first white man set foot on Florida sail. The Indians then inhabiting the country knew nothing of their origin, but had traditions that they were built by tribes that inhabited the land long before the red man came. The fact that the shells have lost all traces of organic matter shows them to be of great age, and so does the fact that the deposit of earth above them is sufficient to give place to the roots of the largest trees. An examination of an old oak which was blown down on one of the mounds showed that it was at least 500 years old, and as a century or two was needed to produce sufficient deposit of earth upon the shell heaps to permit the growth of the tree, it is probable that the existence of the builders of these mounds could not have been later than the beginning of the Christian era.—*Inter Ocean.*

He Objected to the Clothes.

A certain rich but ignorant old farmer in Georgia was asked by his fellow-citizens to run for the Legislature.

"I won't do it," he said indignantly.

"Why won't you? You're just the man for it," was the reply.

"Am I? Well, I just hain't nuther. You think I'm gwine up thar an' go trapezin' aroun' with them durn striped clo's on? Go 'long and git somebody else to go to your doggon Legislatur. Yer can't git me, and that's all there is to hit."—*Washington Critic.*

A WOMAN may not be very far-sighted in business matters, but she can diagnose the trimmings of a bonnet as far as a man can smell fried onions.—*Chicago Ledger.*

HUMOR.

THE poet kindles the muse and then the editor kindles the fire with the productions.

AND now Chicago claims that pork is a brain food, being a product of thousands of Western pens.—*Lowell Citizen.*

HARVARD COLLEGE has a brass band. This may account for the large number of high-toned tutors there.—*Somerville Journal.*

NEWARK highwaymen prefer lead pipe to a sand-bag when they rob their victims. So does a plumber.—*New York Journal.*

"NO MAN can master the whole range of human knowledge," says a writer. He forgets the Western horse-doctor.—*Estelline Bell.*

THE man who is waiting for something to turn up will be wanting in appreciation when he turns up his toes.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

FARMERS are not much on style. They object to dados on their barns, and kick like a mule if they wake up and find a freeze on their crops.

PATRICK—An' fwat did Moses iver do? Minister—He—why, he lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, and—— Patrick—An' be jabers, an' didn't St. Patrick foire that same spalpeen of a schnake out av ould Oireland!—*Newman Independent.*

EDITOR'S WIFE—John, there's a burglar in the house. Editor—I know it; but keep still; I'll get up as soon as he goes. E. W.—What's the good then? E.—What's the good? Why, great Peter! I'll get a scoop on the other papers.—*New Haven News.*

EVERYBODY has some pet superstition in this world. The very man who will jeer at his wife because she believes the puerile prophecies of a fortune-teller will shudder if he sees the new moon over the wrong shoulder, and won't eat with thirteen at a table.—*Somerville Journal.*

"SMITH has a fine ear for music." "Brown has a fine ear for cookery." "What are you giving us?" "Well, you just say stewed terrapin when he's around and see how he will prick up his auricular lobes." "That so." "Then I'd rather board him by the week than the ear."—*Texas Siftings.*

SPRING editorial in Arkansas country paper: "By this time our farmers ought to know that they are ruining themselves with cotton. Corn and wheat are neglected and our country suffers on account of it." Autumn editorial in the same paper: "Our town ships more cotton than any town within a radius of a hundred miles. This speaks volumes for the industry and wisdom of our people. Now is the time to subscribe."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

TAMPERING with the beard is always a dangerous experiment. An eminently respectable citizen of the North Side, who shed a winter's growth of whiskers last week, was mistaken for a noted base-ball player within two hours afterward, and urgently entreated to pray for a sick man the following day. His wife bankrupted a broom-handle and demoralized a new silk hat in chasing him out of the house, while his own dog tore his pants and drew blood on the calf of his leg, and the baby was scared so badly that it has not yet got through giving its mother the particulars about it—*Chicago Ledger.*

A POST-NUPTIAL TRANSFORMATION.

There was a man of knowledge deep, commanding sweep, who knew a heap, a man who studied day and night, and hardly spared the time to sleep.

This man so staid he knew a maid, demure, afraid, and half dismayed, shy as the nymph of ancient myths sequestered in some sylvan shade.

This maid so rare, with golden hair and modest air, so debonair, she charmed this man of learned lore, and caught him in her witching snare.

This man of thought and learned lore, his hair he tore, and o'er and o'er he loudly swore that he would cherish her for aye, and he would love her evermore.

Now they are wed, in his library nooks among his books his knees he crooks, and sees his wife so seldom now that he's forgotten how she looks.

The wife to whom the man before so loudly swore he would adore forevermore lives with her mother, and declares her husband is a regular bore.

Oysters.

Prof. Dean, in charge of the Government Inquiry Department on Fish and Fish Food at Fulton Market, New York, has discovered that oysters live on infusoria and algæ, known as desmids and diatnes, the lowest order of plants and animalculi, or minute entomostracans, rotifera, cyclops and daphnia. And yet people will go on eating them raw.

Division of Money.

School Teacher—Now, Master Thompson, tell me the denominations into which the money of the United States is coined.

Master Thompson—Don't know.

School Teacher—Don't you know how the money your father brings home every Saturday is divided?

Master Thompson—'Tain't divided. Ma takes it all.—*Tid-Bits.*

Salary.

The word salary comes from the Latin salarium, literally salt money, from sal, salt, which was a part of the pay of Roman soldiers. The ancient Romans allowed the soldiery so much salt per diem. When this was commuted to a money payment, it was still called by the same name.

WHEN the heart is pure there is hardly anything that can mislead the misunderstanding in matters of immediate personal concernment.

WANT less than you have, and you will always have more than you want.

What a Change!

A few short weeks ago that young girl was the personification of health, vigor, and beauty. The blush upon her cheeks rivaled that of the rose; her step was light and buoyant, her every movement was a revelation of perfect physical health. Yet now she is pallid and haggard, and her superabundant vitality has given place to a strange dullness and lassitude. What has caused this change? Functional irregularities, which can be cured by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a remedy to which thousands of women to-day owe their lives. All druggists.

It is a difficult job to set a hen or a good example.

"Fire-proof Paper May Be Made,"

says a scientific exchange, "from a pulp, consisting of one part vegetable fiber, two parts asbestos, one-tenth part borax, and one-fifth part alum." It is a pity that such facts as the one following cannot be written, printed, or otherwise preserved, upon some sort of indestructible paper. "My wife suffered seven years and was bedridden, too," said W. E. Huestis, of Emporia, Kansas; "a number of physicians failed to help her. Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured her." All druggists sell this remedy. Everybody ought to keep it. It only needs a trial.

A Mexican lass remains a lass until she is lassoed.

They are trying in Germany to find a substitute for India rubber. No one who has used Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure desires a substitute, as it is eminently successful in coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases.

A woman physician is of no account unless she's killful.

I cheerfully recommend Red Clover Tonic to those suffering from troubles of the stomach and liver. I am now on my second bottle, and it makes me feel *like a new man*. C. M. Connor, Nashua, Iowa.

A popular air with the ladies—"Sweet Buy and Buy."

ELY'S
CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick relief & Positive Cure.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts., by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROSTBITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

For Sale by all Medicine Dealers.

Beware of Imitations.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

Hundreds of maladies spring from this complaint. The symptoms of this disease are the symptoms of a broken-down Stomach, Indigestion, Flatulence, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Pain after Eating—giving rise sometimes to the most excruciating colic—Pyrosis, or Water-brash, etc., etc. Dr. Radway's Pills are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the Stomach and enable it to perform its functions. Take the Pills according to the directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet. Send stamp for "False and True."

Dr. Radway's SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has stood the test of nearly half a century as a remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, Chronic Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, and Impurities of the Blood. It builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists; $1 a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations. Be sure to get Radway's. 60

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York.

Devoted exclusively to the Field, Trap, Gun, Rifle, Rod, Kennel, and everything of interest to sportsmen. Superbly illustrated. $1 per year. Send name for sample copy. Free. Officers of sportsmen's associations, gun clubs, etc., are requested to send lists of members, to whom sample copies will be mailed. Address, WESTERN SPORTSMAN, Sioux City, Ia.

The Knights of Labor and Women.

The Knights of Labor has become one of the largest aggregations of laboring men that ever existed. It has many features which are really superior and praiseworthy. One is that it does not exclude from its organization people of any race or of any color, and women, too, fortunately, can be admitted.

This we deem a grand movement in the right direction, because the labor of women has been too often ground to the dust. Think of it! At the present day women are compelled to make shirts at forty cents per dozen. Hood's famous "Song of the Shirt" is a sad reality in the Anierica of to-day.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread.
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
She sang the "Song of the Shirt!"

Work! work! work!
While the cock is crowing aloof!
And work—work—work
Till the stars shine through the roof,
It's oh! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work!

Any honest reform to better the condition of female labor will be welcomed by every humanitarian. Herotofore the labor unions have overlooked the necessity of making a great effort for women. The Knights of Labor admit doctors, preachers, editors, and merchants to membership, and the only individuals whom they exclude as the natural enemies of labor are bankers, lawyers, professional gamblers, and liquor-sellers. One Socialistic orator declares that the Knights of Labor ought not to admit merchants, because he deems them aristocrats; but many of these "aristocrats" work as hard as any day laborer, and therefore very properly are included among the laboring men of the country.

One of the most honorable principles of the Knights of Labor, and for which it will be commended by all broad-gauge Americans, is that the order permits the Knights to work in the same shops or factories with union or non-union men. It makes no distinciton in this regard, and, most fortunately, is removed from the narrow and proscriptive spirit of too many labor organizations, which declare that a union man cannot work alongside of a non-union man.

This broad and liberal basis upon which the Knights of Labor organization rests is one cause of its extended popularity; for no organization can ever be general which proscribes a brother workman, not because he is a poor artisan or a bad man, but simply because he does not belong to a specified association.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

G3 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A Modern Fable.

A beautiful young lady, who always aided her mother in the performance of the household duties, and who was of a kind and amiable disposition, was one day surprised by the visit of a fairy, who said to her:

"I have watched you a long time, and have been much pleased with your cheerfulness, your kindness and amiability, and I have come to inform you that you will have one wish granted, no matter what it is."

The young lady pondered for a few moments and then said:

"I would wish to live to a good old age."

"Have then your wish," said the fairy; "become a ballet dancer or a chorus singer," and she vanished.

Moral: Virtue is its own reward.—*Boston Chronicle.*

Where the Damages Should Come In.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court allows a wife to sue for damages the person, male or female, who has alienated her husband's affections and brought about the absence of his "conjugal society." This is well enough, but the conjugal society of such a husband as that must be so much less than valuable that perhaps the woman gets her damages in advance of the suit.

According to the testimony of physicians and coroners, in all parts of the Union, deaths have resulted from the use of cough syrups, containing morphia, opium, and other poisons. In this connection, Dr. Sam'l Cox, of Washington, after careful analyses, endorses Red Star Cough Cure as being purely vegetable, and absolutely free from opiates, poisons, and narcotics. Price, 25 cents.

The Fireman's Story.

"Where have you been?" asked the foreman of a Western volunteer fire department of a member who arrived soon after the fire had been extinguished.

"Been (hic) workin'."

"Been working? What kind of work have you been doing?"

"Been (hic) to the drug (hic) store t'get some chemicals (hic) for the engine."—*New York Graphic.*

Though the principles on which an arch was constructed was not entirely unknown to the Greeks, yet their universal use of the columnar style of architecture and general deficiency of roads, aqueducts, and bridges, rendered its use unnecessary to them, but the Romans employed it extensively in all their great works.

Dr. R. Butler, Master of Arts, Cambridge University, England, says: "St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic."

Make Haste to Defend Yourself

If you live in a locality where malaria is prevalent, with a preventive that experience indicates as the most reliable of medical safeguards—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Entirely free from the objections—and they are valid ones—which attach to the mineral alkaloid quinine, it is far more effective, and its effects are not evanescent, but lasting, unlike those of the drug. There are portions of our land—and none more beautiful and more fertile—which at no season of the year are entirely exempt from the malarial scourge. In such regions Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has undergone a continuous test for the past thirty years, with results which have established its reputation beyond all cavil as a special defense against every form of malarial disease. For biliousness, also, it is an acknowledged specific, and it is a potent remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism and an impoverished condition of the blood.

Welsh Names.

Welsh names are proverbially of a crack-jaw tendency, but perhaps the palm may be given to the following, which casually occurred in a conversation between a Welsh maiden and an English visitor at a village at the foot of Snowdon. The visitor inquired: "What is the name of your little cottage, my dear?" Welsh girl: "Llefylliftymwy, sir." E. V.: "Oh, and are your parents living?" W. G.: "Yes, sir; but my father works at Chwarel Caebraichycafn." E. V.: "Very well. Any brothers?" W. G.: "Yes, three, sir. One at Rhosllanerchrugog, one at Llanenddwynewmllanddwywye, one lives between Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan." E. V.: "It's growing worse, I see. How many sisters?" W. G.: "Only two, sir; one is with my aunt at Llanfairmathafareithnf." E. V.: "My word, what a name! And the other?" W. G.: "Oh, she is in service, sir, at Llanfairpwllgwyngyll gogerychwrndrobwllgertrobwllylandysiliogogogoch."

Life is a book, illustrated by ourselves.

A perfect specific—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Do you enjoy good health?" asked Cross. "Why, yes, of course. Who doesn't?" replied Ross tersely.

Ayer's Ague Cure neutralizes the miasmatic poison which causes fever and ague.

A friend of ours, absent on a trip to Washington, writes that he has been all through the national capital and considerable of his own.

Clergyman and physicians recommend Hall's Hair Renewer for diseases of the scalp and hair.

Full of writeousness: the conscientious editor.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup—*the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption.* I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. Warner, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

Hoyt & Gates, Proprietors.

"Rough on Itch," cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"Rough on Catarrh"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"Rough on Piles."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

I have not had any trouble with the rheumatism since taking Athlophoros, which entirely cured me. I think it a great remedy, and fully recommend it to all who are afflicted with the rheumatism. G. W. L. L. Healy, Shannon, Ill.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM,

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Another Life Saved.

J. C. Gray, of Daleville, Ala., writes us: "I have been using your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and I can say of a truth it is far superior to any other lung preparation in the world. My mother was confined to her bed four weeks with a cough, and had every attention by a good physician, but he failed to effect a cure, and when I got one bottle of your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, she began to mend right away. I can say in truth that it was the means of saving her life. I know of five cases that Dr. Hall's Balsam has cured, and my mother is better than she has been for twenty years."

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OPIUM and Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

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100,000 Acres Government LAND open to settlement. Address E. A. MANNING, Hanford, California.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured. Home Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent home. Investigators. The Humane Remedy Company, Lafayette, Ind.

JONES
HE
PAYS the FREIGHT
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A QUESTION ABOUT

Brown's Iron Bitters

ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by *men* the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In *women* the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR THE LIVER — TAKE — FOR THE KIDNEYS

HOPS & MALT BITTERS.

It will cure any case of Liver and Kidney troubles when properly taken. It is a perfect renovator and invigorator. It cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Liver, Kidney and Urinary diseases, carrying away all poisonous matter and restoring the Blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating Mind and Body. It prevents the growth to Serious Illness of a Dangerous Class of Diseases that begin in mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved and in a short time perfectly cured by the use of Hops & Malt Bitters.

Do not get Hops and Malt Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. Take Nothing but Hops & Malt Bitters if you want a sure Cure.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

"She is Beautiful,"

"But—her breath—oh horrors!" That sickening odor comes from Catarrh, caused by a Scrofulous taint in the blood, for which the best remedy is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter suffered for years with an obstinate and offensive Catarrh. Her voice was affected; her throat filled with purulent matter; she complained of headache, with pains over the eyes, and in the nose, and was fearful that her lungs were involved in the disease. Physicians prescribed for her, but yet she grew worse, until finally she lost all sense of smell and taste. She had no appetite, became bilious, sallow, weak, emaciated, and discouraged. Having heard Ayer's Sarsaparilla highly recommended for Catarrh, I purchased a dozen bottles, determined that this medicine should have a thorough trial. My daughter commenced taking it, and, before she had finished ten bottles, was entirely cured. She is now in perfect health."—S. Schreiner, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

The most obstinate and dangerous forms of Catarrh may be cured by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND

SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely *water* and *wind* proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

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Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits and prices FREE. AMERICAN M'F'G CO. WAYNESBORO, PA. Box 3

$3 FOR $1.50

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Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

E. A. GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC Short-hand and type-writing. Unlimited course, $40. Send for circulars. Positions furnished. 208 N. Clark st., Chicago.

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LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE

MENDS EVERYTHING

Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock. The total quantity sold during the past five years amounted to over

32 MILLION

bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded

TWO GOLD MEDALS,

London, 1883. *New Orleans*, 1885.

Pronounced Strongest Glue known. Send dealer's card and 10c. postage for sample can FREE by mail.

Contains no Acid. Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. M. P. SCHROCK, 672 West Lake Street, Chicago, was

Helpless

from Rheumatism. His physician feared amputation of the leg would be necessary. He tried ATHLOPHOROS, and in two days was cured. Athlophoros is pronounced absolutely safe by one of the leading physicians of the country. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

The Old Doctor

NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Consultation and Books by Mail FREE. Address

Dr. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope*, mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

When writing to advertisers, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

OFFICERS.

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Third Vice President—Mrs. B. Suffield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
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Josiah Allen's Wife on the License Question.

"'How can we help workin', sister Minkley? How can we hold our hands up, and rest on our feather beds? If a deadly serpent had broken loose from some circus, and was a wreathin' and twistin' his way through Jonesville, swallerin' down a man or woman every few days, would men stand with their hands in their pockets, or a leanin' up ag'inst barn-doors a-whittlin', arguin' feebly from year to year, whether it was best to try to catch the serpent and cut its head off, or whether it was best, after all, to let him go free? After they had seen some of their best friends swallered down by it, wouldn't they make an effort to capture it? Wouldn't they chase it into any hole they could get it into? Wouldn't they turn the first key on it they could get hold of? And if it broke loose from that, wouldn't they try another key, and another, till they got one that would hold him?

"'Do you suppose they would *rent out* that serpent at so much a year to crunch and swaller folks accordin' to law? And would it be any easier for for the folks that was crunched and swallered, and for the survivin' friends of the same, if they was killed by act of congress? What would such a law be thought of, Sister Minkley? And that is nothin' to the laws as they be. For what is one middlin'-sized serpent in a circus, that couldn't eat more'n one man a week with any relish, to this intemperance, that swallers down a hundred thousand every year, and is as big as the Great Midgard serpent I have heard Thomas J. read about, whose folds encompassed the earth.'

"Sister Minkley sithed so loud that it sounded some like a groan, and I kep' on in a dreadful eloquent way:

"'We have got to take these things to-home, Sister Minkley, in order to realize 'em. Yours and mine are as far apart as the poles when we are talkin' about such things. As a general rule we can bear other folkses trials and sufferin's with resignation. When it is your brother and husband that is goin' the downward road, we can endure it with considerable calmness; but when it is a part of my own heart, *my* Willie or *my* Charley that is goin' down to ruin, we feel as if men and angels must help rescue him. It was this that sent forth the wonderful Woman's Crusade, that made tender, timid women into heroes willin' to oppose their weakness to banded strength. It was this that made victory possible to them. What was the crusade to the Holy Land that I have heard Thomas J. read about to this? That was to protect the sepulchre where the body of our Lord once laid, but this was to defend the living Christ, the God in man.'"—Copyright.—By per. of "Samantha," Josiah Allen's Wife.

Work to be Done.

To those who are disquieted in their religious beliefs, who are conscious of religious aspirations, and who somehow can not assent to the creeds of the churches, there is one sure course to pursue: Let them enter upon some great humanitarian work. We may be mistaken as to our religious creeds, but we can not go wrong in trying to benefit our fellow men. Hence we should all be interested in some work of benevolence. To such the temperance movement ought to be particularly attractive. It is the great practical reform of the age and the country we live in. Every one knows of the horrors of the liquor traffic, and there is abundance of testimony to prove that those communities which have put a stop to liquor selling are vastly better off than where the traffic is unrestricted, and liquor drinking is under legal sanction. All forms of vice or crime flourish in every community where liquor dealing is permitted. The evidences multiply that the temperance tide is rising and, in every part of the country. Indeed, the encouraging reports come from so many different directions that we have not space to tell the whole story. Local option is now the battle-cry in about every state in the Union, as well as in the dominion of Canada. These skirmishes in the localities are first in order. Then will come state action, and finally the nation must take the matter in hand and reduce to a minimum the evils in the traffic in strong drink.—Demorest's Monthly.

Temperance Items.

The old Moravian town of Salem, N. C. has not permitted any liquor to enter the place for one hundred years. It is the banner temperance town of the country.

At Griffin, Ga., recently a man who had been mayor of the city and one of its most prosperous and popular citizens, died a pauper in its poor-house. Drink did it.

An Irish candidate for parliament in a speech at Dublin said that $150,000,000 had been spent in Ireland for drink in the last three years, in districts where laborers were starving, and where, it was said, the tenants could not pay their rents.

A legend says that the devil gave a hermit the choice of three great vices, one of which was drunkenness. The hermit chose this as being the least sinful. He became drunk and then committed the other two. And it still remains a fact that a man is capable of any crime, however revolting, when under the influence of liquor. Whiskey is the devil's Samson and Delilah.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Able legal opinion in Rhode Island leans to the view that liquor licenses will be invalid there upon the result of the vote on the prohibition amendment being declared in the general assembly. The constitution says that "if then approved by three-fifths of the electors of that state present and voting thereon in town and ward meetings, it shall become a part of the constitution of the state." Under the existing law all licenses expire with June.

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measuerment, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience. MRS. P. A. EARL.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackburd to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hanse to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

BELLINGER,
The Jeweler,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 25pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05pm
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 35	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 26	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
MackinawCity	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 27	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	No. 3.
†7.00am	*1.40pm	Marquette 1	*2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	Au Train	12.46	3.35
10.30	3.44	Reedsboro 2	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	Seney 3	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	Newberry	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	St. Ignace 4	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
2 With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.
3 With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.
4 With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.
5 Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

A. WATSON, *Gen'l Sup't*, Marquette, Mich.
E. W. ALLEN, *Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt*, Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.
CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.20, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00, A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.15 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHORF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7:00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.
Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6:30, arrive East Jordan 8:30, leave East Jordan 9:00, arrive Charlevoix 11:00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2:00, arrive East Jordan 4:00, leave East Jordan 4:30, arrive Charlevoix 6:30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. F. Cater.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

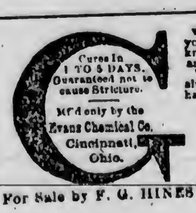
Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing and doing business at Ironton, Charlevoix Co., Michigan, under the name and style of Crouter & Harris, wherein G. W. Crouter and J. M. Harris were general partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said G. W. Crouter retains the business and collects all accounts payable to said firm, and pays all debts against the same.

Dated April 1, 1886. G. W. CROUTER, J. M. HARRIS.



We cordially recommend your's as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.
We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
Alcott & Lish,
Hudson, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists.
Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE STRONG
NEW HOME
SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
—ORANGE, MASS.—
30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY

DE LAND & CO'S

CAP SEAF
SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.
The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.
Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
On Mason St., third door west of State.
Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

The Shipman Automatic
One and Two Horse Power
ENGINE,
Stationary and Marine.
Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address
F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 151. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
Office on Bridge Street,
CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake St., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

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OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

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L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

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HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 112, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and E. F. Parmelee.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Steckman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

TEN CENTS

each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

HOUSE TO RENT after June 1st. Five rooms, cellar, good well, and wood house. Inquire at Crouter's Drug Store.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

LETTER HEADS, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, etc., neat, cheap, and quick, at the JOURNAL Office.

WOOD WANTED on subscription. "In summer prepare for winter." We will take all that comes.

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

JORDAN RIVER HOUSE,

ORLANDO BLAIR, Proprietor.

East Jordan, - Michigan.

Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

PIONEER HOUSE,

A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.

Ironton - - Michigan.

Every convenience for the traveling public.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 13

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1641f

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Since the JOURNAL was issued last week, the question has been asked whether, in voting the bonds asked for, the council were compelled to accept the proposition now in their hands. We understand that they are not. This proposition gives them something definite to work upon, but the committee had in mind, when the resolution was drawn, the desirability of being at liberty to accept any other or better proposition, if any were made before the time for placing the bonds. We have reason to believe that other propositions will be made; and the committee may have a chance to do very much better than we mentioned last week.

Memorial Day.

On Monday Charlevoix entertained the largest crowd of visitors ever within her limits, except possibly on the day of the regatta last year.

Memorial day is a greater day here than the Fourth of July, because Baxter post G. A. R. contains some most enterprising men who are anxious to make for their society a place int he annals of the village. And to do this there is no better way than to make each recurring anniversary one ever to be remembered.

Stevens post of East Jordan, Ironton post of Ironton, and Walter Clifford post of Boyne City, were here in a body, and members of posts at Eastport and Elk Rapids were present and took a place in the procession.

The day was all that could be desired, and people from around the county came in all manner of conveyances, and took part in the exercises and procession.

The Elk Rapids band also came and helped to enliven the line of march.

The Charlevoix band led the procession, followed by 200 school children, the various G. A. R. posts, Elk Rapids band, and citizens in carriages and on foot.

At the cemetery the program was followed substantially as heretofore published in this paper.

The floral tributes were profuse and very handsome.

The address of Prof. Enos was well received, and the musical program has received numerous words of praise.

Baxter post furnished dinners at the various hotels for visiting members, who are thus again assured of a hearty reception whenever they visit our ambitious city.

As Others See Us.

From an article in the last Petoskey Record, headed "An Idle Half Day in Charlevoix," we take the following concerning our boat-builder, Joe Beauvais:

On our return to the boat livery of Mr. Jos. Beauvais we took a few moments to look through the establishment of the most accomplished boat builder in these northern waters. Mr. Beauvais, who constructs pleasure boats, not only for the resorters and people of Charlevoix, but for Chicago, Milwaukee and other points, is certainly a master of his business. In his sheds are new boats ranging in price from $40 to $175—the price being according to the amount of ornamentation and fancy work put on them. All of his boats are remarkable for their lightness, one man being able to lift and carry a four seat family boat with ease, but are nevertheless built with an eye to strength and are perfectly staunch, safe boats. One boat just finished for a Chicago gentlemen at $75 contains 17 different kinds of wood, the little deck in bow and stern affording beautiful specimens of inlaid and joiners work. Not only does the excellence of his work commend Mr. Beauvais to his patrons, but his politeness and readiness to accommodate makes him a favorite with all who come in contact with him."

A Remarkable Clock.

One of the most remarkable of clocks has just been constructed in London for a banking establishment. It is on the twenty-four hour principle, and is notable as possessing probably the simplest method which has yet been resorted to for indicating the time according to the new enumeration. The clock in question has only one hand, the long minute hand, and the figures around are placed as heretofore. Instead, however, of indicating the hours, they indicate the minutes only, which are marked from five to sixty. The hours are shown on a sunk dial revolving under the upper dial, a space being left in the upper dial in which the next hour figure comes forward instantaneously upon the minute hand completing its circuit of sixty minutes; that is, in a word, the solitary hand marks the minutes, and the sunk space shows the hour.

Knew All About It.

"I've handled 'osses all my life," said the bragging passenger from Burlington, "and I knows all about 'em. There can't nobody tell me nothin' about a hoss. I knows 'em from the tips o' their noses to the last hairs in their tails. Why, down in our section when they want an expert on a hoss they send a boy right up to my house. Gacss I've been called in fifty times as an expert witness in lawsuits 'bout hoss trades. But I'll tell you what makes me mad, and that is to meet one o'these - book-learned fellers who think they can tell all about a hoss from what they read. Only last week I met one o' that kind, and the way I mixed him up talkin' about the anatermy and diseases of the hoss made him wish he had never set his eyes on me."

"By the way," said an old man in the next seat, who had a pair of roguish eyes behind a pair of huge spectacles, "I'm a little interested in the horse business, purely from a scientific standpoint. I never handled horses—I'm a professor of anatomy in a college down east, but there's one point I've always wanted settled. You are just the man I've been looking for, and if you would be so kind—"

"Certainly, sir; certainly. I kin tell you anything about a hoss. Will be glad to settle the point you're mixed up on, sir."

"Thanks. Please tell me how a horse walks. What is the motion of his fore legs in relation to the motion of his hind legs. That is what has puzzled me."

"That's easy enough," replied the expert in a tone of confidence. "The hoss picks up his right fore leg and his left hind leg simultaneously, and after they have been set down he picks up the left fore leg and the right hind leg at the same instant."

"Bet you $10 he doesn't."

"Wh-what's that?" queried the expert, as if the breath had been knocked out of him by this sudden proposition; "what's that? Do you mean to say I don't know what I'm talking 'bout? Do you question my knowledge?"

"Money talks."

The expert was in for it and had to face the music. The money was put up in the hands of the conductor, and at the next station all hands adjourned to the platform, where a pair of 'bus horses were started on a walk to settle the novel wager.

"Well, I swow," exclaimed the discomfited expert, as he saw the conductor hand the stakes to the old man with the spectacles; "who'd a thought that a walkin' hoss picks up one foot at a time? I never did like these infernal book-larnin' chaps, anyhow; durn the durn luck!"—*Chicago Herald Train Talk.*

Shipments.

May 27—Schr. J. B. Newland, 80 cords wood, 3,000 posts, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

27—Schr. Radical, 90 cords wood, 2,000 ties, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

28—Schr, Jennie Weaver, 80 cords bark, J. H. Pera, to Chicago.

28—Schr. Lapetite, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.

28—Schr. Jessie Phillips, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

29—Schr. Starke, 175 cords wood, O. Anderson, to Milwaukee.

31—Schr. Mary E. Hale, 6,630 posts, Upright & Emrey to Milwaukee.

31—Schr. Mockingbird, 3,300 ties, Upright & Emrey, to Racine.

31—Schr. Eagle Wing, 225,000 feet hardwood lumber, John Nicholls, to Chicago.

June 1—Schr. Eliza Day, 400,000 barrel hoops, Wilson Hoop Co., to Milwaukee.

1—Schr. Sea Gem, 85 cords wood, W. S. Stripp, to Milwaukee.

1—Schr. Florence M. Smith, 20 cords wood, 90 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co., to Milwaukee.

1—Schr. Fleetwing, 42,000 feet hardwood lumber, Steepel Lumber Co., to Milwaukee.

2—Schr. J. L. Green, 73,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan, Wis.

2—Schr. Dan Mabee, 135 cords wood, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. Lottie Mason, 50 cords wood, I. H. Morehouse, to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. C. L. Fick, 100 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	260,000	515,000
Square timber, feet	57,000	.....
Railroad ties	1,500	5,300
Cedar posts	.....	9,630
Wood, cords	817	795
Bark, cords	.....	210
Hoops	.....	400,000
Potatoes, bushels	3,500	.....
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	11,550

Bridge-tender J. S. Martin reports the number of times he has opened the bridge during the month of May as follows:

Steamboats, including tugs	254
Vessels	100
Fishboats, steam and sail	233
Total	617

Card of Thanks.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—We desire to express our sincere thanks to our friends and neighbor for their kindness during our recent sorrow and affliction. MRS. JULIA HOWE,
CHARLES HOWE.

John Kelley, Grand Sachem of the Tammany political organization from the downfall of Tweed to the election of Grover Cleveland, died at his residence in New York Tuesday afternoon, June 1st.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

The Race and Its Many Admirable Distinguishing Traits.

Rev. L. M. Heilman in the course of a recent lecture at Chicago on the subject "The Pennsylvania Germans" gave an historic and humorous account of the quaint habits and customs of this people a century ago. The Pennsylvania Germans, said the lecturer, are an American race. So far from being German foreigners they have in many instances a parent of other than German stock. They have absorbed and assimilated neighboring people of other nations, Irish, English and French. They are a race reared on Pennsylvania soil who have stood aloof from German immigrants so much that many of them do not understand the pure German language. Their tongue is Saxon, as the English is in its main structure, and has assimilated to itself many purely English words and abbreviated most of its German words so as to conform with the language of busy America. This German race, so-called, whose ancestors came over with William Penn, has espoused the cause of American freedom and the spirit of America's institutions; its tongue, customs, and characteristics are felt all over the nation; its people are well represented on the scroll of honor, inscribed with the great names of the nation's history; and in every honorable rank of life the race has made its mark and wielded a large influence.

The lecturer went on to describe in detail the old-time life and habits of the people; their daily pursuits in town and country; their practical piety, their fasts and festivals, their reverence of women, their amusements, jollifications, and ideas of humor; their quaint language, their superstitions, their legal and educational systems, their frugality and untiring industry, their legends and superstitions, their conservatism and exclusiveness, their home life in all its varied aspects, the decline of their language, and the gradual obliteration of the distinctive character of the race.

"I do not mean to heroize this class of our citizens," said Mr. Heilman in conclusion, "but they have been misunderstood. Their example should be of service to their sons. Steadfastness, earnestness, the value of physical and mental culture, truthfulness, and good habits should be now, as then, instilled into the home and family. The sarcastic stories of 'sauerkraut and speck' are unworthy of a place by the side of the illustrious examples of fidelity which they have given to the nation. Even their ways, so odd to others, are the piles that contain their worth. Those who disown their own blood are ignorant of the royal blood that forsook noble titles for the sake of right and principle. They placed themselves in a society and under the walls of a language that hid them from notice. Some children who have spoken English when their parents left earth's cares have a right to forget the old tongue, but not to forsake the old virtues. It is not meant that our nation should be composed of separate, distinct elements, but rather of one people; we should judge our fellow-men aright, and remember the sturdy character that helped to make the civil and moral tower whose bulwarks of protection we enjoy to-day. The character of this race will always illumine our history's page; and those who follow their hardy, self-reliant example will be worthy characters in society, state and church."

Why Do They Marry?

The great majority of English medical women undoubtedly marry either before or soon after they complete their curriculum; in fact, one almost fancies that men either perversely seek as wives the very type of women whose intellectual tastes they pretend to detest, or prudently apply matrimony as a solvent of sexual competition. Be that as it may, the result is usually the same to a clever girl when she asks leave to quit her home and study medicine. Her family not wishing to lose her pleasant companionship, plausibly object on the ground that as she will most likely marry soon the cost of her medical education will be so much money wasted.

But why should a medical woman always be expected to retire from practice after she marries? I can even conceive of cases where, through the misfortune or ill-health of her husband, it might be her duty to throw herself into the profession with increased ardor and energy. Actresses and musicians do not deem it necessary to retire from professional life because they marry, and surely the work of a medical women is not more incompatible with domesticity than theirs. It will, in truth, always rest with the woman physician, whether married or single, to adjust her work to her family claims, and if she toils after marriage it must be remembered that her professional income will enable her to supply a large staff of servants for household duty. Her case will then be analogous to that of many artistic, literary, and political ladies, who devote a great deal of their time to other than purely domestic interests; indeed, those who have some experience of both classes will, I think, acknowledge that the married woman physician, as a rule, pays much more attention to her family than your lady of quality who opens a political salon, so that, like the Bergengarias and Zenobias of Disraelitish romance, she may push on her favorites in public life. —*Fortnightly Review.*

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A wreck developed by the tides near Provincetown, Mass., is believed to be that of the British man-of-war Somerset, driven ashore in 1778, while chasing the French fleet.

Dr. Dio Lewis died at his home in Yonkers, N. Y., after an illness of two or three days, from erysipelas. He was 63 years old.

Keely's motor had another trial in Philadelphia before a number of scientists, and it was pronounced a success.

Prof. Brooks, of Phelps, N. Y., has discovered a new comet. Six comets are now visible to the telescopic observers.

Stephen Pearl Andrews, a prominent abolitionist and spiritualist, and the father of the phonographic reportorial system in this country, died in New York, aged 74 years.

Three children of Michael Feehan, living near Mount Pleasant, Pa., while playing with oil, caused an explosion and fire by which two of them were roasted to death and the third fatally burned.

The British schooner Sisters, from Yarmouth, N. S., was seized by the Collector at Portland, Me. The Captain did not have a manifest, and was unable to pay the usual fine of $500. The Sisters has a cargo of 20,000 mackerel.

The Surrogate at Ithaca, N. Y., in receiving the will of the widow of Prof. Fiske, decided against the claims of her husband, thus giving to Cornell University the sum of $1,500,000.

WESTERN.

Chicago elevators contain 8,750,958 bushels of wheat, 1,430,694 bushels of corn, 384,938 bushels of oats, 58,193 bushels of rye, and 31,078 bushels of barley; total, 10,655,861 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 15,214,294 bushels a year ago.

Two car-loads of powder exploded at Chattanooga, Tenn., killing several persons.

General F. N. Ogden, who led the "White League" revolution against the Kellogg State Government in 1874, died last week at New Orleans, La.

The East Tennessee and Georgia Road was sold at Knoxville, Tenn., for $10,250,000 to the Reorganization Committee, subject to the approval of the United States Circuit Court.

A jury at New Orleans convicted Gen. H. T. Frisbie and Baron Hermann von Werthern of conspiracy to defraud the Government of $3,400 pension money, but recommendeded them to the mercy of the court

A great mass meeting of the friends of Ireland was held at Chicago, the object being the indorsement of Gladstone's home-rule bill. Fully 5,000 men and women were in attendance, the great hall being filled to its utmost capacity. Gov. Oglesby presided and made a vigorous speech. Letters of regret were received from the Hon. John Sherman, the Hon. John A. Logan, and others. A cablegram was sent to Parnell, giving a synopsis of resolutions passed in favor of the home-rule bill, and of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone.

The grand jury at Chicago has returned indictments against August Spies and several other leading anarchists for murder, and against a number of other persons for conspiracy to murder, riot, etc.

At Des Moines, Iowa, the office of the *Leader* was destroyed by flames originating from a lamp in the press-room. The loss is estimated at $45,000.

A fire in Brannan street, San Francisco, destroyed the furniture factory of Kragen & Geist, and a number of dwellings, the loss aggregating $75,000.

A dispatch from Miles City, M. T., says that many of the most extensive stock-growers of the Territory have leased ranges of the Canadian Government for terms of twenty-one years, and are driving the cattle to the new pasture, much to the disgust of the Canadian stock-growers.

Over twelve thousand acres of land belonging to the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., and located in Minnesota and Wisconsin, were sold at auction in Chicago. Low prices ruled throughout.

The recent mysterious assassination of Wayne Anderson, a wealthy farmer, near Mountain Grove, Mo., has been solved by the confession of his sons that they murdered him.

A letter from Sierra County, New Mexico, gives the details of the discovery of a wonderfully rich deposit of silver ore, averaging over one thousand dollars per ton. Six car-loads have already been shipped to a smelter.

The immense publishing house of Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago, connected with which were Donohue & Hemeberry, R. S. Peale, Peale & Co., and Van Antwerp & Co., publishers, and the Central Lithographing Company, was burned. The loss will approximate $1,000,000.

SOUTHERN.

A boat containing Sam Johnson, his wife, daughter, W. Hall, and two negroes, struck a rock near Knoxville, Tenn., and sunk. Johnson escaped, but the others were drowned.

In a quarrel over a step-ladder at Apple Grove, W. Va., James Guerin, aged nineteen, crushed in the head of Mrs. Thomas, his aunt, with a stone, and the young murderer was then riddled with shot by his cousin, Eliza Thomas, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Guerin's victim.

A jury in the Circuit Court at Louisville has given a verdict for $10,000 insurance on the life of John B. F. Davis, of Harrodsburg, who shot himself dead in his stable.

Mr. P. L. Cable, formerly President of the Rock Island Railroad, and also of the Canada Southern Railway, died at his ranch near San Antonio, Texas, aged 68 years. He was worth over $2,000,000.

Their marriage being objected to by the girl's parents, Will Whitehead, at Carrollton, Ky., fatally shot Miss Laura Harwood, and then killed himself.

WASHINGTON.

The taking of evidence in the telephone inquiry at Washington has been brought to a close.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued the 137th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for $4,000,000 of the three-per-cent. loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest will be paid the 1st day of July, 1886, and that the interest will cease that day.

Secretary Manning continues to improve slowly. It is thought that he will not resume his official duties at the Treasury Department until next autumn.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended May 24 was $435,556. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $262,498. The shipment of fractional silver coin since May 1 amounts to $301,703.

The House Committee on Territories has voted to report adversely all bills relating to the admission of Dakota as a State except that introduced by Mr. Springer, providing an enabling act for the admission of the whole Territory, which will be favorably reported.

Miss Lydia Miller, daughter of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and A. E. Tonzalin were married at the residence of the bride's father, in Washington.

It is reported from Washington that the Senate Commerce Committee is dissatisfied with the river and harbor bill as it passed the House and will probably report a new measure.

Gov. Swineford of Alaska, Mr. Turner of the Signal-service Bureau, and Mr. Dahl of the coast survey addressed the House Committee on Territories in advocacy of the right of Alaska to a full territorial form of government.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Convention for Iowa has been called for June 30 at Des Moines.

John A. Heastland has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Roswell P. Flower has been appointed Electrical Sub-way Commissioner for New York City.

The Prohibitionists of Indiana held their State Convention at Indianapolis, and nominated a State ticket, the Rev. J. H. Hughes, of Wayne County, being named for Secretary of State. The State Central Committee organized by electing John Baeleff, of Grant County, Chairman.

A State conference of anti-saloon Republicans was held at Trenton, N. J., at which resolutions were adopted approving of a strict enforcement of the existing laws.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The second largest steel-works in the United States are to be erected on a fifty-acre tract on the Monongahela River nearly opposite Port Perry by the Duquesne Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

Half a dozen hat-finishers at Reading, Pa., have been arrested on the charge of arson.

The conductors and drivers of the street-cars in Hamburg, Germany, are on a strike for higher wages.

The board of arbitration chosen to settle the differences between the street-car men of Pittsburgh and their employes made an award sustaining the demands of the men for twelve hours' work.

The strike at Pullman, Ill., was ended by the return of the 4,000 workmen at the old rates.

The planing-mill proprietors of Chicago, having given the eight-hour plan a two weeks' trial, have returned to ten hours. There was no trouble.

Business appears to be depressed at Racine, Wis. The J. I. Case Company has laid off 250 men; the Mitchell & Lewis Works have been closed, and J. Miller & Company's boot and shoe factory is shut down.

Prospects for iron manufacturers are growing brighter, and at Pittsburgh the indications are unusually promising.

The Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, in session at Galesburg, Ill., expelled twenty of its members for originating the strike on the Union Pacific Railroad, and suspended thirty more for ninety days for participating.

At a session of master carpenters and manufacturers of woodbuilding in Chicago resolutions were adopted that the eight-hour movement had proved a failure, and that hereafter ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

The Ohio State Convention of coal operators, held at Columbus, instructed delegates in the Interstate Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to vote for the continuance of the present system of ten hours' work a day.

The Edison Works at New York, after many weeks' idleness, reopened, with twelve men. The company refuses to abolish contract work, and threatens to remove its plant to another city sooner than yield.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor met at Cleveland on the 26th ult. There was considerable talk on the question of working for the consolidation of all labor unions with the Knights. Mr. Powderly delivered an extemporaneous address. Taking up the subjects of strikes, boycotts, labor troubles, difficulties with trades unions, and the increasing membership, one by one, he advised most careful thought and full discussion upon all questions. He asked that harmony, prudence, and discretion should predominate in all matters, and that the affairs of the convention should be acted upon with consideration and dispatch. Of strikes he said: "The multiplicity of strikes that have occurred in the last six months have greatly lowered our order in the public estimation. Of course a great many strikes are attributed to us with which we should not be credited, but on the other hand many are charged to us we are responsible for." In closing he said: "I will go nowhere, I will see no one, I will attend to no other business until this convention is over. I propose to stay here and finish this business if it takes all summer, and I want you to be prepared to stay with me." Mr. Powderly's remarks were greatly applauded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Riel's rebellion in the Northwest cost Canada $4,700,000, and the casualties were twenty-six men killed and 206 wounded.

Peter Louis Otto was executed at Buffalo, N. Y., for the murder of his wife in November, 1884. Lee Barnes was hanged at Dover, Ark., for the murder of a gambler named Charles Holman, in November, 1885. A negro named Louis Kilgrave was strung up at Raleigh, N. C., for the murder of a negress named Mattie Henderson. James Reynolds paid the extreme penalty of the law at Sidney, Neb., for the murder of James Ralston and son.

Dispatches from Ottawa admit that under existing laws American fishing vessels can not be held answerable for buying bait in Canadian ports. But an act amending the statutes has been hurried to third reading in the House of Commons, and is expected to become a law within a week. James G. Blaine, in an interview at Bar Harbor, said American fishermen are being unfairly treated, and he recommended a vigorous policy to compel Canada to recognize their rights. The Canadian authorities at Ottawa recognize the fact that the Captain of the Lansdowne made a serious mistake when he seized the Adams.

The Newfoundland Legislature has refused to approve of the treaty between England and France as regards the Newfoundland fishery question.

The fugitive New York aldermen now sojourning in Montreal are in such fear of being kidnaped that they hardly dare to go on the streets at night.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 37,812,771 and 7,814,500 bushels. Since last report wheat has been reduced 1,776,959 bushels, and corn has fallen off 2,003,361 bushels.

A mob at Toronto, Ont., stoned street-cars, wrecking between thirty and forty of those vehicles, and causing the wildest uproar. No person was dangerously hurt. The Knights of Labor helped in quieting the rioters.

Mrs. Riel, widow of the Canadian rebel, died at St. Vital, Ont., last week.

Nova Scotians are preparing to seize some of the American mackerel catchers when they arrive.

A cablegram states that the council of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland has decided to present valuable medals for competition at the show of horses to be held under the auspices of the American Clydesdale Association at Chicago next September.

FOREIGN.

Minister Pendleton was too greatly prostrated by the death of his wife to be able to cross the Atlantic and attend the obsequies. Besides an official assurance of the sympathy of Emperor William, he received a vast number of cablegrams of condolence.

At a conference of the Liberal Union, in London, the principal speech was made by the Marquis of Hartington. He declared that the present Irish policy of the Government must be vigorously opposed by both Parliament and the country, which was now threatened with a general election. The Duke of Argyll also made a vigorous attack upon Gladstone's Irish policy.

A Berlin dispatch announces the death, at his home in that city, of Leopold von Ranke, the eminent German historian. He was born at Wiehe in Thuringia Dec. 21, 1795, and was consequently in his 91st year.

There has been some fighting between Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier—the result of mutual misunderstanding.

The town of Baligrodi, Austrian Galicia, has been burned.

The eruption of Mount Etna is the greatest known in centuries, and is increasing in intensity and volume every day. Many dwellings have been totally destroyed.

The Turkish and Greek commanders in an interview completed an agreement for an armistice. The Greek losses at one point on the frontier were 150 killed and wounded, including six officers.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade, says: "The foreign wheat trade is very depressed. Sellers of American and Russian wheats are lowering their demands. American flour is being offered at rates which are perhaps the lowest on record."

The British Cabinet, at a meeting held on the 25th of May, decided to leave with Mr. Gladstone the question of eliminating clause 24 from the home-rule bill. It was understood that after the second reading the bill would be dropped, and that Parliament will be dissolved in the fall.

A cable dispatch states that the eruptions of Mount Ætna have greatly increased, and the destruction of the town of Nicolosi now seems inevitable. The entire district is enveloped in darkness, and showers of stones are continually falling.

In the Italian elections all the Cabinet Ministers were re-elected.

The English Derby was won by the Duke of Westminster's colt Ormonde, the favorite.

Thunderstorms raged in Germany for three days. Many persons and hundreds of cattle were killed. Damage to the extent of $200,000 was done to vineyards in the Rhine valley.

Official announcement will soon be made of the betrothal of the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales to a son of the King of Sweden.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

Four hundred employes of the Pennsylvania Tube Works struck because a workman was discharged, and the mill was closed down.

Lewis A. Dodge, a brother of "Gail Hamilton," who held an $1,800 clerkship in the Boston Custom House, has been summarily removed.

The publication at Halifax, N. S., of the opinions of public men at Portland, Me., in regard to the fishery dispute, has caused much ill-feeling. A leading man at Halifax says the "barbarous" treaty of 1818 is in existence simply because the United States would not appoint a commission to modify it.

Contributions received at the Chicago police headquarters for the victims of the Haymarket riot have reached $47,500, in addition to $13,000 subscribed by members of the Board of Trade.

John C. Henning was hanged at Crawfordsville, Ind., for murdering Lottie Vollmer at Rockville, Oct. 24, 1885. Henning spoke for half an hour from the scaffold in a calm and self-possessed manner, smiling and nodding to acquaintances below him. He reviewed his life and trouble, and said he was ready to die for the murder.

A Chicago dispatch says: "A receiver in this city has just forwarded to a shipper in Nebraska exactly *five cents per bushel* as his share on a consignment of corn. The property had been sold in store here at twenty-seven cents per bushel, twenty-two of which went to pay railroad cost of transportation, the storage, and commission. In another case this week the Nebraska shipper received the magnificent sum of twenty-six dollars and fifty cents, being the whole amount coming to him from the sale of a car-load of some five hundred and fifty bushels of corn, the railroad freight on which to this city was one hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents. The average of charges on these two parcels was five times, and the warehouse charges alone, one quarter, the sum remitted to the country shipper of the corn."

Miss Folsom, the bride-elect of President Cleveland, arrived at New York with her mother and uncle on the steamship Noordland, from Antwerp. The party was met at quarantine by Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, the President's private secretary, and transferred to the United States revenue cutter William E. Chandler. Late as it was, all the passengers and crew crowded the rail, waved their handkerchiefs, and shouted happy adieus until the tug vanished in the darkness.

The First M. E. Church, at Elmira, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $75,000.

An independent oil refinery and pipe line are about to be established in the Washington District of Pennsylvania, by a company in which James G. Blaine and Stephen B. Elkins are heavy stockholders.

The old Daniels building, at Franklin, Mass., used as a storehouse, billiard hall, and tenement house, was totally consumed by fire, together with a skating rink, livery stable, a double tenement house, and a Universalist church. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

Queen Victoria has gone to Balmoral, her Scottish summer residence.

Germany is about to change all the garrisons on her western frontier. The Prussian Landtag appropriatad 50,000,000 marks for the north coast sea channel. There is good authority for stating that the financial troubles of the King of Bavaria will be settled very soon.

The French Chambers have voted urgency for a bill to expel the Princes.

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution in the Senate May 27 providing for an investigation of the matter of the appointment of Indian traders by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Eulogies were delivered on the life and character of the late Senator Miller, after which the Senate adjourned. The House discussed the oleomargarine bill, and devoted the balance of the day to the reading of committee reports. A caucus of Republican Senators was held, at which it was agreed to push through the measure forfeiting most of the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Oregon.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$5.00	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	@ .92
No. 2 Red	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—Western	.36	@ .40
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.73	@ .75
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.15	@ .16
Fine Dairy	.13	@ .14
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .12
Skimmed Flats	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.08	@ .09
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.38	@ .45
PORK—Mess	8.25	@ 8.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.75	@ .75½
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .28½
RYE—No. 1	.62	@ .64
PORK—New Mess	8.25	@ 8.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .77
CORN—Mixed	.32	@ .32½
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@ 9.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .32½
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
LIVE HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .37
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP	2.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.50
Fair	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.75	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.87½	@ .87½
CORN—Yellow	.42	@ .43
CATTLE	5.00	@ 6.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE House bill establishing life-saving stations at the following points was concurred in by the Senate on the 21st of May: Plum Island, Lake Michigan; South Manitou Island, Lake Michigan; Chicago, Ill.; Bois Blanc Island, Straits of Mackinaw; Duluth, Lake Superior; Point Adams, Oregon; between Points Reyes and Diablo, California; between Point San Jose and Point Lobos, California, and on Lake Ontario, New York, at or near the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senate insisted upon its amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill for the benefit of the Pacific Mail Company, and appointed a committee of conference. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate. Hughes East, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Yankton, Dakota. First Lieut. Dan C. Kingman, to be Captain Corps of Engineers. Second Lieut. H. E. Waterman, to be First Lieutenant Tenth Corps of Engineers. Charles F. Maron, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon in the army with the rank of First Lieutenant.

THE Senate bill extending for two years the time within which the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company may complete its road through the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian reservations passed the House May 22. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Cullom interstate commerce bill with a substitute therefor, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

SENATOR PLATT'S resolution regarding open executive sessions was before the Senate on May 24, and was supported by Senator Gibson, who said secret inquisitions were repulsive to honorable men. The President vetoed four private bills, granting pensions to Dudley B. Branch, Louis Melcher, Edward Ayers, and James C. Chandler. The President gave his reasons at length in respect to each case. The President nominated Henry Gilman of Michigan to be Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, vice N. J. Arbeely of Tennessee, withdrawn. The House of Representatives refused to agree to the Frye amendment to the Dingley shipping bill, which authorized the President to close American ports to Canadian vessels as long as American vessels are refused commercial and fishing rights in Canadian ports or waters. The House considered in committee of the whole the bill which contemplates imposing a tax on imitation butter, and placing the manufacture thereof under the control of the internal-revenue officials. Mr. Bennett (N. C.) introduced a bill to divide the surplus money in the Treasury June 1, 1886, among the several States and Territories for educational purposes. Mr. Bland of Missouri introduced in the House a bill to revive the income tax, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of pensions.

THE resolutions of the Ohio Legislature asking an investigation into the alleged Payne bribery case were presented to the Senate May 25. After the passage of a bill to increase the pensions of soldiers or sailors who lost an arm or leg in the service, Mr. Ingalls took occasion to pronounce Commissioner Black an impostor, who had secured from Congress the highest pension rate as an intellectual and physical wreck. Mr. Voorhees replied that at the present time the services of a physician were required to dress Gen. Black's wounds. Mr. Harrison reported favorably a bill to authorize the appointment of an additional Adjutant-General of the army, with the rank of Major of the cavalry. The Senate passed the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad land forfeiture bill, as reported from the Committee on Public Lands. The bill forfeits all lands except the right of way adjacent and coterminous with the uncompleted portion of the road. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Collector of Customs for the district of Sandusky, Ohio, John Finch. Receivers of Public Moneys—Amos J. Harris, at Kirwin, Kan.; Alexander H. Baker, at Grand Island, Neb.; Ezra W. Miller, at Huron, D. T. Miles J. Finlin, upon whom a bitter fight has been made, was confirmed as Postmaster at Streator, Ill. A lively debate took place in the House of Representatives on the oleomargarine bill, in which Frank Lawler appeared as the defender of Chicago against the sarcasm of an Iowa member. An Arkansas representative warned the House not to choke the Democratic party to death with butter. The Ways and Means Committee adversely reported the bill to carry into effect the Mexican treaty. Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Territories, presented to the House the adverse report of that committee on the Senate bill to provide for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. Two minority reports were also presented.

MR. VAN WYCK, chairman of the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi, made a favorable report upon the bill to make Lake Borgne the outlet, to improve the low-water navigation of the river from New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill., and to protect and reclaim the valley lands of the Mississippi and tributaries from overflow. Mr. Edmunds reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations the bill directing the Attorney General to bring suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Benjamin Weil, or his legal representatives or assigns, to determine whether the award made by the United States and Mexican mixed commission in respect to his claim was obtained by fraud and to recover any part of the money already paid to claimants. The House of Representatives spent the day debating the oleomargarine bill.

Grafted Varieties of Fruit Trees.

This opportunity to grow different kinds of fruit on one tree imparts a new and delightful interest to the orchard. The proprietor can always be on the lookout for something new and fine, and the few moments required in grafting or budding makes it his. The operation is so simple and easy that he can learn to perform it himself, and there are always plenty of adepts in the rural vicinage to give him his initial lesson. While he will keep the standard kinds for his main supply, he can gratify his taste and eye with some pretty innovations. I know of an apple tree which bears over a hundred varieties. A branch, for instance, is producing Yellow Bell-flowers. At a certain point in its growth where it has the diameter of a man's thumb, it may be grafted with the Roxbury Russet, and eventually the terminal bough of this growth with the Early Harvest. Thus may be presented the interesting spectacle of one limb of a tree yielding four distinct kinds of apples.—*E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE adaptations with which plants are provided for making the most of the water that come to them in the form of rain or dew are thus classified by Lundstrom, who has made them a subject of special investigation: Depressions in the form of leaf-cups or of grooves is the epidermis; hair formations, in tufts or borders; hydroscopic membranes, as spots or stripes on the epidermis; and anatomical adaptations, such as water-absorbing textures and swelling glands. None of these features are found in the submerged parts of plants.

BASE-BALL.

Detroit Leading the Race for the League Championship, with Chicago a Good Second.

In the American Association, St. Louis Still in the Lead—Miscellaneous Base-Ball Notes.

The close of the fourth week of the league season found the Detroit nine still in the lead, with Chicago a close second, New York third, St. Louis fourth, Philadelphia fifth, Boston sixth, Kansas City seventh, and Washington eighth. Detroit has been playing great ball, not only at the bat, but their fielding has been almost perfect. Chicago has three postponed games to play, and Detroit one, which, if both clubs win them all, would leave them a tie for the pennant, while New York and Philadelphia are not out of the race by long odds.

In the American Association St. Louis maintains her old place in the lead, with Pittsburgh a good second, the Athletics, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati tied for third on games won, Baltimore one game behind them, Louisville one game behind Baltimore, and the Metropolitans bringing up the rear. The attendance has kept up in numbers, and bids fair to outnumber any previous season. The following schedules show the standing of the clubs at the close of the fourth week of the season:

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Postponed.
Chicago	14	3	3
New York	10	7	3
Detroit	16	3	1
Philadelphia	6	9	5
St. Louis	9	10	1
Boston	5	13	2
Washington	3	12	5
Kansas City	3	9	8

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs—	Games won.	Games lost.
Athletic	13	10
Baltimore	14	12
Brooklyn	13	10
Cincinnati	13	16
Louisville	11	15
Metropolitan	7	16
Pittsburg	15	13
St. Louis	19	10

GHASTLY BASE-BALL.

As a rule, says the New York *Herald*, the young doctors attached to the city hospitals are ambitious and devoted to the study of their profession. They are also human, and when they have an hour to spare they like to spend it in healthy exercise. In their college days most of them were admirers of the national game, and when luck and talent have given them a hospital practice they seek further practice in the popular sport. Nearly all our city hospitals have more or less ground attached where the staff can play "fungo" or "catchings."

Governeur Hospital cannot lay claim to any play-ground at all. Its situation precludes the possibility of the enjoyment of such a luxury. The absence of the practice grounds does not, however, dampen the ardor of the house staff for the game. A visitor to that institution lately came to this conclusion: It was 5 p. m., and the hard and patience-trying work of the house and dispensary were over for the day. The doctors adjourned to their room in the top floor, away from the wards. A game of base-ball began. There were only three doctors; therefore there were only pitcher, striker, and catcher. But they played a game all the same.

Oh, ye of the National League, what a game was there! The bat was a femur or thigh bone of some adult and defunct member of the human race, and the pitcher said the ball was made from an epithelioma taken from the ginglymus joint or hinge of his mother-in-law's jaw, tightly rolled up in a surgical bandage. Each took the bat in turn and "strikes," "balls," and "fouls" were called as in a regular game.

When he who was related to the ball by marriage took the bat a satanic smile stole over his face, and from the way he pounded that ball one would think he bore no goodwill toward the original owner. In this manner almost noiselessly this novel game of base-ball went on till a shrill whistle like that of a boatswain reverberated through the halls, followed by a voice, "Ambulance!"

That settled the game. Quick as a flash the striker picked up his cap, slid down the elevator cable, and away rolled the ambulance on a "hurry call."

BASE-HITS.

THE Chicagos have not lost a game this season in which McCormick pitched.

THOMAS YORK, an old League player, has been appointed an official umpire in the American Association.

THE Chicagos have the largest number of "stolen bases" to their credit of any League club to date.

THE Detroits are, undoubtedly, just at present playing the best ball in the league. They are making a greater number of hits, and fewer errors, than any other club.

THE Detroits have not lost a game or postponed a game on the home grounds this season, playing twelve consecutive games. A most remarkable feat in base-ball annals.

THE New York Club from all accounts is in a pretty badly broken-up condition. Ewing, their crack catcher, is suffering from a sprained tendon in the left thigh, and other members of the nine are laid up.

COMISKEY, of the St. Louis Maroons, was recently fined $225 for "sassing" the umpire. Missouri always was a great State for garden "sass," and now seems to be producing a very high-priced article of base-ball "sass."

A RETIRED baseballist, of some literary skill, was asked to write an epitaph for a man who had just died, after marrying his third wife. The ex-batter produced the following terse but expressive sentiment: "Out on third."

NIC YOUNG gives it as his opinion that the Washingtons are a better team and will have a much higher place in the race than most people now give them credit for. Nic is a pretty good judge, and his good opinion ought to inspire the new club to greater exertions for a good record.

AN unusual event occurred in one of the Chicago-Philadelphia games at Chicago, when Daily, pitching for the Phillies, had three Chicagos on the bases, two of them from called balls, and deliberately gave the third one his base, allowing a base-runner to walk home from third.

A HELLISH PLOT.

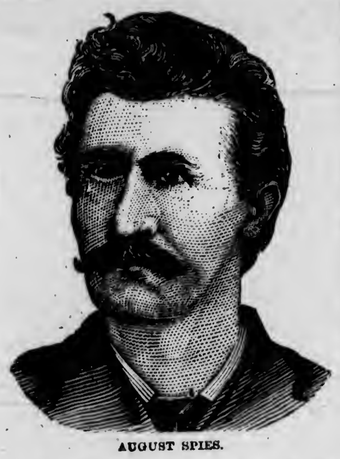
Story of the Anarchists' Conspiracy to Blow Up the Entire City of Chicago.

Evidence of Their Guilt Secured, and Wholesale Convictions Are Expected to Be Had.

[Chicago telegram.]

The indictments against the anarchists were laid before the Grand Jury on Wednesday and approved by an almost unanimous vote. The five German members of the jury did not hesitate to vote for the indictments. On the contrary, they were especially urgent in their desire to go on record against the destructionists, and to support all the charges which the State's Attorney thought wise to lodge against the prisoners. The indictments were read by Mr. Grinnell and voted upon separately. There were twenty-three in all.

A. R. Parsons was not included in the indictments. It has been hinted for some time that the police know where Parsons is, and expect to use him.

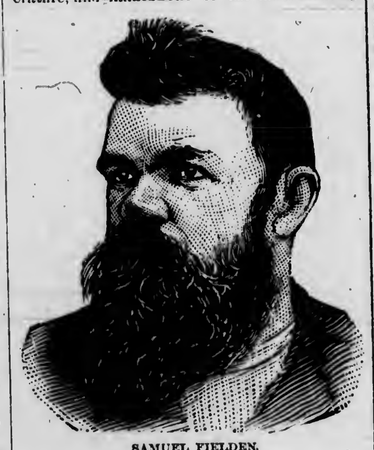


AUGUST SPIES.

August Spies was indicted for murder, conspiracy, and inciting to riot. These three charges were also voted against Samuel Fielden, Rudolph Schnauble, Adolph Fischer, and Louis Lingg. Schnauble is the only one in this lot who is not in custody. Michael Schwab is under indictment for murder and conspiracy, while Anton Hirschberger, John Apel, and George Engel are indicted for conspiracy and riot.

There are two informers. Who they are is not known, but they both belonged to the "Armed Party" of the anarchists, and both became approvers on the advice of their female relatives to save their own necks. The State's Attorney is confident that he can connect the actors in the Haymarket tragedy. If he does not convict Spies, Fielden, Schwab, Schnauble, Lingg, and Fischer of murder and hang them, he will send them, he says, to the penitentiary for a term for conspiracy, the punishment for which is three years.

So far as can be learned from the testimony of Captain Schaack and others before the jury, the story of the conspiracy savors of dime-novel literature, and makes one of the most thrilling



SAMUEL FIELDEN.

chapters in the history of Chicago. It originated in the diseased brains of the rabid members of the anarchist groups, and it was they who carried it out to such a successful end, from their point of view. In working up the story Captain Schaack has a rightful claim to his reputation as an officer of recognized ability, and while he was compelled to go over ground that had been trodden on to some extent by others, he has unraveled the mystery, and though he has not found the bomb-throwers, he has wound the coils around Spies and his followers so that they can not possibly escape. To begin with, in their desire to overthrow the present government institutions and place themselves in control, the anarchists of Chicago resolved to exist in two forms—armed and for agitation. Both branches were composed largely of the same members, the only difference being that the armed anarchists were the extremists who favored bloodshed on the slightest provocation. These armed outlaws met in secret places, away from the meeting-place of the agitators so-called,

MICHAEL SCHWAB.

and while they drilled with Winchesters, revolvers, and other deadly weapons, their followers were busily engaged in manufacturing dynamite and making bombs. Among these armed anarchists were the men William Lechtner and Gustaf Lehman, who have "squealed," and are now under arrest. Their story is that Lingg, Seligen (who told where the former was hiding), and George Engle, of Milwaukee avenue, have for a long time been engaged in making bombs. These bombs were removed by Lingg and his colaborers to the meeting-places of the armed wing of the anarchists, and were disposed of temporarily as was deemed prudent. It was generally understood that an attack was to be made on the police at the earliest opportunity when any of the anarchist meetings was interfered with. When Spies had indulged in his inflammatory remarks, causing the McCormick riots, he went to the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office and wrote the "Revenge!" circular which was set up by Fischer and Hirschberger, and printed by a well-known firm. These circulars were distributed, by command of Spies, by the then mysterious man on horseback, who is now known to the police, and who is wanted.

About the same time he indited the circular Spies expressed a desire to have the armed anarchists meet on that (Monday) night at the usual place—in a basement on West Lake street. Accordingly this meeting was held and either Lechtner or Lehman, the "informer," was the doorkeeper on that occasion. The intention of Spies to hold a mass meeting on the next night—the fatal May 4—in the Haymarket, was made known, together with the announcement that the time for action had arrived. Lingg, Fischer, Engel, and the others there expressed their belief that the police would attempt to break up the meeting, and it was resolved that, to prevent this, bombs should be used. A signal was agreed on as to when the bombs should be thrown into the ranks of the policemen, and in order to further carry out their diabolical designs details were made of squads of anarchists who would almost simultaneously attack some of the north, northwest, and southwest police stations. All the anarchists detailed were to be armed with the bombs, a number of which were in the basement at the time, having been brought there, it is supposed, by Lingg and Engel.

It was decided not only to use bombs in the northwestern section of the city, but in the southwestern, in the lumber region, and in outlying districts of the North Division as well. Men were detailed to work against the police stations at a given signal. It was also understood at this meeting that the gathering to protest against the action of the police at the McCormick works should not be held in the Haymarket Square proper, but on Desplaines street, near the Crane works, where there was less light, and where the gas-lamps could be easily tampered with. At the meeting three bomb-distributing points were determined on. One was on the North Side, off Clybourn avenue, one on the Southwest Side in the vicinity of the lumber region, and one on Milwaukee avenue. That there might be no scarcity of explosives Lingg and some of his confederates brought some to the place of meeting, and told the members of the armed party present that they could help themselves.

Some availed themselves of the opportunity. To prove these details the doorkeeper of the meeting will be placed on the stand when the trial comes off, and also one informer. The evidence on this point is complete as far as Lingg and Fischer are concerned. An effort was made to obtain from Capt. Schaack such information as he possessed with reference to the officers of the anarchist party. He refused to divulge this, but said he had evidence to prove that August Spies was the life and soul of the party here. The evidence against this person is strong. It will be proved—and the testimony before the jury was to the effect—that the "revenge" circular was in August Spies' handwriting. It will also be proved that a cipher signal for meeting for action, the meaning of which was explained at the Lake street basement meeting, and which was printed in the editorial page of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* the 4th of May is also in Spies' handwriting. This password or signal meant in English "We are peaceable." When that was uttered at the Desplaines street meeting the "work" was to commence. There is some doubt as to who gave the signal, but it was given, and Spies understood its significance. So did Fischer and Hirschberger, who assisted Fischer to "set up" the signal, and Fielden, who made the speech preceding the bomb-throwing. It has been also in evidence before the Grand Jury that Engel assisted Lingg in the manufacture of the bombs, that he knew what they were intended for, and that he even manufactured independently of Lingg, a crucible having been found at his house. The evidence against Parsons and Schnaible, not yet indicted, but certain to be, is also quite full.

When the police were attacked in the Haymarket the fact was to be made known as quickly as possible to squads of anarchists at the various rendezvous, and by their assaulting the police stations in the vicinity it was hoped to prevent the entire reserve force of officers from concentrating. Having arranged these matters satisfactorily, the conspirators were informed that the *Arbeiter Zeitung* would publish a certain paragraph, the words of which, when uttered by Spies or some other leader, would be a signal for the assault on the officers in the Haymarket. The paragraph, it is said, was published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and the Haymarket meeting was held in strict accordance with the prearranged plans, Spies, Fielden, Schwab, Fischer, Lingg, Engel, Lechtner, Lehman, Hirschberger, Parsons, Schnauble, and the other leading anarchists being present. To further carry out their infamous designs the lights in the vicinity were turned out, and when Capt. Ward ordered the mob to disperse the signal was given, and the bomb was thrown with the effect already known.

All this information has been gleaned, and the names of several persons not yet arrested are now in possession of the officers, who are untiring in their efforts to discover the bomb-thrower. The confessions of Lechtner and Lehman are convincing, and although Capt. Schaack is unwilling to make any further disclosures at present, his subordinates say there will be more startling revelations made when the cases come to trial.

For a long time past it has been a rule of the anarchist groups that each member should contribute weekly thirty cents toward the purchase of rifles and revolvers. These, it appears, they bought in lots and at wholesale rates, and whenever the weekly assessments or contributions of a member amounted to a little more than the cost of a rifle or a revolver, he became the owner of one of the repeaters. A portion of the regular dues of members, and the proceeds of parties and picnics, were devoted to the purchase of additional arms, the manufacture of explosives, and the strengthening and advancement of the organization.

Next week the *Arbeiter Zeitung* will be printed at No. 274 West Twelfth street, where the new press is at present. The owner of the building is E. H. Ellers, and he signed the lease for a year.

It is believed that the Grand Jury will indict about twenty more persons.

One of the grand jurors asked Capt. Schaack how he accounted for the comparative failure of the anarchist plot. He said the fellows were nearly all arrant cowards. Some of the persons detailed to give the signals failed to act. Others detailed for work did not call for their bombs at the depot. He said that the only thing that keeps most of them now from turning informers is the fear that they may be murdered and the hesitancy of the police authorities to accept their testimony. Their cowardice alone prevented the massacre of the police force and the probable pillage of the city.

The socialists and anarchists are making strenuous efforts to raise a large sum of money for the defense of the indicted men, and it is reported that they are succeeding. About $1,000 has been already subscribed, and at least $5,000 is expected by the committee. One of the men interested in the work states that there will be plenty of money. The best possible legal talent will be secured. Mrs. A. R. Parsons has written to Gen. B. F. Butler, to enlist his sympathies for the imprisoned men. He has not been heard from. A few days ago a member of the defense committee asked Gen. I. N. Stiles to undertake the defense. Gen. Stiles declined.

Upon the refusal of Gen. Stiles to accept a retainer the committee set to work to secure Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and one of the committee says he has the utmost confidence that Ingersoll will accept.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

Will Have a Little Longer Lease of Office Life.

[Washington special.]

When a delegation of Congressmen called upon the President a few weeks ago to urge the appointment of one of their constituents for the position of Government Printer they were informed that no change would be made in that office until after the adjournment of Congress, inasmuch as it would be manifestly absurd to remove the head of a great workshop like the printing office during the busiest season of the year for the sole purpose of creating a vacancy. The President is reported as saying that if Congress shall remain in session until August the time will be too limited between that period and reassembling for Mr. Rounds' successor to properly familiarize himself with his new duties. The construction which Mr. Rounds' friends put upon this statement is that that gentleman will be asked to retain his present position until next March.

NINE YEARS AND TEN MONTHS.

That Is the Length of Time Alderman Jaehne Will Spend in the Penitentiary.

[New York special.]

Ex-Alderman Henry W. Jaehne, convicted of bribery in connection with the Broadway franchise steal, has been sentenced by Judge Barrett to serve nine years and ten months in State Prison.

Jaehne was pale and his eyes had a weary look when he stood up to receive his sentence. In reply to the clerk he said that he was 36 years old, and a jeweler by trade. He made no reply when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. In passing sentence Judge Barrett said that it was humiliating that a man who was selected to public office in this city should have so heinously betrayed his trust as the prisoner had.

"I could not be unmoved at the spectacle of your weeping wife and broken-hearted mother," continued the court; "but the saddest thing of all about your case is the doubt which pervaded many good and honest minds of your conviction. There was not a doubt of your guilt. It was universally conceded when the evidence was in that the case against you was clear, convincing, and overwhelming. There was no doubt of your guilt, but there was a doubt concerning the chances of convicting you.

"The first doubt seems to have arisen from lack of faith in the efficiency of our jury system, the zeal of our public prosecutor, and the efficiency of our police. These doubts will be dispelled by your conviction. It teaches an important lesson. The majority of people in public life have have not their price. Let me again say at this point that your offense was not technical bribery, but a stupendous bribery for the furtherance of a stupendous transaction.

"Have the people of this city ceased to remember the fate of Tweed, of Genet, of Connolly, of Fish, and of Ward? The people are not all honey-combed with corruption. According to the testimony in your case the two only honest men in the board were sneered at by you as dudes. Our worthy Sheriff—Grant—refused the proffered bribe, and it is entirely immaterial, as was suggested, whether they expected the reward—Grant to run for Mayor and O'Connor for Governor."

Jaehne's counsel made application to Judge Daniels for a stay of proceedings and it was denied. Jaehne has been taken to Sing Sing.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

The Wife of Minister Pendleton Killed, and His Daughter Seriously Injured.

[New York telegram.]

Mrs. Alice Key Pendleton, wife of the Hon. George H. Pendleton of Ohio, United States Minister to Germany, was instantly killed in Central Park, and her daughter, Jennie Frances Pendleton, aged 22 years, seriously injured. The ladies were riding in an open victoria behind a high-spirited horse. While on the main drive the horse became unmanageable and ran away, pulling the driver over the dashboard. Mrs. Pendleton jumped from the carriage and struck on her head, while Miss Pendleton followed and was knocked unconscious.

A park policeman ran up an instant later to find Mrs. Pendleton dead and Miss Pendleton apparently dying. On being removed to the hospital the young lady revived and may possibly recover. The body of Mrs. Pendleton was taken to the menagerie building, and was identified several hours later by Frank K. Pendleton, her son, a well-known lawyer of this city, who had begun a search for his mother and sister, having become alarmed at their prolonged absence.

Mrs. Pendleton and daughter arrived here from Boston two months ago to nurse the wife of Frank Pendleton. At the inquest the Coroner's jury exonerated the driver.

Mrs. Pendleton was 61 years of age, and was married to Minister Pendleton in 1846. She was Miss Alice Key, a daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and a sister of Philip Barton Key, who was killed by Gen. Sickles.

A TEXAS DUEL.

Mr. Carroll Got His Work In on the Padgetts, and Was Willing to Die.

[Canton (Texas) dispatch.]

At the close of some litigation here between the Padgetts and Carrolls, two families residing near Grand Saline, Van Zant County, between whom there has been a feud of long standing, J. M. Carroll got into an altercation with W. J. Padgett and his sons Robert and James. Only bitter and violent words passed, until the Padgetts moved off to their horses. Carroll took his breech-loading shotgun and stepped out in front of the Padgetts, cursing them and saying that they did not have the nerve to use their guns. Bob Padgett instantly raised his gun, took deliberate aim, and fired.

Then commenced an impromptu duel between the two men. Padgett's first shot, which contained twelve buckshot, took effect in Carroll's right lung and the upper part of his stomach. Carroll's return shot took effect in Padgett's right and left lung and left arm. Carroll's second shot shattered Padgett's arm from the elbow downward. Padgett, with his left arm horribly mangled and bleeding by his side, raised his gun with his right and poured the contents of his second barrel into Carroll's neck and shoulders when the latter had turned to reload his piece. The Padgetts then rode off.

Carroll, who was felled to the ground by the buckshot received in his neck, raised himself and fired both barrels at his retreating enemies, killing one of their horses. Carroll then fell again, and, saying: "Well, boys, I got my work in on them all right, and I am willing to die," gave a gasp and was dead. Bob Padgett was carried home by his father and brother, and cannot live. It is thought that several others will fall victims to this deadly feud before it is settled.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—A marine hospital is being talked of at Ludington.

—Bottling works are about to be started at Manchester.

—Lansing's seven iron bridges have thus far cost the city over $55,000.

—The Prohibition State Nominating Convention will meet in Lansing July 28.

—Levi W. Beebe, a confidence operator in Detroit, killed himself in his room by cutting out his heart with a jack-knife.

—The old Catholic church at Ka-go-che-wing is no longer fit for use, and the Indians, for whose worship it was erected, have to go to Petoskey.

—A three-pound cannon-ball, supposed to be a relic of the battle of the Raisin, was plowed up on the fair grounds on Monday.—*Monroe Democrat.*

—A Detroit correspondent alleges that he has discovered that the Irish in that city have formed a company known as the "H. W. E.," which is interpreted to mean "Hell with England," and that they are nightly engaged in drilling.

—Barnum's circus will make a tour of Michigan in July, but seems to have left Nashville from its list of dates. If Barnum, at the end of the season, finds his exchequer several thousand short, he will have no one to blame but himself.—*Nashville News.*

—In Isabella County there is trouble over the running of logs in the Chippewa River. Law-suits have been instituted, and ill-feeling prevails. At Mount Pleasant a dynamite cartridge was exploded under the dam of Harris Brothers, tearing it to pieces.

—For several years past there has been a perceptible decline in the morals of certain Southwestern Michigan fruit-box and basket-makers, and this year in the fruit marts of Berrien County it takes less fruit to make a quart, box, or basket than ever before.—*Free Press.*

—The Choral Union of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, brought out "The Messiah," by Handel, a few evenings since. The soprano was Miss Grace Hiltz, of Chicago; bass, A. D. Eddie, of Chicago; tenor, C. V. Slocum, of Detroit. The students of that university claim that their glee club is "the best in the world."

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that "Lansing, Mich., is preparing to celebrate the semi-centennial of Michigan's entrance into the Union with great festivities." This is likely to mislead the *Advertiser's* readers. The celebration is to be at Lansing; but it is the State that does the celebrating.—*Free Press.*

—Mr. Amaziah Bolles of Hillsdale has a curiosity in the shape of a walking stick. It is one of five, the only ones of the kind ever made, and is composed of 3,500 pieces of goat skin laid one on the other, about the size of gun wads, finely finished and capped with a head of rosewood. The cane was made in the Illinois State Prison at Joliet.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

—News has been received of the death of the Rev. Mr. Doefle at Norvell in a most shocking manner. He had superintended the loading of heavy timbers on a wagon at the depot, and as the wagon was driven out of the yard he was caught between the hind wheel and the depot and his back crushed, breaking his ribs and pressing them through his liver. He lived but twenty minutes.

—H. W. Candler, of Detroit, who offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of the body of his son, W. H. Candler, who mysteriously disappeared May 4, withdrew the reward on the advice of the police, who suggested that if the missing man is alive and in some lake town the reward would be an inducement to reckless characters to kill him, throw his body into the river, and fish it out again and claim the reward.

—The water works have a piece of good fortune on hand for themselves and the city. The four-foot shaft which has been sunk for sixty or seventy feet, in order to reach the spring water, from which the old well is filled, has reached a surprising supply before the depth of the old well shafts was reached. The big pipe rests in a stratum of the finest, cleanest sand and gravel, and it is from this that the water is secured. It flows into the pipe and to the surface so rapidly that all pumping capacity yet applied to it cannot lower it beyond ten feet below the surface of the ground.—*Adrian Times.*

—Marquette special: A Sunday-closing fever is agitating the iron district. Law and order leagues have been organized at Negaunee and Ishpeming, and at the latter place an endeavor was made not only to close the saloons, but the livery stables, candy stores, photograph galleries, and barber shops. It has gone so far that some persons think of petitioning the Government for the stoppage of Sunday mails to and from Ishpeming. The liquor-dealers, in retaliation, are boycotting the churches. Drinking men have cut their friends who signed the petition for wholesale closing, and the firemen refuse to turn out so long as the saloons remain closed. Sunday morning a large black flag, bearing the portraits of the members of the Common Council, was discovered at half-mast on the City Hall, and bore the inscription: "We mourn the loss of our city, but in God we trust." It is supposed to have been placed there by the liquor men.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S MARRIAGE.

Yesterday's papers were full of the details of the preparations for the marriage of President Cleveland and Miss Frank Folsom, which was to take place at the white house at 7 o'clock last evening. We shall doubtless have the full particulars on the inside of next week's paper.

Who Introduced Cheap Labor?

One of the London journals has the grace to say that Europe, having adopted a system of exporting paupers to the United States is primarily answerable for the trouble anarchists are now giving this country. It adds that America is now reaping the results of her folly in trying to make American citizens of the scum Europe.

For twenty-five years the alleged aim of politicians who have foisted on America the misnamed protective system have claimed to justify their act in the necessity they conceived or pretended to exist of saving American workingmen from competition with the panper labor of Europe, during all the while many of the manufacturers in whose interest the legislators were really acting were selfishly and systematically bringing the pauper labor of Europe to the very doorway of the American laborer. What settlements now surround the great iron mills of the country? The settlements made at the instigation of mill-owners by cheap labor drawn from the plains of Poland and of Bohemia. The American laborer whom the protected industries were to protect no longer exists in the factories, forges and furnaces of this country. Furniture manufacturers of America have maintained in Bohemia shipping agents of human freight, and have settled the bills, to be recouped from the earnings of mechanics thus brought over. The mines and the coke fields of Pennsylvania swarm now with semi-savage Hungarians brought thither, the coal and iron barons declare, in order to dignify, ennoble and enrich American labor! And all the while American labor has been driven into other channels.

These manufacturers, deliberately false to the specious plea by which they secure the enactment of prohibitory tariffs and selfishly eager to cut down and cheapen the labor market which they professed to maintain, are responsible in large measure for the destruction of the American workman as he was known before the days of a war tariff and the substitution of the latest and least desirable immigration from Europe. They sowed the wind. We cannot blame Europe for the alacrity with which it welcomed the agent of the American manufacturer, ridding it of the poorest of its population, but the American laborer and the American citizen not a beneficiary of the hypocritical tariff law have a strong indictment to present against the mill men and manufacturers of America who, in pursuance of blindly selfish policy, have brought the present tumult upon the land.—Chicago Herald.

MISSING LINKS.

Archbishop Gibbons was a grocer's clerk in New Orleans thirty years ago.

It takes but six minutes now to send a cable message to London and get the answer.

Lily and Blanche are favorite names among the colored children in Southern schools.

Susan B. Anthony asserts that twenty-six United States senators are in favor of woman suffrage.

It is estimated that the annual cost for the picking alone of the cotton crop of the Southern States is $40,000,000.

Prince Krapotkine, the novelist, is short, bald, spare, yellow, and toothless, the result of long imprisonment and exile in Siberia.

Austria's gay and dashing empress is not as athletic as she was, because—isn't it just too mean for anything?—she has the rheumatism.

A colored woman, Miss Carrie Bragg, is editor of the *Virginia Lancet*, published in Petersburg, Va.—the only newspaper in the Union conducted by a colored woman.

Says Rev. Dr. Newman: "Great men come in groups, and in groups they leave us. What a galaxy of distinguished and honored men have recently left us—Grant, McClellan, Hendricks, Hancock and now Seymour."

A New York oleo factory boasts that it employs the highest talent in its laboratory, having secured the services of the French chemist, who bleached the famous sacred elephant. A man who can counterfeit an elephant ought to do fairly well in counterfeiting butter.

Senator and Mrs. Palmer have no children. They have a great liking for the little son of the gardener at their Michigan home, and the boy spends six months of every year with them, surrounded by every luxury, and then returns contentedly to the simple ways of a workman's home.

I. Horner, the mulberry tree enthusiast, has submitted to the Santa Fe managers a scheme which, if put in execution, will beyond a doubt prove a successful remedial agent against the drifting of snow upon the railroad track. The plan is to line the road with groves of the thrifty growing Russian mulberry.

A balky horse in Philadelphia the other day was proof against all ordinary methods of persuasion, until a little man smoking a big pipe came along. Just as soon as the man emptied the burning tobacco and hot ashes from his pipe into the horses ear, the horse went tearing up the street as if he never intended to stop again.

When General Gourkhe was summoned from Warsaw to St. Petersburg he did not desire to leave any unnecessary trouble for his successor. Consequently he ordered a number of nihilists to be hanged some time before the date fixed in their sentences. "I want to see all such jobs cleared up before I leave," said the conscientious general.

There is no such word as diamond known in the trade for the article in nature. The word used for diamonds in the rough is bort. It is a Dutch word. The rough diamond looks like a piece of alum with a little glazing about it. It is harder on the outside than within, and seems to have a core like a knot in a piece of very fine wood, which is softer than the out circles of the wood. Sometimes it is impossible to cut a diamond of great promise because there is a hard place within it. The art of cutting the diamond is one of long practice, and requires the exercise of economy and taste as well as mechanism.

The immense quantity of peanuts grown in Africa, South America, and in our own southern States afford not only a pleasant article of food, but a very large source of oil production. The seed contains from 45 to 50 per cent of a nearly colorless, bland, fixed oil, not unlike olive oil, and used for similar purposes; it is a non-drying oil, which changes little by exposure to the air, and remains fluid even at several degrees colder than thirty-two degrees, Fah. A very great quantity of soap is manufactured from this kind of oil; indeed, some of the finest toilet soaps imported from France are of this material.

General Adam Badeau, speaking of English servants, says: Another perquisite is the cast-off clothes. The valets and the ladies' maids are entitled to these, and are outraged if you make any contrary disposition of them. I once gave a child about my house some old handkerchiefs, at which my valet protested; and I heard the little one retort: "You get the shirts." They often look smarter than those they serve, wearing their wardrobes sometimes on finer figures. I have heard of ladies who sold their satins to their maids, though never of a gentleman who bargained in old clothes with his man. When lovely women really stoops to anything unworthy, she can descend to a point that leaves our sex far behind.

Says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press:* "Bob Ingersoll called upon Secretary Lamar at the Interior department, and in the course of half an hour's conversation said scores of witty things, which Lamar, lying back upon the sofa in his private office, enjoyed immensely. Ingersoll finally made some remark in ridicule of orthodox Christianity. There was a momentary pause when he finished, and the Secretary jumped to his feet, throwing his long hair, with an impatient gesture, back from his forehead. 'Ingersoll,' he exclaimed, 'I hope to live to see the day when you will come to this capital city and preach to the world Christ and Him crucified! With your magnificent abilities and splendid oratory you could work a revival such as the world has never seen. I hope, Bob, to see the day when this will come to pass, and you could not engage in any grander or more noble work.'"

One of the most novel applicants for office, says a Washington letter to the Boston *Traveller*, is Mrs. Thompson, who is the post-mistress of Louisville, Ky., and who is here seeking reappointment. Mrs. Thompson is quite a character in her way. She is the daughter of Alexander Campbell, who was the founder of the sect of Campbellites of which Garfield was a member. She was first appointed by President Hayes. Mrs. Thompson had her eye on the Louisville post-office long before Hayes was declared to be elected. At first she thought that Tilden would be successful; so she got up a monster petition and addressed it to "President Tilden." A little while afterward the electoral commission declared in favor of Hayes. Mrs. Thompson, without a moment's hesitancy, struck out the word "Tilden" at the head of the petition and inserted the word "Hayes." When the petition reached the white house Hayes' attention was drawn to it. He laughed heartily when told of what Mrs. Thompson had done, and, after saying that "it was just like a woman," he declared that he would appoint her, and he did.

"One of the old standbys of Washington society is Gen. Van Vliet," says the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*. "You will find him at every grand reception, at nearly every big dinner, and you may have heard the story of how Gen. Sherman, who is nearly as great a dinner-goer as Gen. Van Vliet, on forgetting the place at which he was invited to dinner one night, saw Van Vliet passing his house in full dress, and followed him, being sure that he would lead him to the right place, and was not disappointed. Well, during Arthur's administration the general was a leading figure as he is now. He was a strong republican, and every one is now surprised to see him so close in with the democrats. Still every one likes Van Vliet, and an army officer should have no politics. But to my story. The day after Cleveland was inaugurated Gen. Van Vliet appeared at the white house, and began to instruct, in the presence of others, Col. Lamont as to how he and the president should carry on the administration, especially in the social way. After he had gone on at some length, one of the bystanders, who was a statesman of some prominence, spoke up: 'And pray, how long have you been a democrat, Gen. Van Vliet?' 'Since yesterday noon, sir,' was the reply."

President Cleveland is the first president of the United States who ever made the rights and welfare of workingmen and women the special subject of a message to congress, and yet the republican press is howling to know what a democratic administration has done for labor. The fact is Cleveland and the democrats, since March 4th, 1885, have done more for the people than the republicans did during their entire lease of power of 25 years.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulence, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low. Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter. 2

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Pefer's Magic Pain Oil., Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix.—ss. In the matter of the estate of Rosine Nah-o-quoum, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said Rosine Nah-o-quom, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-four (34), north of Range seven (7), west, containing forty acres. LOUIS MICLSAWBAY.
Guardian.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business, May 31. If not called for in one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

When calling for any of them please say "advertised."

Baker, Maggie	McKinnon, Effie
Brewer, Miss L. A.	McAfee, Thomas J.
Cash, Nathan	McWain, Frank
Carrier, P. L.	Miller, Silas
Chamberlain, Walter	Mix, Sarah
Chatfield, Henry	Molton, M. S.
Cowpo, R. J.	Oberholtzer, Martha
Evans, Z. H.	Oliver, William
Frazier, A.	Olds, A. W.
Graham, Mrs. H.	Parish, J. D.
Hopkins, Mrs. Sarah	Pegeon, Joseph
Howe, Mrs. Helen	Shepard, S. S.
Hood, Mrs. Robert	Stevens, Charley
Houghton, E. P.	Tooley, Capt. Wm.
Jones, Wm.	Wood, D. C.
Logan, Mrs. Eva	Woodard, Leander
Maney, Henry	Yarnley, Dr.

INDIAN LETTERS.

Peter Bighone — Peter Tabakea

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches, and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD,
Chicago, Ill.

If you want a daily paper, take

THE CHICAGO HERALD.

The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago.
For sale by all newsmen.
By mail, 50 cents per month.
Address

THE CHICAGO HERALD,
120 and 122 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

Will occupy this space next week with a new advertisement announcing a stock of Dry Goods that every lady in Charlevoix should call and examine.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!
Good Goods! Low Prices!
NEW STOCK
HARDWARE.
The "Sherwin-Williams"
PAINTS.
IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.
☞(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER
Undertaker!
CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.
Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.
Come and See my Stock of Furniture.
ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

A Large Stock of
Furniture!
IN
Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,
JUST RECEIVED BY THE
PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY
IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 3, 1886.

To-Day's New Advertisements.

Chicago Herald—Prospectus.
Geo. W. Miller—Clothing, etc.
Probate Order—Estate of Rosine Nah-o quonn.
J. L. Hurd & Co.—Locals.
Prop. Lou A. Cummings—Time Card.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, ber bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ℔ bbl. 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 40c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Mr F. Orrell writes us from Chicago that he always uses the Sherwin Williams Paints. L. D. Bartholomew & Co.

☞Hollena is the finest article for window shades. Sold by J. L. Hurd & Co.

☞For Window Shades use Hollena. Sold by J. L. Hurd & Co.

☞Extra Mackerel in Pails only 50 cents, at J. L. Hurd & Co.'s.

☞White Russian soap, 20 bars for $1.00, at J. L. Hurd Co.'s.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Burns & Scroggie's new bus is a daisy.

Geo. Smiley and family arrived last Friday.

Capt. H. S. Stevens went to Chicago on Monday.

Perry Weed started his soda fountain last Thursday.

O. S. Washburn's residence was repainted this week.

Mrs. D. C. Loveday has been quite sick the past week.

W. H. Hurlburt, of South Haven, arrived this week.

Mrs. J. L. Hurd is visiting friends in Detroit this week.

Wauguoshance light keeper was drowned last Friday.

Dr. Crouter's soda fountain is again in full operation.

The Buttars block received a coat of black paint this week.

Upright & Emrey's new warehouse is up, and the siding on.

Born—May 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Clement J. Strang, a daughter.

Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co.'s store front was repainted this week.

F. E. Boosinger took possession of the East Jordan postoffice June 1st.

Rev. C. F. VanAuken arrived home from the east last Saturday morning.

Subject at Congregational church next Sunday morning: "The Ascension."

Union temperance meeting at the Congregational church next Sunday evening.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken returned home from the east last Saturday morning.

—W. H. Cooper seems to be making the rink popular and successful this summer.

Rev. J. T. Iddings will preach at Black's school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

All the Pine Lake boats were loaded with excursionists for Charlevoix on Monday.

One hundred and sixty volumes of new books have just been added to the library.

Base ball bulletins, league games, are received at Crouter's drug store every night.

The Lawrence took lumber at the Pine Lake Lumber Co.'s dock Thursday night.

The time card of the propeller Lou A. Cummings may be found on the eighth page.

James Lawrence has built a new picket fence on the front of his lot on Mason street.

A new sidewalk is being laid in front of L. D. Bartholomew's residence on Bridge street.

While playing a game of foot-ball yesterday afternoon, Geo. Sherwood seriously sprained one of his ankles, and had to be carried home.

Capt. Geo. Robertson, of the Lou A. Cummings, made us a plesant call on Monday.

The North Star brought down a small excursion party from East Jordan on Sunday.

Young people's meeting at the M. E. church as usual next Sunday evening, at 6:30 o'clock

H. Lee Iddings returned from Albion on Tuesday accompanied by Miss Winlee Gale.

The Mfg. Co. are rebuilding the dining hall, kitchen, and laundry, at the Charlevoix resort.

F. W. Wilcox and wife, two daughters, and grand daughter, arrived Wednesday morning.

F. D. Waldron, representing the Grand Rapids Democrat, made us a brief call this afternoon.

Mr. Smithson's discourse at the Congregational church Sunday morning was very interesting.

J. A. Hawkins has the frame up for the Ironton Congregational church, and is putting the roof on.

A. S. Cody, the nurseryman, was quite successful taking orders this week. He will return in July.

Rev. Mr. Bancroft will hold Episcopal service at the M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. C. F. VanAnken will preach at the M. E. church, Ironton next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Petoskey, the Indian boy wonder, gave an exhibition of fancy skating at the rink last Saturday night.

The ladies' society of the Baptist church cleared over $20 out of their neck-tie social last Friday night.

An exciting fire ran through the woods and bush south of town last Friday, but did no special damage.

If the ladies wish a perfect gem of a watch, they should call at Bellinger's jewelry store and see what he has.

Ben Rice and wife returned last week from a three weeks' visit with friends in St. Clair and Macomb counties.

The Lou A. Cummings brought a large excursion party including the G. A. R. boys, from Elk Rapids on Monday.

The propeller VanRaalte was in Sunday morning leaving lumber for the factory, and taking flour at the Rifenburg mill.

The men who work with the hands are getting decidedly impatient with that conspicuous class who labor only with the mouth.

A thirty dollar dog owned by Geo. Cross was run over by a wagon on Bridge street Monday afternoon and almost instantly killed.

Elmer Carrier, business agent of the Detroit Evening News, canvassed Charlevoix last Saturday in the interest of that excellent paper.

Mrs. F. A. Smith has fitted up the rooms over E. M. Clark's grocery, formerly occupied by the JOURNAL office, for a class in painting and art work.

No one can afford to be without the Chicago Weekly Herald, which is sent one year for One Dollar. Subscriptions are received at the office of this paper.

J. W. Rogers was called to Charlotte on Tuesday, by a telegram announcing that his son Will was failing rapidly, and probably could not live but a few days.

Mr. Mitchell, of East Jordan, is fitting up his lot on the lake front, formerly occupied by his machine shop, for a park and bath rooms, with restaurant and dance hall.

Mr. A. A. Abbott, formerly postmaster at Kalkaska, is at Abbotsford cottage. He is an interesting caller, and has given us numerous valuable points on postoffice work.

F. A. Smith begins this week the erection of a handsome and convenient residence on the lot near H. Berdan on the south terrace, from plans drawn by J. T. Kirkpatrick.

Geo. W. Miller is ringmaster of a circus about to commence in Charlevoix, and he will crack his whip about the heads of all the clowns in the ring. Read his announcement.

The union memorial service at the M. E. church Sunday evening was well—attended, and the address of Rev. Mr. Clark, left an excellent impression on the minds of all present.

Will Rogers, formerly of Charlotte, but for the past three years a resident of East Jordan, is lying very ill at the residence of his uncle, Harry Rogers, on South Main street.—Charlotte Leader.

The meeting of the mutual improvement society of Marion, to have been held at the grove near Black's school house on the 4th, has been postponed. Notice of the meeting will be given.

As a window decorator Al Washburn has no superior in Charlevoix, and F. W. Craine & Co.'s front is abundant proof of the assertion. Last Monday morning he tastefully arranged the whole store, and had Dave Bradbeer make a record of it with his photo camera. The picture is a first class advertisement for Craine & Co.'s mammoth stock of dry goods, carpets, etc.

On Tuesday afternoon there was an interesting run up the arm between the propeller Lawrence and steam yacht North Star. Of course the Lawrence has the greater speed, but the run was interesting for two or three miles.

On Monday afternoon, Capt. Frank Cater resigned his position as master of the North Star. for reasons satisfactory to himself, and Capt. Mel. Thompson, takes his place. Capt. Cater has not yet decided upon his future action.

An eel 36 inches long was caught Horton's Bay by W. H. Leonard and sent to G. W. Cronter by A. J. Stroud on Tuesday, and served for supper at the Bridge Street house Tuesday evening. This is the third large eel caught since a deposit of fry in the Boyne river a few years ago.

Beckett's circus busted at Cheboygan May 25. The receipts were so light it could not pay expenses. It was advertised for two days but gave only one performance. The boat refused to proceed farther and held the entire outfit until expenses were paid. Sixty performers are left without a cent.

Sunday afternoon the boys' band went out for a sail and took their instruments along. When about the middle of Round lake they commenced to play, some parties on the bridge asked if it was not the East Jordan band, saying the Charlevoix boys couldn't play as good as that. But they did play "as good as that," all the same. There was not an East Jordan man in the party.

The East Jordan Enterprise has the following concerning the Bridge Street house, recently re-opened by R. A. Campbell: "During our stay in Charlevoix last Saturday, we took dinner at the Bridge Street house, which has lately been opened by Mr. R. A. Campbell, a former resident of Traverse City. The house has been thoroughly renovated, making its interior a model of neatness. The tables are spread with the best the market affords, and at no place in town can the inner man be better gratified than at the Bridge Street house tables. We bespeak for Mr. Campbell a large and lucrative business, and can heartily recommend this house to our people."

Maxwell's Uncle Tom's Cabin is advertised for an engagement at Bartholomew's opera house next Wednesday evening, June 9th. The Toledo Telegram has the following concerning the company: "Uncle Tom's Cabin as presented by Maxwell's initial company, has in it so much that is new, novel and charming that the people do not tire of it. The scenic effects are fine, the jubilee singers are good, the two Marks bring out all there is belonging to that peculiar character, and Uncle Tom is the personification of religious devotion, self sacrifice and tender love; the performing dog is a wonder, and in fact, the entire performance is a series of surprises which cannot fail to please."

At the February term of circuit court, Moore, and Graham, the two young men who were to have been tried for complicity in the murder of an Indian last summer, were released on bail to appear here at the next term of court. Accordingly last Tuesday, they put in an appearance, accompanied by their attorney, and proceeded to the court house for trial. After waiting all day for the judge and prosecuting attorney to put in an appearance, their attorney adjourned court, thus freeing them and releasing their bondsmen. It is authoritatively stated here that the bright (?) genius who officiates in the capacity of county prosecutor, really expected in the simplicity of his soul, that the prisoners would show up at Boyne City. In this he was slightly mistaken. They were cited to appear here, and they did so.—Enterprise.

Obituary.

Mrs. Lottie Webster Long, wife of Morell Long, died at her residence in Hayes township on Saturday, May 22, 1886, aged eighteen years and four months, after a very brief and painful illness, leaving an infant son to grow up without a mother's ever-watchful care. Mrs. Long was well known to all the pioneers of Hayes township, as well as to most of the older residents of Charlevoix, and the number of her warm friends was limited only by her acquaintance. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, May 23d, and were attended by a large number of people from Charlevoix and other adjoining townships.

An obscure paper, known as the Sun, having attacked the financial integrity and official honor of Col. Sanford, postmaster at Lansing, the Sentinel of that city brands the Sun as a malicious slanderer, and asserts that the character of Col. Sanford is that of an honest, public spirited, generous gentleman, with a purse open to every call of charity and a heart animated by sympathy for every good cause and for every person suffering from poverty and misfortune. Col. Sanford has an extended acquaintance throughout the state, and is everywhere regarded as an honorable gentleman.—Cheboygan Democrat.

OUR SPECIAL PRICES STILL CONTINUE.

We must have the room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to buy DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Flannels, Domestics, etc., VERY CHEAP.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Lamps, Stone and Rockingham Ware, at Great Reductions.

Our stock of GROCERIES, Flour, Feed, Meal, Pork, Lard, etc., is Complete, and we always name the Lowest Prices.

The only full stock in town of LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, and PLASTERING HAIR.

J. L. HURD & CO.

ROSENTHAL & SON

ARE

TAKING THE LEAD

IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

We desire to state that we can satisfy you in all kinds of DRESS GOODS at the Lowest Prices. Our Counters and Shelves are full of this class of Goods, and to make room, we must sell Regardless of Cost. We have just received a line of New Styles in HATS for Spring and Summer.

Remember the Grand Drawing to take place at our Store July 15th, to those who buy $3.00 worth of Goods.

Hoping to receive a share of your patronage. we are

Yours Truly, ROSENTHAL & SON.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, . . . MICHIGAN.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

☞With Babyhood for June comes a supplement with pattern outlines for the "Gertrude Baby Suit," the invention of a Chicago homœopathic physician, who says he was "the only old lady present at a certain birth," and was so impressed with the absurdity of the old style of "first toilet" that this simple suit was evolved; one pin answers for the usual dozen or more, and the saving of trouble and worry to the mother in dressing the baby is said to be in keeping with the increased comfort secured to the child. 15 cents a number, $1.50 a year; 5 Beekman St., New York.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peter) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures where every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world marks a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney, and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease, and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says, "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. C. W. Crouter.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

CONFIDENCE.

BY W. A. DUNN.

Flowers may bloom and look sweet,
Hope may die in despair,
Hearts may melt at a maiden's feet;
Not mine, for you are enshrined there.

Birds may sing and seem glad,
Happiness may shed its tear,
Lives may be made gloomy and sad;
Not mine, as long as you are near.

The sun may shine warm and clear,
Devotion may lose its charm,
Love may be whispered to a selfish ear;
Not mine, for constancy fears no harm.

Stars may twinkle in glee,
The best of friends may part,
Sympathy may take wings and flee;
Not mine, I've a lily's heart.

Let the years come and go,
Let tears and smiles have their fill,
Let the rivers cease to flow;
But, love, you must be with me still.

Hearts have often been broken,
Lovers have parted mad;
Not me, for constancy is the only word spoken,
Fidelity the only thought I've had.

THE DOUBLE ESCAPE.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES MOUNTFORD.

One evening the services of spies was the subject of conversation; and, between a pause in the argument, the Colonel remarked:

"I think the majority of the so-called spies who suffered were perfectly innocent of any such intention. I had a narrow escape myself."

"We are listening for the story, uncle," cried his niece; "you must be very cautious in your speech, or you will be forced into the relation of a story."

The Colonel smiled.

"An old man is seldom unwilling to relate his adventures," he said, "and I am not of the number of those who are."

Everyone was becomingly attentive, and, after a short silence, the Colonel continued as follows:

"Major B—— and I had been schoolfellows; later in life we were friends. At the commencement of hostilities we joined opposite factions. He was a Tennessean; I had imbibed the politics of 'old' Massachusetts, and our difference of opinion was very natural.

"Nevertheless, our friendship did not change, and when my duty brought me within twenty miles of his plantation, he invited me to pay him a visit.

"The change from the hard fare of the camp to the company and table of my friend was a pleasure I was not likely to refuse.

"The Union troops were at that time victorious, and although the command to which Major B—— was attached had their quarters quite near, I anticipated no danger.

"Attiring myself in plain clothes, I started upon my visit, reaching the Major's residence at noon.

"I was made very welcome, and passed a pleasant day. But I could not fail to see that my friend was preoccupied and very grave, which was unusual with him, his merry disposition being well known.

"After nightfall, when we were seated in the Major's private room, engaged with cigars and talk, I hinted that he seemed uncommonly serious.

"'I am serious, Frank,' he said, with a grave smile, 'and I believe I should tell you why.'

"I thought he should, and as I requested his confidence, he said that all his fear was for me.

"'Indeed!' cried I, 'I am very comfortable just at present. How joyful all my comrades would be were they in the same situation.'

"'I doubt it,' was the Major's reply. 'We have advanced our lines, and you are now within them. I received the news soon after you came. Your danger is heightened by the fact that spies have been doing considerable damage lately.'

"'And I'm liable to be shot if caught, eh?'

"'I am afraid so.'

"The subject was dropped for the time. It was merely a suspicion, and might not be fulfilled. We became very lively as the evening waned; but our conviviality was suddenly dashed by the entrance of a servant.

"The black's eyes were almost starting from his head, and he informed us, in an excited whisper, that a posse of soldiers were approaching the house.

"This news was confirmed by the sound of men and horses in the yard without.

"'Come into my bed chamber,' cried the Major, leaping to his feet. 'If there is any danger it will allow us time to prepare for it.'

"He hurried me into another apartment, and, locking me inside, went to review his visitors.

"In five minutes he returned, his face expressive of the utmost concern.

"'It's Captain Trock,' he said, 'with a company of soldiers. He's my enemy, and would like nothing better than to bring me into trouble. He told my wife he was in search of a spy, who had been seen in the neighborhood. He certainly suspects you to be in the house.'

"This speech disturbed me not a little. To be executed as a spy was, even in idea, simply horrible. 'I'll have to run for it,' I said.

"'Yes, but you are liable to be captured, and then nothing is gained. Here's my uniform,' and he threw the articles upon the floor. 'Dress yourself immediately and slip out of the window.'

"I have thought since that this was not very sound advice. Should I be discovered in the enemy's lines, and attired in their colors, I would be almost beyond pardon.

"As it was, I was allowed no time to think, and quickly began to metamorphose myself. I was hastened by the sound of loud voices, raised to a suspicious tone, without; and, a moment later, I slipped through the window.

"If he thought about it at all, the Major doubtless supposed that I would remain skulking near the house until the foes had left the premises; but I was driven away by seeing a soldier approaching just as I reached the ground.

"He did not observe me, and stealing around to the front of the house, I reached the road, and started away upon the run toward the Union lines.

"I hurried along for something like a mile, and began to regain my confidence. There was no moon, but the numerous stars gave sufficient light to warn me of the presence of foes should they appear, and also, unfortunately, to discover me to them.

"Major B—— had said the Confederates had advanced their lines, and I expected every moment to be challenged.

"Still I must proceed. The danger behind was just as great, and far more certain.

"Suddenly I heard the sound of horses in the wood on the right hand. I guessed that the foes were there, and leaving the open road in haste, passed among the trees upon the left.

"I stole along for some distance, and began to think I was to make a clean escape. But fate was against me, and when I saw two soldiers standing beneath a tree directly upon a line with myself, and not over a dozen feet away, I gave myself up for 'one of the lost.'

"But they did not seem to have observed me, and, halting immediately, I hoped darkness would screen me from their eyes.

"Five minutes I stood there, motionless. The fellows were talking together in semi-drunken tones, and I saw a bottle pass between them.

"This seemed favorable to me, so far; but my hopes were soon blown aside.

"One of the men saw me, and promptly directed the other's attention in the same direction.

"Whether it was the liquor they had taken, I have no means of knowing; but they made no attempt to approach, but stood consulting in low tones.

"I could not understand it; but even this was better than a downright discovery, and I stood still, straining my sense of hearing to catch their words.

"I heard the word 'Major' pass between them several times, and thinking they took me for the gentleman whose clothes I wore, I was about to walk in without noticing them, when one of the rascals shouted an oath, and, raising his rifle, discharged it at my head.

"I felt a stinging sensation immediately above my left ear, and my brain whirled. I must have thought myself dead, for I fell forward at full length, my face downward.

"I recovered my senses almost instantly, and as the rascals were running toward me, I lay perfectly quiet.

"'You've killed him, Hunk,' said one, in a shrill whisper.

"He stood over me, but did not attempt to touch my person.

"'Blank him!' growled the other, 'I don't keer if I hev. I remember how he thrashed me t'other day.'

"'For killing the old woman's cow?'

"'Yes' [another blank]; 'and if shooting a cow is to git a man thrashed I don't want to stay here no more.'

"'What are you goin' to do? You didn't speak to him 'fore you fired, and everybody knows you hate him. You'll be shot yourself.'

"'So will you.'

"'I didn't do the shooting.'

"'No; but you stood by, and didn't stop me.'

"The rascals argued in this strain for some time, and it was at last decided that they should spoil the body, and desert to the opposite side.

"I was well pleased with this decision, you may imagine, and scarcely breathed while the rogues rifled my pockets. But I was not yet clear, for they concluded to hide the body, otherwise it would be found too soon, and they should be stopped.

"I imagined at one time that they would attempt to cut me in pieces, that I might be more easily concealed, and was hesitating about discovering myself.

"Had I done so, instant death would have been the result; for the fellows would then be commended, as I had no business where I was. They had already deprived me of my weapons, and defense was out of the question.

"But, luckily for me, they at last raised me between them, and carried their supposed victim off through the woods, to a point further from the camp.

"Reaching, what they considered a convenient point, I was dropped upon the ground, and my murderers began to pile rubbish, brushwood, and, at last, logs upon me.

"I was in no enviable position. It is not the ill-fortune of every man to be present at his own burial; for such I soon discovered it to be.

"Fear incited the fellows to great labor, and when they had satisfied themselves that I was concealed past discovery, so much weight had been piled upon me that it was impossible that I should release myself.

"Besides I felt that I should be suffocated; a great log, heavy with water, lay upon my breast, and every limb was weighted down as close as though I had been in my grave.

"At last the men were leaving, and the horror of being left to perish helplessly alone came upon me. With an effort I essayed to call them back; but my voice was nearly pressed out of my lungs, and they returned not.

"The extreme horror of the next hour is scarcely to be told. I felt myself slowly, but inevitably, dying. Nothing, it seemed, could interpose to save my life. The only persons who could know my situation were far away by this time.

"I endeavored to compose my mind, and die like a stoic, but miserably failed. We all must die, I told myself; why this fastidiousness as to the manner? This horrible pain cannot continue always; and then I thought of my wife and children, who would look in vain for my return.

"I bore all the pains of the most terrible death; but relief came at last. Overstretched nature could sustain no more, and I fainted.

"How long I remained unconscious I know not, and it matters little. I wakened at last, and found a number of men around me.

"Major B—— was kneeling at my side, a bottle of liquor in his hand, which, as I opened my eyes with a groan, he held to my lips.

"As I revived, my friend helped me up, and, looking around, I found myself in the midst of Confederate soldiers.

"'What is it, Major?' I asked, weakly, for I was still thinking. 'How came I here?'

"'Don't you know, old fellow,' he responded, looking compassionately in my face. 'I found you under the brush heap there. The scoundrels thought they had murdered you.'

"One of the officers standing near coughed slightly.

"The Major understood its meaning, for, with a glance at the gentleman, he turned again to me, saying, in a troubled tone:

"'You are not out of trouble yet. That's Captain Trock. He discovered that you had been at my residence, and trailed you afterward. You owe him your life indirectly, but he seems determined to resume the gift.'

"All this was given in a whisper, while the men stood suspiciously by.

"'I don't understand you,' I returned.

"'Trock captured one of the would-be assassins, and forced a confession from him. He is——'

"At that instant the Captain, who was too impatient to withhold longer, touched my arm.

"'You must to the commandant,' he said, harshly.

"The soldiers closed in around me (and the Major was included in the circle, and seemed to fully share me ignomony), and we marched slowly off through the wood.

"I felt considerably relieved to breathe again in the clear air, but still my danger was nearly as great.

"Captain Trock was a sour, haughty man, and there was no sign of a relenting disposition in his countenance.

"My friend told me in whispers as we walked along that he had been drawn into a dispute with the Captain, in which the latter's vanity had been joined, and that since that time he had pursued him with great vindictiveness.

"I knew my friend's disposition too well to imagine that he would receive an affront from any man unless powerless himself. This considered, I thought his case, as well as my own, desperate.

"We soon reached the commandant's tent, and, although it was late, an immediate examination was resolved upon.

"The commandant was a rigid-looking man of fifty, and he questioned me in a tone which decided my fate. It would be unnecessary to repeat everything that was said and done, but the substance was, that I had been found within the lines (at the Major's residence); that my friend had first concealed, and then furnished me with a a disguise as a means of escape.

"Captain Trock expressed his belief that I had been skulking in the neighborhood for several days; and one of the men who had fired upon me (the other did not appear) declared that his companion had taken papers from my pocket which the person who searched my pockets bore away with him.

"When the fellow whom Trock had captured a short distance from the camp was asked why he was deserting, he returned that he and his companion, after the shooting, had mistaken me for the Major, and being frightened, they had fled.

"This was sufficient evidence for a military court, and notwithstanding strenuous denial, I was sentenced to be shot at daybreak. The Major was to have another examination.

"I observed a triumphant sneer upon Captain Trock's face as we were led from the tent. He was probably amply satisfied with his revenge.

"We were conducted to a tent bordering upon the roadway, and placing our guards, Captain Trock retired.

"Although I was expected to die at sunrise, my fatigue was so overpowering that, had not the Major been with me, I should have fallen asleep when left alone.

"But my friend suffered the greatest anguish; to be disgraced in this manner he declared unbearable. He was of an eager, ambitious disposition, and many were the resolutions he formed to avenge himself upon the Captain.

"The night passed, as nights always will, no matter how uncomfortable our situation may be; and when the guard entered the tent in the morning they found me sleeping.

"I was quickly aroused, and taking leave of my friend, who protested my innocence with tears in his eyes, I marched from the tent.

"Long suffering seems to blunt our senses at times, at least such was my case at present. I felt sullenly desperate, and ready for any undertaking, however hazardous.

"I found a file of soldiers drawn up in front of the tent, and Captain Trock, dismounted from his horse, which stood alone at a little distance to the left, waiting for my appearance.

"As I saw the horse, the idea of attempting a desperate flight occurred to me.

"Nothing worse than death can happen, thought I, and recklessly determined to execute my plan.

"I complained of faintness, and seemed unable to stand. One of the two guards, more compassionate, perhaps, than usual, started to procure a glass of water.

"The file of soldiers stood twenty feet distant down the road. The Captain stood at their head, his glances fastened upon me.

"But the steed, which had the greatest interest for me at that moment, had strayed quite near me, and was quietly picking the damp grass at the roadside.

"Everything seemed favorable, and, suddenly calling every faculty into play, I sprang upon my guard, knocked him down, and a second later was in the saddle.

"My sudden onset frightened the horse, and he scarcely needed the incentive which I applied with my heel to send him flying down the road at breakneck speed.

"I heard the Captain give command to fire; then came the crash of musketry, and the balls whistled all around me. My greatest fear was for the horse; but the soldiers seemed to have fired high, for no bullets reached their mark.

"My mount was high-mettled, and before the soldiers could reach their horses, I was a considerable distance in advance.

"I was not pursued far, and two hours later reached my proper camp, where the resolve entered my mind, as I threw myself from the steed who had served me so well, that never again would I pay a visit within the Confederate lines.

* * * * * *

"The Major's innocence appeared," said the Colonel, after a pause, "but he had lost caste, and upon receiving a slight wound, a few months after my escape, he left the army.

"But before doing so, he had punished Captain Trock for his perjury, by running him through in a duel."

Executions in France.

They have no blundering executions in France. The executioner is neither a hero nor an outcast, as in other countries. The system of executions has been simplified as much as possible. The instrument is erected the night before, and tried on a dummy to see that it works well. Formerly the condemned was often tortured and torn and hacked, and he was always encouraged by having a good look at the gleaming knife as he approached the ghastly instrument. Now the knife is hidden, the victim is in position in two or three seconds, a noiseless touch of the button, and all is over.

A Sufficient Excuse.

Cora (surprised)—Why don't you have your dresses made shorter? That's the fashion now.

Mamie (confidentially)—How can I, dear? Just look; I always wear the heels of my shoes over on the sides.—*Puck.*

A Story of Daniel Drew.

Mr. Drew was squeezed one famous day by operators in Northwest stock, and he laid down a big pile of money in losses. Not unnaturally, Mr. Drew felt grieved, while other people were correspondingly high-spirited and happy. It was a great thing to catch the wiley deacon napping, and a hundred jokes went the rounds in celebration of his upsetting. Some of these bits of humor fell upon Uncle Daniel's own ears, but he didn't seem to pay much heed to comments that made all the rest of Wall street laugh hilariously. Some young men old enough to know better even went so far as to accost him personally and laugh in his face. Behind the smile that lighted his face it is barely possible that the recording angel heard a grinding of teeth, but the festive brokers did not hear any such thing, and they went on their way rejoicing for many days. One evening a big congregation of them were in an up-town club when all unexpected in marched Uncle Daniel Drew. He had called only for a moment, he was hunting for a man he did not find. It was not an excessively warm night, but Uncle Daniel seemed to be much overheated, and two or three times he drew out his big white handkerchief and bathed his face in it; and finally out of his pocket with the handkerchief came a slip of white paper to float and circle around till it settled at his feet on the floor. Mr. Drew didn't notice that he had lost anything; the speculative gentlemen before him did, and the foot of one enterprising broker was big enough to cover the slip of paper over as it lay there on the floor. Mr. Drew went out. The eager crowd gathered up the white scrap, and this in the Wall street king's own unmistakable handwriting was what it said: "Buy me all the Oshkosh stock you can at any price you can get it below par." Oshkosh was already pretty high. Everybody was agreeing that it was too high, and that a tumble was inevitable, but the handwriting of the millionaire operator plainly exposed on that slip of paper was sufficient to convince the eager crowd in that club-room that night that some new scheme must be afloat to send it further skyward. Right through the mill-stone they saw it all, and then and there they made up a pool to buy twenty or thirty thousand shares the next day. They did, and the man who sold it to them was Daniel Drew. He blandly told them all about it as they saw their money all going to pot Oshkosh declined a dozen points a day. Mr. Drew's handkerchief exercise had been carefully planned.

The Classification of Book-Lovers.

Mr. Sala has lately made a careful division of book-lovers into four classes, and people who enjoy stocking their shelves from time to time will now be able to describe their motives in book-buying by the use of the terms which Mr. Sala has defined with characteristic illustrations. It is a misfortune that more euphonious terms could not be compounded from the Greek to characterize two of the divisions of the great and growing army of book-lovers, but in the general interest of accuracy and conformity there will be no revolt on the part of those who find themselves described as "bibliognostes" and "bibliotaphe." According to Mr. Sala, "book-lovers are either bibliognostes, bibliomanes, bibliophiles, or bibliotaphes. The bibliognoste is learned in title-pages and editions, presses, and places of issue. He knows by heart the criteria of every editio princeps; he has Brunet and Dibdin at his fingers' ends, and can tell you at once that the 'Aristotle' of Manutius in good condition is worth £50, but that a Bebal is not worth as many sixpences. The bibliomane is a mere collector who, blessed with a long purse, buys whatever comes in his way. A bit of a bibliomane was Peter the Great, who, when his shelves were built, sent for the booksellers of St. Petersburg and said: 'Fill those with books.' 'With what books, your Majesty?' was the not unnatural question. 'With what books? Why, with big books below, and with little books above.' The bibliophile—the true lover of books—is he who buys to read and enjoy. The bibliotaphe is he who hides his books away under lock and key or who immures them in close-fitting glass cases, and knows little of them beyond their titles and the price which he has paid for each."—*The Book-Buyer.*

Plantation Philosophy.

De man, when he sells yer suthin' would cheat yer, would, when he gins yer suthin', gin yer de bes' he's got."

It am de small things in dis heah worl' dat er man haster fear. It's de little mule dat's de mos' ap' ter kick er pusson.

I doan kere how 'spectable er 'oman is, ef she doan lub her husban' wid her whole soul, she ain't gwine ter be 'tirely true ter him. De man whut marries er 'oman dat ain't jes' ez anxious ter marry him ez he is ter marry her is er fool. It may take him er laung time ter fine it out, but de day will come. In all natur' der ain't nuthin' weaker den de human fambly, an' o' dese, de 'oman is de weakest an' yit de strongest. She is weakes' in putting up wid things dat she doan like an' stronges' wid things dat she do lub. Her lub is her strength, an' her lack o' lub is her weakness, fur er 'oman whut kain't lub ain't no better den er animal. I know dat wimen hab fell 'ca'se da lubed too much in er unwise way, but whar one hab fell on ercount o' too much lub, er hunnerd hab fell 'ca'se da didn't lub ernuff.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THE great mistake that some people make is, they think more of their cunning than they do of their honesty.

HUMOR.

A HOME ruler—the broom-stick.

FOOT notes—shoe and leather "paper."

A SEE change—putting on green goggles.

DRAWING instruments—mustard plasters.

THE rumor that "the world moves" because it is cheaper to move than to pay rent is denied.

A RULE that works both ways—when a fleet goes out on a cruise the crews go out on the fleet.

THE members of a debating society must arise when arguing a case because they stand to reason.

IF love is blind, as some folks say, how is it that spoony couples always persist in turning the parlor lamp so low?

JOHNNIE'S teacher asked him to tell her what "he drinks" would be in the future tense. "He is drunk!" said the boy.

THE average life of a locomotive is thirty years. It must pain a locomotive to know that it will never be old enough to be a ballet-dancer, even if it had the necessary limbs.

A PHYSICIAN in Missouri has his sleigh drawn by a team of elks. That isn't the only dear thing about his visits, either. He has a right to charge double for his medical cervuses.

A BROWNSVILLE (Tex.) paper calls the Mexican raiders into Texas "brazen banditti." The press dispatches stated that the banditti were mounted, but not that they were brass-mounted.

SAYS a scientific writer: "On a clear night about three thousand stars are visible to the naked eyed. A like number in the opposite hemisphere makes a total of about six thousand that can be seen without a glass." We'll bet that that fellow never attended a skating rink or fell on a pavement.—*California Maverick.*

ISN'T this train about two hours late?" asked a passenger of the conductor on a branch Dakota road. "Yes, I reckon 'bout that much." "Well, what's the trouble?" "Oh, it's Monday." "What's that got to do with it?" "Why, you see I can't never get as good a start Monday morning—have to 'tend the baby while my wife gets out the washing, you know. Just you wait till tomorrow morning, and I'll pull out before sunrise."—*Estelline Bell.*

TWO PICTURES.

Pretty girl
On the street,
Cherry lips,
Oh, so sweet.

Dashing fellow,
Looks so nice,
Falls in love
In a thrice.

Tips his hat,
Makes a mash,
Eats ice cream,
Spends his cash.

Better man
Cuts him out,
Dashing fellow
Up the spout.

Girl marries
Better man,
Gets ice cream—
If she can.

Dashing fellow
Has his cash,
Better man
Gone to smash.

THE FEMALE ORGAN-GRINDER.

She was but an organ-grinder, with a little dog behind her, and a monkey on the organ which collected all the dimes,
And her face had all the sorrow that a human face can borrow as she twisted on the handle, playing tunes to ancient rhymes.
There was not a grain of pity for the woman in the city, and the boys and men about her hooted as she played away;
Then I cried: "Oh, vagrant woman, exile from a castle Roman, battered relic of an era where your race was of the best—
Tell me, now, that I have sought you, tell me, woman, what has brought you from Italian skies of azure to the deserts of the West?"
Has some cruel word, idly spoken, turned you, homeless and heart-broken, from those flowery vales and hollows where the Roman castles stand?
Or were you some gentle maiden dwelling in an earthly Aiden, when some social revolution drove you from your lovely land?
Tell me, old and battered woman, are your sorrows more than human? Is the music that you furnish grating on a weary heart?"
And the woman dropped her organ, crying, "Is it Biddy Morgan that ye're callin' ould and battered? Now, begorrah, you depart!"
Note—I departed.
—*Walt Mason, in St. Louis Whip.*

Not with That Show.

An advertisement of: "A party wanted to travel with a theatrical company as treasurer" brought about a meeting between a Detroiter and a theatrical man at a hotel the other day.

"Did you ever act in such a capacity?" was asked.

"No, but I feel equal to the emergency."

"Oh, you do? How will you go to work to get us out on the road for our first stand?"

"Why? Haven't you got any money?"

"Not a dollar. We may strike luck the first night, and we may do a poor business for a week. Can you arrange to keep us along until we hit pay dirt?"

"I don't see how."

"And are you a talker? Can you get us out of a hotel where we are owing $25 and nothing to pay with? Can you give owners of halls the grand stand-off? Can you fix it with ticket agents to pass us as dead-heads? When salary-day comes around can you smooth it over with the kickers?"

"I—I don't believe I could."

"Nor I, either. Young man, go hence! Go out and strike a job of sawing wood, shoveling dirt, or ditch-digging. You'll have less on your mind and more in your pocket."—*Detroit Free Press.*

ZINC dust has been found by an English investigator to absorb hydrogen from a moist atmosphere at moderate temperature. It has, in fact, the power of occluding the gas after the manner of spongy platinum.

How a Dog Should Be Fed.

The puppy, when just weaned, should be fed four, five, or even six times a day, and from two months to four months of age, four times; after that three times, to the age of nine to twelve months, according to the breed—the smaller varieties reaching maturity soonest; after that twice a day is enough, a full meal being given each time, until maturity is reached. Regularity as to time is important in feeding, both because it assists health and is a considerable help in inculcating orderly and cleanly habits. Minute calculations have been made as to the amount of food required by a dog, with the result of conflicting statements of opinion, ranging from one-twentieth to one-twelfth of his own weight per day, and it is often stated in this form—one ounce of food for every pound the dog weighs. Experience convinces me that in the matter of quantity of food the scales are better dispensed with, using instead the dog's appetite as the correct measure; I therefore always advise that a dog should have as much at a meal as he will eat freely, and that when he stops to turn it over and pick out bits here and there, the dish should be removed.

The composition and quality of food is the next point claiming consideration. In reference to the first point, I think it necessary to refer to theories propounded by Dr. Billings, veterinary surgeon, of Boston, Mass., in two lectures delivered in that city, and reproduced with apparent approval by that section of the American press which specially deals with canine matters. I have not the text before me, so cannot quote with verbal accuracy; but, briefly stated, Dr. Billings, founding his argument on the admitted fact that the dog is a carnivorous animal, declared he should be fed entirely on flesh, and even went so far as to say that farinaceous food was poison to the dog. The English practice for centuries—from the time of that excellent huntsman and discourser on dogs and their treatment, Edmund de Langley, of the early part of the fourteenth century, confirmed by such practical writers as Turberville and Gervase Markham, of the sixteenth, Cox, Jacobs, and others, of the seventeenth, and all the masters of hounds, huntsmen, game-keepers, kennel men, and every other person who has kept a dog since—is dead against Dr. Billings' theory, which, indeed, should rather be named a "crotchet." For dogs there is no more wholesome food than the mixed scraps from the table, consisting of meat, bones, bread, and vegetables, and when there are more dogs kept than there are bones and scraps for, the broken victuals should be taken as the standard of the component parts of that which has to be further provided.

In regard to pet dogs kept by ladies, the great mistake often made is to overfeed and feed too richly. It is a mistaken kindness to feed dogs on rich, fat-producing diet; and to give sugar and sweet cakes and puddings is to certainly destroy the powers of the digestive and assimilative organs; and anything that produces excessive fatness will bring on asthma, to which disease pugs and other short-faced pets are especially prone. Occasionally we meet with, in all breeds, a dog that is a dainty feeder. These have to be coaxed to eat, a little at a time being given, and a tonic of iron and quinine with gentian given daily for a week or two at a time.—*Huge Dalziel, in Harper's Magazine.*

Good for Wheat.

To show the patriotic spirit animating the Territorial press we present a few items clipped from different papers during the past year:

"There was a heavy fall of snow last night. This will make splendid sleighing for Christmas. It will also be good for wheat."

"Although the Fourth of July occurs next week we have had no rain in this vicinity since last fall. People unacquainted with the climate might think this was a bad thing, but we can assure such that it is most excellent for the wheat."

"The wild geese are already seen flying south, and we will doubtless have an unusually early winter. This is gratifying, as it assures an excellent wheat crop next season."

"A severe hailstorm passed over this region early in the week just as the farmers were commencing to harvest. We must congratulate our readers, as nothing is better for wheat at this stage of its growth."

"The eclipse of the sun here on Tuesday was the cause of much rejoicing among our farmers. It helped the wheat crop fifty per cent."

"An Eastern professor predicts that this country will be visited by great swarms of grasshoppers, as was the case a few years ago. We can but hope his prophecy may prove correct, as nothing will make wheat boom right up to fifty bushels an acre like grasshoppers."—*Estelline (Dak.) Bell.*

I KNO ov a man whose sole ambition sentered on hiz bekoming justic ov the pece, and whoz famely, when he did finally assume charg ov the skails of justic, became ov much importance, and didn't forget tu brag ov it long after hiz turm ran out and when he waz in realiti ov no more akount tu the nation than a maskaline peakok on parade in a barn-yard iz tu man's redemptyon. This would seem to indikat that ambition iz az lible tu "set up" seme people az hot whiski doz some fools.—*Jud Lafagan, in Chicago Ledger.*

A leading citizen of Hagerstown, Md., Mr. George W. Harris, had suffered for some time with facial neuralgia and toothache, when he tried St. Jacobs Oil. He says: "It gave me instantaneous relief, and I consider it a wonderful remedy."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

There Are No Lead Pencils.

There is no lead pencil in existence to-day, and there have been none for more than forty years past. There was a time when a spirale of lead cut from the bar or sheet sufficed to make marks on white paper or some roughed abrading material. The name lead pencil comes from the old notion that the products of the Cumberland mines in England are lead, instead of being plumbago or graphite, a carbonate of iron, capable of leaving a lead-colored mark. With the original lead pencil or strip, and with the earlier styles of the lead pencil made direct from the Cumberland mines, the wetting of the pencil was a necessary preliminary of writing. But since it has become a manufacture, the lead pencil is adapted by numbers or letters to each particular design. There are all grades of hardness, from the pencil that can be sharpened down to a needle point to the one which cannot make other than a broad mark. Between these two extremes are a number of gradations which cover all the uses of the lead pencil. These gradations are made by taking the original carbonate and grinding and mixing it with a fine quality of clay, in different proportions, according to the quality of the pencil required to be produced. The mixture is made thoroughly and then squeezed through dies to form and size it, after which it is dried and incased in its wooden envelope.—*New York Mail and Express.*

A Multitude of Ailments.

The ailments which afflict the kidneys and bladder are so numerous, that merely to name them would fill a space far outrunning the limits of this article. Suffice it to say that they are both obsthinate and dangerous. To their prevention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is well adapted. The stimulus which it lends to the action of the kidneys when they are lethargic serves to counteract a tendency in them to lapse, first, into a state of pernicious inactivity, and afterwards into one of positive organic disease, which soon destroys their delicate integuments, poisons the blood, and causes death. A double purpose is served by this depurent. It promotes activity of the kidneys, and expels impurities from the blood which have no natural channel of outlet except those organs. Constipation, biliousness, fever and ague, rheumatism, and dyspepsia, are also remedied by this medicine of thorough action and wide scope.

Home Study.

Cramming is cruelty. A score of things well learned are better than a thousand things half known. A few hours' study a day makes a boy mentally healthy; too much study makes him top-heavy. A brain that is made alert by knowledge is a good thing, but a brain that is water-logged with poring over books is a very poor thing. Children should be made to study hard in school, but not a lesson should be learned at home. Emerson once said very tersely: "We are students of words, we are shut up in schools and colleges and recitation rooms for ten or fifteen years, and come out at last with a bag of wind, a memory of words, and do not know a thing." Our present methods are defective, but we shall apply better ones by and by. The system of the future will have this fact in it, and all through it—that a boy is an out-of-doors animal, and ought not to do a man's work until he acquires a man's strength.—*New York Herald.*

Prof. Chas. P. Williams, Ph. D., of Philadelphia, says there is neither morphia, opium nor minerals in Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

Paid Off in Installments.

"Where do your expect this money from?" asked a clerk in the money order department of the Postoffice of a woman who presented an order for $15.

"From Chicago."

"And who from?"

"John Williams."

"Ahem. I guess it is all right."

"Oh, I know it is!" as she signed her name. "He used to be my husband. He offered me $50 if I would throw up all claim on him, and this is the second installment. I'll probably get the rest in about two weeks."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

IN Russia a man may appear as a witness in a lawsuit against his wife—if he has the grit to do so.—*Chicago Ledger.*

"BETTER late than never," but better never late when troubled with a cough or cold. Take Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure at once, which cures all throat and lung troubles speedily and thoroughly. Pleasant for children. 50 cents and $1.

A TRAVELER in Florida say that the most hospitable inhabitants of the State are the alligators.—*Maverick.*

WHEN you need a friend select a true one. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the best friend mankind has for all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys. The best blood purifier and tonic known. 50 cents.

"I'VE been doing some fine work," as the prisoner discharged from the house of correction said.

AYER'S Ague Cure never fails to cure all diseases caused by malarial poisoning.

VESUVIUS is no pimple, and yet it is very frequently in a state of eruption.

WE believe Hall's Hair Renewer has no equal as a remedy for scalp diseases.

EXTINGUISHING a lamp is like a small supper—it is a small blow-out.

USE Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other.

LYON'S Patent Heel Stiffener, the only invention that will make old boots straight as new.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

If Your Lungs Are Destroyed

do not expect that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will make new ones for you. It can do much, but not impossibilities. If, however, you have not yet reached the last stages of consumption, there is hope for you. But do not delay, lest you cross the fatal line where help is impossible. The Discovery has arrested the aggravating cough of thousands of consumptives, cured their night-sweats and hectic fevers, and restored them to health and happiness.

A MASSACHUSETTS man has patented an adding machine for bookkeepers. No subtracting machine has been invented. Not necessary.

"Close the door gently,
And bridle the breath;
I've one of my headaches—
I'm sick unto death."

"Take 'Purgative Pellets,'
They're pleasant and sure;
I've some in my pocket
I'll warrant to cure."

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are both preventive and curative.

"I WANT an honest dollar!" exclaimed the politician. "Go to work, then," cried one of his hearers.—*New Haven News.*

How to Shorten Life.

The receipt is simple. You have only to take a violent cold, and neglect it. Abernethy, the great English surgeon, asked a lady who told him she only had a cough: "What would you have? The plague?" Beware of "only coughs." The worst cases can, however, be cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. In Whooping Cough and Croup it immediately allays irritation, and is sure to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Sold by druggists.

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health, and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Decline. It has cured thousands, will cure you.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." Elegant Tonic for Adults or children.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. Great Appetizer, and aid to Digestion, giving strength to stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels.

I have not felt the rheumatism since using three bottles of Athlophoros. I have sold dozens, and it has cured all who have taken it. Some who were confined to their beds are now well since using the remedy. J. M. Shaw, Rutland, Ill.

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

BUCHU-PAIBA.

Cures all Kidney Affectations, Scalding, Irritations, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1.

ROUGH ON RATS

clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, vermin, water-bugs, skunks. 15c.

"Rough on Corns" hard or soft corns, bunions. 15c

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROSTBITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle,

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE-DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

ASK Your Newsdealer for THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the BEST STORY PAPER in the country. Read it.

NEW STYLE WATCH OR NECKLACE Charm and Chromo sent postage paid for 10 cts. and 10 names of persons wearing spectacles. Address R. B. WILLIAMS & Co., Columbus, O.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent hones. Investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED Men, women, boys and girls easily make $5 to $10 a day at home in a pleasant business, strictly honorable. For full particulars of what I want you to do, address SWEDISH INSECT POWDER CO., Pittsburg, Pa. *Don't miss this chance. Write to-day.* Mention this paper.

$10 to $20

A DAY made with a Gem City Combination Wire and Slat Fence Machine, the cheapest and best Fence made. Every farmer needs one.

The Adjustable Reclining Chair Awning is claimed to be superior to any in market. A child four years old can swing without pushing or a rope to pull by. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

For circulars and price-list address

CARR & CO., 1037 Broadway Quincy, Ill.

BROWN'S **IRON BITTERS**

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

—THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidney and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For **Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy,** etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR THE BLOOD TAKE HOPS & MALT FOR DYSPEPSIA

BITTERS,

If you wish a **certain cure for all Blood diseases,** Nothing was ever invented that will cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal to **Hops and MALT Bitters. It tones up the System,** puts new **Blood** in your **veins,** restores your **lost appetite** and **sleep,** and brings you **perfect health.** It never fails to give relief in all cases of **Kidney or Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion,** Constipation, Sick Headaches, **Dyspepsia,** Nervous disorders, and all **Female Complaints;** when properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been **benefited** by it in this and other Western States. It is the **best** Combination of **Vegetable** remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the **Weak** and **Debilitated.** Do not get **Hops and MALT Bitters** confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice. Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Nervous Headaches

Are often the result of a disordered condition of the blood, and, in such cases, are permanently cured by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For years I suffered intensely with Sick and Nervous Headaches. My parents were similarly afflicted, and, as they had never been able to find a remedy, I concluded that there was little hope of relief for me. A friend finally suggested the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and urged me to try it. I took six bottles of this medicine, and was cured. This was eighteen months ago, and I have not had the headache since."—Alfred D. Guerney, Bridgeport, Conn.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Nervous Headaches. I had no appetite, was restless at night, and very much debilitated. After taking two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla my headaches ceased, my strength and appetite returned, and my health was completely restored."—D. M. Fisher, Oswego, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK. **SLICKER** The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

$3 FOR $1.50

The attention of readers of **First-class Story Papers** is called to **THE CHICAGO LEDGER,** the largest Family Story Paper in the United States. It is issued every week, and each number contains eight large pages filled with handsomely illustrated **Complete and Continued Stories** by the best American authors; **Witty Sayings** by the most prominent humorous writers; **Incidents and Anecdotes of the Late War,** from the pens of old soldiers in both armies; **the Latest Fashions,** and other articles of interest to ladies, by highly intelligent lady contributors; and many other original features comprised in a **First-class Family Story Paper.**

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is now pronounced in every way equal to any of the $3 Story Papers, and is sold for just one-half that sum.

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MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

FACE, HANDS, FEET,

and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment, by Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Est'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

Many Years

Mr. R. Foster, 220 Main street, Terre Haute, Indiana, suffered from Neuralgia and found no relief till he used ATHLOPHOROS, then in one day's time the pain was all gone. It will give prompt relief in all cases of Neuralgia. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient), "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 181 Pearl St., New York.

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Consultation and Books by Mail FREE. Address Dr. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, Impaired Vitality,* and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, in *sealed envelope,* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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Everybody's War.

The liquor traffic might do for other lands—it will not do for ours; it might do for earlier centuries—it will not do for the last quarter of the nineteenth. There is war about it in America, the pledge of total abstinence is its muster roll; the gospel hymns are its rallying songs, the badge of blue its uniform. We aim our weapons straight at the brain, straight at the heart. Our bullets are ballots, our sabre strokes are home-thrusts of pathos, our bomb shells are statistics and arguments. We find our marching orders in two verses of this bible in which law and gospel are bound up together. One declares: "Woe unto him that justifieth the wicked for a reward;" the other says: "It is good neither to eat meat nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."

In this vast and daily enlarging army, the mild, soft-voiced ones, who are afraid of guns and gunpowder, may march side by side with the gallant and the strong. I seem to hear their gentle footsteps as they gather to fight against rum in the name of patriotism, philanthrophy, and God. It is a woman, after all, who has given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved with fearful odds against them; with snares that have been legalized and set along our streets. Beyond the arms that held them long, their boys have gone forever. There is not one man to whom some woman's life is not a dear and sacred thing; and I appeal to you, by the pain and danger they have dared, who are the best beloved of your homes, to represent by your ballot, their prayers, their tears, their hopes.

But beside being a war of the mothers and daughters, the sisters and wives, this is a war between religion and the rum shop. It is an irrepressible conflict, for the angel must triumph or else the dragon will. And so, whoever is not enlisted in this war, the seventy thousand churches of our land with their eight million members, corporations founded on the avowed principle of self-sacrifice for others' good, ought to come forward and place their names on the total abstinence muster roll.—Miss Francis E. Willard.

A Bird's Savings Bank.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, invariably in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception. But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorn exhibits foresight and knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, but, becoming saturated, is predisposed to decay, when it is attacked by maggots, who seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food. It is a subject of speculation why the red-wood cedar or the sugar-pine is invariably selected. It is not probable that the insect the woodpecker is so fond of is found only on the outside of two trees: but true it is that in Calaveras, Mariposa, and other districts of California, trees of this kind may be seen covered all over their trunks with acorns, when there is not an oak tree within several miles.

A Perfect Philosopher.

"I stopped at a country hotel in Arkansaw some time ago," said a well-known traveling man, "and behind the clerk's desk, I noticed a rope hanging from a rafter. The rope had a knot on the lower end, and at first I thought that it must be used for lynching purposes. While I was pondering, a man came down stairs, approached the clerk's desk and said:

"'Why in thunder didn't you send that pitcher of water to my room? I ought to maul you.'

"The clerk took the end of the rope in his mouth, chewed it a moment or so and, in a cordial voice, replied:

"'It was an oversight, my dear sir. Will attend to it at once.'

"A few minutes later another man came up and said:

"'I want to know if I am to have a fire in my room? If you don't intend to have one made, say so, and I'll waltz you all over this house.'

"The clerk seized the rope again and chewed it. Then turning to the frowning man, he replied:

"'You must really pardon me, sir. I will go up and make the fire myself.'

"'What a strange man your clerk is,' I said to the proprietor of the hotel.

"'He's a great philosopher,' the proprietor replied. 'Do you know what he would have done had he not chewed that rope?'

"'No.'

"'Well, he would have shot those men. When a man gets mad he grits his teeth, and then finding no satisfaction, he adopts violent means. Some time ago, a fellow, just for mischief, slipped behind the desk and cut the rope; and then, before the clerk had noticed his loss, the fellow made some complaint. The clerk wheeled around, grasped the air, and then in a rage, jumped over the desk, seized the offender and almost killed him.'

"'He is a remarkable man.'

"'The most consistent and docile man in the world so long as his rope is in working order. Some time ago the proprietor of a large hotel came here, and after witnessing a few performances, offered the clerk a large salary to leave me and go with him, but I raised his salary and succeeded in holding him. Look at him, got the rope in his mouth again. Do you see how much of the rope is wound above? Well, as soon as he chews the knot off the end he lets down the rope and ties another knot. Within the past six months he has worn out three sets of teeth. See that man with the small grip-sack? He is a dentist and has come around to work on the clerk's teeth. I'll tell you what's a fact, that fellow is the most perfect philosopher I ever saw."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pele's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any a gections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measurment, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience. MRS. P. A. EARL.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1884, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hanse to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Evcline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity,

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

BELLINGER,
The Jeweler,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE

Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

Will take Lumber or Block wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	7 35am	7 50pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 25pm	2 10pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	.....	3 00	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar..	.....	6 15	7 00	12 55pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	9 20pm	9 35	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv ..	7 50am	.....	10 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros.	7 45	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City....	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 59
Reed City, lv....	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar.....	11 00	.....	3 48	9 53
Cadillac, lv.....	11 05	.....	3 52	9 55
Walton	11 45pm	.....	4 40	10 50
Kalkaska, lv.....	.....	.....	5 26	11 51
Mancelona.....	.....	.....	6 09	12 38am
Boyne Falls.....	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar.....	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City ..	.....	.....	9 55pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City ..	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 31	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls.....	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 51am	.....
Kalkaska.....	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar.....	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv.....	.....	12 50	6 10pm	6 20
Reed City, ar....	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv....	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids.....	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City.....	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar..	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv...	7 15am	5 30	11 15	.....
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar...	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
†7.00am	†1.10pm	..Marquette 1.	†2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	...An Train...	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.44	..Reedsboro 2.	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	....Seney 3....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	....Newberry...	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	..St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
2 With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.
3 With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.
4 With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.
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SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.
CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.20, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.15 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

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Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 9.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

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STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
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Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.

Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.30, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

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Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

We cordially recommend your's as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

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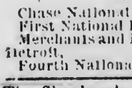

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I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 299, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

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L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

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Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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Can be found at the old stand with a

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

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Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

ROAD RECEIPTS

For Overseers of Highways,

AT THIS OFFICE.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

The Passing of Old Farmer Brown.

The summer was over, the autumn was past;
The crops were stored safely in bins, sacks and mows;
Around the great barn swept the snow-ladened blast;
Within, warm and cosy, the solemn-eyed cows
And fat, well-groomed horses, stood munching their hay
Or dozing the slow hours of winter away.

All day had the feathery flakes fell fast,
'Till highlands and lowlands were hidden from view
Beneath the white shroud, cold and cheerless and vast,
That lay over all. Still the light crystals flew
As night settled down; then the wind rose amain
And roared o'er the chimney and rattled the pane,

And shrieked at each crevice and tossed the light snow
In swift-whirling eddies, 'till round the old manse—
With quaint, gambrel roof and its porch wide and low—
A legion of storm-fiends screamed loud in their dance,
And spruce tree and pine sadly moaned as they swung
And swayed their long arms, where the chickadees clung.

The wide, open hearth was aglow with the blaze;
The logs hummed a tune and the tea-kettle sang—
Now loud and now low, on its crane, of the days
When voices of youth through the great kitchen rang,
And old farmer Brown, bent and feeble and gray,
Sat there by the fire while his thoughts stray'd away,

Far back through the past and were busy with names
And faces of those who, ere life's morning glow
Had faded away, left their fever-racked frames,
And passed to a land where the ebb and the flow
Of time is unknown. And ho fancied one form
Had come to his side through the night and the storm,

And stroked with soft hand the bowed head, as of old,
And spoke of the days when she stood at his side
As now, by the hearth, or with him watched the gold
And crimson of still summer sunsets; when wide
And rosy their path would o'er life's pleasant vales
And love was their pole star and tempered life's gales.

No voice stirred the air, but his soul caught the sound
And throbbed to her tones as the harp strings will thrill
When wandering night winds the tense cords have found,
Or light, skillful fingers roam o'er them at will,
But tense cords may snap and the music will cease,
And world-weary souls, soon or late, find release.

He sat there and smiled while the tea-kettle sang,
Now high and now low to the blazing log's tune,
But heard not, nor saw how the sparks upward sprang,
For winter had bloomed into roses of June,
And old farmer Brown, bent and feeble and gray,
Had passed from the scene of his labors away.

—By J. B. Walker, M. D.

BIG GAME HUNTING.

Theodore Roosevelt, the New York statesman and Dakota ranchero, is writing a series of hunting articles for *Outing*. The second of the series appears in the April number, fully illustrated. From it we take the following:

Next day, accordingly, I determined to devote to going after antelope, one or two bands of which we had seen near the trail. The cattle were more than content to feed quietly on the thick bunch grass, and, from the nature of the ground, two men at a time were amply able to watch them and head off any bunch which seemed inclined to wander far away.

I started soon after breakfast, for antelope are the only game which can be hunted as well in the middle of the day as early or late. I was riding a well-trained hunting pony and had with me the little forty-six Winchester saddle gun. Before I had left the wagon camp behind me I came across a little band of prong-horns, catching a glimpse of them as they lay sunning themselves on the side of a hill, a very long distance off. Tying my pony to a sage bush, I executed a most careful stalk up a shallow dry-water course to a point from which I deemed I could get a shot, only to find to my chagrin that the band had left the place. I suppose they had seen me in the distance and had promptly run off the instant I began the approach—a favorite trick with the antelopes.

I made one other unsuccessful stalk in the morning, and spent nearly half an hour in trying to flag an old buck up to me, lying behind a ridge and waving a handkerchief tied to the end of a rifle to and fro over its top. Curiosity is with antelope a perfect disease, and they will often be unable to resist the temptation to find out what an unknown object, or one going through singular motions, means, even if the price of gratifying their mania for information has to be paid with their lives. This particular old buck, however, although greatly interested and excited by the motions of the handkerchief, could not make up his mind to approach close enough to give me a fair shot, and after cantering to and fro, snorting and stamping his feet, advancing a few yards toward me, suddenly halting back as many and then returning, he eventually evidently came to the conclusion that there was something uncanny about the whole affair and took to his heels for good.

I went back to the pony and rode on several miles further to where the country became less prairielike in character, the valleys being somewhat deeper and the ridges closer together, when I again dismounted and began to hunt over the ground on foot; and this time my perseverance was rewarded. As I was topping one ridge I saw a little band of five bucks slowly walking over the crest of the one directly across. I had come up very cautiously and felt certain that I had not been seen. The instant that the last animal disappeared I raced forward at a sharp gait, pulling up as I breasted the hillside opposite so that I could not be blown when I came to shoot. The antelope had been proceeding in a very leisurely manner, stopping to indulge in mock combats with each other or to nibble a mouthful of grass now and then, and when I came to the top of the ridge they had halted for good, perhaps 150 yards off.

I was out for meat, not for trophies, and so I took the one that offered me the fairest shot, a young buck which stood broadside to me; he was fat and in good condition for an antelope, but with small horns. The bullet went fairly in behind the shoulder, and though he galloped with the rest of the band for a couple of hundred yards, his pace gradually slackened, he came to a halt, then walked backward in a curious manner for a few feet, fell over, and was dead when I came to him.

After dressing him—and I may remark parenthetically that this work of butchering, especially when far from water, is one of the disagreeable sides of a hunter's life—I got him on the pony (it was a quiet little beast, used to packing all sorts of things behind its rider) and started towards the camp. The shadows had begun to lengthen out well before I got there, to receive a very real and cordial welcome from my hungry associates. Before long the venison steaks were frying or broiling over the mass of glowing coals raked out from beneath the roaring and crackling cottonwood logs, and I should be almost afraid to state how much we ate. Suffice it to say that there was very little indeed left of that antelope after next morning's breakfast.

The following day we took the somewhat refreshed cattle away from our resting ground, and after two rather long and irksome drives were able to head them out upon the great river bottom where the ranch-house stands.

Professor Drummond on the Huxley-Gladstone Controversy.

Science, Religion, Philology, and History have now unsheathed their most richly chased blades in this famous tournament. So goodly a fight has not been seen for many a day; and whether one regards the dignity of the combatants, or the gravity and delicacy of the cause, it is not possible to await the issue without the keenest interest. Meanwhile, a voice may be permitted on behalf of a group among the spectators who have not yet been heard in the controversy, but whose modest reluctance to interfere seems only equaled by their right. In arenas more obscure, but less worthy, they too have found this fight; and as a humble camp-follower, and from conviction that the thing must now be done, rather than as one possessing the right to do it, I would venture to state the case on their account.

Mr. Huxley interposes in this question because he is moved by the violence being done in high places in natural science. This third party is constrained to speak because of a similar violence done to theological science. Were the reconcilers of theology and Genesis equal in insight to their last and most distinguished champion, and did Mr. Gladstone himself realize the full meaning of his own concessions, little further contribution to this controversy might perhaps be called for. And, were the opponents of this ancient fraternity as calm in spirit, as respectful in beliefs, and as discriminating as to the real question at issue as Mr. Huxley, no other word need be spoken. But with a phalanx of reconcilers on the one hand, who will continue to shelter untenable positions under the carefully qualified argument of Mr. Gladstone, and with quasi-scientific men on the other, who will exaggerate and misinterpret the triumph of Mr. Huxley, a further clearing of the ground is necessary. The breadth of view, the sagacity, and inimitable charity of Mr. Gladstone's second article certainly go far with many minds to remove the forebodings with which they receive the first. Nevertheless, so powerful a championship of a position which many earnest students of modern religious questions have seen reason wholly to abandon can not but excite misgiving of a serious kind.—*Popular Science Monthly for April.*

Belonging to Neither Sect.

During the open-air meeting of the North and South the writer and Sergeant J. D. Houston, of Worth, rode up to a house in Western Virginia, where the people were about 'alf an' alf—that is to say, there were about as many Unionists as Secessionists. We were a little dubious about dining with Union people, fearing "unhealthy" food.

As we reached the yard gate a kind-looking old lady came to the door and asked what she could do for us.

"Madame," said I, "are you a Unionist or a Secessionist?"

She shoved her spectacles on top of her head, and casting a withering look upon us, answered:

"I'll give you to understand that I'm neither, sir! I'm a Methodist."—*Albany (Ga.) Medium.*

The Alabama in Action.

From an account of "Life on the Alabama," by one of her sailors, in the April *Century* we quote the following: "We got everything ship-shape and left Cherbourg for our last cruise on a bright Sunday morning, June 19th. We were escorted by a French armored vessel, and when we got outside we could see the Kearsarge awaiting us, about four miles away. Captain Semmes made us a short speech which was well received, though it seemed odd to me that an American should appeal to an Englishman's love of glory to fight the speaker's own countrymen. But we cheered, and the French ship leaving us, we steamed straight for the Kearsarge. 'There is no doubt that Semmes was flurried and commenced firing too soon.' We were, I should say, nearly a mile away, and I do not think a single shot told. The enemy circled around us and did not return our fire until within seven or eight hundred yards and then she let us have it. The first shot that struck us made the ship reel and shake all over. I was serving on one of the thirty-two-pounders, and my sponger was an old man-o'-war's man, who remarked, after a look out of the port, 'We might as well fire batter puddens as these pop-guns: a few more biffs like that last and we may turn turtle.' He had scarcely spoken when a shell burst under our pivot-gun, tilting it out of range and killing five of the crew. 'What is wrong with the rifle-gun?' was asked. 'We don't seem to be doing the enemy any harm,' while with slow precision came the crash of the heavy shell of the Yankee. One missile that seemed as big as a haystack whizzed over our heads, taking a section of the port bulwarks away, fortunately missing a man that was handling shot. He only remarked that he believed the Yankee was firing 'steam-b'ilers' at us. Another shell struck us amidships, causing the ship to list to port so that our gun weighing three tons raced in, pinning one poor fellow against the port-sill. He died before we could get him clear. This was the missile that sunk the Alabama. 'She's going down!' was the cry, and all was confusion. Another shell struck about the water-line, and the vessel reeled like a drunken man. The dead and wounded were lying about the deck, which was red with blood. Our officers did their duty and the men at once began to get up the wounded. The cutter and launch were in the water and the officers were trying to keep the men back till the wounded were all in; but certainly many of them were left, for I saw several on the berth deck when I went below, and the boats were then full and pushing off. When it was certain that the ship was sinking, all order was at an end. I had £10 and a watch in a locker between decks, and I ran below, but they were gone.

"'All hands on deck—ship's going down!' was called, and I had just got on the upper step of the forward companion-way when the water, entering the berth-deck ports, forced the air up and almost carried me off my legs. I cast my eye around for a moment. Old Gill, with his head crushed under the carriage of the eight-inch gun, was lying there, his brawny hands clinching the breast of his jumper. Just as the water came over the stern I went over the port bulwarks. I was a good swimmer and had not been in the water five minutes when a French pilot-boat came running past, and a brawny fellow in petticoats and top-boots dragged me out of the water."

Pay Off the Bonds.

Our statistical but always interesting contemporary, the Jackson Patriot, calls attention to the fact that "England in 1607, the year of the first settlement in this country, had "sold to the early settlers the whole United States for $1,000 and had taken a mortgage on the property for that amount at seven per cent interest, and the settlers had agreed to take up the mortgage at the end of every six months and add in the interest, there would not be property enough on hand now to pay the debt." This is a forcible illustration of the wealth absorbing effects of usury.

We would respectfully suggest that a marked copy of the Patriot containing this interesting information be sent to Secretary Manning. He is apparently oblivious of the costly and ruinous results of hoarding the people's money and allowing the interest bearing securities of the government to remain unredeemed. True, he has recently issued a few bond calls, but they are only for $10,000,000 each while he has nearly $150,000,000 available for applying to the reduction of the public debt.

Pay off the bonds, Mr. Manning!—Lansing Journal.

The shore end or crib portion of the large new dock of Hannah, Lay & Co., which has been building for some time is about completed, and Allen's pile driver, of Charlevoix, is now driving the piles for the outer part of the dock. When completed this dock will be 225x900 feet in size and will be the fourth dock owned by this company at this place. The new dock will require 1,780 or more piles in its construction. It is the intention to build a breakwater, 200 feet long, extending out from the dock. Herald.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Andrew Carnegie, the steel manufacturer, has given to Allegheny City $250,000 for the erection of a free library and music hall.

The Rev. T. C. Jerome, pastor of the Congregational Church at Wolfboro, N. H., his two sons and daughter, and a young man named Davis went on a fishing excursion in Lake Winnipisiogee; their boat was overturned and the whole party was drowned.

Duffy, one of the former aldermen of New York, has since his rearrest made a confession which will greatly aid the authorities in convicting the gang of bribers.

Mr. John Kelly, the Tammany leader, died at his residence in New York, aged 64.

Mr. Eckel, for the past twenty-five years Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Syracuse, N. Y., was last week killed by being run over by a hook and ladder truck.

W. N. George, a prominent Knight of Labor at Duke Center, near Bradford, Pa., has been held to bail on the charge of robbing a pipe-line company by tapping its oil-pipe.

The 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College is to be celebrated next fall by a programme covering four days.

Johann Most and his associates, Braunschweig and Schenck, were sentenced at New York, Most for one year and $500 fine, Braunschweig for nine months and $250 fine, and Schenck for nine months. Recorder Smyth informed Most that he was the greatest scoundrel he had ever seen at the bar, and really deserved capital punishment.

WESTERN.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Minneapolis, changed the name of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, of Chicago, to "The McCormick Theological Seminary of the Northwest."

Gross extravagance of the board managing the County Infirmary at Cincinnati has been unearthed. In the item of coal it is shown that the board paid for 275 tons more than were hauled there by the railroad.

A constable of Sedalia, Mo., levied on the household goods of Martin Irons, the "agitator," to satisfy a debt of $7 for rent.

A six-foot rotary saw in a shingle mill at Menominee, Wisconsin, flew to pieces while running at full speed. A large section cut through the iron roof, and another nearly severed a large cross-beam.

Near Goose Lake, Iowa, a train ran over three men who had gone to sleep on the track. Two were killed, but the third escaped with slight injuries.

In the Maxwell trial at St. Louis physicians testified that they had made an examination of Preller's body, which had been exhumed for the purpose, and found the organs claimed by the prisoner to be diseased in a normal, healthy condition.

Sloman Brothers, leather dealers and saddlery jobbers at Omaha, have failed for $75,000.

Grant Livingston, aged eighteen, of Mansfield, Ohio, shot himself with suicidal intent, inflicting a mortal wound.

Crop reports throughout the Northwest are generally favorable.

Blanche Miller, a 16-year-old girl living near Union, Wis., swallowed matches, took horse medicine, tasted aconite, made way with a spoonful of paris green, and drank a bottle of tincture of iron, yet there is a possibility of her recovery.

SOUTHERN.

Extremely hot weather prevails in the South.

A movement is on foot in Louisiana to remove the capital from Baton Rouge to New Orleans.

Specials from every section of Texas report a general drouth all over that State, causing much suffering and loss among cattle and other live stock and seriously damaging crops.

The residents of three hamlets in Tennessee requested the Postoffice Department to suggest names for their new postoffices. They were accordingly christened Mikado, Yum-Yum, and Nanki-Poo.

United States Judges Pardee and Billings rendered a decision at New Orleans in favor of the Bell Company in its suits against the National Improved Telephone Company et al.

In the District Court at San Antonio a sentence of one year in the penitentiary at Chester, Illinois, was pronounced by Judge Turner against Nelson Plato, whose accounts as Collector of Customs for the District of Corpus Christi showed a deficit of $1,700. Two years ago his bondsmen made good the shortage, with the understanding that the prosecution would be dropped.

C. S. Presley, proprietor of the Magnolia House at Pine Bluff, Ark., who killed Frank Brigham, of New York, has been sentenced to be executed June 25.

POLITICAL.

The municipal election at Petersburg, Va., which is claimed as a victory for the Citizens' ticket over the Republicans, will be contested, under the management of Senator Mahone and Captain John S. Wise, who charge fraud in nearly every ward.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk has been nominated by the Prohibition party for Governor of New Jersey.

The Maine Democratic Convention, in session at Bangor, nominated Colonel Clark S. Edwards, of Bethel, for Governor, and expressed sympathy with Premier Gladstone and the Irish home-rule movement.

The Iowa Republican State Convention will be held at Des Moines on Wednesday, August 15.

The Democrats of the Fifth Indiana District have renominated Hon. C. C. Matson for Congress.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District, at Elgin, Ill., renominated A. J. Hopkins.

The Greenbackers of Missouri held a State convention at Sedalia, and nominated Orlando D. Jones for Judge of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON.

The State Department has ordered that no fines shall be exacted from the Canadian schooner Sisters, detained at Portland, Me., for alleged violation of customs regulations.

The Cabinet session on Tuesday was devoted to a consideration of the Canadian fisheries question, the action of Congress in regard to the Geneva award, and railroad matters.

The decrease in the public debt for May was $8,828,566. The interest-bearing debt is now $1,220,659,312. The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,75 . 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	1 . 5 . 01
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	20 . 01
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	$1,2 0,65 ,312
Interest	11,5 ,892
Total	$1,2 2,2 7, 4
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$,097,5 5
Interest	2 5,.90
Total	$,316,295
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,186
Certificates of deposit	13, 55,000
Gold certificates	8 ,1 , 25
Silver certificates	8,91 ,1 4
Fractional currency	6,95 ,0 7
Principal	5 5,951,027
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,746,699,544
Interest	11,805 22
Total	$1, 76,5 5, 6
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	22,164,274
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	$ 2,1 4, .74
Total debt less available cash items	$1,474,340,8 2
Net cash in the Treasury	76,142,611
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1, 1886	$1,398,198,281
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1886	1,407,026,847
Decrease of debt during April	$,2 ,566
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$80,129,925
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	89,181,129
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	1 ,5 5,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	1 ,101,1 7
Fractional currency	1 92
Total available for reduction of the debt	$2 2,161,273
RESERVE FUNDS.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$28,912,277
Minor coin	455,453
Total	$29,3 7,73
Certificates held as cash	8 , 3 .68
Net cash balance on hand	76,142,611
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$490,406,300

The House Committee on Pacific roads has agreed to report favorably the Dorsey bill to authorize the Union Pacific Company to construct branch lines.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The Illinois State Labor Convention was in session during the week at Decatur. P. J. Quinn, of Chicago, was elected President, and A. C. Cameron, of Chicago, Treasurer. The murder of the Chicago policemen by anarchists was denounced. The report of Chairman Cameron, of the State Executive Committee, gave notice of the failure to secure satisfactory legislation on the child-labor and truck abuses, and on the prison-contract system, and recommended that workmen vote for the constitutional amendment abolishing the system at the fall elections.

One thousand miners in the Broad Top region, near Pittsburgh, struck for an advance to 50 cents per ton.

The Knights of Labor, at the fifth day's session of their convention, adopted a petition to Congress concerning the regulation of the currency, being the same petition passed at the annual session held in Hamilton, Canada, last October. The petition attributes the failure of labor to amass wealth, while producing it, to vicious legislation; sets forth the hardships inflicted on the people by the fluctuations of the value of money in various parts of the Union from 2 to 20 per cent., and charges the evil to the manipulation of national banks. It continues: We pray that your honorable body will fulfill the duties imposed upon you by the Constitution in Section 8 of Article 1, which provides that Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; that you fix the measure of value by establishing a just, uniform, and invariable rate of interest for money loaned; that in order to maintain such rate of interest as the normal rate, you repeal all laws authorizing private persons or corporations to issue money, and in their stead establish public loan offices throughout the country wherever needed, at least one in every county, with proper officers to perform the duties of said offices; that the National Government lend money to the people at said offices on good and sufficient security, and at said fixed rate of interest on demand, and that the profits arising from the business of lending said money be covered into the public treasury for public uses, and that said loan offices be also made depositories for the savings of the people, and your petitioners will ever pray.

There was a good deal of wrangling during the sixth day's session of the Knights of Labor convention. The first open attack upon Mr. T. V. Powderly was made in the convention. His enemies charged that he was scheming to become Governor of Pennsylvania and that he was running the order on Roman Catholic principles. To these charges the General Master Workman entered a denial, claiming that a clique, backed by outside influences, was attempting to disrupt the order.

The boycott instituted at Milwaukee against two cigar factories has resulted in the indictment and arrest of seven members of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, on charge of conspiracy.

T. V. Powderly sent a special messenger from Cleveland to Pittsburgh with a letter asking the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association to become a district assembly of the Knights of Labor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the grave of General Ransom, in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, in presence of two hundred comrades from St. Louis, General W. T. Sherman delivered an eloquent address. Fifty ex-Confederate soldiers placed floral crosses and columns above the remains of the Union and Confederate dead at Oakwoods.

Services in honor of the dead heroes of the war were held in the several cemeteries at Washington after a parade of regular troops and Grand Army posts. A large wreath of roses and other flowers was sent from the White House to Mount Vernon, to decorate the tomb of Washington.

The day was generally observed throughout the Northwest with orations and the decoration of soldiers' graves. In many places the graves of the Federal and Confederate dead were decorated alike. The celebration at Joliet, Ill., was quite elaborate. The Rev. J. W. Conley delivered an oration in which he said that Jeff Davis was as George III. to Washington, as Judas Iscariot to Christ, and as Satan to God.

The General Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association have been holding their sixteenth annual conference at Harrisburg, Pa.

The Dominion fishing-cruiser Lansdowne has received orders to put to sea from St. John. The police-boat L. Howlett is cruising in the neighborhood of Canso. Three American schooners have been officially reported as having purchased bait within the Canadian line, and their captains fear seizure.

Two hundred Mormon proselytes landed at New York last week from Europe, under the charge of Elder Pratt.

The Canadian Pacific Company, by the purchase of two roads and the construction of a short branch, is about to decrease the distance from Montreal to Halifax by 250 miles.

Reports of the Agricultural Department to the lower house of Congress say the wheat crops of India, Australia, and South America, already harvested, are 32,000,000 bushels less than last year, while the product of the United States promises to exceed last year's yield by fully 100,000,000 bushels. The wheat in the United States May 1 last was 104,000,000 bushels, against 152,000,000 bushels in 1885.

The majority report, favoring the use of instrumental music in church worship, was adopted by the United Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Hamilton, Ohio.

FOREIGN.

The Salvation Army congress opened in London last week. Two thousand officers and many thousand soldiers from all parts of the world were in attendance.

The University of Cambridge has decided to confer upon Oliver Wendell Holmes the degree of Doctor of Letters, and will also tender him a banquet.

Minister Phelps had an interview in London with Lord Rosebery on the fishery dispute, in which it appeared that the Government was rather glad that the trouble had occurred, for it believed it would hasten a lasting settlement of the questions involved.

A Spanish revenue cutter fired upon and seized three trading boats at Gibraltar. The cutter was subsequently captured by a British armed launch.

The passage of Mr. Gladstone's home-rule measure on second reading is assured. Lord Hartington and his Whig followers will vote against the bill, but Mr. Chamberlain and his Radical adherents will abstain from voting, thus assuring its success.

A German man-of-war has proceeded to the territory of King Tomasese of Samoa, whom Germany upholds against King Malietoa. The British and American Consuls at Apia formally protested against the attempt to overthrow King Malietoa, and the latter Consul hoisted the Samoan under the American flag, telegraphing to President Cleveland that he had established a protectorate over the disputed territory.

The Porte claims that the Greeks are dilatory in disarming.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it is extremely doubtful whether the British army could be relied upon to force Ulster to submit to Parnell.

A meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia will probably take place at Koenigsberg this fall.

James Whelan, a Nova Scotia seaman, was hanged in England for murder upon the high seas. His crime was the killing of the mate of the vessel.

At a meeting of the Chamberlain party, held in London, forty-six Liberal members of the House of Commons resolved to vote against a second reading of the home-rule bill. The Conservative whips estimate the Conservative vote at 252, the Hartington and Chamberlain section at 96, the Liberal absentees at 25, and the vote of the Gladstonians and Parnellites at 297, making a majority against the bill of 51.

German customs officers have seized a number of packages marked silk goods containing nihilistic papers.

Canvassers in County Tyrone, Ireland, have obtained the names of twelve hundred men who are ready to join an Ulster army to resist home rule.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

The tenth and last day's session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, at Cleveland, Ohio, was a veritable love-feast, and every member who had said anything against any other member extended the hand of fellowship. Before adjournment an address was offered and adopted inviting all labor organizations to unite with the Knights of Labor in the struggle against the tyranny of wealth. The address, in closing, says:

We have received a communication from a committee of the national officers of some of the national and international trades unions, requesting certain specific legislation at our hands, but as we believe that the object sought and stated in the preamble to the communication above referred to can best be accomplished by a conference between a committee of this association and a committee of any other organization, and as the propositions contained therein are inconsistent with our duty to our members, we therefore defer action upon said propositions until a conference of committees can be held.

The basis upon which we believe an agreement can be reached would necessarily include the adoption of some plan by which all labor organizations could be protected from unfair men—men expelled, suspended, under fine, or guilty of taking the places of union men or Knights of Labor while on strike or while locked out from work—and that, as far as possible, a uniform standard of hours of labor and wages should be adopted, so that men of any trade enrolled in our order and men of trades unions may not come in conflict because of the differences in wages or hours of labor. We also believe that a system of exchanging working cards should be adopted, so that members of any craft belonging to different organizations could work in harmony together—the card of any member of this order admitting to work in any union shop, and the card of any union man admitting him to work in any Knights of Labor shop.

We further believe that, upon an increase of wages or shorter hours of labor made by either organization, a conference should be held with the organized laborers employed in the establishment. When the demand for increase of wages or reduction of hours is contemplated, action upon a proposed reduction of wages or other difficulty to be agreed upon in a like manner, and that in the settlement of any difficulties between employers and employes the organizations represented in the establishment shall be parties to the terms of settlement.

An address was issued denying that the "Home Club" was engaged in plotting against the welfare of the order, and saying that the very best of feeling prevailed among all the delegates. An address was also issued to the Grangers complimenting them, and asking their aid.

MR. DAWES presented a petition in the Senate on the 3d inst., from the City Council of Gloucester, Mass., that retaliation be ordered against the Canadian Government for the seizure of American fishing-vessels. Mr. Edmunds expressed the hope that a ship of the United States Government would soon appear in the northern seas to encourage the fishermen. The Senate passed Mr. Van Wyck's bill for the taxation of railroad-grant lands, the object being that the corporations shall bear equally with the settlers the burden of paying the taxes. The House of Representatives passed the oleomargarine bill after amending it to make the tax five cents per pound. The vote on the passage of the bill was 177 to 99. Of the 177 votes the Democrats contributed 81 and the Republicans 96. The negative votes were cast by 84 Democrats and 15 Republicans. New England cast 17 votes for the bill and 4 against; New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware 48 for and 13 against; the Southern States, including West Virginia and Kentucky, 21 for and 16 against; the Western States, including Missouri, 84 for the bill and 15 against; and the Pacific Coast States 7 for and 1 against the bill. Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota voted solidly for the bill. Wisconsin gave 1 nay—Van Schaick; Michigan 7 yeas and 3 nays—Maybury, Tarsney, and Fisher. Illinois stood 15 to 4—Dunham, Lawler, Morrison, and Ward voting against the bill, and all the rest of them in favor of it except Eden, who was absent. Indiana voted 8 to 3—Cobb, Browne, and Ford voting against the bill. The following are the main features of the bill, as it passed: Butter is defined to be a food product made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without coloring matter. Oleomargarine is defined as all substances made of oleomargarine, oleo, lardine, tallow extracts, etc., in imitation of butter, or when so made calculated to be sold as butter or for butter. Special taxes are imposed as follows: On manufacturers, $600; on wholesale dealers, $480; on retail dealers, $48. The existing internal-revenue laws, so far as applicable, are made to apply to these special taxes. Penalties are imposed on any person who shall deal in oleomargarine without paying the special tax. Provision is made for the proper stamping and labeling of every package of oleomargarine. A tax of five cents a pound is imposed on all oleomargarine manufactured and sold, and a penalty is prescribed for the purchase or reception for sale of oleomargarine not branded or stamped according to law. A number of sections of the bill are devoted to providing machinery to carry the law into effect.

THE Creator is woman's best friend, and she often is her own worst enemy.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$5.00	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87	@ .89
No. 2 Red	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .45
OATS—Western	.35	@ .37
PORK—Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.75	@ 4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.73	@ .74
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.14	@ .15
Fine Dairy	.12	@ .13
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.09	@ .10
Skimmed Flats	.05	@ .06
EGGS—Fresh	.08	@ .09
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.38	@ .45
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.74	@ .74½
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .59
PORK—Mess	8.00	@ 8.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.77	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@ .76
CORN—Mixed	.30	@ .32
OATS—Mixed	.25	@ .27
PORK—New Mess	8.25	@ 9.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.74	@ .75
CORN—No. 2	.35½	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.25
LIVE HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.25	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.79	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .34
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP	2.25	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@ .77
CORN—No. 2	.32	@ .34
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.50	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.83	@ .84
CORN—Yellow	.42	@ .42½
CATTLE	5.25	@ 5.75

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

FOUR Republican Senators—Cullom, Manderson, Teller, and Van Wyck—voted with the Democrats in the Senate on the 28th ult., and killed the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill of Mr. Dolph, of Oregon. Mr. Conger presented the report of the Commerce Committee on the Eads ship-railway bill. In the report the committee says that the project is a practicable one, and that the net amount of annual revenue of the road will be in excess of the amount guaranteed by Mexico and the United States. The opinion is expressed that the aggregate amount ($7,500,000) will not have to be advanced by the Government. The committee reports back the accompanying bill as a substitute for Senate bill 584, with the recommendation that it do pass. The President vetoed bills for the relief of Rebecca Eldridge and Eleanor C. Baugham, widows of soldiers, and bills granting pensions to Mrs. Anne C. Owen, Simmons W. Harden, and J. D. Haworth. Approval is withheld in these cases on the ground that the disability for which relief or a pension is asked had its origin in causes existing prior to the enlistment of the persons for whose services the claims are made. In the case of Mrs. Eldridge, the President says: "It is not a pleasant thing to interfere, but we are dealing with pensions, and not gratuities." The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: C. R. Greathouse, of California, Consul General at Kanagawa; Wm. H. Cleveland, to be Appraiser of Customs for the district of Detroit, Mich. Adolph Lippman, to be Commissioner for Alaska, at Junction City. During the debate in the House of Representatives on the oleomargarine bill, a Jerseyman proposed a tax of 75 cents on each dish of hash, every boarding-house keeper to be required to file a statement of ingredients. All amendments to the bill presented were rejected.

THE House of Representatives only was in session on the 29th ult. The day was devoted, in committee of the whole, to discussion of the oleomargarine bill. Every attempt to amend it was voted down, and its friends showed that they were determined to stand by it just as it came from the House Committee on Agriculture.

MR. HARRIS, of Tennessee, introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 1st inst., providing for the payment to Mrs. Eliza H. Brownlow of $900 for Government advertising in the Knoxville *Whig*, published by her husband, the famous "Parson" Brownlow. Mr. Beck introduced a bill making it unlawful for any member of either house to act as railroad attorney, and fixing the minimum punishment for violating its provisions at a fine of $5,000, or imprisonment for one year. Bills were passed to prevent aliens from acquiring land in the Territories, and extending the eight-hour law to letter-carriers. The President vetoed another pension bill upon the ground that it was not based upon substantial merits. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: David L. Hawkins of Missouri to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice George A. Jenks, resigned; Joseph E. Johnston of Virginia to be commissioner in the district of Alaska, vice Chester Sober, resigned; John B. Riley of Plattsburg, N. Y., Indian School Superintendent, vice John H. Oberly, appointed a Civil-service Commissioner. The House again wrestled with the oleomargarine bill, and the opponents of the measure gained a point by securing the adoption of an amendment reducing the tax from ten cents to eight cents a pound. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, arose to a question of privilege and with some heat denied the charges of an Iowa newspaper that he was unduly influenced to oppose the bill. He had been, and still was, in favor of the oleomargarine bill, and it was false that he had been influenced improperly in his course in regard to that measure.

MR. CULLOM, of Illinois, introduced in the Senate, on the 2d inst., a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment in regard to polygamy. Mr. Morrill submitted a proposed amendment to Senator Platt's open executive session resolution which makes this resolution apply to reciprocity treaties instead of to nominations. The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, finished the oleomargarine bill. Mr. O'Neill, from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill to legalize the incorporation of trades unions. A bill for the payment of the awards for Alabama claims was signed by the President, after consultation with the members of the Cabinet as to its constitutionality.

Big Things.

The greatest wall in the world is the Chinese wall, built by the Emperor of the Tsin dynasty, about 220 B. C., as a protection against the Tartars. It traverses the northern boundary of China, and is carried over the highest hills, through the deepest valleys, across rivers, and every other natural obstacle.

Among the most remarkable natural echoes are that of the Eagle's Nest, on the banks of Killarney, Ireland, which repeats a bugle call until it seems to be sounded from a hundred instruments, and that of the banks of the Naha, between Bingen and Coblentz, which repeats a sound seventeen times.

The most remarkable artificial echo known is that of the castle of Simonetta, about two miles from Milan. It is occasioned by the existence of two parallel walls of considerable length. It repeats the report of a pistol sixty times.

The most remarkable whirlpool is the maelstrom off the northwest coast of Norway, and southwest of Moskenaesol, the most southerly of the Lofoden Isles. It was once supposed to be unfathomable, but the depth has been shown not to exceed twenty fathoms.

The greatest cataract in the world is that of Niagara. The Horseshoe Fall, on the Canadian side, has a perpendicular descent of 158 feet. The height of the American Fall is 167 feet. The Horseshoe Fall, which carries a larger volume of water than the American Fall, is about 600 yards wide, and extends from the Canadian shore to Goat Island.

The biggest diamond in the world, if indeed it be a diamond, is the Braganza, which forms a part of the Portuguese crown jewels. It weighs 1,860 carats. However, not a little doubt exists of its being a diamond, as the Government has never allowed it to be tested. It was found in Brazil in 1741.

The largest tested, but uncut, diamond is the Maharattah, belonging to the Rajah of Mattam in Borneo. It is of pure water, weighs 267 carats, and is of pear shape, indented at the thick end. It was found about 1,760 at Landark, in Borneo. It has been the cause of a sanguinary war. Before it was cut, the Kohinoor, which is one of the English crown jewels, was the largest tested diamond. It then weighed 793 carats. When in possession of the Emperor Aurenzebe it was reduced, by unskillful cutting, to 186 carats. During the Sikh mutiny it was captured by British troops, and presented to Queen Victoria. It was recut, and now weighs 106 1-6 carats.

THE KNOT TIED.

The President and Miss Folsom Securely Bound in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony.

A Quiet and Unostentatious Ceremony in the Blue Room of the Executive Mansion.

Profusion of Flowers, Elegant Toilets, and Sweet Music Lend Enchantment to the Scene.

The wedding of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom took place at the Executive Mansion in Washington on the evening of the 2d inst. It was w tnessed only by the members of the Cabinet, their wives, and twelve relatives or friends of the contracting parties. Rev. Dr. Sunderland performed the ceremony in the blue room, amidst a mass of rare flowers. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, garnished with India muslin. The President and his bride left in the privat coach of Robert Garrett for the cottage of ex-Senator Davis at Deer Park, Maryland. A report of the wedding festivities is appended.

Arrival of the Bride.

Miss Folsom arrived at Washington in the private car of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Road, at 5:30 a. m., and was met at the depot by Miss Rose Cleveland, who conducted her to President Cleveland's carriage. Miss Folsom was followed by her mother and her cousin, Mr. Benjamin Folsom, who also got into the carriage, and they were all driven rapidly to the White House. There they were welcomed by the President and his sister, Mrs. Hoyt.

Miss Folsom refreshed herself, changed her dress for one of lighter hue, and joined the others at breakfast. They were a very merry party.

Miss Folsom spent the entire day in the private portion of the house with her mother, Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Hoyt, and Miss Nelson. Miss Cleveland gave her some interesting information about the management of the domestic affairs of the executive mansion.

Getting Out the License.

About 10 o'clock in the morning Col. Lamont got into the White House carriage and was driven to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District, where, upon the payment of a Band silver dollar, he received the following permit:

"To any minister of the gospel authorized to celebrate marriages in the District of Columbia, greeting: You are hereby licensed to solemnize the rites of marriage between Frank Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Grover Cleveland, of Buffalo, N. Y., if you find no lawful impediment thereto; and, having so done, you are commanded to appear in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of said District, and certify the same.

"Witness my hand and seal of this court this 2d day of June, 1886. R. R. MEIGS, Clerk."

Beneath this is a blank form which, when filled out by the minister, will read as follows:

"I, Byron Sunderland, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, hereby certify that, by authority of a license of the same tenor as the foregoing, I solemnized the marriage of the parties aforesaid on the 2d day of June, 1886, at the White House, in the District of Columbia.

"BYRON SUNDERLAND."

A Rehearsal.

On the Colonel's return to the White House he was closeted with the President for some time. The offices of the second floor were deserted by all but Chief Clerk Pruden, who was preparing bills for the President to sign, just as though it was not the wedding day. At 11:30 Dr. Sunderland appeared and asked to see Col. Lamont.

"I have the form of the ceremony made up in the rough," he said, "and I have come up here to perfect it. I have hardly had time to think since Friday night. I have had so many newspaper men after me that I have had to sit up until two o'clock in the morning to be able to write anything."

The reverend doctor was in a most pleasantly excited condition, and almost completely out of breath. After waiting a moment he was ushered into the red parlor, where he had a conversation with the President. The rehearsal of the wedding took place at 12:30. It was informal, and was not held in the blue parlor. The President, Miss Folsom, and Dr. Sunderland sat down in Miss Cleveland's little parlor up-stairs and quietly went over the services together. There were some changes made to suit the taste of the contracting parties. When the rehearsal was about over the President stepped out and called in his brother, the Rev. William Cleveland. Then the President said to Dr. Sunderland that he had not expected his brother to be present, but that he had arrived at the eleventh hour. It would please him greatly, therefore, if Dr. Sunderland could contrive some means by which his brother could participate in the services.

Dr. Sunderland said that he did not know of any way in which the services could be split up, but he suggested that the Rev. Mr. Cleveland deliver the benediction. It was arranged that way. The President at first was averse to having the form of the ceremony made public, but he was finally persuaded.

Approaching the Auspicious Hour.

About 6:30 o'clock Secretary Lamar came lumbering up the flagstone walk, and he was followed a few moments later by the wizen-faced Dr. Sunderland and wife. After that the guests began to arrive rapidly in the following order: Postmaster General Vilas and wife, Mr. William Bissell, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, and Secretary Manning and wife. Attorney General Garland did not put in an appearance. Various reasons are assigned for his absence, the most plausible being his well-known antipathy to full dress. He made a solemn vow not very long ago that he would not appear in public in a dress suit. The carriages of the guests drew up on Pennsylvania avenue near the main entrance. The guests were shown into the state dining-room, where their wraps were removed. From there they were ushered into the blue-room, where they were received by Miss Rose Cleveland, and where conversation was entered into for a few moments.

The blue-room seemed to have received the principal attention of the decorators, and the work was well done. The display of flowers was simply magnificent. The room was a mass of exotic plants.

There were now present in the blue-room: Mrs. Folsom, mother of the bride; the Rev. Dr. William Cleveland, the President's brother; Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sisters; Secretary of State Bayard, Secretary of the Treasury Manning and wife, Secretary of War Endicott and wife, Secretary Whitney and wife; Postmaster General Vilas and wife, Secretary Lamar, Private Secretary Lamont and wife, Benjamin Folsom of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of Seneca Falls, Mrs. Cadmar and Miss Huddleston of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon of Boston (relatives of the bride), Mr. and Mrs. Nelson of New York, Mr. W. S. Bissell of Buffalo, the President's law partner, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Byron Sunderland.

Miss Rose Cleveland was looking very fresh, although she had been up since 4:30 in the morning. She wore an exquisite dress of Nile green and cameo pink duchesse satin with silver ornaments, low corsage, garnished with pink roses, short sleeves, demi-length gloves in light tan. She carried a fan of pink curlew feathers.

Mrs. Folsom wore a dress of violet satin, with garniture in white faille, with crystal violet drops in pendants everywhere.

Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sister, wore a dainty costume on traine of China crepe in robins'-egg blue, most effectively garnitured with rare old lace. Her flowers were La France roses.

Mrs. Manning's dress was of white satin, flounced across the front with duchesse lace, trimmings finished with sea-pearls, square neck, and elbow sleeves. Diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Endicott wore satin with silver and white sapphire, draped in black Chantilly lace, and pompon in hair and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Whitney wore a bodice of violet with nite satin and tulle skirts trimmed with violets. Diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Vilas' dress was a light-blue silk with long train strewn with daisies of silver, front of crystal and point lace and pearl trimming. Low neck and elbow sleeves.

Mrs. Lamont wore an ivory-tinted satin dress, demi-train, with a panel of crystal and pearl on the left side of the skirt, square-necked corsage, edged with crystal and jet fringe, elbow sleeves, and a beautiful corsage bouquet of jacqueminot roses.

Mrs. Rogers cousin of the bride, was dressed in a costume of delicate cameo pink, with brocaded front.

Mrs. Cadman, a relative of the bride, wore a white satin dress en traine, with black lace draperies and jacqueminot roses.

Mrs. Harmon wore a satin dress of light orange.

Miss Nelson wore a handsome costume of corn-colored satin, with overdress of white antique lace, cut pompadour, with low corsage and elbow sleeves. Her flowers were jacqueminot roses.

Miss Huddleston was dressed in pink silk with blue trimming.

Mrs. Sunderland's dress was gray satin trimmed with lace, long train, square neck, and elbow sleeves.

It wanted ten minutes of seven o'clock when Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, and the wedding guests placed themselves in a circle about the blue-room, Mr. Bayard standing at the head of the line at the left, while Mr. Cleveland's brother stood at the other end of the horseshoe. The Cabinet officers did not arrange themselves according to their rank, but stood in line just as chance placed them. Mr. Lamar was next to Mr. Bayard; and Mr. Whitney stood above Mr. Vilas.

At exactly 7 a messenger made a quiet signal to Colonel Lamont from the red parlor, and the Colonel repeated the signal to Dr. Sunderland, who immediately took his position in front of the great bank of flowers at the south end of the room. A second later the Marine Band, which was stationed in the ante-room, struck up Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," while booming cannon from the arsenal swelled the chorus of sound. Then the movement from up-stairs began, and the bridal party appeared.

All were anxious to watch the President's bearing, and all agree that he was cool and composed, showing that same self-poise exhibited

by him on inauguration day. He was in faultless evening dress, his coat fitting like a glove, instead of his usual turn-down collar, he wore a high stand-up one, with a white-lawn tie carefully knotted at his throat. A white rose was fastened to the lapel of his coat.

Upon his arm leaned Miss Folsom, who fulfilled the role of the traditional beautiful bride. She never looked handsomer. Her rather tall, slim, graceful, well-rounded figure was displayed to its full advantage by her exquisite Parisian wedding dress. Its soft ivory color made a gentle contrast with the fresh soft pink of her cheeks. Her brown hair, curled loosely upon her gracefully poised head, showed gleams of reddish lights through the soft tulle veil, which fell in a trailing mist over her dress. Her blue eyes sparkled with excitement. She walked well, with a graceful, dignified bearing. The bridal couple turned to the right as they entered the room from the long hall, marching in step with gay music from the distant ante-room, and faced the officiating clergyman. Mr. Whitney settled his glasses once or twice more firmly upon his face. Mr. Lamar stood with his hands behind him, and gazed with a look of dreamy rapture upon the bride, who, under the scrutinizing gaze of the small group, flushed and paled alternately. Mrs. Folsom fell back to the left to meet Miss Cleveland, and her friend Miss Nelson passed to the opposite side of the room from the Folsom relatives. Mrs. Hoyt stood by them.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland was never more sonorous and impressive than in his performance of the ceremony. The little man inflated himself and made the most of every inch of his height, maintaining throughout great self-possession and dignity. His thirty years of experience had prepared him for just such a wedding. He wasted no time.

Entering the Holy Estate.

Dr. Sunderland then said, very solemnly and distinctly: "Forasmuch as we are assembled to observe the holy rites of marriage, it is needful that we should seek the blessing of the great God, our Father, whose institution it is, and therefore I beseech you now to follow me with reverent hearts in prayer to Him:

"Almighty and Everlasting God, the Father of our spirits, the framer of our bodies, the giver of every good and perfect gift—Thou who canst see the end from the beginning, who knowest what is best for us Thy children, and hast appointed the holy rite of marriage to be sacredly observed throughout all generations, regard now, we beseech Thee, Thy servant, our Chief Magistrate; endow him plentifully with Thy grace, and fill him with wisdom to walk in Thy ordinances. Be very nigh to him in the midst of many cares and grave responsibilities. Day by day may Thy law direct him and Thy strength uphold him, and be Thou forever his sun and shield. Be Thou graciously pleased to look down upon this Thy daughter, even as Thou didst favor the chosen Rebecca and many noble women that have adorned the world. May she indeed be a precious boon of good to her husband to cheer and help him continually, a woman gifted with the beauty of the Lord and shedding the sweet influence of a Christian life upon the nation in whose sight she is to dwell. Wilt thou approve what we Thy servants come to do in Thy name by thine authority and under the laws of the land in which we live, and graciously assist them, this man and this woman, who are here to be united in the bonds of holy wedlock according to the institution of Thy words. Mercifully be pleased, Almighty God, to vouchsafe to each of them Thy grace that they may well and truly weigh the unfailing vows which they are now about to make to each other in the presence of this company and before Thee, and that they may be enabled hereafter at all times so to live together as to rejoice in the solemnization of this union with joy unspeakable and full of glory, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Turning then to the company, Dr. Sunderland said: "Marriage is honorable among all men in that a man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife and they twain shall be one flesh. It was constituted by our Creator in the first paradise. It was confessed by patriarch and priest, prophet and apostle. It was confirmed by the teaching and adorned with the presence of the Redeemer, and has been honored by the faithful keeping of all good men and women since the world began. It is not therefore to be undertaken lightly or unadvisedly, but soberly, discreetly, and in the fear of God." Into thi holy estate this man and this woman come now to enter. If any now can show just cause why they may not be lawfully united in marriage, let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace."

Addressing himself to the bride and groom, Dr. Sunderland then said: "If you desire to be united in marriage you will signify the same by joining your right hands."

The bride and groom then joined hands, and of the latter Dr. Sunderland asked: "Grover, do you take this woman whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love her, cherish, comfort, and keep her in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and, forsaking all others, keep you only unto her so long as you both shall live?"

The Groom (firmly)—I do.

Dr. Sunderland—Frank, do you take this man whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love him, honor, comfort, and keep him in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and, forsaking all others, keep you only unto him so long as you both shall live?

The bride answered, in a low but clear voice, "I do."

Dr. Sunderland—In token of the same let the wedding ring be passed.

Mr. Cleveland put the plain gold band on the bride's extended finger, and with increased solemnity Dr. Sunderland said: "Forasmuch as Grover and Frank have here agreed and covenanted to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock, and have confirmed the same by giving and taking a wedding ring; now, therefore, in the presence of this company, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I pronounce and declare that they are husband and wife, and what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

The Rev. Dr. Cleveland then pronounced the benediction: "God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve, and keep you, the Lord mercifully fill you with all spiritual blessings, and grant that you may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may have life everlasting. Amen."

The Bridegroom's Kiss.

President Cleveland bent over and kissed his bride full on the lips. The other gentlemen present were not accorded the privilege of saluting the bride, who confined her favors to the ladies; otherwise, however, there was nothing to mar the harmony of the occasion.

Congratulations.

Mr. Whitney made a graceful speech to Mrs. Cleveland, and Mr. Lamar showered compliments upon her. He said that he had never in his life seen any one who so completely satisfied his ideal of a mistress of the White House. "You will not only rule as a queen in the White House," he said, "but you will also be a queen in all our hearts." This, with a low bow which Mr. Lamar alone knows how to make, was considered the banner compliment of the evening.

Mrs. Folsom, the bride's mother, who had shown deep emotion during the ceremony, was the first to tender her congratulations. Miss Cleveland followed her, and then the Rev. Mr.

Cleveland and other relatives and friends in turn. While these congratulations were going on the Marine Band performed the bridal chorus and march from "Lohengrin."

Meanwhile the chimes throughout the city were making pleasant music, and Presidential salutes were fired by batteries of artillery near the river. The chime of bells of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church rang out Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

President Cleveland and his bride led the way into the East Room, the adornments of which were in keeping with its majestic proportions, and its ample space and brilliant illumination gave an excellent opportunity for a display of the ladies' toilets. The room presented a mass of exotic plants.

In the Dining-Room.

After a brief season of promenading and conversation, during which the congratulations were renewed, the company proceeded to the dining-room of the mansion, where a collation was served. There was no formal order observed; the guests sat at the small tables, or slowly promenaded the room as they discussed the menu. The souvenirs of satin boxes containing pieces of the bridal cake, each one bearing the hand-painted monogram of "C. F.," were greatly admired.

The decorations of the dining-room were also of an elaborate character.

While the collation was being served the bride slipped away to her room and changed her bridal robes for a heavy traveling dress of gray silk, after which she returned and was joined by the President, who in the meanwhile had changed his dress suit for a traveling costume.

At 8:30, President and Mrs. Cleveland bade their friends good-by and left the White House through a private exit from the red-room into the south grounds. In a closed carriage they were driven away, amid showers of rice that were thrown after them, and cries of "Godspeed" came from the rear porch.

The bridal party having left the White House, the guests made merry for a short time. By ten o'clock all the guests had taken their departure. The President and his bride were driven to the depot, where they took the train for Deer Park, Md., for a week's honeymoon.

The Courtship.

Major Oscar Folsom, the father of the bride, was the law partner of President Cleveland and his enthusiastic supporter in his canvasses for Sheriff and Mayor of Buffalo. He was killed in 1875 by being thrown from a buggy when Miss Frank was only 11 years old, and the little girl was left in charge of the father's law partner as guardian. In his position as her father's most intimate friend and executor the President has been acquainted with Miss Folsom from childhood. Both she and her mother have learned to respect and admire his manly qualities as well as those fine and delicate qualities of mind and heart that charm a woman, and on his part the President has found in the daughter the characteristics which made him almost revere her father.

She has inherited all the brilliant qualities of her father, who was for years the leading orator and jury lawyer of Western New York. After the death of her father, Miss Frank went to live with Grandfather Folsom, of Folsomdale, where she lived until going on her trip to Europe. During her residence there Mr. Cleveland was a frequent visitor to the house, and it is said proposed marriage, and was accepted before the inauguration. In these few words can the story of the courtship be told. It is not a thing of yesterday, and the marriage which consummates it has been the dream of the President's life ever since Miss Folsom began to bud into womanhood.

The lady of the White House is looked upon by all feminine eyes. Every social act of hers is watched, and if she be a person of originality and sets any new customs in the manner of her dress or mode of arranging entertainments she is appreciated, and her ways copied. The bride is eminently fitted for the position.

The Folsom Family.

Oscar Folsom, her father, comes from an old and honorable family. The first of the name came from England in 1638 in the ship Diligent, of Ipswich. This was John Folsom, or Foulsham, as the name was then spelled. It is derived from the town of Foulsham, in Norfolk County, England, near Hingham. John came with a colony from Hingham and founded the town of Hingham, Mass. The family name was gradually changed until, in 1659, it was written Folsom by all the members in the United States.

Many distinguished Folsoms are chronicled in the family genealogy, notably Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, a Brigadier in the Colonial army. In 1774 he was chosen to the first general Congress, which met in Philadelphia. He served during the siege of Boston as a Brigadier. In 1775 he was commissioned Major General. In 1777 and 1779 he was again a member of Congress. He died in 1790, aged 64.

CLEVELAND *Leader*: Grover's example, or the fine spring weather, or better times, or something, has promoted quite a boom in the matrimonial market all over the country. Well, American girls are very wise.

LOUISVILLE *Courier-Journal*: It is believed that had President Arthur been possessed of so able a Private Secretary as Colonel Daniel Lamont, the great fisherman would not have left the White House a widower.

A BUSY LIFE ENDED.

John Kelly, the Chieftain of New York's Tammany Society, Passes Away.

His Death a Peaceful One, His Faculties Remaining Intact to the Last Moment.

"I have tried to live the life of a good Catholic, and die in the comfort of that faith," were the last words uttered on earth by John Kelly, the noted Tammany chief of New York, who passed away peacefully at his house in that city on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 1st inst. He had been sick for a long time—in fact, his illness dated back to the close of the last Presidential campaign—but it was not believed by his intimate friends that he was so near death's door. His mental faculties were bright and clear to the last. His death was painless and peaceful. He held the hand of his wife until his hold relaxed in death. Mr. Kelly leaves two children, a girl and a boy, aged respectively 9 and 7 years. His widow is a niece of the late Cardinal McCloskey. Mr. Kelly expressed a wish that his funeral should be private and simple, consequently there was no public demonstration.

Dr. Edward L. Keyes, who attended Mr. Kelly throughout his illness, says that his patient had been in failing health for two years. The nerve forces were impaired, and all the functions were deranged in consequence. He made strong efforts to regain his health, but they were futile. He finally acknowledged that it was useless to hope for recovery, and for six or eight months past he had confessed he was dying. At times Mr. Kelly was much depressed in spirits, but at no time was his intelligence impaired. He retained that throughout, and at all times had full control of his senses. His physical deterioration was great. His hair and beard became perfectly white. He lost at least sixty pounds in flesh. His heart and other integral organs were very much affected, although he had no organic disease. He seemed to show no regret, but appeared to be willing to let go his grip on life.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

"John Kelly—Grate Setter," was the sign which hung from a modest two-story house in Mott street, New York, in 1844. It indicated the humble beginning of one who, twelve years later, was a member of Congress, and who, for thirty years since then, was one of the most prominent political figures of New York. His name was familiar to everybody, and his features have been portrayed so frequently by the caricaturists that even children recognized it. It is said that the editor of an illustrated paper at one time instructed his artists to remember that when timely subjects did not present themselves a cartoon on John Kelly was always in order, and Kelly has been seen on a street-car perusing this very paper, his eye twinkling merrily when he found a humorous representation of himself. John's strong characteristic was his unostentatiousness, and for that reason people know very little about his private life.

John Kelly was born in New York City April 20, 1822. His father died when he was 8 years old. When the New York *Herald* was in its infancy young Kelly walked into the office one day and asked the elder Bennett if he wanted an office boy. Bennett was a good judge of character and quick in deciding. He talked with the youth a few minutes, and then told him to go to work. He became a great favorite with Bennett, and when at length he grew older and determined on learning a trade, so as to better support the large family that was depending on him, Mr. Bennett offered him strong inducements to remain, and on parting with him predicted that he would succeed anywhere. The elder Bennett was as strong a friend of Kelly's as the present Bennett was a bitter enemy. Kelly learned the trade of soapstone cutting and grate-setting, at which he afterward made a considerable fortune. He proved to be a remarkably shrewd business man, and his faith in the future of New York City was so great that with every $200 or $300 he would get he bought a lot up-town; these lots are worth to-day from $5,000 to $10,000, and Mr. Kelly has died a millionaire. Though his charity was distributed most secretly, it is estimated that he dispensed $250,000 in that way. When a young man John was notable as an athlete. The notorious John Morrisey said of Kelly that he had the build of an ideal pugilist. Though the cartoonists have always represented him as a dumpy man, he was nearly six feet in height and weighed about 240 pounds. He ran with the "fire laddies" in his early days, and made hosts of friends, who elected him Alderman in 1853. Tweed, of ring fame, afterward said of this body: "There never was a time before that you could not buy the Board of Aldermen, and if it was not for John Kelly's severity you could buy it now."

In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress. He resigned his seat before his last term was completed to take the office of Sheriff, to which he had been elected. It was while in Congress that General Cass, President Buchanan's Secretary of State, spoke of him as "Honest John Kelly," which he has been commonly called since. In 1868 he was chosen the candidate for the Mayoralty in opposition to Bill Tweed's Tammany Hall candidate, but an awful burden of domestic afflict on in the loss of his wife and son compelled him to withdraw and take his two daughters—all that was left of his family—to Europe for his own health as well as theirs. He remained away three years, and during his absence New York City was given over wholly to the plunder of the Tweed ring. Prominent men like Mr. Tilden, Seymour, Hewitt, and Belmont sought Mr. Kelly to help them in this crisis. He had vowed never to again enter politics. Their importunities continued for a year, till at last he entered the fight, and while Mr. Tilden and Charles O'Conor attacked the Tweed ring in the Legislature and in the courts Mr. Kelly had a hand-to-hand tussle with them in Tammany Hall, their citadel, and routed them, as is well known. This gave him a prestige which he held since. An idea of the tremendous power which this ring wielded may be obtained from the fact that it gave employment to 12,000 persons and disbursed $30,000,000 annually. In 1876 Mr. Kelly was appointed Comptroller of the city, and not only stopped the debt of the city increasing, something unprecedented, but actually reduced it $12,000,000 during his term of office.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Lansing has a city debt of $120,000.

—Wood sells at thirty cents a load in St. John's.

—Flint will soon have an electric-light plant in operation.

—A Marcelona factory ships a car-load of wooden dishes every day.

—The paving in front of the State Capitol will be completed July 1.

—A nitro-glycerine factory is about to commence operations at Negaunee.

—A railroad will probably be built from Caro to Marlette in the near future.

—Several energetic citizens of Ludington are endeavoring to secure a marine hospital.

—Several prominent young ladies of Pleasant Lake have organized a brass band.

—A Jackson grocer has $30,000 worth of unpaid accounts, which he is willing to sell for $200.

—Adrian citizens are thinking of organizing a society for prevention of cruelty to animals.

—A Milan florist has a shrub which grows flowers of two colors and kinds, but on different branches.

—Cecil Smith, of Milan, aged ninety-one years, died last week, leaving a widow of ninety-five summers.

—The Harbormaster at Bay City was called upon to act in his official capacity only three times last year.

—The congregation of the Presbyterian Church at Mason have extended a call to Rev. J. A. Barnes, of Clinton, at a salary of $1,200.

—The Manistee School Board offers $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who burned the $40,000 schoolhouse in that place.

—James Curry, aged 15 years, fooled with a dynamite cartridge at Pulaski recently, when it exploded, mutilating his hands and hip badly.

—The announcement that one of the combatants in the recent prize-fight was *almost* killed, will be received with genuine regret.—*Free Press.*

—Bay City bricklayers say that there are more of their number now in that city than can secure work, advertisements to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Henry Wilson, a negro who killed his daughter last April by pouring carbolic acid down her throat, was sentenced to prison for life at Detroit.

—A Mt. Pleasant farmer of experience declares that there is more money in growing wool at twenty cents a pound than in loaning money at ten per cent. interest.

—Bay City has a curiosity in the shape of an English nobleman who looks like a tramp and lives the life of a hermit, with only his dogs for companions, and yet is wealthy.

—An explosion wrecked Kimbark's factory at Quincy, several persons being bruised and scalded. Two have died of their injuries, and others are not expected to recover.

—Mrs. John Bierd, of Zilwaukee, was taken with a fit while walking along the street, and tumbled over into a small pool of water, where she was drowned before help arrived.

—The Jackson *Patriot* declares that the food furnished the prisoners in the penitentiary is below the standard. The prison authorities are said to be boycotting the *Patriot* for this declaration.

—Gov. Alger has presented a fan to each girl inmate of the Industrial Home, at Adrain, who was perfect in deportment for the month of April, and a clock to each girl who had a perfect record during April and May.

—Mrs. Dr. Gunsolus, of Dundee, has received from Virginia an old family relic in the shape of a clock. It is about 125 years old and was first the property of her great-grandparents, and has since been the property of the various generations of the family.

—John Kalousky, aged 26, an employe of the Peninsular Stove Works, Detroit, while returning home from a dance was assaulted by four men, one of whom plunged a knife into his right side, inflicting a fatal wound. Louis Grywezsky, who had threatened Kalousky, has been arrested on suspicion.

—A communication which we would very gladly print goes to the waste basket because the author failed to give us his name. This brief mention will apprise him of the reason for the non-appearance of his note. If it also apprises him that it is extremely discourteous—to say the least—to send an anonymous letter to a newspaper, even when the letter is courteous and proper, we shall be glad.—*Free Press.*

—Kitchigami, the largest eight-wheel locomotive in the United States, is now doing regular duty in transporting rock from the Calumet and Hecla Mine to the mills. The "Kitchigami" is a "daisy," as Engineer Laing expresses it, and with sufficient rock cars would not be required to make more than four or five trips a day to supply the full quota of Leavitt pounders in the two mills. Then it is said that the mammoth locomotive will do the same work with full one-third less fuel. Don't have to crowd "she," as it were.—*Torch Lake Times.*

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

MR. MANNING RESIGNS.

On account of failing health, Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, has sent his resignation to the president, in the course of which he outlines the financial policy of the government, in the following language: "The reforms in our fiscal policy which you have maintained, and which have been framed and commended to the wisdom of the legislative branch, are reforms necessary to our safety, binding in honor, obligatory in the the traditions of the democracy, set down with promises in our statute book. Our present tariff laws are a needless oppression instead of an easy burden. Our currency is a chaos, in which we pour from forced purchases of one of the precious metals a mechanical increment, under a coinage law so ill judged and untimely that it hinders the opening of our mints to the natural and unlimited coinage of both metals and the free expansion of our gold and silver coin along with the growing needs of a mighty people. All our needful customs revenue might be collected by strictly revenue duties upon a few score articles instead of by extravagant or prohibitory duties upon more than 4,000 articles. The mere machinery of administration by its own mass and complexity breaks down and crushes out the enterprise it assumes to protect. A better currency than elsewhere exists might be had by a few lines of repealing and empowering legislation, followed by two or three years of capable administration of the treasury, and joined with the present sagacious conduct of our foreign policy by the state department. Under the operation of currency laws and tariff laws now in force, which you and the forty ninth congress were elected by the people to repeal and reform, the burdened industries of our country are plunging heavily along a miry road toward foreseen danger. We talk of arbitrating our respective share of disaster, instead of knocking off our self-imposed fetters and releasing a general prosperity. This is not, in my deliberate judgment, a time when the president can delay to provide or afford to dispense with an actual as well as a titular head of the treasury department. The fiscal policy of the federal government in respect to a debt so large, taxation so pervasive, and a currency which is universal, cannot fail of being a chief factor in national and individual well being. Your own duty to which you have addressed yourself with such clear and unflinching purpose, the duty of congress in the premises and the laws which may yet be enacted for the guidance of the treasury department, will require that you be assisted in their administration by an officer capable of full efficiency and unwearied circumspection."

In a brief letter the president urges Mr. Manning to accept a leave of absence until October 1st, to give himself a chance to recover his health, and to give the president more time to consider all the circumstances in case Mr. Manning is still determined to retire from the cabinet.

NOTES AND NEWS.

In a recent interview with Mr. L. C. Storrs, secretary of the state board of corrections and charities, a reporter of the Saginaw Evening News discovered that the long established custom of bringing pauper children into this state from eastern states to find homes, is working more harm than good to the state. We have in Coldwater a school for the care and education of our own waifs, and the history and supervision of each is so complete that if one happens to get into a home not just suited to its needs, the defect can be remedied, while in the case of these children from the east, with no immediate care or supervision, if the homes prove unsatisfactory, the children are likely to run away and mingle with and grow up among vagabonds and criminals, and in that way do our state a positive damage. In the interview Mr. Storrs protested vigorously against filling our state with these children, one paragraph of which we copy as follows: "I think it should be discouraged, for many reasons. With the greatest care and pains that can be taken to get the children from distant states into good homes, mistakes will be made; the children not properly placed will soon become discouraged and, perhaps runaway, and doubtless become paupers or criminals, increasing by just so many these classes of our state, already too large. Then, too, our state, at great expense, has provided for and is fitting by the excellent training at Coldwater of our own poor children for the homes, and has provided by the county agency system for an oversight of them after being placed, that any mistakes made may be corrected, and so every influence surrounding them shall fit them for useful lives in the future."

The Boyne Statesman's mention last week of the marriage of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom was in keeping with that paper's usual indecent assaults upon people of prominence. How proud the people of Boyne City must be of their local paper!

Notwithstanding bitter opposition, A. P. Swineford has been confirmed as governor of Alaska.

My native land! amid thy cabin homes, Amid thy palaces, a demon roams; Frenzied with rage, yet subtle in his wrath, He crushes thousands in his fiery path; Stalks through our cities unabashed, and throws into the cup of sorrow bitter woes; Gives to pangs of grief an added smart, With keenest anguish rings the breaking heart; Drags the proud spirit from its envied height, And breathes on fondest hopes a killing blight; Heralds the shroud, the coffin, and the pall, And the graves thicken where his footsteps fall! 'Tis rum.

The Library Magazine.

One hardly appreciates the vast amount of valuable and entertaining matter which is contained in the Library Magazine, if he sees it in weekly form only; when its several issues are brought together in monthly parts it presents an array of valuable and timely articles that is fairly astonishing. The part for June contains a score of important papers selected from the best current literature, British and American, besides which there are the departments of "Books and their Authors," and "Literary Notes and Comments," which contain well-nigh two hundred notices and notes. It is doubtful if any other magazine, in Europe or America, furnishes so much valuable and interesting reading, even at five times its cost, which is only $1.50 a year. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York.

Care for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

A Reliable Article.

For enterprise, push and a desire to get such goods as will give the trade satisfaction, Geo. W. Crouter the Druggist leads all competition. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, because its the best Medicine on the market, for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Primary Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. 1

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measurement, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience. MRS. P. A. EARL.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

GRAND RAPIDS

Daily Democrat.

It has the largest circulation and is the most popular Daily in Western Michigan.

Sent by mail at

50 CENTS A MONTH,

Or delivered by Carrier by

FRED. NEWMAN

AT

15 CENTS A WEEK.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches, and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD,
Chicago, Ill.

If you want a daily paper, take

THE CHICAGO HERALD,

The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago.
For sale by all newsmen.
By mail, 50 cents per month.
Address

THE CHICAGO HERALD.
120 and 122 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.

STAUFFER'S BROADCAST Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils,
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,

Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

The Shipman Automatic

One and Two Horse Power

ENGINE,

Stationary and Marine.

Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

A Full Stock of

Jewelry and Silverware,

Optical Goods, Etc.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 104tf

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The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

AT F. W. CRAINE & CO.'S

This week have been received a nice line of colored Chambrays, in pink, blue, buff, and brown, with colored embroideries to match.

New Ribbons in all sizes and colors.

A full line of colors in 48-cent Cashmeres.

New India Linens & Embroideries, which, added to our already large stock, makes this line complete.

A new lot of black Cashmere shawls, the finest ever shown in Charlevoix.

Twenty-five dozen large Turkish Bath Towels, which we are offering at 8 cents each.

Beautiful designs in Tidy Turkish Towels.

Our Jerseys are unsurpassed in quality, style, and low prices.

Our line of ladies' and misses' Hosiery was never more attractive than now.

Call and get "The Metropolitan Fashions" for June. Remember we keep Buttericks paper patterns in stock.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

HARDWARE.

The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.

(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY.

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 10, 1886.

To-Day's New Advertisements.

J. L. Hurd & Co.—Dry Goods and Groceries.
Grand Rapids Daily Democrat—Fred Newman agent.
R. Mudge—Nursery Stock.
Faulthorp & George—Mortgage foreclosure.
Charlevoix Mfg. Co.—Locals.
J. L. Hurd & Co.—Locals.
Cruickshank & Grier—Mortgage foreclosure.
F. W. Crabe & Co.—Dry Goods.
C. R. Bellinger—Jewelry.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; baled, $15
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ℔ bbl. 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl. $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞For a good job of sewing of any kind, call on Mrs. P. A. Earle, on Mason street. Satisfaction guaranteed, and price reasonable.

☞Screen doors, medium sizes, at $1.25 each, and screen windows 30 cents each. CHARLEVOIX Mfg. Co.

☞White Russian soap, 25 cakes for $1.00, at J. L. Hurd & Co.'s.

☞Fine Milk Safes on hand and made to order, CHEAP.
CHARLEVOIX Mfg. Co.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Get your road receipts at this office.

Gen. King and family are expected the last of June.

A postoffice as been established at Wright's Landing.

James Inwood returned home from the south last Friday.

O. D. Hilton is visiting old friends in and around Pontiac.

The Chicago Club house is expected to open June 28th.

We shall look for the local editor back to his post in a short time.

Annual summer vacation of the schools begin to-morrow night.

Thos. Barrett, of Hayes, cut a bad gash in his shin one day this week.

Mrs. R. A. Stone and family arrived Friday to remain the resort season.

A. D. Cruickshank will deliver the oration at East Jordan on the Fourth.

Jas. Washburn keeps a crew busy on repairs at his ship-yard on Round lake.

The furnace at Ironton is expected to resume operations in the near future.

The south approach to the bridge is completed, and is a good substantial job.

D. S. Burns visited friends in Cheboygan this week, returning Tuesday.

N. J. Perry, dentist, goes to Saginaw this week, to be back the last of next week.

Miss Frank McMellin has a place with Ed. Moblo in the photo. gallery at East Jordan.

One of the workman at A. R. Upright barn raising fell and was quite severely hurt.

Nelson White, of the Sentinel, is in Mancelona this week, visiting relatives and friends.

W. L. French, the bark-buyer of Kenosha, Wis., arrived last week for his season's trade.

The club house and several cottages on the Chicago resort have been painted this week.

Mrs. E. D. Moore and family, of Toledo, are expected this week, to remain the season.

Levi Blanchard has this week completed a fence in front of his residence on Main street.

The East Jordan band came down on the North Star Saturday evening, and played at the rink.

A picnic is to be held by the Charlevoix schools at Horton's Bay on Saturday of this week.

Ed. Stwart has been suffering some days with pneumonia, but is now in a fair way for recovery.

The steamer Morley was in port ...day, having brought the Maxwell's theatrical troupe.

J. M. Clark has put a new stock of groceries into his building, corner of State and Antrim streets.

Mrs. Julia Shrier and family returned home Saturday from her long visit with friends in Canada.

C. B. Radford, representing the Lansing Paper Co., Lansing, Mich., made us a call this morning.

Henry Barth has added 20 feet to the west end of his boiler shop, to accommodate his increasing business.

Roswell Mudge is to canvass this community for nursery stock from R. L. Herrick & Co., Brighton, N. Y.

Geo. S. Shaw, representing C. G. Carleton & Co., fire department apparatus, Chicago, was in town on Monday.

E. H. Green and Archie Buttars are in Lansing this week, attending the exercises of Michigan's semi-centennial.

The U. S. lighthouse supply steamer Dahlia was in this port last Friday morning. She left materials for repainting the pier-light.

Last Wednesday the Pine Lake Lumber Co.'s big mill, Phillip Christy, sawyer, cut over 100,000 feet of hemlock in eleven hours.

Henry Bennett and wife started on Saturday for a visit with friends in Wisconsin, and will return in about two week via Indiana and Ohio.

Read J. L. Hurd & Co.'s new advertisement this week. He has a mammoth stock of goods to select from, and buyers should not fail to get his prices.

Children's day will be observed at the M. E. church next Sunday morning and evening with appropriate special services. All children are especially invited.

J. P. Hart has the contract for building a cottage for C. J. Lloyd, of Detroit, and one for Rev. A. E. Mather, of Battle Creek, both to be completed by July 1st.

Frank Cole and Miss Satie Cady were married by Rev. C. F. Van Auken last Sunday afternoon. They have already commenced housekeeping on Mason street.

T. S. Hansley, greenback missionary, made the JOURNAL a pleasant call last Friday. He reports a strong sentiment in favor of fusion throughout the state this fall.

Foot-ball, as played on Bridge street is getting to be a nuisance, but it will probably take a few more frightened ladies and broken windows to convince the players of the fact.

On account of light fishing here Joe Lincoln has shut up Davis & Co.'s house here, and gone to Sault Ste. Marie. The Sea Wing went to Thompson until further orders.

More reading than is given in fifteen books that sell for a dollar each, is given for one dollar for a year's subscription to the Chicago Weekly Herald. Orders received at this office.

W. B. Taylor has done a fine job of terracing and lawn work, in front of the Sanitarium; when the grass gets well started, that bluff will show a vast improvement over its surroundings.

The fishing business is panicky and unprofitable, and a good many are pulling out their nets and closing their business. Fish are way down in price, and nearly every day going lower.

The Antrim County Independent published at Mancelona, is the latest candidate for public favor. It is a six column folio, containing a good local page. D. C. Ashman, editor and publisher.

Pat Flanigan recently caught two loons which had become entangled in the fish nets in thirty fathoms of water. One of them was mounted by Fred Cochran, and may be seen in Perry Weed's front window.

The special election on Monday brought out a very light vote, but was carried by 36 majority. Village Clerk Harsha is in correspondence with several firms, intending to better the proposition for supplying fire apparatus, if possible.

Two of Jos. Beauvais' boys got down between the logs at Nicholls' mill boom on Tuesday, and were fished out more dead than alive, but were finally resuscitated. This is the third time one of them has been in the water this spring.

A. J. Mudge has erected a street lamp on the corner by his grocery, the outside frame of which was made by L. D. Bartholomew & Co., and is equal to many that cost twice as much. It is an example worthy of emulation elsewhere about town.

Miss Hannah Bell, teacher at Black's school house, reports the following pupils neither absent or tardy during the month of May: Jennie Black, Hattie Thompson, Edith Beers, Rosie Straw, Willie Meggison, Willie Black, Robert Meggison, Thomas Meggison.

Frank Wood has nearly completed some important additions and improvements to his bath-rooms, and repainted and generally renovated his barber shop and billiard parlor. He has two bath rooms, so arranged as to give tub or shower baths with hot or cold water as desired. Altogether the outfit is very complete.

Every few days evidence comes to hand that a small newspaper well filled is more satisfactory to the masses of the people, than a large one indifferently conducted. The latest example is the Grand Rapids Telegram-Herald, which in seven weeks has reached a daily average circulation of over four thousand copies.

To show the extent to which dry-plate photography is carried in the west, the St. Louis Photographer prints a statement that one firm in that city has just ordered $45,000 worth of best English glass, and another firm $75,000 for a single order. This is rather more than our friend Bradbeer buys at one time, yet he manages to use a large amount during a season.

Will Rogers, of East Jordan, died at the residence of his uncle, in Charlotte, last Wednesday, June 2d, aged 28 years. In mentioning the occurrence, the Charlotte Republican said: "Mr. Rogers was formerly a resident of this city but has been living in East Jordan for the past few years. He will be remembered as a bright young man of exemplary character and was respected by all who knew him. The funeral takes place to-day."

Burgess.

We need rain badly.

A slight frost Sunday morning, but it did no damage.

Our town has been re districted into different shaped road districts. Some it pleases and some it displeases.

Dr. Lewis raised his barn one day this week.

Seeding is about finished and bark peeling has commenced.

The fires around have done considerable damage and drove the bears out of the woods. People should look out for their pigs.

Good Flour.

We are in receipt of a sack of very fine flour from the Rifenburg Milling Company, of Charlevoix, Mich. It is made out of good wheat by the "roller process" and will never fail to please the most critical housewife. We are told that this company have established an agency here and are building up a good trade. We advise our neighbors to buy a sack and try it effectually. It costs no more than any other brand and is made nearer home. Our rule is to patronize home manufacturers as far as possible.—Manistique Pioneer.

The Maxwells.

This company advertised "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for last night, but on their arrival yesterday, concluded to change to "Ingomar." They were greeted by a full house, and although many expected to see Uncle Tom, no one expressed any regrets at the change. The play is new to our people, but the Maxwells made it decidedly interesting.—To-night they play "Streets of New York."

Episcopal.

Rev. J. W. Bancroft expects to hold divine services with a sermon on Wednesday and Friday evenings this week at the M. E. church, and at the opera house on Sunday next, at usual hours. Subject on Friday evening, "Some of the causes of disturbance in society growing out of the labor and business question." Business men invited.

Barnard.

Preaching Sunday, at two o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Francis are happy. It's a boy this time.

Miss Hetty Mudge, of Eastport, visited friends here last week.

Miss Maggie returned from East Jordan Tuesday.

Ice formed nearly a quarter of an inch thick Monday night.

Baxter Post.

Rally all next Monday. Important business will come before the post.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peter), he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds who never he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made a great success, to the world marks a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney, and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease, and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says, "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Nursery Stock.

The undersigned has accepted the agency for Charlevoix of nursery stock from R. L. Herrick & Co., Brighton, N. Y., and will take orders for anything wanted in that line, to be delivered this fall. All stock guaranteed, if well cared for. Call on or address

ROSWELL MUDGE
Charlevoix, Mich.

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Bouretts, Boucles, Serges, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans, Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets,

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTERING HAIR
Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

ROSENTHAL & SON

ARE

TAKING THE LEAD

IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

We desire to state that we can satisfy you in all kinds of DRESS GOODS at the Lowest Prices. Our Counters and Shelves are full of this class of Goods, and to make room, we must sell Regardless of Cost. We have just received a line of New Styles in HATS for Spring and Summer.

Remember the Grand Drawing to take place at our Store July 15th, to those who buy $3.00 worth of Goods.

Hoping to receive a share of your patronage, we are
Yours Truly, ROSENTHAL & SON.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, ... MICHIGAN.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

Shipments.

June 3—Schr. Agnes Behrman, 100 cords wood, H. Behrman, to Milwaukee.

4—Schr. Stampede, 225,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Sheboygan.

4—Schr. Alvin Bronson, 110 cords wood, W. S. Stripp to Milwaukee.

5—Schr. Arrow, 350,000 feet chair stock, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Michigan City, Ind.

7—Schr. Evening Star, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

7—Schr. Lake Forrest, 250 cords wood, F. J. Meech, to Milwaukee.

7—Schr. Lapellte, 130 cords wood, E. M. Clark to Milwaukee.

8—Schr. John L. Green, 65 cords slabs, N. P. Peterson, to Sheboygan.

9—Schr. Grace Murray, 225,000 feet hardwood lumber, Newville & White, to Detroit.

9—Schr. Ralph Campbell, 175 cords wood, C. P. Carlson, to Chicago.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	310,000	625,000
Chair stock, feet		350,000
Shingles	1,000,000	
Railroad ties	8,200	
Cedar posts	4,050	
Slabs, cords		65
Wood, cords	1,100	795
Fresh fish, pounds		10,000

Keynote to Health.

Health is wealth. Wealth means independence. The Keynote is Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, the best Cough Syrup in the world. Cures Coughs, Colds, Pains in the Chest, Bronchitis and Primary Consumption. One dose gives relief in every case. Take no other. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 1

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and those coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Man cannot draw water from an empty well,
Nor trace the stories that gossips tell,
Nor gather the sounds of a pealing bell.

Man never can stop the billow's roar,
Nor change the winds till they blow no more,
Nor drive true love from a maiden's door.

Man cannot o'ertake a fleeting lie,
Change his wheat to a field of rye,
Nor call back years that have long gone by.

Man cannot a cruel word recall,
Fetter a thought, be it great or small,
Nor honey extract from a drop of gall.

Man never can bribe old Father Time,
Gain the peak that he cannot climb,
Nor trust the hand that hath done a crime.

Man never can backward turn the tide,
Nor count the stars that are scattered wide,
Nor find in a fool a trusty guide.

Man cannot reap fruit from worthless seed,
Rely for strength on a broken reed,
Nor gain a heart he hath caused to bleed.

Man never can hope true peace to win,
Pleasure without and joy within,
Living a thoughtless life of sin.

ANYBODY.

A fading spinster, lone and lorn,
Upon a summer's night,
Was praying for proposals
With all her maiden might.

Beneath her window posed an owl
In sober dignity,
Inspecting the fair landscape
From perch on apple tree.

A zephyr rustled o'er that owl,
Who by that window sate,
The maiden hearing "Who! who! who!"
Cried "Any one, O fate!"

TRAILED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES MONTFORD.

"The person who passed through the war without meeting with adventures that thrilled his blood, or mysteries which chilled it, must have been a very queer individual."

"We all met with adventures, Colonel," I replied, "but they flitted past so quickly that they became obliterated by the stirring events which came after."

"Umph! I must have a better memory than other people," the old gentleman said, smiling, "for scarcely a day passes but some circumstance is recalled to my mind."

"Then it is your duty to supply the deficiencies of your friends."

"Well, I think the most horrid action I was concerned in took place a few days before the battle of Perryville. There was a negro teamster attached to our company, who was one of the principals. He was a tall, raw-boned fellow, with a countenance of mingled brutality and cunning.

"He was stubborn and unmanageable to a degree, and we had a good deal of trouble with him at different times.

"It was always necessary to place a 'boss' over him, and even then willful mistakes were always occurring.

"One day he was shoeing a horse, a valuable black, belonging to one of the aids, and a sergeant was directing his movements.

"The fellow was sullen, and had committed several faults. At last he pared the hoof so close that the blood followed the knife.

"I happened along at that juncture, and saw the sergeant raise the stick he held in his hand, and bring it down over the black's shoulders.

"The negro turned his head, and cast a look so fierce and vengeful at his chastiser that the latter changed color.

"I shall not soon forget the glance; it expressed all the depravity of his vile nature.

"He did not speak; not even a cry of pain escaped his lips. Resuming his task with the manner of one who desired to complete it as soon as possible, he had soon finished, and, after examining the horse, I walked on.

"The next morning the sergeant was found, wrapped in his cloak, dead.

"The vein in his throat had been severed in a horrible manner, and from the position in which he lay it was evident the deed had been done while he was sleeping, and that he had not been allowed an opportunity to defend himself.

"There was not the slightest clew to the perpetrator of this outrage; but it at once occurred to me that the negro teamster was the murderer.

"I did not express my opinion until I had made inquiries and found that the fellow had left the camp.

"None of his acquaintances had the least knowledge of his whereabouts.

"I then made my suspicions known, and a strict search was instituted; but nothing was found to bring home the charge.

"At last one Medill offered a suggestion which, though it was, perhaps, no more than strict justice would permit, has always seemed awful to me.

"It was to trail the murderer with bloodhounds, a practice too often followed in that country.

"'There's a gentleman near here,' said Medill, 'who owns a fine pair. They will find him, I'll warrant it, if he's above ground.'

"After some consideration, it was decided that the soldier's suggestion should be followed.

"It was necessary that an example should be made; for murder, like everything else, if it goes unpunished will spread.

"Medill and another man were dispatched for the dogs, and they returned about the middle of the forenoon, accompanied by an old negro who had charge of the brutes.

"They were an ugly looking pair, evidently old, and their bodies slashed with many wounds.

"I could not resist comparing them with the black whom I thought the murderer. They seemed well chosen for their duty.

"They found a scent immediately, but not the right one. They pursued one of the soldiers who stood upon the outside of the group, and it required all the efforts of their black master to restrain them.

"But after considerable difficulty a scent was found, and the negro expressed an opinion that it was the correct one.

"A dozen men, among whom I was one, mounted the swiftest horses in the command, and as the dogs started away with long leaps we followed.

"It was a plain trail for the first half a dozen miles, and we covered the distance in a very short time.

"There was something wonderfully exhilarating in the chase, notwithstanding the nature of the game we had in view.

"There is more or less of the savage in man, and it only requires a proper opportunity for it to display its traits in full strength.

"I experienced the greatest eagerness imaginable in pursuing that poor wretch, and knew from the flushed faces and sparkling eyes of my companions that they felt the same emotions.

"Although we urged the horses forward as fast as they could bear, the dogs were far ahead.

"They came to a halt, however, after we had traversed six miles.

"A narrow creek lay in their path. When we came up they were running up and down the bank, with their noses to the ground.

"We forded the creek, and the dogs failed on the scent.

"'It am a black man,' declared the keeper, his voice trembling with excitement; 'he has waded up de creek; no white man would ever do dat.'

"The dogs circled for the trail, which was found about half a mile up the stream.

"On we went again. In about half an hour we heard a peculiar sound from the dogs.

"'He am treed!' cried the keeper; and we rode rapidly up the mountain at the foot of which we had now arrived.

"We soon came in sight of the dogs, and a small cabin, which seemed deserted.

"The brutes were running about, uttering that strange sound characteristic of them when they have found their game.

"Leaping from our horses, we ran up to the cabin door. It was secured upon the inside, and we had some difficulty in breaking it down.

"As we did so there came a yell from our companion, who had been left to watch on the outside.

"The negro murderer had leaped from a small window in the upper part of the deserted hut, and was now running for life.

"We could not pursue him on horseback as he darted up the rocky slope. He was strong and fleet of foot; none of our hunters could rival him.

"The dogs were tearing about inside the cabin. Their keeper succeeded at last in bringing them to the fresh trail; but then the negro was barely discernible, far up the mountain.

"The fellow was exerting himself to the utmost, and I could not help admiring his pluck, even while straining every muscle in the pursuit.

"We clambered up the slope as rapidly as we could; but the negro and his pursuers had passed from our view.

"Suddenly we heard again that peculiar sound from the dogs. The murderer was at bay. Perhaps fighting for his life with the fierce hounds.

"We ran forward, almost falling at every step, and several gave up the chase, dropping upon the ground through fatigue.

"I was one of the first who came within view of the strange scene presented at the top of the mountain.

"The dogs were sitting upon their haunches at the foot of a huge tree whose limbs hung over a high bluff.

"The negro was hanging upon a limb of the tree. His face was distorted, and his eyes seemed upon the point of dropping from their sockets.

"His clothing hung about him in shreds; his hands were torn and bloody.

"As we came within sight he turned his eyes upon us with the look of a wolf at bay; then he looked down at the dogs who were yelping a few feet below.

"'Come down,' I cried, and the fellow rose to his feet, steadying himself with one hand.

"Seeing his movement the dogs rose also; they licked their frothy lips in anticipation of the prey which they were never to taste.

"Standing for an instant upon his insecure perch, the negro glanced around him.

"The look of desperation upon his face was that of a demon; with a cry scarcely human he swung his form backward, and then leaped far out over the bluff.

"Rushing to the edge, I dropped upon my knees. I saw the form whirl over in the air, then drop from sight.

"We circled the bluff and came upon his mangled body, but

With scarce a shred to tell of human form,
Or fragment for the sea-bird or the worm."

AUCTIONS.

BY ANNIE E. MYERS.

It is a matter of history that women in Babylon were publicly auctioned off to the highest bidders for wives.

This sale occurred annually among those old heathen, at which time all virgins of a marriageable age were required to assemble at a certain place in their respective districts, and thither flocked all the gay and frolicsome young pagans to select their wives.

No doubt the dandies fluttered and bobbed around, stopped here and there, put their turbaned heads together for confidential confabs, much after the fashion of the busy bee around an intoxicating clover blossom. The young fellows whose silken purses were well lined with gold and silver consulted and compared notes as to the comparative beauty of the candidates to come under the auctioneer's hammer, gave passing attention to the probabilities in regard to the dispositions and tempers of the respective mothers-in-law elect, while the dusky swain whose bidding must be more modest, and whose tastes and desires must be regulated to enjoy what may be left, passed quietly yet observingly around, mingling freely in the midst of the excited throng, silently picking up points and waiting their chances, after the fashion of the hangers-on around the wheat-pit in the Chicago Board of Trade.

The style of conducting this Babylonian sale was quite American in its main points, but perhaps on a fairer basis than deals in "Sept." wheat.

The most beautiful was put up first, and he who bid the most money gained possession of her. The second in appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the length of their purses.

But, alas! Strange as it may appear to modern civilization—our civilization in which every girl may become a wife if she can satisfy herself with what the gods provide—among the Babylonians there were some ladies for whom no money was offered.

It seems that physical beauty alone was the one thing desired in a wife. Those benighted heathen had not acquired the taste that could appreciate the æsthetic loveliness of even protoplasmic psychology. But the pagan dogs had all the inventive genius of a maneuvering modern mamma, consequently when all the beautiful virgins were sold the crier ordered the least handsome to stand up, when he would demand who would marry her with a certain sum, then who with a smaller amount, until she would finally be adjudged to the one who would be satisfied with the least. In this manner the money paid as premiums for beauty served as bribes for disagreeable looks.

This custom emanated from the minds of idol worshipers, at least one hundred years before Christ came with His enlightening religion, but in what movement of reform, in what solution of mystifying social questions has a more humanitarian doctrine been adopted?

The contemplation of this unique stroke of diplomacy has suggested a modern adaptation.

Why would it not be a neat manner of disposing of our men?

Use the premiums obtained from the sale of the luckless young and old bachelors who seem incapable of getting themselves married, as bribes to hasten the disposal of married men whose wives are anxious to get rid of them.

Until a man is married his failings are not observable, he is an adorable object in the eyes of all femininity, unless he wears green goggles or parts his hair in the middle, and most of them would go off under the auctioneer's hammer like a dynamite bomb or hot cakes in a gentlemen's restaurant, and the sum realized therefrom would be sufficiently large to greatly accelerate the disposal of the unfortunates whose wives have disclosed to the public their heretofore hidden deformities—men are so deceiving.

If such a sale were to occur at this season of the year, the man who is never satisfied with the house he and his family occupy, thinks the rent too high, or the repairs not properly attended to by its landlord—the man whose wife is obliged to keep the chair-legs in canvas casings to be in readiness for the semi-annual flitting—would be the man who would probably require to be accompanied by the largest bribe.

If not him, it would be the man whose wife is snubbed out of all chance of the most elementary self-assertion. The brute who is guilty of beating his wife would need a large portion to make him salable, but it would be insignificant compared with the amount required to launch the man who is able to paralyze and subdue his wife—in public.

It is presumable that, among these deformed and unsatisfactory husbands, he who could be disposed of with the least ready cash would be the man who belongs to six clubs and lodges and had to "meet a friend" the seventh night, but who, with a modicum of grumbling, provides a liberal wherewithal for the new spring bonnet trimmed with a profusion of the flowers that bloom in the hat season.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A Cat's Nine Lives.

Of the cat it is commonly said, says a writer in *Popular Science Monthly*, that it has nine lives. By this saying nothing very definite is meant beyond the opinion that under various kinds of death the cat lives much longer than other animals that have to be killed by violent means. When any question is asked of the police or of other persons who have to take the lives of lower animals, they tell you, without exception, according to my experience, that the cat is the most difficult to destroy of all domestic animals, and that it endures accidental blows and falls with an impunity that is quite a distinguishing characteristic.

The general impression conveyed in these views is strictly correct up to a certain and well-marked degree. By the lethal death the value of the life of the cat is found to be at least three times the worth of the dog. In all the cases I have seen in which the exactest comparisons were made the cat outlived the dog. A cat and dog of the same ages being placed in a lethal chamber, the cat may, with perfect certainty, be predicted to outlive the dog. The lethal chamber being large enough to hold both the cat and the dog, the vapor inhaled by the animals being the same, with every other condition identical, the result, as an experimental truth, may be accepted without cavil.

The differences, always well marked, are sometimes much longer than would be credible in the absence of evidence. I have once seen a cat falling asleep in a lethal chamber in the same period as a dog, remain breathing, literally, nine times longer, for the dog died in five minutes, and the cat not only continued to breathe in profoundest sleep for forty-five minutes, but would have been recoverable by simple removal from the vapor into fresh air, if it had been removed while yet one act of breathing continued. This, however, was exceptional, because the cat in the same lethal atmosphere as the dog does not, as a rule, live more than thrice as long—i. e., if the dog ceases to breathe in four minutes, the cat will cease in from ten to twelve minutes after falling asleep.

Novelist Howells and His Dainty Wife.

Howells is a dumpy little man, with a fat nut-brown face, full jaws, handsome chin, eyes that ooze a warm, bright light from their hanging lids, and wearing his hair parted in the middle and banged squarely and most delightfully over his brow. That bang is a touch of nature that makes all women's hearts kind to him. He is undersized, walks with a little lumpity-lump gait most fetching, and has boyish manners hard to harmonize with those stories of his Boston exclusiveness. Mrs. Howells, his dainty little wife, looks like a precious bit of old china, like a fragile, creamy-tinted cup, sprigged all over with blue forget-me-nots, "seen," Charles Lamb would say, "through the lucid atmosphere of far Cathay."—*Washington letter to the Savannah News.*

THEY begged him to play a little. He seemed to feel bashful at first, but after a while began to play vigorously. "What powor!" said a listener to the owner of the piano. "Yes!" exclaimed the latter in alarm, "he seems to have considerable muscle; but he ought to know that this isn't a gymnasium."

LIFE is like a pack of cards. Childhood's best cards are hearts; youth is captured by diamonds; middle age is conquered with a club, while old age is raked in by the insatiable spade.

The True Ministry of the Kiss.

Of the great needs of American home life to-day, a hearty, sincere, and frequent manifestation of affection stands at the head. Thousands of families there are in which never a kiss is exchanged. The day is begun and ended by all, from the father to the five-year-old, in the same heartless fashion. No wonder the years rapidly hide their faces in the "long ago."

Yet what can stay so many sorrows as the hearty kiss of true affection? Does mamma's kiss possess such wonderful curative power for the baby, and the child's have no power of healing for the mother?

Boys, kiss your mothers. It won't break the heart that has endured the strain of ceaseless vigil and care through all the years of your infantile tenderness, and the later years of your happy, headlong, heartless helplessness. Try it some day. Many a boy has risen to noble renown by the self-denying toil of a widowed mother. She is proud of your success, and asks no other reward for the heavy struggle than the hearty affection of an appreciative soul. Don't deprive her of that slight recompense, my boy. Should the cloud become so heavy as to take her from your sight, you will never have another mother. The law may give a man a dozen wives; heaven can give him but one mother. The boy that is too big to kiss his mother is too small to kiss anybody else. Girls, beware of him! Such boys fairly pant with anxiety to attend every occasion that may afford them opportunity to kiss some butterfly, whose chief accomplishments may be little waist (no reference to economy) and big bustle—not of useful activity, but of paper.

I know, my boy, your mother's voice may lack the low melody of your "last flame," but it will ring with the music of unselfish affection long after your "flame's" has been lost amid the ashes of selfishness. Your mother may not be able to vie with some girl you know in coddling, with a wealth of affectionate adjectives and languishing attitudes, a pet pug-nosed dog or rabbit-tailed cat. But with arms and body rising superior to the pain and ache that tortured her frame, she carried you night and day in the lingering sickness of your infancy; she pressed you to her heart and covered with kisses your face, even while made so repulsive with foul disease that your fair charmer, who daily divides her affections between you and her dog, would have turned away in disgust. But, then, her arms have borne a nobler burden, her heart is filled with a holier love, her mind occupied with a loftier ideal, else you would not be where you are to-day. Then kiss the dear old face, deeply seamed with care for you. Don't wait till that loving smile, stereotyped by death, can only be impressed upon your heart forever. The noblest and highest ordeal of your future is embodied in your mother, my boy.

Girls, kiss your fathers. Make them glad every day that their patient toil has such affectionate reward. Show, each one of you, that you appreciate your father. His tremulous hand may not be as fair and smooth as the "lily" hand of the dude seeking your smile. His aged form may not be as erect as the brainless fop who impatiently waits permission to take you to a new home, there to surround you with every luxury—at your father's expense. His handwriting may not be as roundly regular as that of your last correspondent; but that sprawling signature on the corner of an old envelope will drain more money out of the bank in a minute, than your admiring Adonis' copper-plate, written all over a spotless page of foolscap, can in ten years.

Then, each kiss imprinted on that whitening brow may help you to remember that your parents won't be with you forever. The rapidly revolving hand is completing the circuit of life's dial; each passing day brings nearer the season for flight; each growing infirmity is a pluming of the wings; by-and-by the mellow dusk of life's autumn will lure the gentle spirit from your bleak neglect to the summer bloom of the glory-land. Then will settle over the old homestead the blight of a poverty which no wealth can banish. So strengthen the soul and cheer the spirit of your father and mother by the affection of to-day; and if, by reason of early privation and disadvantage (from which they have carefully guarded their children), you breathe the purer atmosphere of better things, know that the frequent kiss of loving appreciation is the magical power by which you may daily lift the hearts of your parents to the height upon which their loving self-denial has placed you.—*Rev. Henry B. Hudson.*

He Remembered.

"Now, pa, dear," said a Hartford girl, "you will do just one or two little errands for me to-day, won't you?"

"Why, certainly, my dear."

"Oh, that's over so good a pa. You just match these seven colors in worsted, buy me three good crochet needles, you know what kind, and a—a—package of caramels."

"All right, my dear. I'll remember the caramels." And that was all he intended to remember.—*Hartford Post.*

SIR WATKINS WILLIAM WYNNE talking to a friend about the antiquity of his family, which he carried back to Noah, was told that he was a mere mushroom of yesterday. "How so, pray?" asked the baronet. "Why," exclaimed the other, "when I was in Wales, a pedigree of a particular family was shown me; it filled five large skins of parchment, and near the middle of it was a note in the margin: 'About this time the world was created.'"—*St. Louis Magazine.*

HUMOR.

A GOOD listener is always popular, and, besides, his tongue seldom leads him into trouble.

CUSTOMER—"Give me a dozen fried oysters." Waiter—"Sorry, sah, but we's all out o' shellfish, sah, 'ceptin's eggs."

BY actual count it has been discovered that a man can shoe a horse in seven minutes less than a woman can shoo a hen.

A MERCHANT is going to have his name stamped on 50,000,000 toothpicks. He seems desirous of having his name in everybody's mouth.

"THERE'S money in mines," says a financial exchange. We don't doubt it; but it is very hard to get it out sometimes.—*Boston Courier.*

THE only thing that equals the spontaneousness with which this country proposes a monument is the unanimous cordiality with which it isn't built.

"STRUCK by a train!" exclaimed a man as he saw his friend intently gazing at the graceful manner in which a passing beauty switched her long train about.

THE South Americans put up sausages in bark. Concerning this no comment is necessary, only to say that the South Americans desire to preserve every phase of the dog.

A KANSAS man is sawing wood in the Navy Yard at Washington. Thus the unexpected happens. He went there for a postoffice commission, and, up to date, can only say, "I came, I saw."

THE rules of the house have been revised. Guest: "Bring me some smelt." Waiter: "We have no smelt, but we have codfish." "I want smelt." "Well, sir, the codfish will be smelt as soon as it is brought in."

"HAVE you any reason to offer why sentence should not be passed upon you?" asked the Judge of the female pawnbroker who had been arrested for extortion. "Please, your Honor, I throw myself on the mercy of the court. I am a poor loan woman."—*Rambler.*

"GO BACK and tell your people to send an immediate invitation to the Angel Gabriel," was the reply of a prominent divine to the committee from a Meriden church, after they had stated the qualifications which the pastor must possess to be eligible to a call from their fastidious congregation.—*New London Telegraph.*

"IT is easy to see that this preacher is not a college graduate," remarked the sporting editor. "What preacher?" asked the horse editor. "A man in New York. He preached a sermon from 'Where are the nine?'" "How does that show he is not a college graduate?" "Why, a college graduate would have the position of every base-ball club in the country right at his finger-ends."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

TENNESSEE'S distinguished historian, Judge Haywood, was once presiding in a case where a woman was being tried for some offense in which the evidence was clearly against her. At the close of the trial the Judge, in giving the case to the jury, said: "Gentlemen, you have heard the evidence and you know the law." Then, after a pause: "There is no punishment a man can inflict upon a woman and still be a man." The woman was acquitted by the jury without leaving the box.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Blade.*

DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT.

She declaimed with fervid vigor on the misery of the Digger, cut a most dramatic figure while lamenting his condition.
And she said the bare Numidian, and the much-tamed Abyssinian, and the Cannibal and Guinean overflowed her with contrition.
And her deep sighs weighed the breezes for those lands where bread nor cheese is; for the Turks and the Chineses she was filled with deep emotion.
And her ardent love was greater all the more she strove to cater to those tribes beyond the equator, or across a distant ocean.
And like Rachel, that sweet Jewess, she wept tears as thick as glue is at the action of St. Louis and Chicago's degradation;
And that those towns where such sin is, such a race for golden guineas, might be made as good as Lynn is, was her prayer and supplication.
And the wild men of Alaska or of barbarous Madagascar she would say, if you should ask her, that she loved them deep and tender,
While her husband, luckless victim, looked as if the Fates had licked him, and, through back streets where they kicked him, walked about with one suspender.
—*Lynn Union.*

A Great Find.

The agent of a dime museum, who had been sent out by the proprietor with a roving commission to replace a leading attraction who had lately married another freak, and gone out of the show business, came upon a Long Island fisherman.

"Anything unusual in the fish about this vicinity?" he inquired.

"Naw, nuthin' out o' ordinrey," replied the old man, "'cept that they bites more one day than they does t'other."

"Didn't you ever hook a big fish that pulled you overboard, and towed you across to the other side of the lake?"

"Naw, never ded."

"Didn't you ever see the fish so hungry that they jumped right into your boat to get at the bait?"

"Naw, can't saay thet I ded."

"Didn't you ever see the lake so full of fish that you had to get out of your boat and shove it along over their backs?"

"Naw, don't think I ever ded."

"Never caught a fish that had swallowed a precious gem of untold wealth?"

"Saay, does I look es ef I hed?"

"How long have you been fishing, anyhow?"

"Nigh onter sexty year, man and boy."

"Old man," joyfully exclaimed the dime museum agent, as he took him by the lapel of his coat, "come with me! I have gold for thee."—*Exchange.*

"A Great Strike."

Among the 150 kinds of Cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) *American Rural Home* for every $1 subscription to that great 8-page, 48 col., 16-year-old weekly (all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages, bound in cloth), are:

Law Without Lawyers.	Danelson's (Medical) Counselor.
Family Cyclopedia.	Boys' Useful Pastimes.
Farm Cyclopedia.	Five Years before the Mast.
Farmers' and Stock-breeders' Guide.	People's His. of United States.
Common Sense in Poultry Yard.	Universal History of All Nations.
World Cyclopedia.	Popular His. Civil War (both sides).
What Every One Should Know.	

Any *one* book and paper one year, all postpaid for $1.15! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester. Samples, 2c. Rural Home Co., Ltd., Rochester, N. Y.

Armored Ships Not in Repute.

Is it, therefore, a fact that armorclads are drifting into disrepute? It cannot be disguised that at the present time there are very earnest debates on this point. The question as it affects the armored ship stands differently from what it did some years ago. An insignificant torpedo-boat may by one blow destroy the Inflexible. To meet this species of peril it has been proposed to armor-plate the bottom of the ships. Such a proposal seems to be carrying the principle of employing armor to the verge of absurdity. There is a demand on the part of naval officers for crinoline-netting to protect the ships against locomotive torpedoes. But where this device is adopted it cannot be said to give a sense of security. Moreover, the use of such an appliance militates against the speed and handiness of the vessel, and exposes her to other risks.—*English Shipbuilder.*

DURING the last year the output of coal in Great Britain was 159,351,418 tons, in which 520,632 collieries were engaged.

How to Secure Health.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangement brought on by impure blood when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the best Blood Purifier ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic Disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous Disorders, Debility, Bilious Complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

The Great Blood Purifier,

For the cure of Chronic Disease. Chronic Rheumatism. Scrofula. Glandular Swelling. Hacking Dry Cough. Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water-Brash, White Swelling, Tumors, Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Consumption. For the cure of

SKIN DISEASES,

Eruptions of the Face and Body, Pimples, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Ulcers,

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent excels all remedial agents. It purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor; clear skin, beautiful complexion secured to all.

Liver Complaints, Etc.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy or mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and where there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, the Great Pain Remedy.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Cure Dyspepsia and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Be sure to get Radway's.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York.

NUMAN'S LAWN PUMP,

Patented July 20, 1875, August 19, 1884, and January 19, 1886. A perfect Pump; used by Farmers, Gardeners, Housekeepers, Store-keepers, Liverymen, Druggists, Bottlers, Machinists, Plumbers, &c. Pays a big profit and sells everywhere on its merits. Agents wanted in every county. State and county rights for sale. Price, $1.00, express charge prepaid by us. For descriptive circular and terms to agents, address,

ELBEL & CO., Canton, O.

JONES

HE PAYS the FREIGHT

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for

$60.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

No Words

could express the agony I endured from Rheumatism, and it was all I could do to endure it. Crippled, not able to walk or sleep, I took two-thirds of a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS and in a few days was well." T. E. Chatfield, 565 11th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Athlophoros is the only *real* cure for Rheumatism ever discovered. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.*

At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

1600 Pounds

TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest glue known.

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

London, 1883. *New Orleans*, 1885.

If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

$10 to $20

A DAY made with a Gem City Combination Wire and Slat Fence Machine, the cheapest and best Fence made. Every farmer needs one.

The Adjustable Reclining-Chair Swing is claimed to be superior to any in market. A child four years old can swing without pushing or a rope to pull by. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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1037 Broadway

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Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Just as Well.

"My dear," said Mrs. Gensing, addressing her husband at the breakfast table, "I am going to discharge the hired girl, for she does not do to please me."

"Well, I hope you won't discharge her until we get another girl to take her place."

"Yes, I will, and you'll see that we get along just as well. I am going to do her work myself. Now, don't you say a word, for I'm going to do it."

Mr. Gensing said nothing, for, to tell the truth, the economical idea pleased him, but the next morning he could not see his wife get up and make fires, so he made them. Then he brought water and milked the cow—in fact, discharged nearly all the duties of the hired girl.

"My dear," Gensing's wife said a few days later, "I told you that we could get along just as well without a hired girl. What's the use of wasting money? Now we are getting along just as well as can be, without a word of complaint. You have never given me credit for what I can do. Say, George, before you go down town I wish you would bring in some wood and a couple of buckets of water, and if you are not in too much of a hurry you may wipe the dishes for me."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Danger!

If you have a feeling of oppression and uneasiness a little above the diaphragm, and just below the right ribs, aggravated by lying on the right side, look out! As sure as fate, your liver is disordered. Perhaps not seriously as yet, but—fatal hepatic abscesses are not uncommon. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the precise remedy to regulate the liver, and prevent its congestion and inflammation, and to disperse such minor *indicia* of its derangement as yellowness of the skin and ball of the eye, furred tongue, sourness of the breath, nausea on rising in the morning, dizziness, sick headache and constipation. By relaxing the bowels painlessly, it opens a channel of exit for the superfluous bile, checks a tendency to congestion and engorgement of the liver, at the same time giving a gentle impetus to its secretive action, and affords relief to the stomach, which is usually inactive, out of order, and oppressed with wind when the bowels are costive. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, and kidney troubles.

An Indiana Lawyer.

A somewhat eminent lawyer in Indiana, Judge Z——, given at times to bibulous conviviality, on appearing one morning on the streets in Washington, in that State, was accosted by a minister of the gospel as follows:

"Well, drunk again as usual, Judge."

To which Judge Z—— answered: "So am I," and passed on.

The same lawyer visited an Illinois town and got on a spree. A police officer told him if he did not go to his botel and keep off the street until he got sober, he would be arrested and locked up.

To this the Judge answered: "You can't (hic) do it."

"Why can't I?" inquired the officer.

"Because, sir (hic), got no jurisdiction; th's is (hic) an Indiana drunk."

While getting shaved this lawyer, who is quite bald-headed, was attempted to be guyed by a doctor whose hair was very profuse. The doctor said:

"Why, Judge, you are getting quite bald."

To this the Judge answered: "Yes, brains and hair don't grow together. By the way, Doctor, I observe that you have a fine head of hair."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The proprietor of the Great Western Poultry Yard, Mr. James E. Goodkey, St. Louis, Mo., is enthusiastic in his praise of Red Star Cough Cure, which cured him after all other remedies failed. He says it neither constipates the bowels nor causes sick headache.

NOW THAT the season has arrived when disinfectants are often wanted, it is well to remember that chloride of sodium, or common salt is one of the cheapest, most effectual, and harmless. It can be used in strong or weak solution about the person or the premises. —*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

The pain-banisher is a name applied to St. Jacobs Oil, by the millions who have been cured of rheumatism and neuralgia by its use.

A Sufficient Reason.

Visitor from out of town (addressing the school)—In the year 1825, my dear young friends, several boys walked from Salem to Boston and back, a distance of thirty miles, to hear Daniel Webster speak. If there were no railroads or means of transportation today, would the boys of the present generation undertake such a journey, do you think?

Small Boy (after a long silence)—No, sir.

Visitor—Ah! and why?

Small Boy—Because Mr. Webster is dead.—*New York Sun.*

THE trials of life are like the tests which ascertain how much gold there is in us.

"As is the bud bit with an envious worm," so is many a youth cut down by the gnawing worm *consumption.* But it can be made to release its hold and stop its gnawing. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if taken in time, effect permanent cures, not only in consumption, but in all cases of chronic throat, bronchial, and lung diseases.

CUCUMBERS ought to be called "mis-fit vegetables."

A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "Pellets." By druggists.

THE transposition of quotation marks in a recent catalogue caused the following astounding announcement: "She Heaved a Sigh in E flat for 35 cents."

"Good deeds," once said the celebrated Richter, "ring clear through heaven like a bell." One of the best deeds is to alleviate human sufferings. "Last fall my daughter was in decline," says Mrs. Mary Hinson, of Montrose, Kansas, "and everybody thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,' and it cured her." Such facts as the above need no comment.

EVERYTHING is adulterated nowadays. A San Francisco man bought a cork leg, and afterward ascertained that it was made of paper.

AS AN antidote for malarial disorders, Ayer's Ague Cure has no equal. It never fails.

THE barrel, although not generally known as a musical instrument, is nearly all staves and chimes.

CANNOT be washed off. The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

A VARIABLE mind is not apt to be a very able mind.

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

My wife was taken sick with rheumatism. The good effects of Athiophoros were felt with the first dose, and after twenty-four hours, use all pain had disappeared. After using one bottle she could sit up. L. H. Strieklin, Raleigh, Ill.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM,

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROSTBITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

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OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at their Home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent. Invalids. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass. ASTHMA.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
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NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

FOR SICK HEADACHE — TAKE — FOR SOUR STOMACH

HOPS & MALT

BITTERS,

If you wish to be relieved of those terrible **Sick Headaches** and that miserable **Sour Stomach.** It will, when taken according to directions, **cure any case of Sick Headache or Sour Stomach.** It cleans the lining of **stomach and bowels,** promotes healthy action and **sweet** secretions. It makes **pure blood** and gives it free **flow,** thus sending **nutriment** to every part. It is the **safest, speediest** and **surest Vegetable** Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the **stomach and liver.**

J. M. Moore, of Farmington, Mich., says: **My suffering from Sick Headache and Sour Stomach** was terrible. **One** bottle of Hops and Malt Bitters cured **me.**

Do not **get Hops** and **Malt** Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

The Eyes Weak,

Sore, and sensitive to light; the lids thick and inflamed. These and many other scrofulous troubles

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will certainly cure.

"For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers."—C. E. UPTON, Nashua, N. H.

"My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During two years she was confined to a room from which all light was excluded. Physicians exerted their skill without success. On the recommendation of a friend, my daughter commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete."—W. E. SUTHERLAND, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Purify your blood, and invigorate your system, by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely *water* and *wind proof*, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

Spencer's Alligator Press!

I will ship this *Hay and Straw Press* to any place on condition that if four men and one team cannot press 3,000 pounds of hay in one hour, and not drive the team faster than a walk, you may keep the Press without pay. For conditions, circulars, &c., address

J. A. SPENCER, Dwight, Ill.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,

Specialists for Thirteen Years Past.

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted, and dropped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds.,

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LIST OF DISEASES

ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

ASK Your Newsdealer for THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the BEST STORY PAPER in the country. Read it.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

"Judging from its effects in my case, Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is 'Excelsior.'"—H. D. KNOWLTON, Holland, New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh gave me almost immediate relief."—V. E. BRAINERD, Audubon, Iowa.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is just the medicine I have been looking for."—W. OUTON, Mayaville, Ky.

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CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh has done me more good than anything I ever tried."—Miss R. A. STUDLEY, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

"Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is producing favorable results."—GEO. W. WITHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

The Old Doctor

NERVOUS DEBILITY — MALE or FEMALE — WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages, Consultation and Books by Mail FREE. Address

Dr. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by

G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

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Late Hours For Children.

The old adage of

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise,"

is true of children even much more than of grown persons, from the fact that their entire systems are much more susceptible to the evil action of anything not in complete harmony with the laws of health. The mind as well as the body requires its intervals of rest in order to recuperate after exertion. Exercise of the mind destroys or decomposes a portion of the cells of the brain, for it is only by the action of these brain cells that we can have thought, just as it is only by the action of the cells of the muscular tissue that we can have motion of any portion of the body. During the waking hours the brain cells are continually in action, sometimes one part and sometimes another, according to circumstances. During the time this waste of brain tissue is going on there is also a counter action of repair, but not sufficient to supply the loss without an interval of cessation in the process of destruction, in order that the reparation process may catch up, and thus make the thinking properties of the brain as good as before. And in the case of children it must even do more than repair the damage, it must make the brain stronger than before; for the child's brain is continually growing, in order that the mind may be stronger, and thus be prepared for the necessities of the future, when greater things will be required of it. And again the child's brain is very tender and not inured to hardships like that of the adult. It cannot be knocked and dandled about with impunity like that of a strong and vigorous man, any more than the body of a child can endure the hardships of the "horny handed sons of toil."

There are five avenues to the mind through which it receives messages or impressions from the outer world. These are designated the five senses; viz.: seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling. While these avenues are all open it is almost impossible for any other than a thoroughly exhausted mind to obtain the necessary rest for recuperation, for the messages are coming in from each of these five senses, and the mind is kept as busy as a telegraph operator who is listening to the messages from five different lines at one time.

It is therefore a wise provision of nature that she shuts off the light of day once in twenty-four hours, bringing on a condition of darkness which closes the main avenue to the mind, that of sight. This in turn causes a cessation of labor, and thus closes, in a measure, another of the avenues. For when labor stops noise stops, and without noise there is no hearing. Under these circumstances there is not likely to be anything brought within reach of the organs of smell or taste, which shuts them off. This leaves nothing but the nerves of feeling, and as this sense can but slightly through the influence of movements, and movements have already practically ceased, we have the various avenues all practically closed except as they are continued through artificial means.

Thus we see that nature has provided the very best means to bring about the desired condition to permit this required rest before the mind is too much exhausted.

We see, too, why it is best that the mind should obtain rest during the hours of darkness, as provided by nature. Perfect rest can be obtained only under these conditions. When sleep occurs at other times it is only partly satisfactory, and sometimes the person feels more weary after such sleep than before.

It is a noted fact than persons who work at night and sleep in the daytime soon break down in health, and it is almost sure to be by some nervous disease, being frequently what is known as neurasthenia or nervous prostration; more especially is this the case if the person is of a nervous temperament.

Children, whose brains are much more tender than those of adults, need their rest at the proper time, or great damage may be done them, both in dwarfing their minds, and in causing diseases of the nervous system, which may either produce death or lay the foundation for life-long misery.

The people of America are much more prone to nervousness and nervous diseases than any other nation, and undoubtedly one great cause is, that they are allowed while children to keep late hours. Their parents love to make little men and women of them when they are in reality only babies.

Children require also much more rest than adults, because they have not only to recuperate the tissues which have been used up, but they must furnish enough that the mind may grow and become larger than before. Hence the child must have a great deal more rest and sleep than the adult, in order that nature may have more time in which to accomplish this greater work.

When we allow children to remain up in the evening as long as grown people, we are not only sowing seeds for their future misery by a deranged nerous system (a condition which can produce more pain and suffering than any other), but we are robbing them of the growth of brain, thus deadening their intellects, making them less intelligent than nature would otherwise make them. And all this simply for gratification for short time. Oh, the selfishness! oh, the stupidity, the sinfulness of the parent who thus treats the poor innocent child. In many cases it would be more charitable to beat out its brains with a club and thus end its misery forever.

The practice of taking children to to theaters, to balls, suppers, etc. where they have to remain up until a late hour, is entirely contrary to nature, and the excuse that the children "like to go," and "I don't like to refuse them anything which I myself enjoy," simply shows that the child has been allowed to require an unnatural habit which should be discontinued immediately. It is only perfectly natural for children to be sleepy and want to go to bed soon after their evening meal, which should be soon after dark in the winter, and a little before dark in the long days of summer.

The practice of giving children's parties in the evening where they are taught to act like miniature men and women is so contrary to nature that I wonder it was ever allowed by a civilized human being. Let them have afternoon parties on the lawn or somewhere where they can play and romp all they please, and have a good time. If this soils their fine clothes, it is better that they should be soiled, than you can have others made that are more suitable. But at any rate, let them be children while they are children, for it is only in this way they are perfectly happy. Don't undertake to undo the work of nature, for nature's works are God's works, and he who undertakes to undo the works of God is sure to accomplish inevitable ruin. Nature's laws are God's laws, and he who disobeys them disobeys God just as surely as when he breaks the Ten Commandments. Nature's revelations are God's revelations, and he who refuses to study nature, refuses to study God's truths just as surely as when he refuses to study the bible.—[Florence M. King.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GEIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1881, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 510, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 156, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 4th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Manney and Amelia Manney, his wife, to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 8 of mortgages, at page 500, on the 9th day of September, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents, ($150.45) which is the first instalment of principle secured by said mortgage with the interest due on, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first instalment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and is all that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the moneys now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots thirty-nine (39), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in block twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton as duly recorded, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 9th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GEIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE. State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix, ss. In the matter of the estate of Roslar Nahcegoqum, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said Roslar Nahcegoqum, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Charlevoix, on the 21th day of April, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The Southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-four (34) north of range seven (7), west, containing forty acres. LOUIS MICKSAWBAY,
Guardian.

Cures in 1 TO 3 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Medicine by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Ohio.

We cordially recommend your Gleet as the best remedy known. We use it constantly and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

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Sold by Druggists. Price $2.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

WOOD WANTED on subscription. "In summer prepare for winter." We will take all that comes.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the interest money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of October, 1884, executed by Thomas J. Daily and Laura J. Daily, his wife, to Ellen U. Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1884, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 456. And the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount due because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hall (that being the last place of holding the circuit court) in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886,** at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼), section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34), north of range six (6) west; except seventy-five and one-half acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

FAULTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 28, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
*7.00am	*1.40pm	..Marquette 1..	*2.05pm	*5.30pm
9.05	3.50	....Au Train...	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.35	..Reedsboro 2..	11.45am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	....Seney 3.....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	....Newberry....	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	...St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.40	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 *At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.*
2 *With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.*
3 *With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.*
4 *With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.*
5 *Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.*

A. WATSON,
Gen'l Sup't, Marquette, Mich.

E. W. ALLEN,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt, Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,
CAPT. G. E. WILDER.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.20, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.15 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Robertson.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 6.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids; and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDELHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00. Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

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Boat Livery
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CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R.R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 00pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 45pm	2 40pm	1 20am	10am
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	12 50pm
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 35	7 00	4 15
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	4 45
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	6 35
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	6 35
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 24
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 25
Howard City	.....	3 41	8 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 20	10 20pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 10pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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SIMPLE STRONG SWIFT SURE

SEWING MACHINE
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Best in the World.
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And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

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Builders and Jobbers,
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Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.
FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.
Will take Lumber or Block wood in payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim st west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
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OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and E. F. Parmelee.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, S. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

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Of all kinds

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CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

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WM. RANGER.

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WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

MORE IRON IN MICHIGAN.

What is Supposed to be a Rich Find in Charlevoix County.

Special to the Detroit Free Press.

ELK RAPIDS, June 14.—Several times the Progress, of this place, has noticed that there were indications of oil on the farm of S. S. Spalding, near Norwood, Charlevoix County. These reports have set parties investigating and they have found not oil, but a superior quality of magnetic iron ore. All along the beach tons upon tons of black sand are found, which is simply magnetic ore. A cigar box filled with it weighs twenty-five pounds or more, and it assays about sixty-five per cent, pure iron. Back from the beach the outcropping of a ledge upon examination proves to be magnetic ore, which yields forty two per cent, of iron. No one knows yet how far this ledge extends, but indications of iron are found all the way from Elk Rapids to Boyne City. This same black sand spoken of crops out near Elk Rapids and several pieces of ore have been found in the interior. From the best authorities on the subject the evidences go to prove that a very fine quality of magnetic ore lies buried at Norwood. The ledge mentioned weighs, one would judge from what one could see of of it, hundreds and thousands of tons. Several samples which have been analyzed would yield all the way from twenty to eighty five per cent of iron. One piece from the ledge yields forty-two per cent, and the sand 65.85 per cent. A large number of acres of land have been leased, and work will begin as soon as possible, to see what will pan out. A company with a capital stock of $50,000 will at once be founded and the matter will be pushed. If the find proves as valuable as the evidences lying on the surface would seem to indicate the Grand Traverse region has struck a bonanza.

The existence of oil and iron on the premises above mentioned has been suspected for a number of years, and those who have had the most faith in the value of the mineral deposit have been subjects of ridicule among the people and the press of the Traverse region.

The attention of one interested party was directed to the surface indications of oil in a most comical manner, and one which he cannot easily forget. He was hunting his cows one dark night, and in attempting to cross a swampy place on a fallen tree he fell down through the brush into the water. For days afterward his clothes were so saturated with the crude petroleum that he could not wear them. From that day to this he has not for a moment lost faith in the ultimate success of any well conducted effort to develop the hidden resources of that particular section of country.

We have been over the ground, and have for some time had reason to believe that negotiations were pending, by which these surface indications were to be tested, and have for several weeks been daily looking for some definite report of progress of the work, but have not been authorized to print anything.

We have in our office a piece of the ledge which the above dispatch says will yield forty-two per cent of pure iron, and have a number of times seen samples of the black sand which yields sixty-five per cent of iron.

While the above dispatch may be unauthorized and a little a premature, we have reason to believe that enough is already known to warrant the assertion that that particular section of Charlevoix County is about to begin a "boom," such as has not been seen in the Traverse region for a long time, if ever.

Powers' Successor.

LANSING, June 14.—It is quite positively understood here that Hon. Henry P. Henderson, of this county, will be appointed United States Judge to Utah, vice Powers. Mr. Henderson has a record at the Ingham county bar not excelled by that of any lawyer in the state. He is a gentleman of great attainments in his profession, one who has won the respect and regard of his people by the purity of his character and his personal worth. Not the least becoming of his traits is that modesty of demeanor usually associated with great talent. Mr. Henderson served a term in the legislature as a representative from his county. He acquired much influence in that body and was found to be a man of sound judgment, of correct instincts and always devoted to the cause of the people. None will rejoice more at his appointment than his old legislative associates.

Patronize Legitimate Dealers.

I have always been an advocate of home support. I believe in trading with personal friends in preference to strangers: that the men who are in business here who have reputations at stake, are the ones to whom I should go for what I need, in preference to some glib-tongued man who pays no taxes, has no habitation—is here to day and no one knows where he will be to-morrow. It does not stand to season that a peddler who is roaming from place to place, even though he goes in style, can procure goods any cheaper, can sell any cheaper, or make any better selection of goods. It is preposterous on its face. It is ridiculous to think about. He makes a bigger profit and sells a poorer quality of goods by going from house to house than he could by having a store, or he would not do it. He can display a cheaper grade of goods and dwell at length on their value, because he has not a better quality of goods to make comparisons with. The men who buy large stocks of goods, who pay rent, hire clerks, and contribute to the municipal revenues, have a right to complain that the municipal authorities permit peddlers to go from house to house. It is annoying to women folks to have these fellows ringing at door bells and wanting to display goods. If dealers in linens or liverpads have anything to sell that is meritorious let them open a store where they can be called on. If they have superior articles and sell at under prices (neither of which they do,) the people will soon find out that fact. My advice is, and always will be, to have nothing to do with migratory peddlers. Do not trade with them—do not encourage them—do not give them license. If your merchant has not the article you want, tell him to get it for you. He will do it, and get you a better article and sell it to you cheaper.—Jackson Sunday Times.

Wages in Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Consul Warner sends to the state department from Cologne an interesting document giving the rates of wages and general condition of the laboring classes in protection Germany. He says he has worked the report up with great care and that it contains many points that have not before been made public. The wages of a laborer, whether he works in iron or steel manufactories, coal mines, stone quarries, on buildings or railways, ranges from forty-seven to seventy cents per day, and, if he is a skilled laborer, from eighty to ninety-two cents per day. Female labor is only allowed in a limited degree, and is only paid from twenty-four to thirty cents per day. Working hours are from 6 to 6 in summer and from 7 to 7 in winter. One hour is given for dinner. Half hour for breakfast and half hour for coffee in the afternoon. The government has no power to regulate or interfere with working hours, but it takes care that certain restrictions with regard to the employment of women and children are observed. Rent is $2.85 per month on the average, or one full week's wages. Meals cost twenty-four cents per day; they consist principally of potatoes. They have also peas, beans, vegetables, common pork, and black bread. Occasionally they have dried fish and beef, but more often horse flesh. The laboring classes are poorly clothed as a rule.

Cleveland's Good Record.

Out of 2,100 nominations which the president has sent to the senate, 1,700 have been confirmed and only thirteen rejected. We don't believe that Brother Blaine would have been as lucky as that if he had been elected. Mr. Cleveland has made a good record, and the fact that so few of his appointments have failed to secure the approval of the senate shows that the charges of the republican press that many of his nominations have been of the most disgraceful character, are utterly unfounded. Some of those rejected were men who personally are known to be elegant gentlemen and patriotic citizens. They were opposed by the republican majority solely on political grounds.—Lansing Journal.

Additional Local.

Harbor Springs will celebrate on the 3d.

O. C. Ainsworth commenced work on his new cottage yesterday.

Perry Weed has added a fine assortment of fruit and candy to his stock.

John West, of Chicago, arrived on Friday last to remain the resort season.

A much-needed rain came last Saturday morning, and another this morning.

Jack Papineau is building a porch in front of his residence on Antrim street.

The Champlain loaded with hardwood lumber at Nicholls' mill last Saturday.

The bridge has been repainted a bright red, adding very much to its appearance.

The corner stone of the M. E. church at East Jordan is to be laid to-morrow.

Mr. Barnes, of Grand Rapids, commenced a new cottage on the Charlevoix resort this morning.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken will preach at the M. E. church, Ironton, next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

J. S. Smithson, of Chicago, will give a gospel address at the Congregational church next Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. J. A. Hawkins and daughter Edith started last Thursday for a visit with friends in southern Michigan.

The ladies' society of the Congregational church will meet at the parsonage to-morrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

A. L. Kanagy went to Chicago on Saturday, to accept a position in the office of the Northern Michigan line of steamers.

The Graphic News of June 12th devoted several pages of illustrations and descriptive matter to President Cleveland's wedding.

A. D. Cruickshank is putting a fine contrast of Sherwin-Williams paint on his house, and W. A. Brown will do likewise in the near future.

The board of review of the village meets next Monday. Everyone interested in fairly equalized assessments should give it their attention.

The Harbor Springs Independent says that Capt. Foster, of Manistique, is the new master of the Van Raalte, Capt. Gelboo having resigned his position.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken was last week elected a delegate from Cheboygan conference to the National Congregational Council, to be held in Chicago in October.

E. E. Mudge has commenced work on a two-story addition to Capt. R. Tullock's residence on Clinton street; size 16x32, bay front, with good cellar underneath.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. at Manistee report a most interesting time. The Manistee Sentinel gave a full report of the proceedings.

The Herenles brought in 500 bushels of wheat and 1,000 of corn for the Rifenburg Milling Co., and 75,000 lath and ten sewing machines, to be sold out by Capt. Way.

Seventy-five rods of the best sidewalk in Charlevoix has just been completed along the roadway from Upright's corner on State street, to the residence of F. J. Meech.

The board of review for the village of Charlevoix meets on the 21st day of June at the assessors office, for the purpose of reviewing the assessment roll of Charlevoix village.

The contributions of the Congregational Sunday school for this month are to be applied toward a memorial window in the new church at Ironton. Give them a good collection next Sunday.

Nine supervisors met at Boyne City on Monday and six at East Jordan, to equalize the valuation of the county. Each section of the board adjourned from day to day, of course unable to accomplish anything.

S. L. Doolittle this week found a brother, A. Doolittle, whom he had not seen in nearly forty years, although both have for a number of years been residents of Michigan, and some times very near together.

J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, has purchased the Pool and Mayer mill at Alanson, and took possession Monday. We understand that he will put in a couple of shingle machines and begin the manufacture of cedar shingles.

On Tuesday afternoon the council accepted the proposition of an agent for the Amoskeag steam fire engine, at about $700 better than the original proposition, providing the machine is as good as represented. It is to be here by July 1st.

Lewis M. Steele, of Northport, brother of Mrs. R. A. Campbell, of Charlevoix, died last night, after a lingering illness. He has lived in Kansas a number of years, but recently returned to Northport, in poor health, and was unable to rally. Mrs. Campbell goes this afternoon to attend the burial services. He leaves a wife and and one child.

James Hemmings arrived home from Chicago last Thursday, where he has had a prosperous season. Hemmings & Hogan have a big run of of work on hand. This is probably due to the fact that they have always tried to give satisfaction, and expect to continue, and the amount of work on hand would indicate abundant success. They have a sufficient force of help to warrant taking all jobs that come. They confidently refer to all for whom they have worked in the past.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, former members of the Boys' Band, desire to state that we severed our connection with the said Boys' Band, and joined the old band of our own free will, and without any influence or inducements from members of the said old band.

GEORGE SHERWOOD,
E. P. BROWN,
E. A. BACON,
FRED MILLER,
ALBERT MILLER,
JOE HALLETT,
MILES KANAGY.

Proper Treatment for Coughs.

That the reader may fully understand what constitutes a good Cough and Lung Syrup, we will say that Tar and Wild Cherry is the basis of best remedies yet discovered. These ingredients with several others equally as efficacious, enter largely into Dr. Boschee's Cough and Lung Syrup, thus making it one of the most reliable now on the market. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Natural gas was struck at Buffalo at the depth of 1,000 feet, and the supply is ample for all practical purposes.

The ship Cheova, loaded with 50,000 cases of kerosene, was burned at New York The loss is estimated at about $160,000.

The four large brick buildings of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Company at Lebanon, Pa., were burned with a large amount of machinery and finished stock. The loss is about $150,000; fully insured.

The funeral of John Kelly was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, and the sermon was preached by Monsignor Preston. Among the pall-bearers were Judge Hilton and August Belmont. The cortege of fifty carriages was followed by one hundred members of the Tammany society on foot.

A boiler explosion in the Rensselaer nail-mill at Troy, N. Y., killed two men and fatally injured two others.

On May 1 the savings banks of Maine had on deposit $36,293,504, and the excess of assets over actual liabilities was $4,583,719.

The Trustees of Columbia College have decided to admit women in future on the same footing as men.

Some friend, whose name is withheld from the public, has given $100,000 to the University of the City of New York, with which to enlarge the medical department and increase its equipment.

At Stanford, Vermont, the jealousy of Mrs. Wilhan Sloan caused her to drown her son to spite her husband. She made a full confession to the authorities. Mr. Sloan was rendered insane by the shock.

WESTERN.

Geronimo is killing many Mexicans and Americans in Guaymas, Mexico.

The liquor dealers of Ohio will fight all attempts to tax the traffic in that State.

An incendiary fire destroyed the frame buildings Nos. 731 and 733 South Canal street, Chicago. The corpses of nine persons were taken from the ruins—among them being Michael Murphy, his wife, and four children.

Milwaukee, according to the school census, has a population of 171,000.

By the collapse of the reporters' stand at the St. Louis races, 20 or more persons were injured, half a dozen seriously.

Frosts in North Dakota, it is report-ed, have injured the wheat crop 25 per cent. The freeze was so severe that the foliage of trees turned black. Drought in the Coldwater (Mich.) section is seriously affecting crops.

Rain has fallen continuously through-out the Northwest, and has greatly improved the condition of the wheat crop.

Ex-Mayor Childs, of Vermilion, Ohio, has brought suit against various parties to recover $8,000 which he claims to have lost at poker.

Under a judgment of foreclosure, the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Road was sold in the former city for $550,000, subject to a lien of $927,000. The purchaser was a committee of bondholders.

An alleged friend of Brooks, convicted at St. Louis of the murder of Preller, has written to Sheriff Coakley, of that city, offering him a large bribe to assist in Brooks' escape at the time the latter is being brought into court for sentence.

W. A. Boies, who controlled sixteen butter and cheese factories in Northern Illinois, and owned a farm of four hundred acres near Marengo, has been forced to make an assignment by the failure of Charles Baltz & Co., in Chicago. The liabilities of both are said to be $250,000.

SOUTHERN.

James Baxter was executed at Leb-anon, Tenn., for the murder of Mrs. Lane. Wesley Honesty and Tabley Banks were hanged at Winchester, Va., for killing Joseph McFaul.

Citizens of Lexington, North Caro-lina, lynched Alfred Long, who confessed having murdered A. J. McBride and wife and burned their bodies in their residence.

A decision has been rendered by the Arkansas Supreme Court that the running of a bucket-shop in that State is a misdemeanor.

At Prince Frederick, Md., a mob took from the jail Charles Whittle (colored), accused of assaulting the child of a clergyman, and hanged him to a tree

Fire in the Grand Theater at Louis-ville, destroyed that structure and the business block in which it was located, resulting in heavy losses; fully covered by insurance.

A passenger train crashed through a trestle near Charleston, S. C., killing five persons and injuring many more.

Possibly the first man ever arrested in Kentucky for playing poker was Elias Oppenheimer, of Louisville, whose indictment was recently secured through the agency of the Law and Order Club.

WASHINGTON.

The House is to have a whack at the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill soon.

It is said that Secretary Manning will not resume his place in the Treasury Department.

It is stated at the State Department that Minister Winston's resignation was couched in the most urgent terms, pressing private business was assigned, and a reply was asked by June.

Mr. Fred H. Winston, of Illinois, United States Minister to Persia, has resigned. His letter of resignation is very brief, and merely states that his business affairs at Chicago are becoming sadly embarrassed by reason of his absence, and that he could not in justice to himself remain longer absent.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has agreed to report as a substitute for Senator Blair's pension bill the bill introduced by Mr. Ellsberry, of Ohio, with amendments. The Blair bill granted divisible pensions, according to disability, ranging from $24 per month down to $4, to invalid soldiers and sailors of the United States in the late war who are dependent upon their daily labor for support. The bill agreed upon by the House committee provides for a uniform pension of $12 per month for all soldiers and sailors who are absolutely disabled and unable to maintain themselves, and does not recognize distinctions in rank.

President and Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont returned to the National Capital from Deer Park on the 9th instant.

The Rev. Mr. Cleveland and Miss Cleveland have left Washington for New York.

The President held his usual recep-tion at the White House on Wednesday, and shook hands with about two hundred people, including a delegation from the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

POLITICAL.

Local-option elections were held last week at many points in North Carolina, the Prohibitionists carrying twelve out of twenty-one towns reported.

The Hon. N. W. Aldrich has been re-elected United States Senator by the Rhode Island Legislature.

An election was held in Oregon for State officers and Congressman on Monday, the 7th inst. A dispatch from Portland of the 9th says: "Incomplete returns from all parts of the State show heavy Democratic gains. According to present figures Herman (Rep.) for Congress, has less than 300 plurality, and it is possible that this margin will be swept away by the returns from back counties out of reach of the telegraph. Pennoyer (Democrat) for Governor will probably have at least 1,500 over Cornelius (Republican), and possibly 2,000. The Legislature is probably Democratic."

The Michigan Greenback State Com-mittee met at Grand Rapids, and called the State Convention to assemble in that city Aug. 17 and 18.

The Democrats of Oregon have elect-ed the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Judge of the Supreme Court. The Republicans carried the Congressman and State Printer.

The Maine Republican State Conven-tion, at Lewiston, was attended by over fourteen hundred delegates. Hon. J. R. Budwell, of Hallowell, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The resolutions proclaim confidence in the Republican party; condemn free trade and revision of the tariff for depriving all Maine productions of protection; condemn the proposal of the Democrats to surrender free markets to Canadian fishermen; thank the Maine delegation in Congress for opposing the river and harbor bill; declare that labor and capital must be in harmony to insure success; and favor not more than ten hours' labor; declare against employing youths regularly in factories; commend revision of the prison labor system so as not to compete with honest callings; indorse the prohibition law and civil service; declare that soldiers and sailors should not have pensions withheld, and that soldiers' widows should be pensioned; declare that the national domain should only be conveyed to citizens; call on patriotic citizens to "resist the late efforts in Southern States to awaken the bloody memories of the rebellion;" and declare that home-rule should receive the approval of the friends of free government.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

At a meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, George A. Schilling reported that the sewing girls were being intimidated by preachers in the Swedish churches, who threatened to expel them if they persisted in joining unions.

Upon being informed that ten hours would constitute a day's work in future, the 400 employes of the Phœnix Furniture Factory at Grand Rapids, Mich., dropped their tools and marched out of the buildings.

At the annual meeting of the Inter-national Typographical Union in Pittsburgh, William Amison, of Nashville, Tenn., was elected President over Charles G. Stivers, of Chicago, by a vote of 69 to 45. The ballot was taken with the understanding that it would voice the opinion of the convention on the question of joining the Knights of Labor, Mr. Stivers being announced as a determined opponent. These other officers were chosen: Vice President, Charles Gamewell of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, David M. Pascoe of Philadelphia; Chief Organizer, David P. Boyer of Columbus, Ohio; delegates to the National Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, J. R. Winders, San Francisco, J. L. Wright, Washington, D. C., J. Scott, Baltimore. Ex-President John M. Farquhar, at present a member of Congress from Buffalo, made a short address, in which he took strong grounds against uniting with the Knights of Labor. President Witter, in reply, said there was only a small fraction of printers who were in favor of such a move. George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, sent the convention $10,000, to be used in whatever manner the gathering may see fit, for the good of the craft. It was decided to hold the next convention at Buffalo.

Warrants were issued at Pittsburgh last week against Master Workman Richard Campbell of the Knights of Labor, and three others for conspiracy and intimidation in connection with the recent street-car strike.

It transpires that General Master Workman Powderly, K. of L., offered his resignation at Cleveland, but the convention would not receive it. He was also proffered a large increase of salary, but declined to accept the advance.

H. D. Davis, Local Master Work-man K. of L., was convicted at Union, Mo., of obstructing the track during the railroad strike, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports of the Agricultural Depart-ment to the lower house of Congress say the wheat crops of India, Australia, and South America, already harvested, are 32,000,000 bushels less than last year, while the product of the United States promises to exceed last year's yield by fully 100,000,000 bushels. The wheat in the United States May 1 last was 104,000,000 bushels, against 152,000,000 bushels in 1885.

"The President and his bride are the happiest of mortals; there are only thirty newspaper correspondents on hand to mar the love-making," telegraphed a correspondent on Monday last from Deer Park, Md.:

The President enjoys a smoke after every meal, and generally paces up and down in front of the porch while he puffs his fragrant Havanas. After dinner yesterday he came out to the cottage door with his wife beside him. He drew his cigar-case from his pocket and after glancing in it said something to his wife, and she hastened inside, returning a moment later with a cigar. She playfully placed the weed between his lips, and then, selecting a match from his match-case, lit his cigar for him, and they both laughed merrily over some remark he made. There are many of the lovers' secrets that the newspaper men fail to find out. An old mountaineer tells a charming little story of the honeymoon. He was loitering in the woods near the trout stream over which the rustic bridge mentioned above crosses. "I did not mean to watch them," said he, blushingly, in relating the incident, "but suspecting that the big man was the President, who I had heard was here on his bridal journey, I had a sort of curiosity to see his wife. They were standing on the little bridge. She accidentally dropped her handkerchief in the stream. The President quickly crossed to the other side of the bridge, as the little bit of lace swept under it, and, reaching down with the hooked handle of his bamboo cane, brought up the handkerchief. His wife took the dripping handkerchief, and as she pressed the water out of it she looked up with a smile in the President's face and he bent down and kissed her tenderly.

"That's all there was of it," said the gruff old countryman, "and I likes the President for it. His wife is the purtiest little lady in the land."

Quinine sells at a lower price than was ever known in the United States, the German product having fallen to 53 cents per ounce.

Richard Hoe, senior member of the printing-press firm of R. Hoe & Co., died in Florence, Italy, of heart disease. He had been traveling for his health.

The report of President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the quarter ending June 30 says that the net revenue for the quarter, based upon nearly completed returns for April, partial returns for May, and estimating the business for June, will be about $1,000,000. President Green recommends that the dividend be passed.

Canadian Bishops will unite in a let-ter against Freemasonry and bribery at elections.

FOREIGN.

The British House of Commons has agreed to amend the liquor bill by providing for the closing on Sunday of every publichouse in England, except in London and its suburbs.

The second reading of Mr. Glad-stone's home rule bill was defeated in the British Commons on the 7th inst., by a vote of 341 to 311. This is a larger majority against the measure than was anticipated either by the Tories or the Liberal and Whig dissentients. The fate of home rule, for the present at least, will be decided by the British and the Irish people at the polls. New elections will be ordered within the next six weeks. In the meantime a political campaign exceeding in intensity and passion any that has ever occurred in the British Islands since the reform campaign of 1832 will be entered on. On one side will be arrayed all the power of caste and privilege, all the influence begotten of religious hate and race prejudice; on the other the liberalized democracy of Great Britain and Ireland, led by the most eloquent of living men. It will be a tremendous struggle.

Infantry regiments in Germany are being drilled in the use of the bicycle for military purposes.

Christine Nilsson, after a tour of Europe ending next spring, is to marry Count Casa Miranda, formerly a department secretary at Madrid.

In the elections held in Belgium to replace outgoing members of the Chamber of Deputies, the Catholics gained eleven seats.

At Belfast, Ireland, a mob of Orange-men wrecked a number of houses of Catholics, severely injuring some of them. The police fired on the mob, who replied with revolvers.

The British Cabinet unanimously re-solved, at a meeting held on the 8th inst., to appeal to the country. Mr. Gladstone sent a special messenger to Queen Victoria recommending the dissolution of Parliament about June 28. It is expected that the elections can be held within a month from that date, and that the new members will assemble early in August. John Bright was among the Liberals and Radicals who voted against the home-rule bill. The only Parnellite voting with the Opposition was Captain O'Shea, representing a district of Galway.

Further rioting is reported at Bel-fast. The riot act was again read. The Orangemen began throwing stones at the police, when the latter fired, killing four persons.

Rumors come from Berlin that a regency is about to be proclaimed in Bavaria. The King has been reported as insane ever since he gave a dinner to his servants and guards, making them valuable presents.

A famine prevails in Corea, and 500 people have starved in Seoul. It is said that Corea has not had a good harvest in seven years.

The civil marriage of Adelina Patti and Nicolini took place at Swansea, Wales, on the 9th inst.

Mr. Gladstone received a dispatch from the Queen on the 9th inst. announcing her Majesty's consent to a dissolution of Parliament. The Queen had previously asked Lord Hartington to form a Ministry, but Hartington, in reply, advised that Parliament be dissolved.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon has been nomi-nated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Maine District.

The Ohio Democratic State Conven-tion has been called to meet at Toledo, on the 8th of August.

The State Agricultural Association of Arkansas met at Little Rock and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John G. Fletcher, who was the Democratic candidate two years ago; Secretary of State, George Thornburg; Attorney General, W. P. Grace; Land Commissioner, A. G. Jarman; Auditor, E. T. McConnell. Of the nominees only three are qualified for membership of the association, which was organized as an agricultural non-political order.

Notice has been given by the Amal-gamated Association to manufacturers that the present scale of wages is satisfactory.

The International Typographical Union—with the Childs-Drexel fund, of $10,000, as a nucleus—propose to erect in Philadelphia a hall that shall be known as the home of the craft. August Donath, of Washington; Frank S. Pelton, of Chicago; and J. B. Daily, of Philadelphia, were made trustees of the fund.

The emigration into Manitoba this year is said to be eight times greater than in either of the last two or three years. It is understood that special efforts are being made in England to draw attention to the merits of the Manitoba country as a good place to emigrate to, and the effort is in the interest of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Acting Second Comptroller Mc-Mahon has rendered a decision that volunteer soldiers who were mustered out and discharged with a regiment or other organization, the members of which were kept together and under discipline, and did not receive their discharges until they were paid off, should be regarded as continuing in service until the day of payment, and are accordingly entitled to credit for that period of service in computing their right to bounty.

Orange riots have broken out in Fin-ton, County Tyrone, Ireland. Many houses have been wrecked by the mob.

Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered in the House of Commons (says a London dispatch) on rising to announce the speedy dissolution of the house, and was cheered again at the close of his statement. He said that the Queen had consented to the dissolution, and he asked the house to wind up the business before it as speedily as possible. Mr. Gladstone added that he would move every day that the government financial business have precedence.

MR. BECK'S bill to prohibit members of Congress from accepting retainers from subsidized railroads passed the Senate, on the 10th inst., by a vote of 31 to 11, but Mr. Hawley secured a reconsideration of the matter. The Senate also passed the agricultural appropriation bill, with items of $17,000 for the encouragement of silk-culture, $5,000 to bore artesian wells in Oregon or Washington Territory, and $91,000 for sorghum-making with American machinery. On motion of Senator Allison, the Senate passed a bill appropriating $50,000 as an additional sum to complete the Des Moines (Iowa) public building. Senator Riddleberger insisted upon the consideration by the Senate of the resolution providing for open executive sessions, and the Senate refused to take it up by a vote of 32 to 8. A bill was introduced by Senator McPherson to increase the naval establishment, 8 cruiser-pirates $6,425,000. The Senate in secret session rejected the nomination of Posey S. Wilson to be assayer of the mint at Denver, Colo. Among the nominations for postmasters sent to the Senate were the following: Reuben Stahley, Crestline, O.; John D. Thompson, Mt. Vernon, O.; Samuel S. Clayton, Ada, O.; C. A. Gallagher, Cheboygan, Mich.; Prior B. Mayo, North Springfield, Mo. The report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill was presented to the House. The committee expresses its dissent from the twelfth section of the Senate bill, the effect of which would be that the conduct of the corporate "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" would be controlled by trustees of the church in conjunction with trustees appointed by the President. This union of trustees of the church and those of the government could not be distinguished from a union of the church and state and a law respecting the establishment of religion. Nor could it be other than a limitation on the free exercise of religion where a majority who control in matters of faith and discipline are appointed by the President. The committee recommends a revocation of the charter and a dissolution of the corporation as in the line of public policy, if it can constitutionally be done.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88	@ .90
No. 2 Red	.86	@ .87
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44
OATS—Western	.35	@ .37
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.34½	@ .35½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.15	@ .16
Fine Dairy	.11	@ .13
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.07	@ .08
Full Cream, new	.07½	@ .08½
EGGS—Fresh	.10	@ .11
POTATOES—New, per brl	2.75	@ 3.25
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.76	@ .76½
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 1	.57	@ .58
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—Mixed	.31½	@ .32½
OATS—Mixed	.26	@ .26½
PORK—New Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
LIVE HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.25	@ 4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.75	@ 5.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP	2.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 2	.33	@ .34
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.75	@ 5.75
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.25	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.86	@ .88
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .40
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE report of the Committee on Indian Affairs on its investigation of the condition of the Indians in the Indian Territory and other reservations was submitted in the Senate on the 4th inst. Touching the claims of the Creeks and Seminoles in Oklahoma, and the pretenses of a right of entry upon these lands by bands of colonists, the committee unite in the conclusion that the United States has no right to dispose of the ownership of the soil in that ceded tract without further agreement with those tribes, except for the purpose of settling other friendly Indians upon those lands. The Senate passed the Chinese indemnity bill, appropriating $150,000 to cover damages inflicted by rioters at Rock Springs Wyoming. Senator Chilcom submitted the Hennepin canal bill as an amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill. In the House of Representatives Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, made a bitter attack upon Mr. Stanton for his action when Secretary of War, which excited some comment. The Secretary of War sent a communication to the House recommending that $50,000 of the amount appropriated by the act of March 3, 1883, for the armament of fortifications, be reappropriated, and made available for the construction of guns.

THE Ingalls resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for the authority for the issuance by the Land Commissioner of an order suspending the receipt of applications for public lands under certain acts, passed the Senate on the 5th inst. The private pension bills rushed through numbered 220. The oleomargarine bill being brought to the Senate from the House the question of its reference was postponed and the bill was allowed to lie on the table to await the return of Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Beck gave notice that he would insist on its reference to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Blair reported favorably from the Committee on Labor an amendment to the sundry civil bill, proposing an appropriation of 100,000 Bland dollars to aid in the establishment of a school in Utah under the direction of the Industrial Home Association of Utah. The object of the amendment is stated to be to aid in the suppression of polygamy. The House of Representatives passed bills appropriating $100,000 each for public buildings at Sioux City and Zanesville. During a debate over the Union Pacific bond-extension bill an exciting controversy took place between Mr. Holman (Indiana) and Mr. Crisp (Georgia). Mr. Holman insinuated that the Pacific Railroad Committee was unduly influenced in favor of the corporation, and Mr. Crisp's indignant denial and recriminations caused considerable of a sensation. On motion of Mr. Holman an amendment was adopted increasing from forty to fifty per cent. the amount of the net earnings to be paid into the sinking fund in case the companies refused to accept the provisions of the act.

THE consular and diplomatic appropriation bill passed the Senate on the 7th inst. The oleomargarine bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Committee on Public Lands made a favorable report on Mr. Stanford's bill to grant the Seal Rocks in trust to the city of San Francisco. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of A. P. Swineford to be Governor of Alaska. In the House of Representatives bills were introduced to establish a military fort near Denver; to grant a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General Durbin Ward; to prohibit the employment of convict or alien labor on public works; to erect a monument in Brooklyn to the victims of prison-ships, and to prohibit the obstruction of interstate railroad business. Judge Payson's bill repealing the pre-emption, desert land, and timber laws, and amending the commutation provision of the homestead law, was passed by a vote of 183 to 40. A resolution was presented for an inquiry into the Pension Department, and to report upon the propriety of continuing the excessive expenditures under the present system. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, apologized for a "warmth of expression" in the House in regard to Mr. Holman, of Indiana. The apology was accepted.

A BILL appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains was passed by the Senate on the 8th. A bill was passed providing for a commission of three persons, to be appointed by the President, to investigate the truth of alleged discoveries of the specific cause of yellow fever. In the House of Representatives, in moving to expunge from the *Record* a speech by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, read a private letter written in the spring of 1862 by Secretary Stanton, frankly defining his attitude toward General McClellan. The resolution offered by Mr. Kelley was referred to the Committee on Rules. An effort in the House to get unanimous consent to report the amended Senate anti-polygamy bill was defeated by the objection of Caine, the Mormon delegate from Utah. The incident served to show the watchfulness of the Mormon lobby and its determination to throw every obstruction in the way of adverse legislation. The House spent some hours in committee of the whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

A MEASURE was favorably reported to the Senate, on the 9th inst., prohibiting the transmission of lottery circulars through the mails. Bills were reported favorably appropriating the following-named sums for public buildings: Duluth, Minn., $100,000; El Paso, Texas, $150,000; for repairs and enlargement of the public building at Des Moines, Iowa, $150,000; increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Peoria, Ill., from $225,000 to $275,000, and making an additional appropriation of $25,000 for the public building at Keokuk, Iowa. Bills were passed, providing for a portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas; to establish two additional land districts in Dakota; to legalize the incorporation of trades unions; referring to the Court of Claims for examination and report to Congress certain claims for property seized by General Albert Sydney Johnston in the Utah expedition of 1857. The oleomargarine bill was considered by the Senate. Senator Butler read a telegram from the Mayor and a large number of citizens of Spartanburg, S. C., urging the Senators from that State to use their influence in defeating the oleomargarine bill, which the signers declare the worst form of protection. "Let people buy oleomargarine," they say, "as they would any other article of food." In the House of Representatives, while the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, commented on what he termed the extraordinary provision that requiring the certification of the entire list of applicants from each State who passed the examination) which had been forced upon an appropriation bill to nullify the civil-service law. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, Mr. Compton and Mr. Shaw, of Maryland, boldly attacked the law without any disguise, while Mr. Springer, Mr. McAdoo, and Mr. Randall advocated the modifications proposed by the Appropriation Committee. Mr Hitt, of Illinois, Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, and Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, Republicans argued in favor of the principle of civil-service reform, Mr. Hitt charged the Appropriation Committee with having gone out of its province to insidiously attack civil-service reform. Mr. Randall declared that the regulations enacted had cheated the representatives of the people out of rights which they should have stood up and defended in behalf of their constituents.

The Same Old Crowd.

An old New York gentleman, meet-ing his grandson, said to him in an impressive tone of voice:

"My dear boy, I hear some very discouraging reports about you. They say that you go behind the scenes, and toy with the actresses. Is that so?"

"Yes, uncle; to a certain extent."

"Drop them, my boy. I've been there when I was at your age, a century ago. They are a bad lot."

"But, uncle, actresses of to-day are very different from what they were when you were a boy."

"Not much. They are the same identical actresses."—*Texas Siftings.*

BLOODSHED IN IRELAND.

Fierce Outbreaks of Orangemen and Home-Rulers at Belfast and Lurgan.

Hotels Sacked and Burned—Rioters and Policemen Shot Down—Nine People Killed.

[Belfast (Ireland) dispatch.]

A mob of Orangemen made an attack upon a tavern kept by a man named Duffy. The police were promptly on the scene, and after a stubborn contest, during which they used their carbines, drove the mob away in disorder. The rioters reassembled with increased strength and again attacked Duffy's, this time overpowering the police and driving them from the place. In the first assault Chief of Police Carr was wounded. He was carried away and now lies in a critical condition. When the Orangemen returned to the fight they were accompanied by a large number of factory girls, who goaded or shamed the men on to battle and formed a most dangerous element.

When the officers abandoned Duffy's the mob at once took complete possession of the tavern and it was thoroughly sacked. All the taps and spiggots were set running, and everybody was invited to help himself according to his taste. All the barrels of liquor found in stock were carried into the street, lifted up high and let fall until they broke and liberated their contents. All the furniture was carried out, piled in the center of the roadway, and burned in a bonfire to furnish the rioters light during their debauch. Men, youths, and girls drank until they fell helpless in the gutters, the girls acting with greater fury during the earlier stages of the orgy than the men. The noise, the profanity, and the disorder were terrible.

The mob ended its work by firing the tavern itself, and it burned to the ground. Then the stronger men, who had become infuriated and overpowered by their potations, ran through the streets, wrecking and pillaging wherever they went, and increasing their following the further they proceeded. These rioters, after a while, congregated around the police station and stoned the police until they were tired. They then marched down to another tavern. The police hastened thither in advance and attempted to protect the property, but they were overpowered and driven away. The mob, left in possession, treated the tavern as they had treated Duffy's—turned on all the taps, broke the full barrels in the street, made a bonfire of the furniture, and finally set fire to the building.

The police returned, and this time got the better for a time of the mob, whose ranks were depleted by the scores who had fallen away in drunkenness, and extinguished the flames before they could gain control of the structure. But the officers were unable to drive the rioters from the locality, and they remained and dominated it until morning. During the rowdyism of the night Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell were both burned in effigy, and a dummy corpse labeled "home rule" was cremated.

The rioting was renewed here this evening and the riot act was again read. The mob increased in size and began throwing stones at the police. The latter fired, killing four persons. The mob returned the fire and a brisk fusillade was kept up for twenty minutes. The mob drove a force of 150 policemen into the barracks and then attacked the buildings, firing revolvers and throwing stones at the doors and windows. The police fired, killing five persons. Several Protestant clergymen tried to disperse the mob, but their efforts were unavailing.

During the riots one hundred houses were wrecked. After sacking the hotels many Orangmen reeled through the streets shouting "To h—l with the Pope!" Twenty-five policemen were hurt.

Two men named Hart and Mason were arrested for the murder of Thomas Gallagher, who was shot dead during the rioting at Lurgan. Gallagher was a well-known local simpleton. He waved an Orange sash in the face of a home-rule mob during an incessant fire between that mob and its Orange enemies. During the riot the situation at one time became so desperate that Mr. Mathers, a local Orange leader, publicly declared that unless the authorities did their duty he and a thousand armed Orangemen would take charge of the town. Mathers was on the point of carrying out his threat when the military appeared.

An infernal machine, consisting of a jar filled with a black substance and some clock-work, was thrown last night against the door of a Protestant house in Lurgan and exploded in the doorway. Arthur and Andrew Donnelly, leading Catholic merchants, have been arrested at Lurgan on the charge of firing from their windows. A mob wanted to lynch the prisoners and stoned the police. It was finally dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

DROWNED HER SON.

A Vermont Mother's Unnatural Crime.

[Stanford (Vt.) special.]

Mrs. William Sloan has for several months been extremely jealous of her husband, and the affairs of the family have been the topic of conversation among the villagers. Mr. Sloan returned from work at an early hour last evening. His four-year-old boy, who always met him at the door, failed to do so. On going into the house he inquired for his son, and his wife said she had sent the boy on an errand. His long delay resulted in a general search for the child, whose lifeless body was found in a ditch. The body was removed to the house and laid at the feet of Mrs. Sloan. She did not show any signs of emotion or surprise, and merely said it served her husband right to inflict such a punishment on him. The cool way in which she took the matter, and the fact that she had refused to join in the search, led the neighbors to believe that she had committed the murder. A constable took her in custody and shortly after being locked up she confessed having drowned the child. Her only reason for doing so was, as she said, to spite her husband. The shock has made Mr. Sloan insane.

THE Savannah *News* says that the real reason why Southern men wear their hair long is to keep the sun from tanning their necks.

AN AWFUL DEATH.

Eight Innocent Victims of a Man's Desperate Revenge Perish in the Flames.

Oil Poured Over Clothing and the Floor and Then Fired by the Villain.

[Chicago special.]

Fritz Schleier, a watchman at Schoenhofen's brewery, near the corner of Canal and Eighteenth streets, observed flames issuing from the basement of the two-story frame building Nos. 731 and 733 South Canal street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Schleier's first attempt to give an alarm was a failure, owing to his not understanding the working of the box, and when he saw that no apparatus responded he telephoned to the Twelfth-Street Station, from which point the fire department was notified.

When the department arrived the two buildings were enveloped in flames. The work of subduing the fire was brief. Engine No. 25 first reached the scene. Capt. Schimmels placed his men, and himself hurried to the rear where he elevated a ladder and raised the windows. As the smoke lifted he beheld a terrible sight. Huddled together in one room whither they had rushed in their race for life lay eight human beings. Capt. Schimmels' men conveyed them to the sidewalk as rapidly as possible, where they were identified as follows:

Michael Murphy, aged 45, an employe of the South Division Railway Company.

Mrs. Annie Murphy, wife of Michael, aged 40.

Nellie Murphy, aged 12.

Annie Murphy, aged 10.

Aggie Murphy, aged 1.

Mrs. Mary Durkin, aged 28.

Patsy Lavin, aged 4, a son of Mrs. Durkin.

The firemen came very near missing the only survivor of the terrible experience on that floor, the tiny 3-weeks-old child of Mrs. Durkin. A heavy shawl, it seems, kept out the heat and smoke and saved its life. The child is doing well at the County Hospital.

Exploring the ruins further the firemen discovered the body of William Hahn, a butcher, aged 65, in a bedroom in the rear of the second story at No. 731. The old man lived there with his son William. The latter saved his wife and children and jumped from the front window to the street. He aroused his father, and thought he might make his way out alone, but, being so feeble, the old man succumbed.

John Rawleigh, who occupied the ground floor of No. 733, stated yesterday that this was the third time within a year the premises had been fired. He reverts to the arrest of a man named Savage for burglary a year ago, in which Mr. Rawleigh and his father, the owner of No. 733, assisted. The friends of the prisoner, who received five years in the penitentiary, it is said, swore revenge against the Rawleighs, and two days after the arrest the premises were on fire. Nine days later the building was again fired. Each time rags saturated with oil were found in the basement.

Rawleigh and the watchman say that the flames seemed to break out simultaneously from several parts of the building.

THE PREMIER DEFEATED.

The Home-Rule Bill Fails to Pass a Second Reading—The Victory of the Opposition Won by a Vote of 341 to 311.

[London cablegram.]

The Government was defeated by a majority of thirty on the second reading of the home-rule bill. The vote on the bill was 311 for the measure and 341 against it. Mr. Gladstone moved an adjournment until Thursday and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon (7th) and proceeded straight to his seat. When his presence was noted he was greeted with tremendous cheering. The Premier wore a white rose in his lapel. The House of Commons was crowded to its utmost capacity at the hour of opening the session. The Opposition loudly cheered John Bright and Lord Hartington as they entered and took their places. The Parnellites were all in good voice, and they gave Mr. Gladstone an enthusiastic welcome.

The excitement during division had no parallel in the history of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill first discovered the Government was defeated, and by waving his hat and indulging in other joyful demonstrations aroused the enthusiasm of members of the Opposition, who, rising, waved their hats and cheered again and again. When the figures were announced the noise was deafening. Parnellites challenged the vote. O'Connor called for cheers for the Grand Old Man, which were given with gusto by the Government supporters. Sir William Harcourt and his companions rose and bowed to Gladstone, who was somewhat embarrassed. The Parnellites called for groans for Chamberlain, which were given with shouts of "Traitor!" and "Judas Iscariot!" Chamberlain merely laughed. When order was restored Gladstone rose, white and trembling, and moved to adjourn until Thursday. Healey and O'Connor again challenged the vote, saying they would not offer any opposition, but wished to express their repugnance of the conduct of many members of Gladstone's party. During the hubbub Gladstone, wearing a haggard look, left the House cheered by his opponents.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Six Persons Killed and Many Injured by a Railway Accident in South Carolina.

A north-bound passenger train on the Northeastern Railroad plunged through the Santee River trestle, midway between St. Stephen's Station and Santee River bridge, smashing up the coaches and killing six passengers. The killed are: John L. Cole, Dr. G. C. Kinloch, William Inglesby, Miss McIver, of Charleston; Miss C. E. McWhite, of Marion; Miss Hannah Wilson, residence unknown.

Conductor B. G. Mazyck and Mail Agent F. W. Remmeker were badly injured. The cause of the accident is not yet known, but it is supposed to have resulted from the insecure fastenings of a rail on a changing gauge.

THE LATE DR. DIO LEWIS.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the Well-Known Hygienic Reformer and Author, Died Not Long Ago at His Home in Yonkers, N.Y.

In February he was thrown from his horse, receiving a slight wound on the left leg, and some weeks afterward unusual fatigue in walking was followed by erysipelatous inflammation of the wounded leg. A serious phlegmonous erysipelas in a few days implicated the entire limb, and finally extended to the body and caused death.

Dr. Lewis was born in Auburn, N. Y., March 3, 1823. He studied medicine at Harvard College, and practiced in Port Byron, removing thence to Buffalo. He

traveled and lectured for a number of years on physiology and hygiene, until he settled in Boston, and there developed his system of exercise for schools and homes, teaching that the body should be trained as well as the mind to insure the perfect development of the human being. He opened a school for young ladies at Lexington, Mass., where he could embody his ideas of physical training, and he had great success, the school numbering some one hundred and sixty pupils, many of them broken-down invalids from other institutions. The building was burned in 1867. Since then he has devoted himself to lecturing and writing on health subjects. He was the originator of the Woman's Temperance Crusade in Ohio. He spent his last few years in New York and vicinity and removed to Yonkers in September last.

For the two years preceding his death he published in New York *Dio Lewis' Nuggets*, a bi-monthly. His published works on his favorite topic of hygienic education include "New Gymnastics," "Weak Lungs, and How to Make Them Strong," "Talks About People's Stomachs," and "Our Girls." For several years his *Dio Lewis Monthly* has published in brief form the matter that afterward was issued in volume. His last work, "The Dio Lewis Treasury," is now in press.

Judge Payson's Land Bill.

[Washington special.]

Judge Payson's land bill, passed by the House of Representatives, repealing the pre-emption, desert-land, and timber-culture laws and amending the commutation provision of the homestead law, after providing for the repeal of the pre-emption law allows bona fide claims to be perfected, and also permits a second homestead entry in lieu of the pre-emption privilege to any person who has not had the benefit of pre-emption and who has failed from any cause, except by sale or disposal of his right thereto to perfect title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him. The second section, in repealing the timber-culture act, makes provision for perfecting bona-fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of the act. Section 3 amends the homestead act by allowing the minimum price for the quantity of land entered to be paid at any time after the expiration of thirty calendar months from the date of entry, the proof of actual settlement to be filed six months prior to the application for patent. Section 4, in repealing the desert-land act, makes the usual reservation for completing lawfully entered claims. The fifth section withdraws from public sale and private entry all lands except isolated and disconnected fractional parts, mineral lands, and others of a local nature. Section 6 preserves the right to transfer portions of the settler's entry under homestead or pre-emption for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or right of way for railroads. Judge Payson says the repeal will not affect the right of soldiers to the public lands in any way. Their right is under the homestead law, which is simply amended so as to increase the time of commutation to thirty months.

Ex-President Arthur.

[New York special.]

There has been a turn in the condition of ex-President Arthur. The steady gain that is said to have been going on for the last month has stopped, and it is said on good authority that he has taken a considerable step backward, and that there are grave doubts as to his ever getting well. The nature of his disease gives rise to many conflicting symptoms. It is well known that in similar cases, where the patient has appeared to be on the road to recovery, very suddenly appeared a dangerous and perhaps fatal relapse. While it is not true that the relapse has come in the General's case, he has of late been getting weaker, and his vital force has been greatly lessened by the return of the attacks of insomnia which were so troublesome in the early part of his sickness. A friend who saw him recently was much struck by the physical depression that seemed to involve the entire muscular system, and every movement of the body was languid, and, to a certain extent, uncertain. That the General's family are somewhat alarmed is shown in the close and continuous watch that is kept over him; but, while the danger of a relapse is ever before them, a hopeful view is taken of the case, and however active or serious the symptoms may become, there is no indication given of discouragement.

IT is just discovered that the celebrated jellies from New York State are made of apple peelings, with a liberal quantity of glucose and coloring material.

BASE-BALL.

An Interesting Race for the League Pennant, with Detroit Still in the Lead.

The Chicagos a Good Second, and Hard Pressed by New York—Miscellaneous Notes.

The base-ball race for the League pennant is assuming an interesting phase. The Detroit team, at the close of the fifth week of the season's play, still held the lead, closely pressed by the Chicago Club. The New Yorks have tightened their grip on third place and bid fair to hold it. The Philadelphias have fourth place. The St. Louis team has fifth place, and are liable to give the Phillies a race yet. The Bostons are sixth in line, with the two young clubs at the bottom of the list. It is too early to talk about the championship yet, but if the Chicagos cannot keep it there is no one club Chicago people would rather see win it than Detroit.

Conclusive evidence of the interest taken in the race lies in the number and character of the responses received by A. G. Spalding & Bros. to their offer of a cash prize of $100 to any one who could name the clubs in consecutive order as they would stand at the finish of the race, and no less remarkable are the guesses that have been made. Up to the 7th inst., when the time for filing guesses closed, there had been 6,287 postal cards and letters received, in which the writers had aspired to become prophets. Of these, 3,221 placed Chicago first, 1,027 give Detroit first, 1,405 give New York the honor, 511 place Philadelphia first, 109 put St. Louis there, and the balance were 8 for Kansas City, 5 for Boston, and 1 for Washington.

LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Clubs—	Games won.	Games lost.
Detroit	23	5
Chicago	22	5
New York	19	9
Philadelphia	13	13
St. Louis	10	20
Boston	8	20
Kansas City	6	16
Washington	5	18

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.
Athletic	19	16
Baltimore	16	20
Brooklyn	21	14
Cincinnati	17	24
Louisville	17	22
Metropolitan	12	22
Pittsburg	22	17
St. Louis	25	14

DIAMOND DUST.

IT costs Yale College $5,000 a year for base-ball.

DETROIT thinks that the "big four" was a wise investment.

THOMPSON, of the Detroits, is the tallest man in the League.

IT is feared that Ewing's injuries will permanently cripple him.

CHADWICK, of the *Clipper*, does not think New York will win the pennant.

SHAW, of the Washington Club, is not making the showing expected of him.

DAN BROUTHERS, of the Detroits, has failed in but two games so far this season to make a base-hit.

THE *Sporting Journal* says that as soon as Kelly, of the Chicago Club, reaches first base he becomes a kleptomaniac.

MCCORMICK is doing great work for the Chicagos this year. He has pitched in nine games and won every one of them.

THE Philadelphias traveled 1,500 miles to play at Kansas City and did not receive a cent. Rainy weather was the cause.

SIX games in Detroit drew 17,000 people. The same games in Philadelphia would have drawn 50,000.—*Philadelphia Times.*

CAPTAIN ANSON, of the Chicagos, has failed to make a base-hit in only three games this season, and he has played twenty-seven.

BUFFINTON, of the Bostons, seems to be a back number. In the six games he has pitched he has landed the Bostons victorious only once.

GAFFNEY is reported to be the author of the statement that when umpires write letters to each other they address each other as "Fellow Target."

THE League championship since 1876 has been won as follows: Boston, 1877, 1878, 1883; Chicago, 1876, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885; Providence, 1879, 1884.

PRESIDENT YOUNG has instructed League umpires that when the second ball is knocked out of the grounds before the first could be returned a new ball must be used.

THE Detroits refused a band and military escort when they left home, because they thought it might prove a Jonah, and begged to be allowed to depart as quietly as possible.

CASEY and Dailey, of Philadelphia, are doing well, while the wonderful Ferguson is doing badly, no less than twenty-one earned runs having been made off him in nine games.

THE lowest per cent. of opponents' base hits made in the League last year was made off Welch within an even .200, Keefe and Baldwin being next with .201, and Clarkson close after with .207.

LAST year there were eleven League players with a batting average of .300 or better, Connor leading with .371, Brouthers second with .358. The remaining nine were, in the order named, Dorgan, Richardson, Gore, Sutton, Anson, Ferguson, Ewing, Thompson, and Hanlon. O'Rourke failed to get in the .300 list by one notch. So far this season there are just eleven batters with .300 or better, and O'Rouke leads them all. He has made 40 hits, with an average of .377, Brouthers being second with 42 hits and an average of .358. Thompson is third, with .336; Connor fourth, with .333; Richardson, of Detroit, fifth, with .321; Anson sixth, with .317, Denny seventh, with .309; Morrill eighth, with .303; Mulvey ninth, with .301; and Ward and Dunlap tenth and eleventh, with .300 each. Detroit has three of these big batters, New York three, St. Louis two, and Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia one each.

THE following is the batting average of the Chicago Club to date:

Anson	.317	Williamson	.234
Sunday	.290	McCormick	.216
Gyan	.285	Gore	.215
Kelly	.277	Flynt	.195
Pfeffer	.267	Mosllc	.187
Dalrymple	.250	Clarkson	.170
Burns	.248	Hint	.071

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Houghton is enjoying a building boom.

—Charles E. Bloss, of Kalamazoo, was accidentally drowned at Mackinaw Island.

—Kalamazoo and Jackson are fighting over the honor of being the best celery-producing place in the world.

—The members of the Jonesville fire department threaten to disband because the City Council has declined to purchase a steam fire-engine.

—A large pond near Kelly's Corner was drained recently in a peculiar way. A hole was bored sixty-four feet deep, piercing a stratum of rock, through which the water disappeared.

—After July 1 no more convicts from outside of the State will be received at the Detroit House of Correction, a law to that effect having been passed at the last session of the Legislature.

—Jas. C. Douglass, of Detroit, sprinkled five gallons of gasoline over the furniture in his residence, on the corner of Third and Plum streets, to kill moths. Soon afterward an explosion occurred, which shattered the building and seriously burned three inmates.

—Railroad Commissioner McPherson will inform the managers of railroad companies in this State that they will be held to strict accountability for any failure to comply with a stringent act relative to carrying Texas cattle, passed by the Legislature of 1885. The Live-stock Sanitary Commission has complained that the roads are violating the law.

—The experience of a Detroit family Wednesday in the use of gasoline for the purpose of destroying moths should re-enforce the frequent warnings that have been afforded in the same fashion before. Benzine or gasoline will destroy moths; there is little doubt about that; but pour over furniture, with a fire in reach of it, it will destroy moths very much as the Chinese first learned to roast pig, by shutting a pig up in the parlor and then burning the house down.—*Free Press.*

—At Davison's ship-yard at Bay City is being built a vessel which will be the largest that has ever been put afloat on the great inland seas of this continent. Her capacity is 3,500 tons, and she will carry 700,000 feet of saw-logs or 2,500,000 feet of lumber, sufficient to load an ordinary tow of vessels. She will carry as much lumber as six ordinary lumber barges. She is 275 feet long, 51 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—In 1882 a poor old colored woman left her boy 8 years of age on a farm near Woodstock, Ont., and went to Detroit to earn a living. Every month she sent $5 for the support of the little fellow. Two years ago the woman who cared for the boy sickened and died, and her son took him in charge, and abused and starved him. The boy ran away a few months ago and went to Detroit, where he lived a vagabond life till picked up by the police. Superintendent Stocking, of the Newsboys' Home, advertised for a home for the boy, and who should answer it but his own mother. It was a most affecting meeting, both mother and son weeping for joy.

—Thomas W. Ferry, ex-United States Senator from Michigan, and ex-acting Vice President of the United States, has returned to his home in Grand Haven. Broken in health and fortune, for three years he has been wandering in foreign lands, but he returns home apparently in good health. During his absence he has traversed Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Russia, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, has hobnobbed with the Sultan, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Gladstone, been shown around Berlin by Minister Pendleton, traveled up the Nile with Minister Cox, rode on camels and dromedaries, visited Jerusalem, and swam the river Jordan. Altogether, the ex-Senator appears to have had rather a lively time during his "exile." He refuses to discuss politics or his financial affairs.

—A wholesale dealer in hats, doing business in New York, has this to say about a long time popular head-gear: "The real Mackinaw straw is grown in Michigan by the Mackinaw Indians and some half-breeds, but the production is inconsiderable, and it is so expensive it has gradually dropped out of general trade. A hat made of Mackinaw can not possibly be sold for less than $5, and the finest will cost you $6, every time. You are evidently surprised and are going to tell me that your last year's Mackinaw only cost you three dollars at retail! Well, so it did; but it was, nevertheless, made out of Japan straw, which is imported here in plaited bundles. The wholesale and retail dealers call this straw 'Japan Mackinaw,' to answer trade requirements. The Japan straw is a good article, but, unlike the Mackinaw we used to boast, it will not retain its color. In all New York there are only three hat firms which manufacture hats from the genuine Mackinaw. These, of course, are three fashionable high-priced dealers, and they will tell you that they make very few of them. These hats are so expensive that people will not buy them, and the trade is becoming less and less each year. The Japan goods owe their prominence to the fact that they can be imported and plaited at a cost less than that of the Mackinaw or any other kind of goods which are plaited in this country."

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

In Bartow, Fla., recently, four lives were sacrified in one day to the God of Rum. Two young men under the influence of liquor were making more noise on the street than the police thought good for the place, and in an attempt to stop the brawl two policemen were shot down, one of them instantly killed. The young men fled, but were followed and caught by the sheriff and citizens. The sheriff succeeded in getting them into the jail, but soon after dark between 200 and 300 citizens armed themselves with guns, went to the jail, disarmed the jailer, and dragged out the two murderers and hung them to the nearest tree. The lynchers were the leading men of the town, who did not propose to let public sentiment change while waiting for justice through the slow process of law, and perhaps release the murderers on some technicality.

The Detroit Journal "interviewer" recently met W. B. Wilson, of Muskegon, member of the democratic state central committee for the ninth district, and he gives the following concerning L. G. Mason's chances for congress: "Politically, there isn't much talked of in our vicinity but congressman, and our choice is emphatically and unanimously L. G. Mason. Mr. Mason is a democrat, an honest man, and is possessed of ability that would make itself felt in congress. He has a perfect conception of what the people want, and he has the confidence of the people. If the ninth district shall nominate Mr. Mason, who, by the by, is our present mayor. Gen. Cutcheon, elected two years ago by about 2,700 majority, will be given an opportunity to stay at home and attend to his legal business."

The greenback state central committee have named Aug. 17 and 18 the date, and Grand Rapids the place for holding the next convention for nominating state officers.

King Gold.

In an able article on the depression in commercial enterprise, and the consequent downward tendency of prices and wages, the New York Sun says:

What, we may be asked, is the cause of this universal calamity? We answer that, in our judgment, it has but one supreme cause, and this is the adherence of the world to the gold standard of money. The amount of gold produced is constantly diminishing, and its value as money is in consequence continually increasing. There is not enough of it to keep prices steady, and hence the enterprise of the world is everywhere stagnant; and the greatest sufferers from the effects of this situation must be the laborers, whose numbers are continually increasing while the demand for their work is not increasing, but the contrary.

Truer words than these have not been penned by any writer on the causes of the present industrial situation. In the briefest possible language the Sun has told the whole story of the trouble with the business and brawn of the country. It is King Gold that is reducing the peoples of the world to hopeless poverty and want.

The young farmers who ran into debt in prosperous times a few years ago for their 40 or 60 acres are to-day trying to pay for their land in money which is worth nearly 35 per cent more than it was when the mortgages which are plastered over their little homes were placed on record. Labor cannot stand such a crushing load, and it is fast going to the wall.—Lansing Journal.

President-Making by Congress.

Secretary Manning's letter of resignation and President Cleveland's response thereto should sting congress to action such as their more elaborate utterances in annual report and messages have thus far failed to elicit. From his sick-chamber the secretary again warns congress and his party that the burdened industries of the country "are plunging heavily along a miry road to foreseen disaster," under the operation of currency and tariff laws the vices of which they have been in vain besought to reform. A few lines of repealing and empowering legislation are all that congress is asked to do, in order to secure "a better currency than elsewhere exists. Instead of extravagant or prohibitory duties upon more than a thousand articles which pile up a surplus in the treasury, to invite such measures as the free-education scheme and omnibus pension bills, "all our needful customs revenue might be collected by strictly revenue duties upon a few score articles."

For answer the senate passed over two hundred more private pension bills on Saturday, while these sentences were still ringing in its ears. And the house, only twenty four hours before enacted a measure for a tax of 25 per cent ad valorem upon one article for the benefit of another, besides imposing a special tax upon all concerned in its manufacture or sale.

The tone of the president's response, however, leaves no room to doubt what the fate of these and kindred vicious measures will be when they reach his desk. Neither Senator Blair's pension bill nor Representive Hatch's oleomargarine bill has any more chance of the executive approval than the flood of private measures the first waves of which have already been repelled by his sturdy common sense and steadfast integrity.

Both parties in the XLIXth congress are vying with each other in affording Mr. Cleveland opportunity to make a record for the approval of the country. He could ask no better foil to throw his own actions into bold and shining relief. They are, both republican and democrat, doing what in them lies to make him the next democratic nominee, and most likely his own successor. What will become of them is of less importance.—Chicago News.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Cornelius A. Gallagher has been appointed postmaster at Cheboygan.

The New York World has reached a daily average circulation of over 200,000 copies.

Should L. G. Mason, of Muskegon, be the democratic and greeback candidate for congress in the ninth district Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon will not find his re-election a walk a-way by any means.—Traverse Eagle.

The Detroit Journal shows its ignorance when it asserts that Michigan democrats are wedded to a single gold standard for money. The Herald knows not the first democratic paper in the state favoring the single standard. On the contrary the democratic press are pratically a unit for gold, silver and paper currency, of equal value.—Big Rapids Herald.

The Flint Journal, edited by an old veteran and stalwart republican, says Uncle Joshua Begole could beat R. A. Alger out of his boots in a race for the governorship, on their merits, neither to have a boodle. Uncle Joshua is just begining to be appreciated. The day is coming when he will stand very near the head of Michigan's governors.—Cheboygan Democrat.

It is probable that there will be fusion between the democrats and greenback party in this state, and we shall see some long faces on the part of republicans as they look at the prospects before them. There seems to be an inevitable muddle in that party this year and between the county and city syndicates there is little harmony.—St. Johns Independent.

In many places the friends of law and order are claiming that, where a man swears he is worth a certain amount, making him thereby a sufficient surety on a liquor seller's bond, he should be put on the tax roll as being worth the amount stated under oath. Such should be the practice everywhere. If the man is not worth the amount sworn to, then he should be punished for swearing to a barefaced lie.—Ex.

Books Received.

From G. W. Crouter: Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, held in Merrill Hall, Detroit, Oct. 13 15, 1885.

From H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.: American Treasury of Facts, 1886.

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, dizziness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Pelo's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Nursery Stock.

The undersigned has accepted the agency for Charlevoix of nursery stock from R. L. Herrick & Co., Brighton, N. Y., and will take orders for anything wanted in that line, to be delivered this fall. All stock guaranteed, if well cared for. Call on or address

ROSWELL MUDGE
Charlevoix, Mich.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches, and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address

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STAUFFER'S BROADCAST Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

The Shipman Automatic

One and Two Horse Power

ENGINE,

Stationary and Marine.

Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself: no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
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John Nicholls,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

HARDWOOD AND PINE

LUMBER!

ALSO

Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,

WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

A Full Stock of

Jewelry and Silverware,

Optical Goods, Etc.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Charlevoix, Mich.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1yrll

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

AT F. W. CRAINE & CO.'S

This week have been received a nice line of colored Chambrays, in pink, blue, buff, and brown, with colored embroideries to match.

New Ribbons in all sizes and colors.

A full line of colors in 48-cent Cashmeres.

New India Linens & Embroideries, which, added to our already large stock, makes this line complete.

A new lot of black Cashmere shawls, the finest ever shown in Charlevoix.

Twenty-five dozen large Turkish Bath Towels, which we are offering at 8 cents each.

Beautiful designs in Tidy Turkish Towels.

Our Jerseys are unsurpassed in quality, style, and low prices.

Our line of ladies' and misses' Hosiery was never more attractive than now.

Call and get "The Metropolitan Fashions" for June. Remember we keep Buttericks paper patterns in stock.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

WE SHALL LET THE LION LOOSE!

Good Goods! Low Prices!

NEW STOCK

HARDWARE.

The "Sherwin-Williams"

PAINTS.

IMPLEMENTS AND FIXTURES.
THE NEW CLIPPER HARROW.
THE GARLAND COOK STOVE, with new Oven.
TINWARE, NOTIONS, FISHING TACKLE,
EHRET'S THREE-PLY FELT ROOFING.

☞(Job and Tin Work) L. D. Bartholomew & Co.
Opera Block.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 17, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, ber bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ₱ bbl, 6¢ ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

Soldiers, Attention!

A gentleman representing Milo B. Stevens & Co. of Detroit, will be at Boyne City, at County Clerk's office, Friday, June 25, and at Harbor Springs, at County Clerk's office, Saturday, June 26, 1886, to receive claims for pension, increase of pension, bounty etc., which interested parties may desire to have prosecuted by said attorneys.

Chicago, June 8, 1886.

Messrs. L. D. Bartholomew & Co.:

GENTS:—I employ 37 men here. I have used the Sherwin-Williams paints to the exclusion of all other paints or lead. I prefer the Paste Paint, and use it both inside and outside. It gives universal satisfaction.

W. F. ORRELL.

☞Buy Paris Green that you know will kill the Bugs. Mr. John S. Dixon bought of G. W. Crouter one pound of his strictly pure Paris Green for trial. It killed the bugs so effectually that he bought ten pounds more for immediate use. Don't be deceived, but if you want a Pure Article, buy of G. W. Crouter.

☞Prof. J. P. Burrows will give two lectures on phrenology on Friday and Saturday evenings, at Bartholomew's opera house. He has 100 illustrations and portraits of prominent people, and delineates character in a most interesting and instructive manner. Admission 15 cents. Ladies and children 10 cents.

☞A large stock of Fans, in all the latest novelties. Come and see them. F. W. CRAINE & Co.

☞Screen doors, medium sizes, at $1.25 each, and screen windows 30 cents each. CHARLEVOIX MFG. Co.

☞Clasps, in metal and wood; a large variety of styles, and prices to suit. F. W. CRAINE & Co.

☞Fine Milk Safes on hand and made to order, CHEAP.

CHARLEVOIX MFG. Co.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

CLEMENT J. STRANG, Editor.

Get your road tax receipts at this office, quick and cheap.

O. S. Satterlee arrived yesterday morning to open his cottage.

Preaching at Black's school house Sunday afternoon, at 3:00 o'clock.

Alden Chamberlin has moved on to Capt. Bennett's old place in Hayes township.

The Van Raalte will give an excursion from Petoskey to Boyne City on the Fourth.

Mrs. Chas. Gagnon went to Traverse City Wednesday to visit friends, to be absent until next week.

Another agate works and curiosity shop is being erected on the lot just north of A. E. Mason's grocery.

Dwight is the name of a new post office established in Charlevoix county, with De Grove Haight as postmaster.

Mr. Wm. Elwell, of Sheboygan, Wis., was in town Friday, on business connected with his manufacturing interests.

In less than five years The Chicago Herald has attained the largest morning circulation in Chicago. See advertisement.

Subject at M. E. church next Sunday morning, "Manhood in History." Young people's service at 6:30 p. m., followed by evening service.

Mrs. Hattie Strang, whose husband edits the Charlevoix Journal, and is also postmaster of that town, is visiting her father, Nathan Wight.—Olivet Obiter.

O. C. Ainsworth, of Sandwich, Ills., arrived on Tuesday, to look after the w[illegible] of his new cottage on the re[illegible]ort. Mrs. Ainsworth and daughter will come here later in the season.

L. E. Allen arrived home from Traverse City yesterday morning to find a bouncing baby boy at his house. Mother and child doing well.

The last Traverse Herald was composed of twelve pages, four of which were occupied by Hamilton & Millikin, advertising their wares.

S. M. Moore came from Chicago on Monday to look after matters connected with the opening of the club house, and returned on Wednesday.

C. F. Gates and H. N. Blatchford, of Chicago, will arrive at the Chicago resort on Saturday of this week, to prepare for summer business and pleasures.

It is reported that Geo. Guyles, of Norwood, died at Manitowoc, Wis., last Thursday. In his death, Charlevoix county loses one of her most active business men.

Over 100 children attended the school picnic at Boyne on Tuesday, which was postponed from the previous Saturday on account of the rain. Those who attended report a good time.

East Jordan is preparing for a big celebration on Saturday, July 3d. A. D. Cruickshank will be the orator. A fine lot of attractions are in preparation, and those who attend may be sure of a glorious day.

J. S. Smithson is an enthusiast in religous work. Last Saturday morning he returned home from Kansas especially to fulfill an engagement to deliver a gospel address in Charlevoix on Children's Day, Sunday, June 13th.

The club house of the Chicago Summer Resort Co. will open for the season of 1886, on Monday, June, 28th, under the management of Messrs. S. M. Moore, H. N. Blatchford, and F. B. Rockwood, house committee, with N. W. Edgar as steward, and H. M. Walker as clerk.

The Petoskey Democrat has been purchased by Messrs. Rice & Dillon, and passed to their management last week. They promise to make it "clean in politics, moral in tone," and instructive in subject matter." We wish them the full measure of success in their undertaking.

"The Mining Journal, of Thursday says that the little steamer Queen of the Lakes, which recently passed here on her way to Duluth for the Duluth and Superior line, was found to be unfitted for the work there, and has been resold to Bay City parties. She is now on her way down".—L'Anse Sentinel.

If the iron mines at Norwood should prove as productive as the prospectors now seem to have confidence, what will a few skeptical people think of the prospects of a railroad from Boyne Falls to Traverse City, via. Ironton, Charlevoix, Norwood, and Elk Rapids, as was mentioned in the JOURNAL some months ago?

"A couple of parties from East Jordan, Charlevoix county, were in town this week looking up the chances for starting a drug store. One was a druggist, the other a doctor. Our advice (gratis) is, don't come—at least not now. What this town wants is something to increase the volume of business, not to divide what little there is."—L'Anse Sentinel.

Miss Carrie Hilton's school closed last Friday with a picnic, which was a pleasant affair. The program consisted of music, recitations, declamations, etc., and were alike creditable to teacher and pupils. In their musical program were a duet by Miss Carrie Hilton and May Shores, and one by Nora and Cora Vandensen, which have received special commendation.

The Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railroad "The Mackinac Short Line," issues another circular which says: We desire to call attention to an important change in our running arrangement, by which quick time is made and close connections maintained at all points. Passengers by this line are enabled to effect a great saving in distance and time as against any other route, and a consequent saving in fare and other traveling expenses. Only 18¾ hours between Detroit and Marquette, and 24½ hours between Detroit and Calumet.

The Canadian schooner Nipigon is in trouble at Chicago, she having passed through the straits from Canada without reporting at Cheboygan as required by law. Her captain claims that his boat was leaking, a heavy gale blowing and a fog shut in the harbor and he was afraid to come ashore and pushed on. His boat was seized, and the matter submitted to the secretary of the treasury. The penalty is the forfeiture of the boat and cargo, and we hope the full penalty will be meted out to the vessel's captain. It is about time to show the Canadian authorities that they will not be allowed to seize American vessels on the slightest pretext, with the knowledge that Canadian captains can bust our navigation laws all to pieces and plead the baby act every time and escape. The captain's excuse for passing Cheboygan was too thin altogether.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Children's Day Exercises.

At the Congregational church last Sunday morning, J. S. Smithson occupied the pulpit in his usual entertaining manner. It needs but the bare announcement that he will speak to fill the house with attentive listeners For the evening service a concert program was prepared, consisting of responsive readings, music, and recitations. The music was rendered by both choir and congregation, and the recitations as follows, interspersed throughout the exercises:

He Leadeth Me—Georgie Irwin.
He Goeth Before—Artie Kanagy.
The Good Shepard—Clara Eaton.
The E'en Brings a' Hame—Nettie Kelly.
That Sweet Story—May Suffield.

There was a profusion of birds and flowers in the decorations.

At the M. E. church the services of the entire day were devoted to the little folks, and the decorations were of a nature to be fully appreciated by them. The concert in the evening was held at the hour of the usual young people's meeting, and consisted of addresses, recitations, etc., interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Chief among the exercises were the following:

Address, "Our Jubilee"—S. C. Reed.
Address of Welcome—Freddie Myers.
Recitations by Miss Helen Meech, Miss Edith Rathbone, and Miss Edna Green.
Responsive Exercises by Mrs. Parmelee's Class.
Speech—By Roy Washburn.
Childrens Day Exercises by Mrs. Meech's Class.
Recitation, "An order for picture—Winifred Lee Gale.

The Fourth.

It having been decided that we can have our new steam fire engine by July 1, for a test, our citizens have taken hold of the question of celebrating the Fourth, making as one of the attractions a public exhibition of the working qualities of the new steamer.

A meeting was held last night, committees appointed, and subscriptions taken. The program is being arranged to-day. Another meeting will be held tonight to complete the arrangements.

It is expected that Judge Rice, of Cadillac, will be the orator. Other attractions will be boat-racing, games, etc., and a torchlight procession of boats on Round lake in the evening.

Program next week.

Congregational Social.

A social for fun and plenty to eat at Bartholomew's opera house, Monday evening, June 21st. Delicacies will be served from 5:30 until 9 p. m., consisting of oranges and cream, strawberries and cream, ice cream and lemonade. (Be sure and bring 10 cents with you for each dish.) The band will enliven the occasion with music a part of the evening. All are invited.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Attention, Boys of Baxter Post No. 119, G. A. R.

A grand bee Saturday June 26, 1886, to clear and grub the post cemetary grounds. Everybody invited. Bring your axes, shovels, grubbing hoes; your dinners and tin cups. Hot coffee will be served on the grounds by the committee.

W. A. ATCHINSON,
D. J. BIGELOW,
C. DALLEY,
Committee.

Barnard.

Everything is looking good since the rain.

Issac Ager raises a large frame barn on his farm to-day.

Wm. Clark has the job of building the frame bridge on quarter line, section 16, and the work if now in progress.

Isaac Ager started Saturday for Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, to visit his brother.

Nothing Like Being Satisfied.

Traverse City feels big because President Cleveland threatens to visit there this summer; Charlevoix is crowing because Sam Jones the revivalist is booked for that place; and Kalkaska—well, Kalkaska will entertain Belva Lockwood to-morrow. Friday evening, and Belva is a full team all by herself.—Kalkaska Leader

Fruit, Flowers, and Shrubbery.

A. Brown, of Frankfort, agent for the W. & T. Smith nurseries, Geneva, N. Y., is in town, and may be found at the Bridge street house. His catalogue contains a most magnificent collection of flowers and shrubbery, and he warrants everything true to name.

Not "Busted."

We are requested to state that the Boys' Band has not disbanded, as has been reported. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of several members. New members will be added, and they will be heard from soon.

Killed by Lightning.

John Adkins, if Eveline, was killed in his bed by lightning last Saturday morning. His wife and child in another bed in the same room were unhurt.

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Bouretts, Boucles, Serges, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans, Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets,

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTERING HAIR

Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

ROSENTHAL & SON

ARE

TAKING THE LEAD

IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

We desire to state that we can satisfy you in all kinds of DRESS GOODS at the Lowest Prices. Our Counters and Shelves are full of this class of Goods, and to make room, we must sell Regardless of Cost. We have just received a line of New Styles in HATS for Spring and Summer.

Remember the Grand Drawing to take place at our Store July 15th, to those who buy $3.00 worth of Goods.

Hoping to receive a share of your patronage, we are

Yours Truly, ROSENTHAL & SON.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, ... MICHIGAN.

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

Shipments.

June 10—Schr. Starke, 160 cords wood, O. Anderson, to Milwaukee.

10—Prop. John M. Allmendinger, 165,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. C. Thompson, to Chicago.

10—Schr. Jennie Weaver, 80 cords bark, J. H. Pern, to Chicago.

12—Schr. Sea Gem, 65 cords wood, 30 cords bark, O. J. Smith to Milwaukee.

12—Schr. J. B. Newland, 80 cords wood, 1,800 ties, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

12—Schr. Henry Cowles, 500,000 barrel hoops, Wilson Hoop Co. to Milwaukee.

12—Schr. Fleetwing, 40 cords slabs, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Milwaukee.

12—Schr. Mockingbird, 120 cords wood, Upright & Emrey to Milwaukee.

12—Schr. John L. Green, 65 cords slabs, N. Peterson to Sheboygan.

14—Schr. F. M. Smith, 60 cords bark, R. Tullock to Milwaukee.

14—Schr. Otter, 150,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co. to Chicago.

14—Schr. Julia Willard, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Stoepel Lumber Co. to Detroit.

14—Prop. Nevada, 400,000 feet hardwood lumber, B. Bovee to Tonawanda, N. Y.

15—Schr. Lapeltte, 128 cords wood, P. Thorp o Milwaukee.

15—Schr. Bart Barnes, 100 cords wood, O. Oberg to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week, ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885	1886.
Hardwood lumber, fe't	800,000	890,000
Hoops	.....	500,000
Railroad ties	.....	1,800
Wood, cords	75	65
Slabs, cords	.....	105
Bark, cords	.....	170
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	8,000

S. Bernard, late of New York, has rented the north window of O. W. Smith's lapidary and will repair watches and jewelry of all kinds and guarantee first-class work. He learned his trade in Russia, where he had to learn to make every part of a watch. Has been in this country about two years, and claims to have worked in some of the largest shops in New York city. For the present he will confine himself to bench work, but if he finds the business will warrant, he will put in a stock of goods later on.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED.

THE TARNISHED MEDAL.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Turning old keepsakes over,
In a pensive mood one day,
I chanced on a tarnished medal
Whose plating had worn away,
Showing the brass beneath it,
Bereft of the bright disguise
Which it falsely wore when, years before,
It had formed my boyish prize.

With festival preparations
The country school was a-whirl,
And a beautiful silver medal
Was offered the boy or girl
Who the greatest number of tickets
Should among the neighbors sell;
And my striving hard for that bright reward
I yet can remember well.

Early and late on my mission
I wandered from door to door,
Oft meeting with naught but failure,
After trudging a mile or more;
But buoyed by the hope of possession,
That was ever before my eyes,
Till mine at last was the victory,
And mine the glittering prize.

My joy in my schoolmates' envy,
As I wore it before them all,
I can still with a blush remember,
But I likewise can recall
My bitter humiliation
When the medal proved, alas!
But a worthless toy of the worst alloy—
A bauble of silvered brass.

And now there comes the reflection
Of how often in latter life
Do the prizes shrink that we toil for
Through many a weary strife;
And how well it is to make certain,
Before we expend our strength,
Of the real worth of the things of earth
That we hope to attain at length.

ONE BRAVE ACT.

BY W. H. S. ATKINSON.

Steamville was just a large railroad town in the West. Deduct the shops and yards of the Grand Transcontinental and New Orleans and Idaho Railways, with their necessary adjuncts, from Steamville, and nothing remained. Indeed, at the time of which we are writing very little did remain in a business way—for a great strike was in progress.

The shop doors were closed on cold forges, silent hammers and deserted benches; the round-houses were filled with dead locomotives; no freight trains moved in or out of the yards or depots. Altogether, Steamville, for the time-being, ill deserved its name.

It is not necessary for us to inquire into the causes which led up to the strike. Whether real or imaginary, a number of the Grand Transcontinental employes declared they had grievances which must be adjusted; so the District Assembly K. of L. ordered out all the freight trainmen of the Grand Transcontinental Railway, together with several of its tributary lines. This, with all subsequent orders emanating from the District Assembly, was signed "JOHN HEADFORD, Master Workman."

General Superintendent Mansel sat alone in his private office, at Steamville headquarters. His duties had altered somewhat in the last few days. Instead of devoting his energies to bringing about the safe and speedy running of trains, he now divided his time between telegraphing the President of the road, in Chicago, and interviewing detectives. He was worried a good deal. The fact was, he wished to do the right thing by the men, and at the same time he was not the man, at this critical time, to fail the directors, who trusted him implicitly.

One man—a man he had never seen—Superintendent Mansel cordially disliked, and that was none other than John Headford, the Master Workman whose name appeared at the foot of all the District Assembly documents. It is hardly surprising, perhaps, that the Superintendent (who was a good-hearted, whole-souled man in the main) bore no great love to any labor organizations. The Knights of Labor, District Assembly 2002, with its Master Workman, he absolutely disliked. "Lot of damned scoundrelly fire-bugs and train-wreckers, those labor agitators and wire pullers," he would say; "trying to make questionable *points* for the workingmen, and a few dollars for themselves at the same time. There were all our boys working away and well satisfied with everything until along came these Knights of Labor with their master workmen, and secretaries, and every other kind of grand high monkey work. I'd just like to meet this fellow Headford, who is so fresh with his general orders. Nineteen to one he's a cowardly sneak, ashamed to show his face in Steamville, judging from the way he hides himself in his own town all the time. If I ever get near enough to him I'll tell him what I think of him and his loafing crew, sure as my name is Tom Mansel." At the end of which, or similar remarks, the General Superintendent would stretch himself out to the full length of his seventy-three inches.

* * * * * * * *

It was 2:15 p. m. when the General Superintendent sauntered into his office and took his seat with an air of relief.

Once more No. 14, the fast express carrying the mails for the far West, had been started out of Steamville without any mishap. So far the strikers had interfered with none but freight traffic; but there was no telling when the more reckless of their number might take upon themselves to impede the progress of passenger trains. Therefore the officers always felt better as each succeeding train carrying passengers departed in safety from Steamville, where the strikers were more numerous than at any other point along the line.

The Superintendent had just lighted his cigar when a man entered the office, closing and locking the door behind him. He was a detective in the employ of the railroad company.

"Number 14 has just left, Mr. Mansel. Where is her first stop?"

"She will stop for water at Prairie Flower, fifty-five miles west of here. Why?"

"That train will be wrecked at Running Creek, which is, I understand, ten miles this side of Prairie Flower. I have just learned that a gang of men went down on a hand-car this morning with tools, to loosen all the bolts and fastenings of the trestle over the creek. I'm afraid it's too late to prevent a fearful accident."

"But there is a telegraph station two miles this side of the creek," said the Superintendent; "I will send a message and have the operator flag Number 14. There is plenty of time; she is not due to pass that telegraph cabin until 3:25. It is now just 2:25."

"It is too late, Mr. Mansel," said the detective. "The arrangement was made to cut the wires immediately after the departure of Number 14 from Steamville. But have your operator try what he can do."

The operator was instructed to call all the offices between Steamville and Prairie Flower. In a few moments he reported that he could obtain no response.

"Good God!" exclaimed the excited Superintendent; "there is only one chance to save that train, but I'll take it."

Rushing down to the yard he found the engine which had brought in Number 14 from the east. It was the only locomotive which had steam up, and the fireman was already commencing to rake out her fires.

"Hold on!" shouted the Superintendent to the fireman; "fire up, for God's sake. Do as I tell you—it's life or death—and I'll pay you five hundred dollars in cash to-night!"

To the excited Superintendent every moment seemed an hour. In six minutes they had on a full head of steam and plenty of coal aboard. Mr. Mansel backed the engine on to the main track. But a crowd of angry strikers had gathered around, and, seeing the chief official of the road with his hand on the throttle, began to think some scheme was afoot to get ahead of them. Few, if any, of their number knew of the wrecking scheme; but, having allowed the passenger train to proceed unmolested, they would permit no "extras" to move.

"Great heavens, boys!" shouted the frantic Superintendent, "we must save life. Number 14 will be wrecked if we cannot overtake her. Burn the round-house and smash every stick of property in the yard, if you will, but for God's sake let me go on!"

But the men would not listen. They thought it was a ruse to get a locomotive outside the town limits and move some freight cars from the west yard, two miles away.

They dragged Mansel and the fireman from the cab, while a number of them took possession of the locomotive and prepared to take her back to the round-house. It was useless for the Superintendent to protest or struggle; he had to give in.

But, as he thought upon the terrible loss of life which must shortly occur, he saw a quiet and unassuming man step from the crowd and board the locomotive. As he did so every other man on the engine climbed down, not one of the crowd interfering. As this man started the engine he called to Mansel, "Don't you worry about the wreck until you hear from me."

One hour passed—two hours—three hours. About sundown Number 14 came back into Steamville. She was uninjured. All the passengers and all the trainmen were safe. But upon the floor of the baggage-car, covered with a couple of overcoats, lay the dead body of the man who had saved the train.

He had got away from Steamville all right, but in passing through the west yard a dozen different pistols had been emptied into the cab of the locomotive, forced to slow somewhat to go by the many switches in safety. There was no time to stop and explain to the men. Forty miles must be made in as many minutes, so the engineer, bleeding from half a score of bullet holes, kept ahead, and was soon bounding along the track at a terrible speed. Less than a mile from the rocking trestle he signaled Number 14 and brought the train to a standstill. He just had blood and breath enough left to tell the conductor about the scheme for wrecking the train, and with a parting injunction not to blame the Knights of Labor for such mean and dastardly work, the man died.

General Superintendent Mansel was the first to view the body of the dead man after it was lifted tenderly from the baggage-car. And this was his first meeting with JOHN HEADFORD, Master Workman (for it was none other). He had said he would tell this John Headford what he thought of him the first time he saw him. But it was useless telling him anything now. If he *could* hear, the Superintendent would say (for Tom Mansel does not think it unmanly to acknowledge a mistake)—"Will you shake hands? You are a brave man."

John Headford's heroic death had a good deal to do with bringing about a reconciliation between the railway company and its employes.

Travelers over the Grand Transcontinental Railway may now see, at the eastern end of the new iron bridge over Running Creek, a tall marble shaft, erected by the passengers on Number 14 and the railway men of Steamville. Near the base is chiseled this inscription:

JOHN HEADFORD,

MASTER WORKMAN, K. OF L.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Behind the Scenes.

It is the first night of the season.

All is in readiness for an opening night's representation. The company's members answer to well-known names upon the "stock lists." They have been engaged with much care and due consideration of properly supporting the eminent and world-renowned actress who gives her name to the company.

Upon the stage, the first scene is set, every rope, every slide is in place. The carpenter has ceased his hammering and the paint-pots are at rest. There must be no waits on this first night. Faint and soft from beyond the heavy curtain may be heard the orchestra playing the opening overture. There is a subdued palpitation in the atmosphere which indicates nervous anticipation and restrained excitement. The ladies and gentlemen have patiently submitted, during the last month, to multitudinous rehearsals, eagerly availed themselves of all new "business" the efficient stage manager has suggested, and to-night it, as well as themselves, is to be put to the test, and they can not tell how they will do until it is done. The oldest veteran loses confidence.

In the dressing-rooms above the stage, on a level with the flies, all is bustle. The star's room is sacred from intrusion, but in the ladies' general room the gas jets glare and flash within their globes of wire, rouge-pots, powder-boxes, pencils, wigs, etc., litter every available spot. The "old woman" is padding one her young, slim hips; the "leading lady" is drawing in her rather matronly waist, and the "maid in waiting" is assorting some stage jewelry.

A knock at the door, and it is unceremoniously pushed ajar by the "first walking gentleman," who imparts the valuable information that if they will "put a small round dash of black just below the lower lid, at the outside corner of each eye, it will make them look as large as saucers."

It is received with disdain, and he is peremptorily ordered out, vowing he will *never* give them another point. A bell sounds, the curtain rises, and all is quiet around the stage as the play proceeds. Shortly upon the narrow stairs leading from the dressing-rooms, the "old man" buttonholes a young reporter and is giving him "copy."

"I have appeared in all the principal cities, supported the most noted stars," you can hear him say, his voice raising as he proceeds.

"I am letter-proof in Iago and Claude Melnotte; and"—assuming a heroic, tragical tone of voice—"if I can not play Othello better than Mr. Bustup, you may take this"—tapping his forehead lightly—"from this," at the same time throwing out his broad chest and loudly slapping himself in the region of his heart.

The reporter disappears, apparently in a state of collapse caused by the bare idea of such a possibility, no one can tell which possibility.

The play moves on, a door opens and closes above, light steps sound near the stairs. It is the "soubrette," a pretty, modest, young girl. She has had some experience in slightly abbreviated skirts, but this is her first appearance in tights. To-night she takes the part of a page.

She has made her toilet with elaborate care. There is not a wrinkle in the fine silk webbing that encases her round, straight limbs. Every ribbon is in place. The plume in her little cap waves gracefully erect.

Reaching the steps, she hesitates, then runs back, and you might hear her murmur, "How can I ever go down? The audience does not alarm me, but those people on the stage, how they will criticise me!" Presently she reappears, wrapped in the Newmarket cloak she has worn to the theater. She descends with a painful assumption of indifference.

It is some time before she must go on; she has come down early to become accustomed to it. She stands around in the flies. "How can I ever take off this cloak?" is her mental cry.

But here comes "the star," regal, dazzling, and panting with excitement. Her most trying scene is just finished. She is

RECALLED AGAIN

and again. At last she turns back for the last time. Her sharp eye catches sight of the little "soubrette." She comprehends the situation with a glance, and, holding out her hand, says:

"Ah! my dear, let me see how you look."

The bright girl takes the cue instantly. She throws off the cloak, doffs her cap, drops on one knee, and kisses that friendly hand.

The lady, raising her, exclaims:

"Beautiful! Magnificent! You look just like a prince!"

The embarrassment is all passed. The queen has spoken. There is now no need to be afraid.

One of her smallest but most appreciative audiences has had a glimpse of the kind, generous woman hidden beneath the robes of the stage artist, the star.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A Flirt's Confession.

"I do not think that I ever flirted with the hope or intention of seriously winning men's hearts. It was fun to receive their attentions and to be able to lure them away from other girls, and especially was this the case when the men were married or engaged. In most instances I think they went back to their own and their own received them. Why did I do it? Well, I think the reason was this: I really liked all agreeable men and anything that looked like lack of appreciation on their part was so exceedingly distasteful to me that I straightway strove to overcome it. The young fellows just coming out came into my net as a matter of course for several years, but older men heard of me before being presented, and fought shy. I did not understand this then. I thought they disliked me, whereas it was probably caution or disapproval, and I set myself forthwith to disarm the caution and change the disappoval to liking. It was simply unpleasant to me to have anyone indifferent. I have cried time and again on my way home in the carriage, simply because some one whom I wanted to please seemed indifferent. Several times I was actually caught with tears on my cheeks by those of whom I was thinking, and I always managed to let them guess the reason of my tears. That was always effectual. It never failed to bring about the desired end, but I declare solemnly that I never did it on purpose—cried, I mean—and I never intended to be caught in tears. I suppose that most men will refuse to believe this, but it is true. I was simply at my wits' end with wretchedness, because I thought some one had taken a dislike to me."—*The Hour.*

Sized Him Up.

This is a story which the Rev. Dr. Rush, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, tells to the annual conference, before whom he presents the claims of his society. A young negro in the South had been converted and at once wanted to preach. His elders thought he was not fitted for the important work; but he well-nigh staggered them by relating a vision, in which he had plainly seen the letters "G. P. C.," which could mean only "Go preach Christ." A white-haired negro preacher slowly arose and told the ambitious young brother that while he had, no doubt, seen the letters in a vision, he had failed in the interpretation. They probably meant: "Go pick cotton," or "Go plant corn." This settled the matter. A preacher in the New York Conference, when the story was told a few days ago, remarked to a friend sitting near: "I wish we had men in our white conferences sharp enough to explain away as satisfactorily the arguments by which our young incompetents try to convince the committee that they have been called to preach the gospel."—*New York Tribune.*

"YES," said the lecturer on moral science, "there are several classes of people who do not bear prosperity, the largest of which is composed of those who never get a chance to bear it."

A MARRIED woman lasts longer than a single one, because she is husbanded.

It Is to Be.

In the history of nations, and of men, the works of the fittest seem likely to survive the longest. They may be lost sight of for a little season, but like the flowers of June they come again and prove their right to admiration and renewal.

Passing over the events in cyclopedia from the wars of Alexander to Grant, from the pyramids of Egypt to the Brooklyn bridge, and noting the drift of sentiment in art, religion and invented improvements, we are forced to conclude that, with all of the crime and suffering of the races on the globe, we know but little after all of the cruelty of war, the baseness of passion, or the utter degradation of man in the present as compared with the past.

The past was bloody, revengeful, stupid, cruel, and barbarous in war, reaching to the hand-to-hand contest for kingdoms by poison or by intrigue, while the present consents to battle only as a last extremity, and treats the vanquished with becoming regard for their humanity. The past gloried in blood and torture to men and women over religious contentions, the present grows more and more tolerant of personal belief. The past aimed at the promotion of rulers, the present would improve mankind. It mattered little in the past that whole nations were subjugated as serfs; to the present the intellect of sages is bent on humane dealings between all conditions of life.

That the fittest seem surviving in a material as well as a social sense is shown in the progress of educated nations. England, America, Germany and France, these are the progressive people of the world in thought and science; the restless invention enjoyable by the masses who govern themselves by new and original methods, and instead of saying with Alexander that we fight them, because two cannot govern the same country, we compete with them proudly and celebrate their advancement in fairs and expositions with rejoicing, because we see in them an element of profit and friendship.

There may be times when political leaders look on the misfortunes of neighboring nations with Alexander's greed of conquest, or Cæsar's desire for their gold, but it is not the sentiment of our time to foster such ambition. Men are learning to like each other for selfish reasons if for no other. And this is one of the surest elements of universal progress—a desire to create commerce by friendship. The signs of the times to-day indicate that the four great Christian nations, with several more lesser ones in influence, would cheerfully unite in a treaty of perpetual peace or an agreement to arbitrate every national difference hereafter.

With this sentiment comes a deep feeling of security, a love of home, and a desire to command commerce by deserving it. The people of the West are hurrying their grain to far-away markets in islands on foreign shores, while those of the East are taking interest in farm lands and large ranches to bring them into greater production. The people of the North and South are busy in their forges and their forests fitting and preparing the tools and timber to be used by those who, in ancient times, would have been enemies.

And what does all this argue—for the scroll seems unrolling and the marching armies and tortured prisoners and chariots falling from precipice rocks, and martyrs burning at the stake, and kings enjoying the combats of wild beasts in the arena, and rulers plotting the destruction of cities, while vast armies, fording streams, are met and murdered without truce or mercy, seem rising in the Eastern back-ground, and industries with their palace loads of grain and blooded cattle are flying back to meet them from the West—what does it mean, this startling sentiment of men? It means that a union of the good is before us. It means that the implements of modern warfare are to be forged in the friendship of nations, that the war is to be a war of commerce, its battles to be fought with skill and enterprise; that instead of destroying productions we are learning to applaud every means that will increase trade, cheapen good living, supply luxury, and benefit mankind.—*J. W. Donovan, in the Current.*

Boston's Fashionable Foible.

"Where have you been, dear?"

"Down to the Science Matinee."

"Did you like it, dear?"

"It was just splendid. Prof. Bottles gave a lecture on 'The Advisability of Prolonged Anæsthetization.' It was simply lovely; and Dr. Nester's paper on 'The Hæmostatic Properties of Ambrosia Artemesiæfolia' was just too sweet for anything. You must be sure and come down with me next week."—*Puck.*

In the Sanctum.

A man entered an editorial-room and saw a Shapeless Mass sitting on the Journalistic Tripod. The visitor asked: "Where is the editor whose great powers have made him known far and wide as The Thunderer?" To this the Shapeless Mass replied: "But yesterday I might have claimed that honor, but since the Vigilant Compositor edited my copy I have been compelled to appear in the role of a Crushed Strawberry."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Hard to Please.

"Never fear, my dear," remarked the wife to her impecunious husband; "never fear; I still love you."

"I know that," he replied; "but that doesn't help matters much."

"I'll trust you always," she exclaimed.

"Yes, my dear," he replied, with a sigh that came from his heart; "that is very fine, but unfortunately you are not the grocer."—*New York Graphic.*

HUMOR.

SIGNS of spring—bull-frogs and other croak cusses.

AS A home-ruler the cook is a supreme success.

A BABY does not dissemble. He always hollers when he feels holler.

A GRAMMARIAN would, no doubt, define Adam's original position as "first person, singular."

"WHAT bell are you ringing?" he asked of the colored sexton. "Dis is de secon' ring of de fus bell."

A YOUNG lady, who said she had married a tanner, deceived her friends most shamefully. He was only a schoolmaster.

SHE—What a man you are, George, always making fun of the ladies' taper waists! He—And what should I do with a taper but to make light of it?

EMPLOYER—"Don't you see what's on the door?" Pat—"A bit of paper, sur." Employer—"It says, 'Please shut the door.'" Pat—"Fait, I didn't hear it, sur."

"DO YOU work miracles here?" said an intruder who had come in to break up the meeting. "No," said the leader, as he collared the rascal, "but we cast out devils!"

"IT takes a superior woman to be an old maid," says Miss Sedgwick, the authoress. She generally becomes an old maid before she discovers her superiority.—*Maverick.*

THE bow-legged man may not stop a pig from passing him in the alley, but his usefulness to society is recognized when the marble season bursts upon the small boy in all of its bloom.—*Maverick.*

SEEMINGLY SO.

The dude sat chewing the monkey's head
That was carved in the handle of his umbrella,
When the beautiful maiden, shuddering, said,
"Oh! please don't do that again, dear Fred."
And he asked, in suprise, "Why not, dear Bella?
Why not, I ask you?" "Because," said she,
"It looks like cannibalism to me."
—*Boston Courier.*

BOARDING-HOUSE keeper to applicant for room: "What is your business, young man?" "I am an instructor, madam. I coach deficient collegians." "Eh—what's that?" "A tutor, madam; I am a tutor." "Oh, one of them gents that plays in the band, eh? All right, I didn't know but what you was one of them poor miserable fellers that gets their livin' by teachin'. Come right in, sir."—*Burlington Free Press.*

IT looked like rain as Mr. Joblittle started out of the house, and he came back into the room where his wife was. "I thought you had gone down to meet the boys?" she said, quietly. "I started, my dear, but it looks like rain." "Ain't you going?" "Yes, but I guess I'd better take a waterproof along with me." "Perhaps you had, my love," she said, ironically; "and, dear, don't you think you had better take a whisky-proof along?" Job concluded that the proof was against him.—*Merchant Traveler.*

HOW THEY ARE PRONOUNCED BY SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

Long time he'd been away from home,
The Reverend Mr. Harris;
When he returned he told his wife
That he had been to Paris.
And when he asked his wife about
His little girls and boys,
She said that they were visiting
An aunt in Illinois.
She said she was in failing health,
And, if he had the means,
She'd like to have a trip herself
As far as New Orleans.
He said, "My dear, you'll have the trip—
The proper thing to do is
To go together, and we'll take
The steamer at St. Louis."
—*Boston Courier.*

"GENTLEMEN," said a Dakota Justice of the Peace, taking a fresh bite of tobacco, "when the attorney for the defense, a recent importation from the played-out and run-down East, says that this court is not run in accordance with business principles he shows that he is not on intimate or friendly terms with inside facts. I charged the plaintiff $10 for beginning this suit, it costs the defendant $5 for the privilege of being heard on his side, I have decided to fine each party $25 and I would further, gentlemen, take this 'ere public method of socking a fine of $15 for contempt of court onto the beforeinmentioned flickering legal light from the spavined East. And gentlemen and fellow-citizens, lemme say further, that this $80, together with certain other moneys paid in at this shrine of justice, goes to buy a hoss for this 'ere court, which may serve to convince the legal gentleman who injures the chances of the defendant for $2.50 a day and found that he is mistaken in his business principal racket. All parties to this action will please step for'ard and whack up."—*Estelline Bell.*

An Anthropological Garden.

An exhibition is projected at Berlin to show the races of men and their habits, as animals are shown in zoological gardens. In the exhibition it is intended that representatives of various races shall permanently reside, while of such as cannot stand the cold of the climate, representatives will be brought to Germany to reside during the summer. A museum of objects pertaining to the different races will be established in connection. An attempt was once made at the London Crystal Palace to represent various peoples and their manner of living, by means of models, but it was never carried very far.

A MAN who was always telling an old story about "a man that was lost overboard" was interrupted in his narrative one evening by a friend exclaiming, "Come, come, my good fellow! I'm over-bored by that man overboard!"

DURING 1885 Colorado produced $4,660,899 in gold and $15,427,973 in silver, a total decrease of $[illegible] compared with 1884.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Five Thousand Dollars to Any Charitable Institution,

If It Cannot Be Done as It Is Stated.

Rochester, N. Y., Union and Advertiser..

Friends of ex-President Arthur are very much disquieted.

Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician.

His doctor does not call it Bright's Disease! No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from now, and every few hours he takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. Those symptoms the public should know are really secondary to Bright's Disease.

His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being done.

This is not so.

The case is a prominent one because the General is an ex-President; and yet there are thousands of farmers quietly dying, in their farm-houses, of secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease, called by every other conceivable name; thousands of workmen, likewise dying, leaving helpless families; hundreds of thousands in all walks of life who have sickened, and are likewise dying, helpless victims of powerless physicians.

Eight years ago a very well-known gentleman was about to enter upon large commercial transactions. His medical adviser quietly dropped into his office one day and told his confidential clerk that he would be dead in three months, and that he ought to settle up his business affairs at once.

That man is alive and well to-day, yet he was given up as incurable with the same disease that is killing General Arthur.

Our reporter met this gentleman yesterday, and in conversation about the General's case he said:

"I will give $5,000 to any charitable institu-"tion in the State of New York, to be designated "by the editor of the New York *World*, the ed-"itor of the Buffalo *News*, and W. E. Kissol-"burgh of the Troy *Times*, if Warner's safe "cure (taken according to my directions), which "cured me eight years ago, can not cure Gen-"eral Chester A. Arthur of Bright's disease, "from which he is suffering.

"Now I want you to understand," he said, "that we do not profess to make new kidneys, "but we do know from personal experience, "and from the experience of many thousands "of similar cases, that we can stop the consump-"tion of the kidneys. Many a man has gone "through life with one kidney without incon-"venience. Thousands of people have lived a "majority of their life with one lung. They "did not have a new lung made. We do not "make new kidneys, but if the kidney is not "consumed too much we can stop disease and "prolong life if taken in time."

This offer comes from H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure, of this city.

Mr. Warner also said: "My dear sir, there are "Governors, Senators, Presidential candidates, "members of Congress, prominent men and "women all over the country whom I personal-"ly know have been cured of disease, such as "General Arthur suffers from, by our Warner's "safe cure, but owing to the circles in which "they move they do not care to give public tes-"timonial to the fact."

Mr. Warner is interested in General Arthur's case because he is personally acquainted with him, and he says that it is a shame that any man should be allowed to die under the operation of old-fashioned, powerful cathartics, which have no curative effects, rather than that a modern, conceded specific for kidney disease, whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, should save him.

"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's safe cure," say the proprietors, "ask your friends and neighbors about it. This is asking but little. They will tell you all you want to know."

"We have kept a standing offer before the public for four years," says Mr. Warner, "that we will give $5,000 to any person who can successfully dispute the genuineness, so far as we know, of the testimonials we publish, and none have done it."

Were General Arthur a poor man, unable to be left "in the hands of his physician," he would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and get well. How absurd, then, for people to say that everything that can be done is being done for the ex-President, when the one successful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure, a case like his has not been used by them.

Moved to Tears.

"John?"

"Yes, dear."

"Do you remember coming home last night and asking me to throw you an assorted lot of key-holes out of the window, so that you might find one large and steady enough to get your latch-key in?"

"Yes, dear."

"And do you remember the night before how you asked me to come down and hold the stone steps still enough for you to step on?"

"Yes, dear."

"And the night before that, how you tried to jump into the bed as it passed your corner of the room?"

"Yes, dear."

"And still another night, when you carefully explained to me that no man was intoxicated as long as he could lie down without holding on, and then attempted to go to bed on a perpendicular wall?"

"Yes, dear."

"John, do you realize that you have come home sober but two nights in the past week?"

"Have I, dear?"

"That's all, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself, too. The idea of a man of your age—— But, John, why, you're crying. There, there, dear, I didn't mean to be too severe. After all, you did come home sober two nights."

"Yes, that's what makes me feel so bad."

And then the meeting adjourned.—*Chicago Rambler.*

Our Worst Enemies,

Next to our vices, are our follies. Among them is the imperiling of future bodily comfort, and the average tenure of life to which persons of moderately good constitutions are presumably entitled, by imprudence in eating and drinking, and the reckless use of drugs. It is one of the happy capabilities of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters that it can repair damages thus inflicted. When the blood is thin and watery, the bowels out of order, the complexion and tongue both giving evidence of biliousness, there is a necessity for repairs upon the human tenement obvious enough to startle its possessor. A course of the Bitters, the abandonment of "drugging" for relief, and a common-sense diet and mode of life—these will speedily produce a change for the better. What quinine for fever and ague, and mercury for biliousness and constipation, won't do, the Bitters will. It also relieves rheumatism and neuralgia, and inactivity of the kidneys.

The Children.

I know that a sweet child is the sweetest thing in nature, not even excepting the delicate creatures that bear them.—*Charles Lamb.*

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Scholastic.

Speaking of school stories, I went to school myself once, and one day when visitors were present the teacher thought he would show off the spelling and defining class. Things went on well until the word "singular" was given out. There seemed to be a diversity of opinion as to the meaning of the word, one saying it meant one thing and another another, until the teacher, by the way of throwing light upon the matter, asked:

"Now, if I should say a man was a singular man, what should I mean?" whereupon a bright boy shouted, "A man that didn't have any wife!"

A teacher asked one of her pupils the other day to give her the sum of five and six.

"'Leven," was the reply.

"You shouldn't say 'leven," she said. "Say 'eleven' always. Next boy, how many are five and seven?"

"E-twelve!" was the prompt reply.

This must prove that Gen. Walker is right when he says that our public-school children learn logic rather than numbers in their study of arithmetic.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The true secret of success is merit. This is so with Red Star Cough Cure, a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics, and which has received the public endorsement of physicians and chemists everywhere. Twenty-five cents.

The New Judge Charges a Jury.

He said: "Gentlemen of the jury, charging a jury is a new business to me, as this is my first case. You have heard all the evidence as well as myself; you have also heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them has said, then I'll be —— if I know what you will do. Constable, take charge of the jury."—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

The Vice President of the City Brewery, Mr. J. Helmus, of Louisville, Ky., was entirely cured in one week of a severe attack of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

A GLASGOW physician tells of a patient who was troubled with foul eructations, the odor of the gas coming from his stomach being disagreeable to himself and all about him. Once his breath caught fire from a lighted match coming near the mouth; doubtless due to the development of carburetted hydrogen in a very disordered stomach. Now that the country is so prolific in useful gas wells, men's stomachs can be devoted to better purposes than developing their own illuminating gas.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

AYER'S Ague Cure is warranted a sure cure for all malarial disorders.

"AND how old are you, my little man?" "I'm not old at all; I'm nearly new!"

THE beneficial results produced by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer are wonderful.

"ALL flesh is grass," but some people display more greenness than others.

BED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

BUCHU-PAIBA.

Cures all Kidney Affections, Scalding, Irritations, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1.

ROUGH ON RATS

clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, vermin, water-bugs, skunks. 15c.

"Rough on Corns" hard or soft corns, bunions. 15c

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

ONE greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it.

A SNOW-PLOW is like a bad habit—a good thing to cut adrift.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

—THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

MRS. DAVID RICKARD, Waterloo, Iowa, says: "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia. Brown's Iron Bitters has completely cured me."

MR. W. H. HITCHCOCK, Greene, Iowa, says: "I suffered with Dyspepsia for four years. Less than three bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters cured me. I take great pleasure in recommending it."

MR. WILL LAWRENCE, 308 S. Jackson St., Jackson, Mich., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and consider it an unequaled remedy." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

"Blood Will Tell."

Yes, the old adage is right, but if the liver is disordered and the blood becomes thereby corrupted, the bad "blood will tell" in diseases of skin and throat, in tumors and ulcers, and in tubercles in the lungs (first stages of consumption) even although the subject be descended in a straight line from Richard Cœur de Lion, or the noblest Roman of them all. For setting the liver in order no other medicine in the world equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Try it, and your "blood will tell" the story of its wonderful efficacy.

SOME men are like eggs. You can't tell whether they are good or bad until they are broke.

Perfection is attained in Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

IT is the man with a dark beard who never says dye.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health, and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Decline. It has cured thousands, will cure you.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." Elegant Tonic for Adults or children.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. Great Appetizer, and aid to Digestion, giving strength to stomach, livor, kidneys, bowels.

A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with pneumonia, and all the best physians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering in its use a cure was effected.

My wife was taken sick with rheumatism. The good effects of Athiophoros were felt with the first dose, and after twenty-four hours, use all pain had disappeared. After using one bottle she could sit up. L. R. Stricklin, Raleigh, Ill.

BEST, easiest to use, and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

"Men must work and women weep,
So runs the world away!"

But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

DON'T enter the parlor with muddy boots; you may be taken for a carpet-cleaner anxious for work.

Ask your shoe and hardware dealers for Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep boots and shoes straight.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

No Household Should be Without It,

and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

THERE IS BUT ONE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of Wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, $1.00.

A Serene Old Age

Is coveted by all. Many are the people, in many lands, who attribute their excellent health, in advanced age, to the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MARY C. AMESBURY, 80 years of age, well known in Rockport, Me., says: "For forty years I was troubled with a humor in the blood, which manifested itself in painful eruptions on my skin. At times I have been a great sufferer. I tried all kinds of remedies, but found no relief for my complaint until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ten bottles of this medicine completely cured me."

"For thirty-eight years I suffered with Scrofula. When a child I had running sores on my knees and ankles, from which pieces of bone worked out. After these were healed, my eyes became sore and painful, and, although I tried many remedies, nothing did me any permanent good until I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Four bottles of this medicine performed wonders for me."—EMMA TIPTON, Alton, O.

Keep the blood pure, and invigorate the system, by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND TRADE MARK.

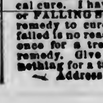
SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

WANTED Men, women, boys and girls easily make $5 to $10 a day at home in a pleasant business, strictly honorable. For full particulars of what I want you to do, address SWEDISH INSECT POWDER CO., Pittsburg, Pa. *Don't miss this chance. Write to-day.* Mention this paper.



FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Facial, Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment, **Dr. JOHN H. WOODBURY,** 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Estb'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably **Dr. Isaac Thompson's Celebrated Eye Water**

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.,* TROY, N. Y

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient), "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 186 Pearl St., New York.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Consultation and Books by Mail FREE. Address Dr. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

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OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
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Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
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and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL

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"PERRY DAVIS'"

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

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IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST-BITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

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KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 25 cts. ASTHMA. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

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The Adjustable Reclining-Chair Swing is claimed to be superior to any in market. A child four years old can swing without pushing or a rope to pull by. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. For circulars and price-list address

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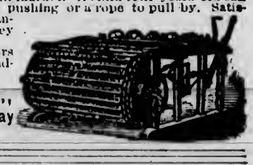

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life."—L. L. WHIPLE, Druggist, Kintner, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Will buy no other Cough Medicine as long as we can get Piso's Cure."—C. B. LARIMER, Kirkwood, Ill.

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"Piso's Cure cured me of Consumption."—WM. E. ROBERTSON, Brandywine, Md.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"Piso's Cure for Consumption is doing wonders for me."—H. H. STANSELL, Newark, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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Third Vice President—Mrs. B. Sutfield.
Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Allen.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. J. Strang.

An Important Study.

The senate bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects upon the human system, at West Point and Annapolis, in the Indian schools, and in the public schools of the territories and the District of Columbia, has been reported favorably to the house and placed on the calendar. The report accompanying the bill states that nearly 2,000,000 men and women have petitioned the legislatures of the different states for similar laws, and up to the present year the wishes of the people have been complied with in fourteen states. As an evidence that the people earnestly desire a law like the one suggested, the committee points to the fact that petitions bearing the names of 71,276 persons have been presented to this congress asking for its enactment. The effect of similar laws in the different states where they are in force has, in the opinion of the committee, proved most salutary. Such laws lead to progress, and serve to check a threatened evil to humanity and the general welfare. The report argues that the bill invades no right of self government. The measure had the vital merit of involving no political significance, but appealed to the very foundations upon which popular self government reared—the intelligence of the people. It was difficult to see how any objection could be raised to such a statute, except by those who feared to have the next generation educated upon a subject universally recognized to be of the most vital importance to individual health and social security.—Toledo Blade.

What Labor Knows.

Labor knows better than any other element in society the extent of the drink evil. The intelligent workingman who looks abroad perceives that all efforts at securing better conditions for his class must fail so long as the class itself, through lack of self restraint and self denial, squanders so large a proportion of its earnings in the saloon, and by the cultivation of depraved tastes kill its own conscience, ambition, self-respect and capacity for improvement. He perceives the futility of talk about the inequality of compensation so long as the fact exists, patent to all the world, that if labor retrenched half its expenditures upon drink a fund would result sufficient to insure comfort and abundance to all its members and to furnish them besides with the means of a higher education and enjoyment. He knows from sad experience that, as a working-man writes to the Voice, "three fourths of the destitution among laborers and their families is the result of intemperance." He knows, too, that the saloon in politics has degraded the suffrages, corrupted the voter, set the citizen against his own best interests, helped scoundrels to public plunder, excluded honest men from office, stopped the progress of communities, and recruited continually the ranks of the dangerous classes, whose lawlessness, punished or unpunished, is paid for at last out of the wages of the workers.—N. Y. Tribune.

The movement among Knights of Labor to prohibit the use of intoxicants by the members is in the right direction. If successful, it will do much to increase their power and ameliorate their condition. The knightly reasons for the prohibition are that "the man who does not use liquor will be less liable to commit rash and violent acts;" "that his employer will not have his drinking habits as an excuse for getting rid of him, and will listen to his grievances more respectfully if he is a man of sobriety." The Knights also say that "the man who drinks is the slave of his employer."—N. W. Christian Advocate.

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measuerment, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience.

MRS. P. A. EARL.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question; His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world marks a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney, and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease, and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says, "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G W. Crouter.

Demorest's Magazine

Is always a welcome visitor to the household circle, and the July number possesses much merit. Among the articles worthy of mention are "Clara Morris, the Emotional Actress," by Mrs. Croly, "A Dorsetshire Paradise," "The Irish Haunts of Oliver Goldsmith," "Art Work in metals," and "Author Costumes." Mrs. Hart's serial increases in interest, and "From Pencil to Brush" is of value to art students. W. Jennings Demorest contributes "The Infancy of the Liquor Traffic," "Our Appeal to the Young," and "The Press on the Rum Traffic." The frontpiece is a fine oil picture, "Lear and the Fool."

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your Mothers, Wives and Sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Bronchial affections. Relieves Children of Croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 2

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
GRAND RAPIDS
Daily Democrat.

It has the largest circulation and is the most popular Daily in Western Michigan.

Sent by mail at
50 CENTS A MONTH,
Or delivered by Carrier by
FRED NEWMAN
AT
15 CENTS A WEEK.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, made by Mary Blackbird to John A. Bacot, dated October 3d, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1881, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 522, which said mortgage was on the 22d day of December, 1881, assigned by said John A. Bacot to Frederick W. Mayne, said assignment being on record in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 10 of mortgages on page 610, and on the 14th day of December 1885, was assigned by said Frederick W. Mayne to Hugh Miller, said assignment being recorded in the Registers office for Charlevoix county, in liber 13 of mortgages, on page 146, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred dollars, and sixty-five cents, as principal and interest, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 19th day of June A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the town hall in the village of East Jordan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Charlevoix County is holden,) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that parcel of land, situate in the township of Hayes, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The south west quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) township thirty four (34) north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres according to the United States survey.

Dated Charlevoix, Mich., March 15, 1886.

HUGH MILLER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

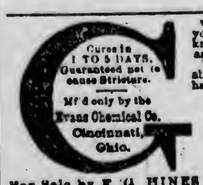
MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 8th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Manney and Amelia Manney, his wife, to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in liber 8 of mortgages, at page 500, on the 9th day of September, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company, and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents, ($150.45) which is the first instalment of principle secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first instalment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and is all that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots thirty-nine (39), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in block twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton as duly recorded, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix,—ss. In the matter of the estate of Rosine Nah-o-quoum, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said Rosine Nah-o-quoum, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-four (34), north of Range seven (7), west, containing forty acres. LOUIS MICKSAWBAY,
Guardian.



We cordially recommend your Q as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
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Hudson, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

WOOD WANTED on subscription. "In summer prepare for winter." We will take all that comes.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the interest money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of October, 1881, executed by Thomas J. Daily and Laura J. Daily, his wife, to Ellen U. Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1881, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 456. And the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount due because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hall (that being the last place of holding the circuit court) in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886,** at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼), section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34) north of range six (6) west, except seventy-five and one-half acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

PAIETHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
+7.00am	*1.40pm	..Marquette 1..	*2.05pm	+5.30pm
9.05	2.50	...Au Train...	12.45	3.35
10.30	3.44	..Reedsboro 2.	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	.....Seney 3.....	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	....Newberry....	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	..St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
2 With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.
3 With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.
4 With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.
5 Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't. Marquette, Mich.
E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.20, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.15 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 12.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R. at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Robertson.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 9.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00. Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	6 25pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv.	.....	5 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar.	.....	6 25	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
Grand Rapids, ar.	.....	9 25pm	9 30	4 10
Grand Rapids, lv	7 20am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G R & M R Rs	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 46
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 50
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Marcellona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 31	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 15	11 50	.....
Marcellona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 58	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	3 50	8 08	8 24
Howard City	.....	4 41	9 01	9 33
D G R & M Rys	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
Grand Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
Grand Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.

FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

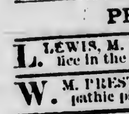
CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All meetings held at Green's hall, over F. W. Crafne & Co.'s store.
W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock.
C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

DENTISTRY.



N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office at Weed's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN. Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

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Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

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First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
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To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.

The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
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Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

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I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

A Fragment.

The rosy, dimpled fingers of the spring
Yon endless stretch of happy woodland fills
With myriad millions of new-opening leaves;
But when the autumn from the tasseled hills
Shall bear the rustling sheaves,
The few pale wolfs that may be lingering
Will surely perish in the winter's ills.

The warm, full currents of life's crimson tide
In your great city's inter-locking walls
Throb through a million hearts that feel no fear;
But when the frost of life's sad autumn falls
On Hope's wide field turned sere,
The few that be not moldering side by side
Will wait in sorrow till death kindly calls.

Perhaps each waking of the vernal year
A little fairer is than was the last,
Perhaps each following age makes more divine
The mold in which the human soul is cast;
If not, the sum doth shine
On earth in vain—vain is all hope or fear,
The future can but recreate the past.
—Robert Burns Wilson, in Southern Bivouac for April.

LONDON FASHIONS.

Stern Simplicity the Rule in Walking Dresses—A Novel Style—Helmet-shaped Bonnets.

Some of the new dresses are so sternly simple that only a practiced eye appreciates their costliness and merit; others so gay and beautiful that a child would clasp its hands in delight at the sight of them, as the vision of a fairy queen's robe.

For instance a new model for a walking dress which I saw lately at Mme. Riely's illustrates the first style to perfection. Its simplicity is something positively extraordinary. It is made of black Indian cashmere, having lines in it of black embroidery. The underskirt is perfectly plain and rather narrow, with the tiniest little plaiting showing under its edge. This underskirt is almost hidden by the tunic, which has an opening right from the waist to the bottom, just a little to the left, about a finger from the front. Near the waist, where the tunic closes, there are two or three small folds, forming a very slight draping; they look as if the material had been lightly pushed up by a skillful hand and stayed in its place by magic. The bodice has two points at the back, and under the right hand one there are a few more of those tiny folds a little fuller and more numerous. Otherwise the tunic is perfectly plain, and nearly everywhere almost touches the bottom of the underskirt; the bodice is plain, but exquisitely shaped. It is practically impossible to do justice to this dress, which is so profoundly simple, and yet is one of the most beautiful models at present vouchsafed to us.

And now for the contrast. For illustration I will describe a dinner dress, so delicate, so aerial and fine that the very daylight of this drear climate seems to soil it, and it has to be guarded like a precious jewel until the moment comes for its use. It is not a thing of fairyland, as a child would think, for it is real; but it is an exotic, and belongs to an exotic existence—to a life in which beauty and exquisite delicacy are possible in the midst of a black atmosphere and an outer world which is never clean. But it is very nice to wear these things, and never think of the brains or care put into them, or how soon their delicate beauty is gone. This dress, typical of the style I am speaking of, has the front of the skirt made of long plaits of cream-colored French lace of exquisite design and delicate as butterflies' wings. The lace commences quite narrow at the waist, and there is something like a fan shape at the bottom. On each side is a broad panel of crepe de chine embroidered in maize silk. Most lovely is this embroidery material, but more beautiful than itself is the way in which it is shaped to the form. It looks as if it had been smoothed over the hips and had taken the shape; no seam, no fullness is there; yet the shaping is perfect. How this miracle is worked the miracle-worker must know, but I do not. It is like looking at the feats of a clever juggler: one can only say, "Oh, of course there must be some way of doing it—it is not witchcraft;" yet it is amazingly like it! The back of the skirt is made of two sets of folds, one of the filmy cream lace, one of the rich heavy maize silk, which meet in the middle. These fall away from the waist in the perfect line—the absolutely right curve—without the faintest suggestion of cushion or steel or any such horror. And just at the waist the material is lightly lifted—draped is much too positive a word—with that delightful look I have already spoken of, as if the artist had just pushed it up a little to lighten the effect and kept it in its place by a spell or a magic word. Stitches are inconceivable in connection with this light, butterfly sort of draping, for it looks as if a puff of soft air would blow it away as a thistle-down in a bloom. The bottom of the folds of the rich maize silk is fringed, so that it looks almost as if this were a sash put on to the airy dress.

Bonnets are made in a sort of helmet shape now, and the bows placed in front rise flame-like from the head. The flowers which are to be so much worn, stand up on a bonnet as though they grew there, and hold their faces up to the sun as they do in the garden. No longer is a flower laid upon a bonnet. The shapes are very small and lie close at the sides; at the back they are calculated for the hair to be worn high on the head. But a new mode of putting on the strings takes away from the bareness at the back to which we have now become almost accustomed. The strings come from right under the upright bow in front, and pass, side by side down the back of the crown; then they separate of necessity, and being taken around behind the ear to meet in front, lie smoothly on the upturned hair. —*London World.*

Good Poker Points.

It is certainly an established fact that poker is now the fashionable American game. It is a conceded favorite for various reasons. The limit among gentlemen is light, the sociability, the rapidity, the possible chances of great improvement in the draw, and the probability of a bold play winning with the weaker hand, all lend a charm and fascination to the game that places it foremost in all the card amusements of gentlemen. In addition, it affords to philosophers and close observers unbounded pleasures in the opportunities it offers for critical judgment of the individual characteristics of the players and exposes the latent selfishness of men who, at all other pastimes, can conceal their frailties under a studied, plausible demeanor. There is no place superior to a poker table for the self-conviction of a surly, ill-tempered, rude, or mercenary character. He may blind the world elsewhere, but not here. Again, you will see such an one ungenerously criticise an opponent for his absurd superstition and the next moment this forgetful critic will call for a new deck of cards or ask some other to exchange seats. I would here interpolate a few words of advice to players. Don't kick. Under the most adverse circumstances do not forget that you are (or are presumed to be) a gentleman. If you are beaten acknowledge it gracefully and do not expose the secret part of your nature by ill-tempered or sarcastic remarks or a refusal to show a called hand. Never accept a proposition to play unless you have the money in your pocket to pay for your chips, and when that is lost, unless you have a personal friend at the table whose purse is at your command, quit the game at once, under whatever pretext you choose.

The writer has been a poker-player for years and always holds the player who smiles at his ill-success the most dangerous opponent.

Further, keep cool; hold in reverential respect the hand that has but drawn one card, avoid all show of temper, play only with gentlemen, and the result of your year's amusement will in all probability exhibit a very small balance to either the credit or debit side of the account.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Ways of Indian Jugglers.

The juggler is perhaps the most singular man to be met in all India. His tricks outvie in neatness of execution and wonder all of the most famous prestidigitateurs of Europe or America. Their paraphernalia consists of an old leather bag, and their dress of a rag across the loins. They generally travel in pairs—one being the musician and the other the performer. The musician's dress is certainly grotesque, and consists of a bright yellow or faded green cloth, wrapped around his body and between his legs in many a fold. Around his waist he slings a drum, and fastened to his chest in such a manner that it reaches his lips is a reed instrument supplied with a variety of keys widely separated, from the squeak of a pig to the melody of a bagpipe, and about as musical as either. Shaking out his bag of dead men's bones, leather straps, conches baskets, garden pots and rubbish, the juggler proceeds to the execution of his tricks. He turns an innocent strap into the most vicious of hissing serpents, and affrights all those standing by; he runs the sword through an empty basket, and human gore gushes out profusely; fire is emitted from his nose and mouth, and, after swallowing a pound of raw cotton, fine thread is drawn from his ears and nose. This is all done by a half-naked man in an open plain. But perhaps the most interesting and oft-described trick which may with justice in this connection be repeated here is the mango trick.

Taking up a garden pot, the juggler hands it round for inspection. He then scrapes up some of the earth and filling the pot places over it a shawl, and blows on the earth, also repeating a prayer. This he continues for a few minutes, and suddenly taking away the shawl shows to the by-standers the sprouting head of a green and tender plant. Again he covers the pot and blows and again uncovers. There is a tree in miniature with shapely leaf and blossom—and again the tree is grown to the height of four feet, with full turned fruit and bark—and then he blows on it, and before the eyes of the spectators the tree has vanished, and the garden pot and earth are there alone.

Dancing girls, too, dance on the green sward and contort their bodies into the letter S and perform other strange feats for the amusement of men and boys—for, as a general rule, the Hindoostan women regard the nautch walla, or professional dancuse, with feelings of lively abhorrence. The nautch walla is a pleasing little woman, and is as graceful as a fawn. Her skirt is shaped like a balloon and her trousers are fuller even than the fullest palgama, though it is neatly fastened above the ankle to show the form of the foot, while her shawl only protects from the sun the head and does not hide her face. —*San Francisco Call.*

HOUSEHOLD THRIFT.

There is a prevalent idea among men that women are not thrifty. Careful and saving in little things they are confessed to be,—picking up pins, grudging unemployed minutes, given to petty self-denials, counting their sixpences and penurious of their pence. But all this, say the husbands and brothers, is not economy, but fussiness. There is none of that broad view of relative utilities, none of that wise present expenditure for greater future saving which characterizes the business operations of men.

Much of this estimate of woman's thriftlessness is false because based upon an incorrect view of the sphere of her economies; but there is a very substantial element of truth in it. Women are apt to pay too close attention to little things, to cumber themselves with unimportant duties, to fret themselves with little worries, to weary themselves with trivial cares. They do not take a large enough view of their sphere, they thwart their own purposes with needless limitations, they base their economies upon too narrow a foundation.

For example, that is an utterly false notion of thrift which allows it in the slightest degree to endanger health. The mother's health is the home capital, and the moment she suffers it to be overtaxed, she is wastefully drawing upon her principal. Exigencies indeed may occur in which her health must be put in jeopardy,—the illness of husband, or children or parents; or the moral welfare of some member of her family may require that every power be taxed to its utmost, even beyond the limits of personal safety,—but economy never requires a sacrifice like this, but rather forbids it. This is not a mere question of doctor's bills and medicines. Though it never comes to that pass, though the housemother never falls seriously ill, but "manages to keep up," to "drag about her work," she still has defrauded her family of much that money purchased dearly, if at all,—brightness, and merriment, and cheerfulness, the keynote of which must be always struck by the mother; little devices for little comforts, costing nothing, but valuing much and lying only within the mother's power; to subtract these from the daily life of home is to change its character and to lower its tone as essentially as if some great loss of property had rendered necessary a change in the style of living; and to keep these always added to life is only within the mother's power when she is at her best in health and spirits.

A true notion of household thrift therefore involves more than hard work and careful economies. It is indeed hard work that is often most thriftily to be avoided. "The mistress' eye does more work than both her hands," says the old Welsh proverb, and the French have a similar one, "The master's eye fattens the steed." It is the housekeeper's best art to make careful supervision save both time and strength. There is nothing praiseworthy in that "ambition" which impels a woman to do more work than her neighbors; there is no economy in doing one's self what can be as well done by a person of inferior capacity. True thrift demands that the higher faculties be devoted to the higher work, and so teach a servant or a child to do a duty thoroughly well, and to see to it that the duty is done, is a much truer economy than to do it all one's self.

It is not merely of strength and time that one should be economical, but of purpose and interest. If the housemother's plan of life is narrow, her purposes falsely centered, her interests frittered away upon trivialities, then her life runs to waste, however saving of odd moments, of odd pence, of old clothing, and of "remainder victual" she may be. The purpose of a woman's life must reach beyond to-day, this week, the present season, and embrace the whole future of husband and children, the whole sphere in which she moves. The true economy of life regards duty as a whole, not as a succession of separate acts; it makes every labor, from the most drudging to the most refined, every recreation, every effort at self-improvement, every hour of social intercourse, every time of anxious care, all work together to perfect that whole, and make the home-life something great, and strong, and beautiful. For the element of beauty must never be wanting, nor sacrificed to that of utility. What quaint old Andrew Fuller has said of so fine and dainty a thing as lace, may apply to many of woman's acts and duties: "Let it not be condemned for a superfluous wearing, because it doth neither hide nor heat, seeing it doth adorn, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry." It is quite enough of many actions, as well as of fabrics and furnishings, that they adorn. Beauty makes life so much the richer, and true household thrift will seek for beauty everywhere. Many a homely thing becomes beautiful if but a little "descanted on" by the housemother's deft fingers, but there are things of beauty which cost heavily in time or money, and yet which amply repay the cost. It is the highest province of household thrift to decide upon values like these, learning truly to discern the real, and seeking to secure it, even though costly, and to detect the unreal and reject it, however cheaply it might be obtained. —*Good Housekeeping.*

Extra copies of the JOURNAL, at Weed's drug store, five cents each.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Eleven Spendthrift colts were sold at auction in New York at an average price of $1,438.

Flames swept away the Court House and seventeen other buildings at Litchfield, Conn., the losses being $100,000. The box-factory of Firstbrook Brothers, at Toronto, worth $100,000, was also burned.

The car stables and depot of the Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, New York, were destroyed by fire; loss, $110,000.

The Vermont Central Road is said to have secured a lease of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain track.

A statue of Daniel Webster was formally unveiled at Concord, New Hampshire. Senator Evarts, B. F. Butler, and Robert C. Winthrop delivered addresses.

The packing-house of Sperry & Barnes, at New Haven, valued at $300,000, was destroyed by fire.

The Trustees of Cornell University have decided to open a law school in September of next year, and the name of Judge Cooley is mentioned as its chief.

WESTERN.

The summer season at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, was inaugurated last week by the Madison Square Theater Company, of New York, which gave a most delightful representation of Verplanck's sterling comedy, "Our Society." The Chicago papers are profuse in their praise of the work of this peerless dramatic organization, which is so perfect as to defy criticism. The *News* says: "It is a pleasant and entertaining thing to watch the workings of an intricate yet perfect piece of mechanism—conceived by an ingenious brain, and put together and guided by a skillful hand. One knows that each wheel fits perfectly into its neighbor, and that there is not in the entire machine a cog or screw or bolt that does not have its due effect upon the working of the whole. Some such feeling of confidence must take possession of those who listen to the performances of the company from the Madison Square Theater now playing at McVicker's." The season of this company will continue six weeks longer.

At Oconto, Wis., the Oconto Company's flouring mill, shingle mill, and a large number of cedar posts were burned; loss $70,000.

Captain Francis Jeffry Dickens, a son of the celebrated English novelist, died suddenly, at Moline, Ill., of paralysis of the heart. His age was 41 years.

Three hotels and a church were wrecked by a cyclone at Crookston, Minn. Eight persons were seriously injured in the Germania Hotel, and the proprietor will probably die of his wounds.

At Muscatine, Iowa, fire destroyed the yards and mills of the Muscatine Lumber Company, a saw-mill on Shad Creek, four dwellings on East Hill Bluff, two wagon bridges, and two bridges of the Rock Island Railway, also one on the main line and one on the Wilton line. The loss will be not less than $250,000.

Police Officer Hansen, the eighth victim of the anarchist riots in Chicago on the 4th of May, died at the County Hospital in that city, after a vain effort had been made to save his life by the transfusion of healthy blood into his system.

Estimated improvements to the Duluth (Minn.) dock system, aggregating an outlay of over $2,000,000, are under way.

A scientific expedition from Princeton College will explore the Uintah Mountains in Western Utah and Wyoming.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the admission of Michigan to the Union attracted fifteen thousand citizens of the State to Lansing, where representative men delivered addresses from three stands. A grand barbecue was held at the fair-grounds.

A shower of fish several inches in length fell at Wyoming, Ohio, where the children gathered them by the pocketful.

SOUTHERN.

A great wind storm swept over Galveston, Tex. Part of the city was flooded and much damage is reported.

Robert Robinson, aged 16, of Wadesboro, S. C., who was bitten two years ago by a mad dog, has just died of hydrophobia.

Rev. S. W. Bicknell, of Hampton, W. Va., denounced Miss Emma Clark from the pulpit for personal reflections upon his character. The lady and her brother revenged themselves by administering a caning.

WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland has declined with thanks a wedding present for his wife from the Sultan of Turkey.

Secretary Whitney is having compiled a list of merchant marine vessels which in time of need might be called upon for service as auxiliary cruisers or for transport service.

President Cleveland has accepted the Honorary Presidency of the American Exhibition to take place in London in May, 1887. He will open the exhibition from the White House and start the machinery by telegraph.

It is reported that the President and Mrs. Cleveland contemplate a tour of the great lakes, from Buffalo to Chicago, during the summer.

President Cleveland found in his reception room, the other morning, an old man and his wife, who stated that they had walked from Missouri to shake hands with him.

Mrs. Oscar Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, confirms the report that the President and his wife will make a tour of the great lakes during the summer.

The Cabinet considered the Canadian fisheries troubles at its last meeting, says a Washington dispatch. Advices from Minister Phelps confirm the press reports that the English Government is not altogether satisfied with the course pursued by the Dominion authorities.

The first official reception of President and Mrs. Cleveland was held at the White House on the evening of the 15th inst., being one of the largest ever held at the Executive Mansion. The diplomatic corps, Congressmen, with their wives, officers of the army and navy, and many distinguished persons residing in Washington were present to pay their respects to the President and his bride.

The Secretary of War has detailed Major John M. Bacon to visit the camp of the Minnesota militia, and Captain Gaines Lawson to perform similar duty among the Illinois brigades at Springfield.

POLITICAL.

Republicans of the Third Missouri District renominated Congressman B. W. Perkins.

A. Easton has been nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Fifteenth Illinois District.

"Massachusetts is on the ragged edge of another Butler scare," says a Boston dispatch. The announcement in a morning paper that he is in training for the Governorship caused a decided sensation in Boston. "The comments on the streets and at the hotels showed there was more in the movement than Butler's friends are willing to admit. The general impression, however, is that Butler is playing a little game of bluff as a feeler, and if he finds his grip is as strong as formerly he will exert it for another candidate. It is believed that he looks favorably upon the proposed candidacy of Judge Abbott. A rumor, which is being much repeated, is that Butler is ready to back Abbott for Governor by his personal effort on the stump, and has more than half a mind to run for Congress himself at the same time, by way of stirring up the ease more thoroughly. Butler has a residence in two districts, and may run either in the Seventh or Eighth."

The Vermont Republican State Convention nominated Lieutenant Governor Ormsby for Governor, and renominated C. W. Porter, the present Secretary of State; W. H. Dubois, the present Treasurer, and E. H. Powell, the present Auditor, by acclamation. The platform indorses the prohibitory law; the bill regulating the sale of oleomargarine; favors State and national railroad commissions, and expresses sympathy with Gladstone and Parnell. In referring to the disposal of public offices it says:

Whatever may be the case elsewhere, the course of the national administration in reference to the disposal of Federal offices in this State, in committing appointments to party bosses, supplanting faithful officers, not justly chargeable with offensive partisanship, by active and offensive partisans and removing honest, experienced, and respected officers to make place for saloon-keepers, pot-house politicians, and Democratic strikers, has been a most absolute burlesque of civil-service reform, and deserves the condemnation of all who desire clean, efficient, and trustworthy public service.

W. S. Holman has been renominated for Congress in the Fourth Indiana District.

Congressman Hepburn, of the Eighth Iowa District, has been nominated for his fourth term.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Within a few weeks past the statement has gained wide currency that the short-hour movement had proved a complete failure, and accompanying details went far to prove it. Investigation into the result of the movement tends to show that the apparent success is not so small as has been asserted. There are good reasons for accepting the following totals of those getting full wages for fewer hours' work daily:

Cities.	Striking for shorter hours.	Reported as successful.
Chicago	80,000	70,000
New York	45,000	23,100
Cincinnati	32,000	25,000
Milwaukee	7,000	.....
Baltimore	9,000	4,000
Boston	4,700	.....
Pittsburgh	4,250	1,450
Detroit	3,000	3,600
St. Louis	2,000	8,700
Washington	1,500	1,200
Others	13,000	.....
Total	198,450	137,050

There were, as previously reported, 150,000 who received shorter hours without striking, and 50,000 who struck for and got them. The falling away has evidently been nearly one-third, as the totals from cities reported are now but sixty-eight per cent. of those given in May.

An agent of the Knights of Labor has induced most of the retail tradesmen at St. Joseph, Mo., to refrain from buying two carloads of boycotted nails from the Cahmet Steel Works at South Chicago.

The Brotherhood of Telegraph Operators has become a part of the Knights of Labor.

Before the adjournment of the International Typographical Union, at Pittsburgh, the special committee on the question of the Union joining the Knights of Labor presented a long report, which was adopted. The report, after complimenting the Knights of Labor in the highest terms, and pledging them support, demands, first, that the Knights of Labor will not attempt to dictate the course of action of distinctive trades; second, that they will not cover with the shield of the order any man who has been found unworthy to mingle with the members of the Union as a fellow-craftsman in good standing. The report of the special committee on the use of stereotype plate matter was approved. The report recommends that the executive council endeavor to unionize all firms manufacturing plates, and that all non-union firms be published; that the local unions be required to interdict the use of plates where a reduction of the working force will ensue; newspapers must be prohibited from using news plates manufactured in non-union offices or else be declared unfair; no subordinate union can take any action regarding the use of plates without the consent of the executive council.

The striking tailors in New York agreed to accept the arbitration terms and to return to work.

Organizers of the Knights of Labor have formed an assembly among the servant girls of St. Louis numbering 150 members. It is said that their place of meeting is kept a secret.

The cooks and waiters in the large restaurants at San Francisco struck, the other day, compelling the closing of many eating houses. The posting of certain rules caused the trouble.

In the iron and steel mills at Pittsburgh the men are working overtime, indicating a prosperous condition of the trade. The iron output this year, compared with last year, shows an excess of 203 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sporting notes: Irish Pat, Corrigan's famous running horse, was dosed by backers of the horse John Sullivan, in order to prevent him from starting in a race at St. Louis. Jack Burke and Pete Nolan fought six hard rounds at Cincinnati, but neither had the best of the fight. John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell will fight an eight-round battle with gloves on the Polo grounds, New York, July 5. John Teemer and Jacob Gaudaur engaged in a sculling race at Pullman, Ill., which resulted in an easy victory for Gaudaur. It is claimed that Teemer threw the race.

The city of Vancouver, British Columbia, was nearly destroyed by fire. Aid is solicited, as nearly three thousand persons are homeless.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was in session at Minneapolis, Minn., last week. Thirty-one States and Territories were represented. The annual report of the Supreme Master Workman showed the receipts for 1885 to be $331,000; disbursements, $325,349; relief-fund receipts, $65,341; disbursements, $61,559; total number of deaths, 1,284; total beneficiary assessments, $2,580,468; losses paid, $2,566,458.

A dozen lives were lost by the recent terrible fire at Vancouver, B. C. The loss will exceed $1,000,000, upon which there is practically no insurance. Nearly 500 houses were burned. Hundreds of people are camped out. There are meager facilities for the relief of the sufferers. Most of the burned frame buildings will be replaced with brick structures. Contracts for a large hotel and other extensive buildings representing $500,000 were let just before the fire. A dispatch from New Westminster, B. C., gives the following particulars the disaster:

Between 2 and 3 o'clock the brush fires reached the doomed city, and in an hour it was in ashes. One of the first buildings to go was Macarthey's drug store, followed by the office of the Vancouver *News*. The flames shot across Abbott street with astonishing rapidity, and almost before the people could realize it the whole of the western portion of the city was in a blaze. Those who endeavored to save goods were so wrapped in their object as to appear heedless of the danger they ran, and it was found especially necessary to compel many women to relinquish their efforts to save their effects. In some instances there was only just time to place them on impoverished rafts, which were pushed out from shore beyond the reach of the flames which literally seemed to fill the air. A large number of fugitives collected at the Hastings Mill Company's wharf, but the majority collected at False Creek bridge. Nothing was to be seen from either of these points but a lurid, rolling bank of smoke hanging over the ashes of the city, from which stragglers could be seen occasionally fleeing. The steamer Dunsmuir was at the wharf to receive people, and with several other steamers conveyed a large number over to Moodyville. A thousand men are at work clearing up the debris for the railroad company. Twenty contracts for rebuilding have already been let. Many men lost their all, but are determined to start in again. The property loss falls directly on the pioneer element of the new city.

The American Association of Nurserymen and kindred interests held its eleventh annual convention at Washington, D. C.

A convention of evangelizing missionaries held an eight-days' session in Chicago.

FOREIGN.

It has been definitely settled that the dissolution of Parliament shall take place June 24. Writs for the new election will be prepared meanwhile, and will be ready for prompt issuance on the day after dissolution, June 25. The elections should be finished by the end of July, and the new Parliament should be ready to assemble by August. If there should be a large Unionist majority, Mr. Gladstone will resign, and Lord Salisbury will then be summoned by the Queen to form a new Cabinet. A hot fight will be made against Mr. Gladstone in his own Midlothian district, hence he believes it will require all his energies in that district. There will probably be some changes in the Parnellite representation, several members having made known their intention not to seek re-election. There is no indication, however, of any weakening in the party discipline. Mr. Gladstone issued an address to the Midlothian electors, making a strong appeal for support in the coming contest and advocating a true union instead of the paper union now existing, and which the Tories seek to continue.

The Comte de Paris will go to England. The unexpelled Orleans Princes will remain in France.

Boiteau, the French author, is dead.

Ludwig, the deposed insane King of Bavaria, committed suicide by drowning himself in Starnberg Lake. The attendant physician lost his life in trying to save the dethroned monarch. His brother has been proclaimed King under the title of Otto I., but as he has been mentally unsound for ten years, his uncle, Prince Luitpold, will remain Regent.

The story comes from Persia that a brother-in-law of the Shah refuses to deliver to Minister Winston the recent firman and railroad contract until an installment of $30,000 is paid him for his trouble in putting the job through without noise or friction.

The former physician of King Ludwig declares that the deceased monarch was not insane. A Vienna correspondent hints that the truth as to the King's condition and death will never be known. The remains were sent to Munich under escort of cavalry.

Louis Laurent Simonin, the French engineer and traveler, is dead.

A dispatch from Paris states that there have been fresh massacres of Christians in Annam.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

The ten-mile bicycle race for the world's championship, at Lynn, Mass., was won by John R. Prince in thirty minutes eight and three-fifths seconds, Neilson second, and Woodside third.

Workmen employed by Peter Herdic in digging a reservoir at Huntington, Pa., discovered an earthen pot filled with coin, believed to amount to several thousand dollars. The finder, the contractor, and the former owner of the land are preparing for a triangular suit over the treasure.

A secret circular of General Master Workman Powderly has been published. It is dated Philadelphia, June 12, and the Knights of Labor are warned against what he considers a plot to pack the Knights' convention, to be held in the month of October, with politicians. Mr. Powderly claims to have discovered a movement on foot to disrupt the order by underhand means.

The Greenback-Labor party of Ohio, in State convention at Mansfield, nominated a ticket with Christopher Evans, of Perry, for Secretary of State. A ratification meeting held in the evening was addressed by Hon. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, and others.

The Ohio Supreme Court has decided that the acts of the State Senate after the desertion by the Democrats of their seats are perfectly legal.

When Mr. Gladstone started from London on his Scotch campaign, fully 10,000 people gathered at the depot to give him godspeed, and when the Premier drove up in his carriage they made frantic efforts to see him, and broke down the barriers which had been provided to keep them back. A great many men and boys climbed to the top of the railway carriages standing in the station, and from that elevation cheered Mr. Gladstone as he passed them. Mr. Gladstone only reached his coach with the greatest difficulty. A squad of policemen surrounded him and by much elbowing succeeded at last in getting him through the cheering masses to the car. The coach window at Mr. Gladstone's seat was open. The crowd, catching sight of the venerable minister through it, cheered vociferously, until the Premier, rising and speaking from the window, said:

Attempts have been made and will be made to divert your attention from the real question at issue. This question is solely whether Ireland shall be trusted to manage her own affairs. Those who deny Ireland this right admit that Canada and other British colonies enjoy such rights. Are we to trust our fellow-subjects in Ireland and govern by love, or are we to adopt the policy of the Government's enemies and introduce into Ireland government by force?

At all the stations along the route the Premier was enthusiastically greeted by enormous crowds, and at Edinburgh 40,000 people lined the streets and wildly cheered the Liberal leader.

The French Senate Committee has rejected by a vote of 6 to 3 all proposals for the expulsion of the princes.

A large number of bills were passed by the Senate on June 17, among them being measures to construct roads to the national cemeteries at Knoxville and Natchez, to grant the Seal rocks to the city of San Francisco, for the transfer of the Baton Rouge barracks to the University of Louisiana, to purchase land for the Indian training school near Salem, Oregon, for a conference at Washington of delegates from the American republics, and for the appointment of an additional Secretary of the Treasury for one year. A vote taken in the House on the question of taking up the Morrison tariff bill resulted in its defeat. Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would renew the motion on Tuesday, June 22. Mr. Morrison voted in a low tone and Mr. Randall in a loud, decisive way. Neither of the gentlemen was applauded. As soon as the result was known the revenue reformers sitting near Mr. Morrison turned toward him inquiringly. He remarked: "We'll try it again next Tuesday," and the House rang with the applause of his followers. The formal announcement was greeted with vociferous cheers from the Republican side. An analysis of the vote shows that of the 140 affirmative votes 136 were Democrats and 4 Republicans. Three of the Republicans are from Minnesota and one from New York. One hundred and twenty-two affirmative votes were cast by Democrats from the South and West, and 14 by Democrats from the Eastern and Middle States. Of the 157 negative votes 122 were cast by Republicans and 35 by Democrats. A bill was introduced in the House providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	$4 50	@	6.50
Hogs	4.50	@	5.00
Wheat—No. 1 White	.88	@	.88½
No. 2 Red	.83	@	.84
Corn—No. 2	.43	@	.45
Oats—Western	.32	@	.36
Pork—Mess	9.25	@	9.75
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@	6.00
Good Shipping	4.75	@	5.50
Common	4.00	@	4.50
Hogs—Shipping Grades	4.00	@	4.50
Flour—Extra Spring	4.50	@	5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	.72	@	.72½
Corn—No. 2	.34	@	.35
Oats—No. 2	.27	@	.27½
Butter—Choice Creamery	.15½	@	.16½
Fine Dairy	.12	@	.13
Cheese—Full Cream, Cheddar	.07¼	@	.07¾
Full Cream, new	.07½	@	.08
Eggs—Fresh	.10	@	.10½
Potatoes—New, per brl	3.00	@	3.50
Pork—Mess	8.50	@	9.00
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—Cash	.72	@	.73
Corn—No. 2	.34	@	.35
Oats—No. 2	.27	@	.28
Rye—No. 1	.55	@	.57
Pork—Mess	8.50	@	9.00
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 2	.78	@	.80
Corn—No. 2	.35	@	.36
Oats—No. 2	.28	@	.30
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.77	@	.77½
Corn—Mixed	.31½	@	.32½
Oats—Mixed	.26	@	.27
Pork—New Mess	8.75	@	9.25
CINCINNATI.			
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.82	@	.82½
Corn—No. 2	.34	@	.35
Oats—No. 2	.29	@	.30
Pork—Mess	9.25	@	9.75
Live Hogs	3.75	@	4.25
DETROIT.			
Beef Cattle	3.75	@	5.25
Hogs	3.50	@	4.25
Sheep	3.00	@	4.00
Wheat—No. 1 White	.80	@	.81
Corn—No. 2	.35	@	.35½
Oats—No. 2	.30	@	.34
INDIANAPOLIS.			
Beef Cattle	3.75	@	5.50
Hogs	3.50	@	4.50
Sheep	2.25	@	4.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	.76	@	.77
Corn—No. 2	.33	@	.33¼
Oats—No. 2	.27	@	.27½
EAST LIBERTY.			
Cattle—Best	4.75	@	4.75
Fair	4.25	@	4.75
Common	3.50	@	4.25
Hogs	4.25	@	4.75
Sheep	3.00	@	5.00
BUFFALO.			
Wheat—No. 1 Hard	.82	@	.83
Corn—No. 2	.41	@	.41¼
Cattle	4.75	@	6.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

During a debate in the Senate on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill on the 4th inst. Mr. George stated that an area larger than France or Germany had been donated by Congress to corporations between 1860 and 1875. Mr. Sherman remarked that all the stock issued by the Northern Pacific Company would not sell for the $30,000,000 cash put into the road, and that the passage of the pending bill would simply relieve the corporation of the task of tunneling the Cascade range. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill to legalize the incorporation of trades unions. During the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, Messrs. Morrison and Holman engaged in a colloquy which amused the members, and upon Mr. Randall attempting to answer a question propounded by Mr. Morrison the latter gentleman exclaimed: "I was not asking you; you are not an economist up to the standard of the gentleman from Indiana."

A petition from the Chamber of Commerce of New York for an appropriation of $1,000,000 with which to commence the work of permanently deepening the water on Sandy Hook bar was presented in the Senate by Mr. Miller on the 12th inst. The army appropriation bill was passed as it came from the Senate Committee. A bill was passed authorizing the removal of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado to Utah Territory. In the House of Representatives Mr. Holman's civil service rider to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was ruled out of order. The only other business accomplished by the House was the passage of several pension bills.

Beyond discussing the Northern Pacific land-forfeiture bill, absolutely nothing was done in the Senate on the 14th inst. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Atlantic and Pacific land-forfeiture bill, and passed a bill prohibiting pool-selling in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hewitt offered a resolution in the House providing for a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the foundation of the Constitutional Government, April 30, 1889. Mr. Warner of Ohio introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information showing the number, extent, and location of foreign holdings of what were formerly public lands, and how the title to such lands had been acquired by aliens.

The bill forfeiting the unearned lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was passed by the Senate on the 15th. The bill declares forfeited so much of the lands granted to that company as are co-terminous with that part of its main line which extends from Wallula Junction to Portland and that part of the Cascade branch which shall not have been completed at the date of the passage of this bill, and makes the right of way in the Territories subject to taxation. Nothing in the act is to be construed to waive any right of the United States to forfeit any other lands granted to them, for failure, past or future, to comply with the conditions of the grant. In the House of Representatives Mr. Hiscock stated that the aggregate of the appropriation bills is $229,749,313, which will be swelled to $391,028,133. The receipts are estimated at $377,909,000, and the next fiscal year, he said, is certain to show a deficit of $14,000,000 on the most conservative estimate. Mr. Randall explained that the increase this year for pensions is $15,750,000, and the river and harbor bill adds $15,250,000.

The Senate passed the military academy appropriation bill on the 16th inst., and the appropriation committee has now no bills before it for consideration. The Senate rejected the President's nomination of John C. Shoiss, of Michigan, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and of Abraham Rose for Postmaster of Vinton, Iowa. The House of Representatives passed the legislative appropriation bill and the Senate measure giving the franking privilege to the widow of General Grant. An adverse report has been made on Representative Grosvenor's resolution providing for the restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool, and also upon the Wilkins resolution declaring against any reduction of the duty on the same article.

The Virtues of Cocaine.

Although the plant has only recently become known, its virtues have long been recognized by the natives in that part of the world in which it grows. It is stated that in 1583 the Indians consumed 100,000 "cestos" of coca, worth $2.50 each in Cuzco, and $4 in Potosi. In 1591 an excise of 5 per cent. was imposed on coca, and in 1746 and 1750 this duty yielded $800 and $1,500 respectively from Caravaya alone. Between 1786 and 1795, the coca traffic was calculated at $1,207,436 in the Peruvian viceroyalty, and including that of Buenos Ayres, $2,641,478. The coca trade is a government monopoly in Bolivia, the state reserving the right of purchasing from the growers, and reselling to the consumers. This right is generally farmed out to the highest bidder. The proximate annual produce of coca in Peru is about fifteen million pounds, the average yield being about eight hundred pounds per acre. More than ten million pounds are produced annually in Bolivia; so that the annual yield of coca throughout South America, including Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Pasto, may be estimated at thirty million pounds. It is scarcely pleasant news to learn that the natives who cultivate the coca plant themselves absorb so much of the products of their own production. We have here, doubtless, the cultivation of the costliness of cocaine and the scarcity of the drug. This can hardly be otherwise, it is to be feared, for some time to come when we remember that the reliance upon the extraordinary virtues of the coca leaf among the Peruvian Indians is so strong that in the Huanuco province they believe that if a dying man can taste a leaf placed on his tongue it is a sure sign of his future happiness.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Lafagan's Logic.

When a young man concludes that he is really of no account in this world I do not care how soon he commences to part his hair in the middle.

I have faith in intelligent, modest religion, but not much in the ostentatious street-corner religion with brass-band accompaniment. If a person can not be redeemed by rational means he or she is hardly worth redeeming.

Most every man has had opportunities to get rich, but there is only now and then one who finds it out before it is everlastingly too late.

Some people are too modest, and others too impudent, to accomplish their best work in this world. I ask for just enough modesty to conceal impertinence.

I hold that a man has a perfect right to make a drunken sot of himself to gratify his ambition, but I do not approve of his dragging down a wife and seven children with him to disgrace.

SURVIVING SOLONS.

Reunion at Lansing of the Surviving Michigan Legislators of Fifty Years.

A Meeting Replete with Historic Incident and Personal Reminiscence.

Interesting Addresses and Valuable Contributions to State Legislative History.

The attendance at the legislative reunion held at Lansing June 10-11 exceeded all expectations, nearly six hundred members of the Legislature being present, besides many otherwise distingnished men, including Senators Conger and Palmer, Governors Alger, Begole, Jerome, and Felch. The last named, who is President of the Legislative Association and was a member of the first Legislature ever held in the State, called the meeting to order in Representatives' Hall. Governor Alger made an address of welcome. It seemed superfluous to him to extend a welcome. They were all at home again. If one would ask why Michigan was great, let the questioner come here and read the character of the men who have guided the State and he will be answered. To-day everybody belonged to the same party—that is, the reunion party. President Felch, in response to the welcome, made a deeply interesting address on the legislative history of Michigan, which held the closest attention of the audience. He said: "More than fifty years have passed since the State was organized, and you will not wonder that one who participated in its events and whose bosom glowed with the ardor then kindled in every heart looks back with a proud and beating heart to this birthday of our commonwealth. I have watched the progress of our republic, and I feel in my heart that no State in the union has made truer or greater progress or has more reason to be proud of its record." The peculiarities of early legislation were dwelt upon at length, and the gradual change from the crude territorial laws to broader and more popular legislation detailed. The early legislators laid the foundation stones with the vision of the future bright before them. The legislation which has resulted in the State's magnificent educational system was carefully sketched, as well as the judicial, internal improvement, geological survey, and banking systems. "The first fifty years have passed," he said in conclusion. "Its history is written in letters of gold. It is not for us, who have seen all from the beginning to remain until the great future shall be disclosed, but we can read the bright signs of promise that rest upon it, and join in the song of thanksgiving."

The members of Legislatures of the '50s and prior years were seated at the front upon the right of the Speaker. Their numbers were few. Upon the left were seated the members of Legislatures of the '60s. Conspicuous among them were ex-Gov. Jerome and Senator Conger. As the roll-call proceeded each member present arose and answered to his name. Clerk Crossman read the outline of public service of each. The record of Senator Conger was longer than that of any other in the list, including terms in the House and Senate, in constitutional conventions and the National House of Representatives and Senate. A list almost as long was that of ex-Gov. Felch and ex-Senator Ferry.

It was seen after a while that to recapitulate the list of services of each member would take an interminable time, leaving scarcely opportunity for any other business. The names alone were called after that. Clerk Crossman, however, pointed out the record of the senior member present, Townsend E. Gidley, of Grand Haven, aged 82, whereupon the house complimented the old gentleman with a round of applause.

Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids, delivered a long address on "Toledo and the Mexican War from a Michigan Standpoint."

At the close of his address Col. McReynolds spoke of the resolution in favor of the Mexican War passed by the Legislature of 1847 with but three negative votes, saying it showed the preponderance of feeling of the people on the war question.

H. B. Lathrop, of Ionia, said he was one of the three that voted against that resolution, but that his vote was not because he opposed war measures, but because of objectionable phrases in the wording of the resolution itself.

R. W. Landon, of Niles, said he was present at the passage of the resolution in question, and was now glad to learn that there really was no opposition to it.

The remark was applauded, the audience being apparently in the mood to stir up debate among the veterans of 1847.

Hon. William P. Wells delivered an eloquent address on "The Legislative Power in a Free Commonwealth." The matter as well as the manner of Mr. Wells' address was such as to win the closest attention of the audience at the close of a wearisome session, and not only to win its attention but to evoke the most frequent and the heartiest applause. It was a signal triumph of the power of intellect and the graces of oratory.

The address of Hon. Byron G. Stout, of Pontiac, upon Agriculture and Stock Breeding, was thoughtful and scholarly. Mr. Stout showed how the march of modern civilization had brought our farmers face to face with the competition of other lands to such an extent that it might not be hazardous to predict that the time was coming when foreign wheat might be sold in the Atlantic ports for less than American wheat could be delivered there. A deduction drawn from this was the desirability of encouraging stock growing, and the illimitable field offered for this industry in the United States.

The address of Hon. Orlando M. Barnes upon the State Capitol was an interesting recital of the legislative battle which resulted in the choice of Lansing. The development from the forest to the present beautiful city and magnificent State House was eloquently sketched. The address closed with a scholarly review of the wisdom of the choice and a study of the influences of modern travel upon legislation and the dispatch of business at the State Capitol.

Probably the address most attentively listened to was that of Hon. D. L. Crossman, for many years Clerk of the House of Representatives. This address recounted incidents of legislative reminiscences. He told the history of the Senatorial contests of 1871, 1875, 1877, 1881, 1883; the culmination of the defeat of Chandler in 1875 was told, and the fluctuating, closely contested match in which the fortunes of John J. Bagley went down in 1870 to 1880. The long struggle of 1883 in which, after eighty-one ballots and roll calls, involving the repetition of 20,000 names and the writing out of not less than 10,000 votes, in which 121 different names were balloted for, resulting in the choice of Thomas W. Palmer, were vividly told. A joke of A. C. Maxwell upon his brother member, Rev. W. H. Brockway, was told amid great laughter. Anecdotes were related of members of different Legislatures.

Volunteer speeches being in order, Representative McNab, of Newaygo, was called out. He began by extolling the pine-clad hills of Newaygo, its babbling brooks and swift-rolling rivers, declaring that while he loved Michigan, the center of his affections was devoted to his own county. He had come to renew old acquaintances and to enjoy himself with the boys, and was not prepared for a speech. Proceeding then to discourse of Detroit, its beautiful river and crystal waters, and the obstinacy of its Representatives, the laughter became so great as to interrupt the speaker, and he sat down, leaving his remarks unfinished.

Ex-Congressman Horr was next called upon, and the rules were suspended because he objected that not being a member he could not speak. He continued, however, in an entertaining vein to contrast a Michigan audience with a Massachusetts one, and to descant upon the appearance of the members before him, declaring that if Michigan had got along for fifty years with such countenances as were before him there was hope that she would continue to survive to the last. He eulogized the labors of the legislators, and described the pleasure that the reunion had given him.

Senator Conger spoke for ten minutes pleasantly of the pride and gratification which this reunion of old friends had afforded him, and related an anecdote of the tendencies of the Senate of '65 to amend the bills of the House, with the result which it had upon a stalwart Representative.

Senator Palmer followed in a brief speech, saying that the happiest half year of his life was passed in the legislative session at Lansing, and recalling incidents of that session.

At the second day's session ex-Governor Blair, one of the four great war Governors, made an address on Michigan in the war. The Governor paid tributes to the memory of General Israel B. Richardson, of Pontiac, and General Woodbury, of Adrian. The Fourth Regiment was also praised as having met every requirement. The Seventh it was that fixed the pontoons at Fredericksburg, a service which the Governor did not which to forget.

"Let me assure you, my friends," the Governor said, in conclusion, "that so well have our soldiers done their great work that never again in our time, nor in that of our children, shall we be menaced by the cruelties of civil war. Too vast indeed is this victory, too far-reaching are its consequences to be properly estimated or too much honored. As said Lincoln at Gettysburg: 'It is not what we say here, but what they did here that will live hereafter.' And so say I!"

Hon. Edwin Willits delivered a lengthy address on "Michigan Schools and Colleges." Mr. Willits reviewed the early school-fund laws, showing how Michigan's were superior to those several neighboring States, and, as a result, how it is that we are so well-founded in this respect to-day. Isaac N. Crary and John D. Pierce have performed a noble work for the schools of the State. The rise of our present school system, from the log school to the University dome, and its statue of Benjamin Franklin in the front yard, was well traced. President Willits paid such a glowing apostrophe to the old log school and its red-cheeked maidens and freckled-faced boys that many ladies were tempted to cry, but instead vociferously applauded.

Ex-Representative Koon made a few remarks on early education, stating that in 1844 two of the three members of the Legislative Committee on Education were too conservative to do much, thinking the country was too new. He was the third member but couldn't do anything alone.

W. L. Bancroft was called to tell something of old-fashioned railroading, but did not respond.

Mr. Enos Goodrich, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, arose and said, referring again to early education, that he, at that time, believed the children belonged to the State, and should be educated at State expense, and that the conservatism spoken of by Mr. Koon was only too manifest.

EX-SENATOR SIMEON R. BILLINGS

told of his first speech and how proud he felt when he got into the press as having given "the eagle's tail a twist!" When he was young he envied Congressmen because they could frank all their mail, using no postage stamps, but simply writing "M. C." in the corner. That feeling has now passed away. [Applause.]

Mr. Enos Goodrich, the member of 1850, again arose, speaking of the uncertainties of life and the liability of a person's being visited by the grim destroyer any time, wherefore he counselled preparation for the end.

J. J. WOODMAN

spoke feelingly of the Legislature of 1861, to whose work is due the stable and successful financial policy of our State. He wished to speak specially of the Chairmen of the respective Finance Committees, J. F. Joy, of the House, and H. P. Baldwin, of the Senate, who, among others, favored not the issuing of bonds and contracting of loans but present payment of expenses. "Pay as you go and do not tax posterity," Mr. Woodman considered the true basis of financial prosperity, and which, as far as he knew, had been inaugurated by his old love, the Legislature of 1861.

Ex-Senator James Birney, of Bay City, returned to the educational question, especially favoring the apprentice system, which, while part of the Prussian system we imitate, seems to be overlooked at present.

Ex-Senator Charles T. Gorham, of Marshall, desired it to be known that the tree under which the two gentlemen alluded to in Mr. Willits' paper as having done a great service for the educational system of the State, sat, is still standing and can be seen any day in Marshall, where it is held as a relic.

The fate of the first bill for a uniform militia was rehearsed, as was also the vicissitudes of early elections, with anecdotes of members.

THE PREMIER'S APPEAL.

Gladstone Issues a Manifesto to the Electors of England and Scotland.

The Issue Plainly Stated, Which Must Be Met in a Manly Way.

Mr. Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian:

GENTLEMEN—In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland the Ministry advised, and her Majesty was pleased to sanction, the dissolution of Parliament for a decision by the nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me, at a period of life when Nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen Parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view to solicit, for the fifth time, the honor of your confidence.

At the last election I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late Government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from that Government would have received warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party, and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session and have left the Parliament of 1885 free to prosecute the now stagnant work of ordinary legislation, with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the late Cabinet in such a course of policy. On the 26th of last January the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the Government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground, to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come. The only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with.

In my judgment, the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts, and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than coercion ought, as I thought, to be sought for and to be found. Therefore I viewed without regret the fall of the late Cabinet, and, when summoned by her Majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercion policy, with the fullest explanation to those whose aid I sought as colleagues when I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland a domestic legislature and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the empire. A government was formed, and the work was at once put in hand.

You will not, gentlemen, fail to understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside every other subject, and adjourned our hopes of useful and progressive legislation. As a question of the first necessities of social order it forces itself into the van. The late Cabinet, though right in giving it that place, were, as we thought, wrong in their manner of treating it. It was our absolute duty on taking the Government, if we did not adopt their method, to propose another. Thus, gentlemen, it is that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs? To debate in this address this and that detail of the lately defeated bill would only be to disguise this issue, and would be as futile as to discuss the halting, stumbling, ever-shifting, and ever-advancing projects of an intermediate class which have proceeded from the seceding Liberals. There are two clear, positive, and intelligible plans before the world: There is the plan of the Government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well-considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask Parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by the end of which time he assures us Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her.

True union is to be tested by the sentiments of the human beings united. Tried by this criterion we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782. Enfranchised Ireland, gentlemen, asks through her lawful representatives for the revival of her domestic legislature—not, on the face of it, an innovating, but a restorative proposal. She urges with truth that the centralization of parliaments has been the division of the peoples, but she recognized the fact that the union, lawlessly as it was obtained, cannot and ought not to be repealed. She is content to receive her legislature in a form divested of prerogatives which might have impaired her imperial interests and better adapted than the settlement of 1782 to secure to her regular control of her own affairs. She has not rebelled but has welcomed the stipulations for the protection of the minority. To such provisions we have given and shall give careful heed, but I trust Scotland will condemn the attempts so singularly made to import into the controversy a venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast and other places in the north.

Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of the united empire and great addition to its strength; the stoppage of the heavy, constant, and demoralizing waste of the public treasure; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and, lastly, the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency and the regular progress of the business of the country.

Well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, How shall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it. How are England and Scotland to be governed? You know how, for the last six years especially, the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded and your Imperial Parliament discredited and disabled. All this happened while the Nationalists were but a small minority of the Irish members without support from so much as a handful of members not Irish. Now they approach ninety, and are entitled to say: "We are speaking the views of the Irish nation." It is impossible to deal with this subject by half measures. They are strong in their numbers, strong in British support, which brought 313 members to vote for their country; strongest of all in the sense of being right. But, gentlemen, we have done our part; the rest remains for you. Electors of the country, may you be enabled to see through and cast away all delusions, refuse evil, and choose good. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful and grateful servant,

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

SUNDAY LAW IN LOUISIANA.

It Passes Both Branches of the Legislature —Saloon Keepers Will Fight It.

[New Orleans special.]

The State Senate, by a vote of 25 to 6, passed the Sunday law as it came from the House, with a few minor amendments. The law prohibits the opening on Sunday of any place of business whatever, except newspaper and printing offices, book stores, drug stores, apothecary-shops, undertaker-shops, public and private markets, bakeries, livery stables, railroads, whether steam or horse, hotels, dairies, boarding-houses, steamboats and other vessels, warehouses for receiving and forwarding freights, restaurants, telegraph offices, and theaters, or any place of amusement, providing no intoxicating liquors are sold on the premises. The bill will go back to the House, where it will probably meet with little opposition. The law will be vigorously contested before the courts by saloon-keepers of this city and others.

AN EDITOR SHOT.

Dr. Munford, the Chief of the Kansas City Times, Fired Upon by an Enraged Attorney.

The Would-Be Assassin Wounds Two Other Persons, and Is Taken Into Custody.

A sensational shooting affray occurred in a crowded section of Kansas City the other afternoon, in which Dr. Morrison Munford, proprietor of the Kansas City *Times*, and two other persons were shot by W. A. Carlisle, an attorney. Dr. Munford entered a street-car and was about to take a seat near the door when Carlisle came to the platform of the car, drew a revolver, and spoke to Munford, saying: "You have traduced my wife, and I will kill you." At the same time Carlisle began firing at Munford, who was but three feet distant. A ball struck Munford in the side, glancing from a rib and lodged under the skin just below the breast bone. Carlisle quickly fired again, the ball cutting his intended victim's coat and striking Miss Jennie Streeter, a girl sixteen years of age, who occupied the next seat in the car.

Dr. Munford then stooped forward, trying meanwhile to draw a revolver. Carlisle stepped into the street on the south side and began firing through the window, one ball striking a passenger named John Hale in the face. After firing five shots in rapid succession, Carlisle started to run around the forward car, attached to the other one, and was seized by two officers as Munford stepped down to the pavement on the north side with his revolver drawn and leveled. The latter, who thought he had been fatally wounded, had tried to shoot, but had not been able to free his weapon, the trigger of which was caught in a scabbard which incased it. Munford called to the officers to let Carlisle go and give him a chance, but bystanders quickly interfered and persuaded the Doctor to give up his weapon. He was taken to Dr. Jackson's office in the *Times* building adjoining, where the bullet in his breast was extracted and his wound dressed, after which he was removed to his home.

Carlisle meanwhile was conducted down Main street, followed by an angry crowd. His action in shooting indiscriminately into the throng aroused the greatest indignation, and threats of violence were made on all sides. At Seventh street the prisoner was put into a carriage and hurried to the police station. Several stones were thrown after it.

Miss Streeter walked to the pavement and sat down. A carriage was called, and she was taken home, where her wound was dressed. The bullet was found to have passed through the fleshy portion of the left breast, and, though painful, is not dangerous. The bullet that struck Hale in the face lodged in his head, and has not yet been found. His life will not be in danger unless erysipelas sets in, which is feared somewhat. Dr. Munford, who remained cool and collected throughout the general excitement over the affair, is resting well, and will soon recover.

The trouble originated in the publication by the *Times* of charges against Carlisle's professional and moral character.

Dr. Munford is a native of Kentucky, and is widely known through his position as proprietor of the *Times*. Mr. Carlisle is a Virginian by birth. He is a relative of John Carlisle, now dead, who was once United States Senator from West Virginia.

A KING DROWNS HIMSELF.

Ludwig, the Insane Ruler of Bavaria, Puts an End to His Miserable Life.

The Heroic Efforts of His Physician to Thwart the Monarch's Purpose.

Ludwig II., who was recently deposed from the Bavarian throne, has committed suicide. He had gone out for a promenade in the park of the Berg Castle, accompanied by Dr. Gudden, his physician, says a cable dispatch from Munich. The king suddenly threw himself into the Starnberg Lake and was drowned. The physician jumped into the water to rescue the King and was also drowned.

The medical commission which examined the late King report that he had ordered the members of the ministerial deputation headed by Count Holstein, who called upon him to procure his consent to a regency, to be flogged until they bled and then have their eyes extracted. Before his death the belief was spreading among the common people of Bavaria that the King's deposition was illegal. The people did not believe he was insane. Precautions had been taken to prevent the populace from rising to restore the King.

The full story of Ludwig's recent eccentricities would be generally regarded as incredible. He had a mania for avoiding the daylight and for turning day into night. He often summoned great musicians to the palace at late hours by post-horses to gratify the royal wish to hear a single air. He frequently had statesmen aroused in the small hours and sent to him to assist him to play a billiard game. He would drive at night in a chariot or on horseback with flying speed, accompanied by mounted torch-bearers, far up into the mountains, in imitation of Burger's "Leonore" and of Goethe's "Erl Koenig."

Once, while engaged in one of these wild night mountain chases, he fell, with his horse, down a deep chasm. He was badly hurt, and his injury aggravated his mental ailment, but his physicians were obliged to approach him disguised as lackeys or as soldiers.

Dr. Mueller and Hubert, the King's steward, had the bodies of Ludwig and Dr. Gudden conveyed to the Berg Castle and placed on beds. Although there was neither any perceptible respiration nor pulse movement in either body, Dr. Mueller and his assistants of the ambulance corps attempted to restore animation in both, and only ceased their efforts at resuscitation at midnight, when life was pronounced extinct in both cases.

King Ludwig's suicide cast a deep gloom over Munich. The people were deeply attached to the King, and evidences are everywhere manifest of the popular sorrow, caused by his tragic death.

MICHIGAN'S JUBILEE.

Celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of Her Admission Into the Union.

The Splendid Record of the State Since Its Birth Entertainingly Reviewed.

A correspondent at the State capital furnishes the following account of the semi-centennial exercises held there on the 15th inst.:

The boom of a cannon rang heavily through the city at 7 o'clock a. m. A battery had been stationed in front of the Capitol, and gun followed gun in rapid succession until the national salute had been fired. By 9 o'clock the city was packed with a rapidly increasing crowd, and the streets leading into the city were blocked with farmers' teams. There were many prominent men mixed in with the throng. At 9:30 the handsomely uniformed Cassopolis Band marched down the avenue and swung up toward the Capitol. It was followed a few minutes later by Spross' Knights of Pythias Band, and the crowd stampeded for the Capitol in the wake of the music. The Cassopolis Band halted on the front portico and played selections from the national melodies, while the chorus of one hundred and thirty school children filed down to their position on the steps below. When Governor Alger stepped out on the first landing as presiding officer of that section of the three meetings that were to be conducted simultaneously, the crowd was a solid mass extending from the lower steps nearly across the entire front of the Capitol lawn. At the end of the first number by the children prayer was offered by the Rev. George Taylor, of Lansing, and the chorus followed with "The Red, White, and Blue."

When the song had ended the children retired and their place on the steps was taken by the members of the State Pioneer Society, and Gov. Alger, who remained with head uncovered despite the broiling sun, stepped forward and read his welcoming address from manuscript. He welcomed the great throng gracefully and congratulated it on the present epoch in the history of the State. In fifty years the Commonwealth, he said, had grown from its infancy into the front rank in the States of the Union. Michigan could not be otherwise than great with her great men and women and her grand institutions and resources. There were now men and women in our midst to whose energy and determination was owed in a large measure that which was now enjoyed, and to them was owed a debt of gratitude that could never be repaid. The Governor spoke with intense feeling and earnestness of the gallant Michigan soldiers whose blood had stained every battle-field of the war, and made a scathing allusion to the recent triumphal trip of Jeff Davis through the South. There was no place, he averred, in this country for the secessionist, the nihilist, or the commune. Let children be taught to look up to but one flag, and that the stars and stripes.

At the conclusion of the address the Hon. Witter J. Baxter made a brief address as the representative of the Pioneer Society. The Hon. C. E. Grosvenor then related in a clear, concise manner the most interesting points in the financial history of the State, which, although only fifty years a State, is ont of debt; has vast resources already developed, and public buildings adequate to the wants of many years to come. His address was followed by one on the mineral resources of the State, delivered by Prof. Chas. D. Lawton.

The second section of the meeting, held in Representative Hall, was presided over by the Hon. Henry Chamberlain. The hall was crowded long before the initial number of the programme—a selection from "Trovatore"—was rendered by the Twenty-third Infantry Band. Michigan's semi-centennial hymn, written by D. Bethune Duffield, of Detroit, and set to the music of Kellar's American hymn, was given with superb effect, followed by Judge Cooley's historical address, which was made peculiarly interesting by its reminiscent sketches of Michigan men of great prominence.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of the programme was the singing of Judge Chapman's original ode, "Land of the Lake," by Mme. Clemelli, Mrs. Tilden, Messrs. Slocum and Rice, and the chorus. The music, arranged by Prof. Roney, is of a high order. John Campbell, whose address followed, combined the rare qualities of being historically accurate and yet entertaining in his review of the history of the Michigan judiciary, and the meeting closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Mme. Clemelli, accompanied by the chorus and the Twenty-third Infantry Band.

In the Senate Chamber the meeting was called to order by the Hon. Henry Frolich. Ex-Gov. Begole, the Hon. O. M. Barnes, and John J. Adams, one of the two surviving members of the first Constitutional Convention, occupied the Speakers' stand with Mr. Frolich. The exercises opened with a selection by the Spross Knights of Pythias Band, followed by a solo by C. V. Sloenm. Ex-Gov. Felch was introduced to the audience as one of the oldest officers and ablest Governors now living in Michigan. His address on the Executive was followed by the solo "Let me like a soldier fall," by Mr. L. P. De Sale. The Hon. J. J. Adams' address on the early legislation of Michigan followed, and the meeting closed with a solo, "Springtime," by Mrs. Tilden and "Michigan, My Michigan," by the Arion Quartet.

At the conclusion of the indoor meetings the full chorus and the three bands formed on the front steps of the Capitol and rendered "My country, 'tis of thee," concluding with a special Michigan verse by Prof. Roney.

In the evening the Senate Chamber and Representative Hall, as well as the corridors, were crowded to their utmost capacity. Addresses were given, one on the Congressional standing of the State, and an able review of the railroad interests of the commonwealth by the Deputy Commissioner of Railroads, Maj. W. C. Ransome. A long and most delightful arrangement of band music and chorus and solo singing occupied almost the entire evening in both halls, and the united throng joined in swelling the chorused doxology.

Thus ended the celebration of fifty years of most populous growth of the State of Michigan

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Congressmen Who Object.

Mr. Holman has not figured so prominently as an objector in this Congress, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York *Mail and Express*. Several, both in this and the forty-eighth Congress, tried to follow his example and gain a similar reputation, but none have succeeded in putting the fine touch upon it that he did. He has exercised a power of nice discrimination, which has prevented his becoming universally hated, as several who have tried to follow in his footsteps without appreciating his motives. Though he has been the cause of many disappointments, and has called forth momentary resentment, he has the entire respect of the house, and is never accused of captiousness. His was an original crusade upon jobs, and he cultivated a new field of fame, which none of his imitators have been able to cultivate. In fact, these imitators have brought "objecting" into disrepute, and that, probably, is the reason he cares less to occupy that position. He has probably not made more objections this session than any other member. As an expert, he is probably disgusted at the failures. An objection from him seldom provoked resentment. He had a genius for the role he undertook. He objected to the passage of a measure when he knew it was improper, or thought it likely to be. Prove to him that it is all right and he does not oppose a bill.

Members have a habit of retaliating upon each other in this matter, and generally a member who is about to ask a favor of the house is careful not to interpose an objection to a similar request by another. Mr. Holman apparently has never been influenced by this consideration, and has seldom been retaliated upon. He has frequently been known to check a bill by his objection and immediately afterward to ask and obtain unanimous consent to take up some measure in which he was interested.

Mr. Weller, in the last house, who was envious of the great objector's fame, succeeded in getting the whole house down on him by objecting indiscriminately. Members chafed so under this persecution that they were thankful when he was not returned.

But Mr. Beach, of New York, who began to show some of these traits last session, stepped right into his place in this congress, and passes as the universal objector. He will object to any and everything, of a private or local character, where his one voice will have any effect. He occupies the first front seat on the Democratic side, right in front of the speaker's desk, and in the line of his eye; and enters his objection when he hears unanimous consent asked, frequently without raising his head. He always smiles immediately afterward and looks satisfied, which makes the disappointed members mad. Sometimes some of the stern old members who are in the habit of having the house respect their requests, will stand and look straight at him for many minutes, with a bitter, cutting sort of a glare, after an occurrence of this sort. He doesn't seem to mind it. It is probable that no request by Mr. Beach for unanimous consent would ever be granted, as too many members are waiting for a chance for retaliation, and the resolution which was introduced by Mr. Weaver the other day, and ruled out on account of its disrespectful wording, is said to have had reference to him in the preamble. Mr. Holman is a very modest man, given very much to blushing, and these things have driven him from the field. He devotes much more time to committee-work this session, and is not watching the house proceedings so closely.

Readers Never Skip a Line.

The President and wife have settled down to be old married folks, but we may expect for some time yet to be told that they take breakfast in the morning, that the bride appears "charmingly attired," and that the president wears his Prince Albert coat buttoned, with an occasional variation by being informed of removals from among the household servants for "offensive partisanship," and making new appointments without consulting our congressional delegation. Newspaper readers think the publicity given to movements of the bride and groom have been scandalous, but they never skip a line in reading the report, not a mother's son or daughter of them.

The People Like the President's Marriage.

The country newspapers afford a pretty accurate guage of the feelings which the great average of plain people entertain with regard to any matter of current public interest, and it is interesting to see how they look at the marriage of the President. "The ceremony in the White House was as simple as those usually taking place in our country and village homes," says a Vermont Republican weekly, and the remark is purely a representative one.—Springfield Republican.

It was lucky for Frank Andrews, head miller in the Pueblo flouring mills, that he was a man of muscle. His coat caught in some machinery gearing and he was on the point of being drawn to his death when he caught a beam and clung to it while he was stripped of coat, vest, and undergarments. His watch was ground to powder, and he himself was badly bruised.

Democratic Convention.

LANSING, Mich., June 21. H. F. Pennington is authority for the statement that the democratic committee will meet here next Tuesday to arrange for the democratic convention, which will be called at Grand Rapids August 17—the same day of the greenback convention.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land. 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 16tf

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

AT F. W. CRAINE & CO.'S

This week have been received a nice line of colored Chambrays, in pink, blue, buff, and brown, with colored embroideries to match.

New Ribbons in all sizes and colors.

A full line of colors in 48-cent Cashmeres.

New India Linens & Embroideries, which, added to our already large stock, makes this line complete.

A new lot of black Cashmere shawls, the finest ever shown in Charlevoix.

Twenty-five dozen large Turkish Bath Towels, which we are offering at 8 cents each.

Beautiful designs in Tidy Turkish Towels.

Our Jerseys are unsurpassed in quality, style, and low prices.

Our line of ladies' and misses' Hosiery was never more attractive than now.

Call and get "The Metropolitan Fashions" for June. Remember we keep Buttericks paper patterns in stock.

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, ... MICHIGAN.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND PRIZES

For the Celebration

AT CHARLEVOIX

On Saturday,

July 3, '86

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

L. D. Bartholomew, J. Reed Emrey, G. W. Miller, A. J. McLeod, M. J. Stockman, Robt. Miller.

ORATOR,

JUDGE J. M. RICE,

Of Cadillac.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

President--Hon. JOHN NICHOLLS.
Marshal--HARRISON BERDAN.
Reader--Prof. H. M. ENOS.
Chaplain--Rev. J. T. IDDINGS.
Treasurer--L. D. BARTHOLOMEW.
Secretary--W. C. NEWMAN.

COMMITTEES ON GAMES:

BOAT RACING (open to all single sculls)—Committee: M. J. Stockman, J. S. Smithson, Geo. W. Cronter. First prize, $6; second $4.

FOOT BALL Montie Lewis, Harrison Bedford, captains; A. E. Mason referee. Prize $5.

FOOT RACING—J. Milo Eaton, Byron W. Miller, committee. First prize $2; second $1.

SACK RACING—Robert Miller, Henry Cooper, committee. First prize $2, second $1.

HURDLE RACING—Ben Weaver, Amos Fox, committee. First prize $2, second $1.

POTATO RACE—A. R. Upright, O. D. Wood, committee. First prize $1, second 50 cents.

HORSE RACING—A. J. McLeod, B. W. Miller, J. Reed Emrey, committee. First prize $8, second $5, third $2.

TUG OF WAR—F. W. Mayne, Romy Emrey, committee. Prize $2.

AUGER RACE—S. M. See, D. C. Nettleton, committee. Prize $1.

FIRE-FLY FLEET ON ROUND LAKE, in the evening; C. Y. Cook, R. W. Kane, E. F. Parmelee, committee.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., June 24. 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, ber bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ℔ bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

Opening of the Metaphysical Bethesda

Arrangements have been fully completed to formally open the Metaphysical Bethesda on Monday, June 28, (next week). All are cordially invited to call and inspect the Bethesda and receive information as to its methods and prices. The complete bath system is not only healthgiving but are also a luxury. All diseases carefully and successfully handled. No medicines used except through the baths.

M. J. & G. E. Sweetland,
Proprietors.

☞Persons desiring situations can have an announcement inserted free in our want column on the first page.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Come to Charlevoix to celebrate.

J. L. Hurd is in Detroit this week.

Home-grown strawberries are coming into market.

Charlevoix celebrates July 3d. Everybody come.

John Nicholls, Jr., is messenger at the telephone office.

Byron See is moving into the rooms over Rosenthal's store.

Rosenthal & Son will celebrate. See their announcement.

Grant street is graveled between Clinton and Mason streets.

Read the full program for the celebration, on the fourth page.

C. F. Gates and family are in their cottage at the Chicago resort.

O. J. Smith, of Harbor Springs, is now running the Begle bakery.

N. B. Sheridan, of Glen Arbor, was among our callers last Thursday.

Come to Charlevoix on July 3d, and see our new steam fire engine.

Crouter's drug store was given a coat of paint on the outside last week.

A course of gravel has been put on Clinton street, from Bridge street to the lake.

B. F. Ewing and family of St. Louis, are at the Fountain City house for the season.

A baby girl which arrived last Friday will help to make home happy at Gurley Boak's.

The report of the schools in another column is furnished by Prof. H. M. Enos, principal.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. have something to say this week about paints. Read it.

Judge J. L. Newberry, of Petoskey, took in the Congregational social Monday evening.

New sidewalk in front of A. E. Mason's grocery and J. L. Price's barber shop this week.

Rev. J. C. Van Anken, of Sault Ste. Marie, will occupy his brother's pulpit next Sunday evening.

D. S. Way bought Mrs. L. W Skinner's house house and lot on Antrim street last Saturday.

Things are lively at the Chicago club house this week, preparing for the opening next Monday.

L. D. Bartholomew begins to-day to move into the brick house on State street just vacated by Byron See.

J. S. Smithson, of Chicago, will give a gospel address at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

Judge Clover and family, of St. Louis, are expected to occupy their rooms at the Fountain city, in a few days.

George Begle has opened a fruit, confectionery, and ice-cream stand on the lot adjoining Bartholomew's warehouse.

Mr. O. A. Cooper and wife, formerly of Charlevoix, have located in Grand Rapids and will reside on Wealthy street.—Telegram.

The Boys' Band gave an excursion to Bay Springs on Tuesday evening to attend a dance at the Waldron house, which was well attended.

Will A. Aldrich, formerly a compositor in the Sentinel office, but now of the Inter Ocean, Chicago, is visiting relatives and friends in Charlevoix this week.

Miss Ruth Miller lies very low, with death expected at any moment, from a complication of diseases which baffles the skill of a number of the best physicians of this region.

Regular services including Sunday school and Thursday evening prayer meeting are now being held by the Baptist society in Green's hall over F. W. Craine & Co.'s store.

W. S. Johnson, of Sutton's Bay, was in town this week and could not overcome the temptation to eat strawberries and ice cream with the Congregationalists on Monday evening.

With the pinnacles, cresting, gables, and other ornaments erected and covered with bright colored paints, A. D. Cruickshank's house is now one of the most attractive in Charlevoix.

Among the passengers on the Friant Wednesday morning were H. W. Page, of Kalamazoo, Geo. Weaver and Miss Flo Hyland of Reed City, and Dr. H. P. Snyder, of Traverse City.

The ladies of the Baptist church will have a dinner on the 3d, at the store in Dr. Lewis building, near the bridge. Ice cream, strawberries, lemonade, etc., wille be served during the day.

As chairman of the committee of arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration, L. D. Bartholomew proposes to leave nothing undone which will in any manner add to the interest of the day.

The resort hand book for 1886 is an improvement over previous issues in many ways. Secretary Bardeen is a worker for the resort, and through their hand-book he is doing a good thing for Charlevoix.

Frank P. Cook, connected with the reporterial staff of the Grand Rapids Daily Democrat, made us a brief call on Monday. Frank was a fellow compositor in the state printing office at Lansing, five years ago.

The upper rooms of E. H. Green's block is now completed. In addition to the hall, occupied by the Baptists as a place of worship, he has two fine office rooms in front. The whole makes one of the best blocks in Charlevoix.

W. B. Bacon, who has for some months past worked in Charlevoix at odd jobs as a builder, has accepted an engagement as foreman of construction under the contractors for the new state prison at Marquette, to continue about three years, or until completed.

The fish tugs in Lake Michigan are being tied up owing to the scarcity of fish. The fishermen complain of sawdust in the lake, but we are told the main cause is they have used small mesh nets and caught in the past a great many small fish.—Cheboygan Democrat.

It is reported that the Boyne river was never so generous in giving up her speckled beauties as this year. It is a very common occurrence for local sports to bring in from 65 to 72 of the finny tribe in a few hours of an afternoon's sojourn along her banks, some of which have weighed 1½ pounds.

Our esteemed contemporary having advertised with a good deal of apparent satisfaction 6,000 impressions of job work in one week, we would state for those interested that the Journal job press printed 4,625 impressions of work last Friday afternoon and Saturday, in lots of 500 and less, and it don't run by steam, either.

Our deal with the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., whose locals have been running in the Journal during the past year, have been very pleasant. Promptly on the last day of each quarter they have remitted a New York draft for the amount due. A firm which deals in this manner must certainly have good goods to back them up.

Mrs. Sullivan, of Beaver Island, had quite an experience for her a few days ago. She is 62 years of age, and has just taken her first ride on the cars. She came to the island by boat 33 years ago, and has never left her home but once since. Her enjoyment of her car journey was somewhat marred by the constant fear she experienced that the cars would blow up and kill her.—Herald.

A correspondent of the Grand Rapids Democrat, writing from East Jordan, says that the new postmaster, F. E. Boosinger, is now well settled in the duties of his office and is generally well liked by the public. The postoffice will be removed about July 1st next to a new building being erected for the purpose on Main street, north of its present site.

The Northern Michigan Line of steamers, consisting of the propellers Lawrence and Champlain, has been transferred by the Seymours to P. J. Klein, of Milwaukee, and Edward Burke, who has been acting as engineer of the Lawrence. The line will be maintained and the boats operated as usual. The purchased price has not been made known as yet. The Champlain and Lawrence were formerly a part of Chamberlain's old Northern Transit Line, which ran between Chicago and Ogdensburg. It was founded when the Welland Canal was a small but important waterway, and boats had to be constructed after certain plans in order to navigate it successfully. Chamberlain hit upon a model for his vessels which was superior to anything ever built. They were excellent carriers, good sea boats, and had a prestige which no other line ever achieved on the lakes. But the new Welland sealed its fate, and it went to pieces.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Death of Mrs. John S. Dixon.

Mrs. Phebe Dixon, wife of John S. Dixon, died Tuesday afternoon, after a short illness, aged 66 years.

Mrs. Dixon was one of the earliest pioneers of Charlevoix, and a notice of her life, as she deserves, must necessarily be deferred till next week.

The funeral services are held at the house to day, at two o'clock, conducted by her pastor, Rev. C. F. Van Anken.

Report of Schools.

Report of public schools for term ending June 11th, 1886.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

First department—Miss Mason	38
Second department—Miss Cochran	51
Third department—Miss Nelson	58
Fourth department—Miss Cooper	51
Fifth department—High school	43
Total	244

AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	34
Second department	53½
Third department	52
Fourth department	43½
Fifth department	29
Total	211½

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

First department—11½ months	28.4
Second department	51.5
Third department	52.
Fourth department	41.2
Fifth department	29.
Total	190.

ATTENDANCE AND PUNCTUALITY, PER CENT OF NUMBER BELONGING.

First department	83.1
Second department	97.1
Third department	96.
Fourth department	96.7
High school	97.5
Average	96.35

Pupils neither absent nor tardy during spring term:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Luna Washburn, John Nicholls, Maggie Enos, Julia Miller, Grace Perry, Ralph Washburn, Chas. Hemmings, and Herbert See.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Geo. Newman, Lillie Sine, Chas. Lawrence, Minnie See, Edith Phelps.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Eva Swails, Willie Gotham, Florence Phelps, Bertie Campbell, Hiram See, Perry Gotham, George Nowland, Frank Geiken, Nellie Mastaw, Lillie Newman.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Ernest Campbell, Oscar Tollouse, Katie Kirkpatrick, Archie Nowland, Mary Miller.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Katie Gotham and George Lamphear.

The following named pupils have been neither absent nor tardy during the entire year: Luna E. Washburn, Julia Miller, George Newman, Charles Lawrence, Mary Miller, *George Nowland*, present every day and tardy once, five minutes.

Total number of pupils enrolled during the year:

First department	38
Second department	62
Third department	72
Fourth department	65
Fifth department	66
Total	303

Shipments.

June 17—Schr. Dan Mabee, 25 cords wood, 125 cords bark, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.

17—Schr. Lottie Mason, 68 cords bark, F. J. Meech, to Milwaukee; 7 cords wood, I. H. Morehouse, to Milwaukee.

17—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

17—Schr. Starke, 90 cords wood, 100 cords bark, O. Anderson, to Milwaukee.

16—Schr. Hercules, 70 cords wood, 30 cords bark, D. S. Way to Milwaukee.

18—Schr. Seaman, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

19—Schr. Colorado, 180,000 feet hardwood lumber, Scranton & Watson, to Detroit.

21—Schr. Fleetwing, 40 cords slabs, J. H. Wilson, to Milwaukee.

21—Schr. John C. Bauer, 125 cords wood, A. P. Newton, to Milwaukee.

22—Schr. John L. Green, 65 cords slabs, N. Peterson to Milwaukee.

22—Gilbert Knapp, 180 cords bark; Allen & Sons, to Kenosha.

23—Schr. Radical, 82 cords wood, 120 cords bark, J. W. Barnhind, to Chicago.

23—Schr. E. M. Stanton, 60 cords wood, 93 cords bark, W. Lewis, to Chicago.

24—Schr. Agnes Behrman, 100 cords wood, H. S. Newson, Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	165,000	605,000
Railroad ties	1,800	.....
Wood, cords	850	559
Slabs, cords	.....	105
Bark, cords	485	725
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	8,000

Cure for Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Sold by Geo. W. Crouter. 152

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Bouretts, Boucles, Serges, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets,

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTERING HAIR

Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

ROSENTHAL & SON

WILL CELEBRATE

For the benefit of Farmers and Citizens.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, AND MATTING.

Our prices are bound to suit you and by calling it will be for your benefit. JULY 15th the drawing for a Sewing Machine and five Oil paintings. Three dollars worth of goods gets one ticket.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

The high-grade Sherwin-Williams

Paints!

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

HARDWARE,

Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle.

(Job & Tin Work.)

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

East Jordan.

From the Enterprise.

Jeff Weikel set 'em up to the boys last Thursday. It was an 8-pound girl, and Jeff is supremely happy.

Al. E. Peck and wife, who have been engaged for a week or so as cooks at the Commercial House, accepted an engagement from Mr. Maxwel to join their company.

Wm. H. Lanway has his new residence in South Arm nearly completed. It looks as through Will was going to take a partner.

We understand that John Nicholls, of Charlevoix, will soon commence the erection of an addition to the store building on Main street now occupied by H. L. Page.

Supervisor Marion Hudkins, of Wilson, has purchased for his son Charles a 40-acre lot of number one land, lying 4½ miles south and east of this place on the Boyne Falls state road.

As soon as Fred Boosinger gets into his new postoffice building, he will put in a first-class news depot, where all the latest papers, periodicals, etc., can be found. Fred is wide awake, and will get to the front with both feet.

Burgess.

Good corn weather.

Mud lake is to be stocked with silver eels in the near future.

Several of the inhabitants of Hayes were baptised on Sunday, by the Advent preacher, who has been preaching at the Murry school house.

It is time to harvest the Strawberry Short Cake.

Rev. John K. Robinson buried his wife last Sunday. She left an infant a few hours old.

Charles Samonsky, who, several years ago was a resident of Hayes and was sent to the house of Correction from Petoskey, has returned to his old haunts.

M. E Church.

Preaching, morning and evening.

Sunday school at the usual hour. All the members are requested to be present.

Young people's meeting at the usual hour.

Ironton.

The ladies will give an entertainment on Friday evening, June 25th for the benefit of the building fund. Ice cream, cake, and berries in abundance. All are cordially invited.

Only 35 Cents.

So confident are we that Dr. Peter's 35 cent Cough Cure will not disappoint the most sanguine expectation of a single broken-down consumptive invalid, that we warrant it. Had we not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, we would not think of offering it as we do. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Books Received.

From Dr. H. B. Baker, Lansing, Mich; Twelfth annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Michigan.

State Normal School, Ypsilanti; Calendar for 1885-6.

The Great German Doctor.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Peter) is, he never asked one to describe their disease, his intuitive perceptions being so strong he can tell any one their trouble without asking a question. His success is phenomenal. His practice enormous. He is sought after by hundreds wherever he goes, because he cures when every physician and remedy has failed. The giving of his great medicine, Golden Seal Bitters, which has made his great success, to the world marks a new era in medicine. Blood, liver, kidney, and stomach disorders yield to this master of disease, and its wonderful cures are regarded as phenomenal, but the germ of faith ever says, "What has been may be again." We say to the sick and discouraged give Golden Seal Bitters a trial. It is all we ask. They will speak for themselves. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low, Expenses should be cut down in every household, economy the watch word for Mothers, head off Doctors bills, by always keeping in the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup Stops a Cough instantly, relieves Consumption, cures Croup and pain in the Chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by Geo. W Crouter. 2

Excitement in Michigan

Continues over the grand victory over pain, neuralgia, burns, and rheumatism, achieved by Dr. Peter's Magic Pain Oil. Only 25 cents for the largest bottle. Warranted to cure. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and respectfully solicits all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

THE KEEPSAKE KISS.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Fare thee well, and fare thee sweetly!
And, since we must shortly sever,
Name some keepsake that shall meetly
Symbolize our love forever.
Gaud of gold or costly jewel,
Which, my true-love, shall it be?
"Ah!" she murmurs, "that were cruel,
These would be unworthy thee."

Name it, then, before we sunder—
Gift that ne'er will fade or perish.
Is there naught on earth or under
That for love of me would'st cherish?
Over it to thrill and linger
When my face is far away?
"Yes!" and the uplifted finger
Bids me listen to her say.

"Give me but one sacred kiss, love,
And while on my lips it hovers
Breathe a silent vow by this, love,
Ne'er while heaven the round earth covers
To bestow on other woman
What by right belongs to me;
So, with love intense and human,
Still my heart shall beat for thee."

Angel wife! so much to offer,
For a gift so poor and simple,
When each kiss my soul shall proffer
Mouth, cheek, brow, or charming dimple
Can but breathe its worship goutly—
Love, faith, hope, and truth eterne,
If thy heart but list intensely
To the words that live and burn.

Take, then, with this kiss that settles
On thy lips' imperial blossom
What I pledge between the petals
To thy pure and saintly bosom—
Faithfulness to thee completely,
Ne'er from thy fond heart to stray;
Fare thee well, and fare thee sweetly!
Now, my love, I must away.

THE COLONEL'S STORY.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES MONTFORD.

"No dog was at the threshold, great or small;
No pigeon on the roof—no household creature,
No cat demurely dozing on the wall,
Not one domestic feature.

"The centipede along the threshold crept,
The cobweb hung across its mazy tangle,
And in its winding-sheet the maggot slept,
At every nook and angle."
—*Hood.*

"The person who passed through the war without meeting adventures which thrilled his blood, or mysteries which chilled it, must have been a very queer individual."

"We all met with adventures enough, Colonel," I replied; "but they flitted past so vaguely that very little is remembered by the great majority. What was noticed has now become historical. Every table groans beneath the weight of that great mass."

"Umph!" said he, sitting down in his chair. "But what is to become of the mass of events which the historians of to-day would swear at, eh?"

"That must furnish entertainment for those who will listen. But I see you have a story; I'm not one of the sneerers, I promise you."

"Well," said the old gentleman, laughingly, "the tale will diminish in the telling, but I will relate it plainly."

"There was an old ruined house upon the plantation of a gentleman named Murray, in Tennessee, which had gained a celebrity for being the harboring place of the spirit of a giant soldier, who was said to have fallen under disgraceful circumstances during the War of Independence.

"The gentleman who owned the place at the date I am speaking of disclaimed all knowledge of the ghastly warrior, and, indeed, scouted the idea altogether.

"The house, which I shall attempt to describe after a moment, had been erected by a gentleman of French descent called Gaston; but whether that was a family name or not I do not know.

"According to the story, he had two sons, and, as very often happens in romances, they both loved a lady, the daughter of a neighboring thane.

"The elder son was unsuccessful in his suit, his brother marrying the lady and bringing her home to his father's house.

"As might naturally be expected, the disappointed suitor became very jealous of his brother's good fortune, and, being of a fiery disposition, his anger rankled into a stern determination to be revenged.

"Both young men were patriotic, and immediately joined the revolutionary forces at the first ringing of the bell of freedom.

"Gaston, as I shall call the elder, concealed his hatred from his brother; but, watching his opportunity, killed him.

"Accounts differ as to the circumstances, but the act was so cautiously carried out that no one suspected Gaston of the crime except his brother's wife, who was probably in possession of knowledge which satisfied her as to the real assassin.

"Soon after his brother's death Gaston returned to the plantation to pass a few weeks with the bereaved family.

"Then it was that his brother's wife accused him distinctly of the crime, and warned him of exposure as soon as his mother, who had become very ill upon receiving news of her son's death, recovered, and was able to sustain this still more terrible disclosure.

"The several narrators whom I have heard relate the legend give a very full account of the scene, and Gaston's uncomfortable position after the accusation.

"However, upon finding that neither threats nor promises could restrain her tongue, he watches his opportunity until he finds her one night in a solitary part of the mansion, when he strangles her neatly, and buries the corpse in the cellar beneath the house.

"There is great excitement the next day, and a strict search is instituted, but without a satisfactory result, and the family at last decide that the young lady has, in a moment of mental disorder, thrown herself into the lake (a very beautiful sheet of water, which I have seen) not far distant from the plantation.

"Soon after, Gaston returns to the army; but his good fortune has deserted him. His guilty conscience preys upon his body and mind, and in a slight skirmish he displays the most unmistakable cowardice.

"As a fitting close to his career he is court-martialed, found guilty of cowardice and treason, and executed by martial law.

"Such is the substance of the story I have heard related several times. The negroes who dwell within a dozen miles of the ruined house firmly believe the legend, with all its embellishments, and no sum of money would bribe them to enter the house after nightfall, and even under the full light of the sun they look upon the place with awe.

"In 1862 I was stationed for the space of three months at a point about half a mile from the Gaston ruin, and passed it regularly several times a week.

"It was a low, weather-beaten structure, entirely dismantled, and overgrown with creeping vegetation, which was fostered by the dampness of its situation; for it had been built in a hollow, but little above the level of the lake, which was about a mile distant.

"It extended back for a considerable distance, but had, in the daytime at least, nothing romantic in its appearance.

"I often wished to pay a visit to the inside, but leisure was wanting for a long time.

"But one afternoon, shortly before sundown, I was returning to my barracks by the road which passed the house, when one of those sudden thunder-storms so common in the country arose.

"I was entirely unprovided for it, and as the huge drops pattered upon my head, while the play of lightning overhead was startling from its intensity, I forced my horse through the thin hedge that fenced the premises.

"The ruin now bore a different aspect. The bright flashes of lightning seemed to burn their way through the walls for an instant, only to be followed by gloom still more terrible.

"I felt a tremor of fear as I dragged the unwilling steed in through the broken walls, and I was not made more comfortable by the groaning of timbers, and falling wood inside.

"Leading the horse into one corner, where he would be protected by the wall from the full force of the storm, I crouched down at his side.

"The storm which followed was terrible; the rain fell in sheets, the thunder was almost deafening, and the wind seemed determined to tear the crime-concealing walls from their foundations.

"My horse was a young animal, and had become very excitable. I found myself liable to be crushed by him at any moment, and was at last forced to leave the shelter which his body promised, and creep away through the darkness to some further corner of the building, out of the reach of his heels.

"The floor was full of pitfalls; but, taking a quick glance at my surroundings by the momentary flashes of lightning, I neared the opposite side, where a portion of the upper floor which still remained would shield me from the storm.

"Suddenly there was a blaze of flame, under which I shrank back appalled.

"It came just in time, however, for in front of me, and yawning before my feet, was a large ragged hole in the broken floor.

"I at the same instant caught a glimpse of a tall figure not more than three feet distant.

"His features became so impressed upon my mind in that instantaneous glance that, had I known him for years, the knowledge would have added nothing to his description.

"A very tall man, with a dark face, exceedingly handsome, but with wild-looking eyes, that curdled the blood in my veins. I shivered with apprehension, and, with a scarcely human cry, the specter, as in that fearful moment I thought it to be, leaped across the chasm and seized me by the throat.

"I struggled with the desperation of madness to release myself; but, whatever his appearance might be, the muscles seemed formed of steel.

"He forced me backward toward the hole; but the instant I was falling the floor gave way, and we fell downward into the gloomy cellar beneath.

* * * * * *

"The storm did not continue long," said the Colonel, after a short silence, "and the horse found his way out of the building and to his quarters.

"When I awoke from my faint I found half a dozen of the boys bending over me.

"I lay upon my back in a pool of water in the cellar of Gaston's house.

"I related my story before I was well out of the place, and from the ill-disguised grins with which it was heard I realized that my veracity was suspected. I never related my difficulties of the night afterward.

"It is my opinion that the tall specter was some adherent of the Southern cause, who had sought shelter there for the same reasons as myself.

"At any rate, it added another legend to the house of Gaston."

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Reunions of army organizations call to mind old associations, and thrill me often with recollections of my experiences during the war. I have noticed since its close the popular impression exists that at Shiloh the entire army was routed, and fell back in the fore part of the day, and that no part of that grand army held the enemy to exceed two hours.

Now, sir, from my standpoint, in common with a part of my brigade, members of the Seventy-first Ohio, Fifty-fifth Illinois, and the Fifty-fourth Ohio; we saw matters in a very different light, and as no historian or General has done us justice for what we did on April 6, I deem it my duty to correct the impression, and let the world know what a mere skirmish line accomplished without reserves or artillery.

Our camp was amid a peach orchard in bloom. We had been there some three weeks, doing fancy band-box duty. As a few straws or leaves accumulated in camp a detail was made to clear it. Hence we had made no preparation for the reception of the enemy. Although the flower of the rebel army lay some twenty miles away, in command of one of their ablest generals, we had no pickets out.

It was quite early on that memorable lovely morning of April 6, 1862, that heavy cannonading was heard far down to the right from our camp. It increased rapidly and seemed to near us. My brigade consisted of the Seventy-first Ohio on the right, the Fifty-fifth Illinois in the center, and the Fifty-fourth Ohio on the left, and was the First Brigade of Sherman's Division. When we took our places at the front our brigade was isolated from the rest of the division, and sent to the extreme left flank to guard a ford on Lick Creek. The remainder of the division was sent to the right. Our position was on the nearest ridge, a little over on the north side. Every part commanded the ford. The creek ran in a northeasterly direction into the Tennessee, and our line was nearly parallel with that river for some miles. A ledge of rocks on the south side rendered it impossible for an army in column to cross except at this ford.

At 9:30 a. m. we could begin to hear musketry, and we were all in line, eager for the fray. A 10 a. m. we were saluted by a twelve-pound battery, on the bluff; we hugged mother earth, but they threw the shot into the tree-tops. Very soon a little past 10 a. m., General Chalmers, at the head of his brigade, passed at the ford and did not attempt to cross, but moved down the creek until the center of his command rested on our left flank, and concentrated his fire upon our line. We had to get out of that, as a "military necessity," or soon they would have saved us the trouble. In that we were outgeneraled.

We moved over to the next ridge north. He moved back and crossed the ford, and ordered a halt in a valley, at some twenty rods distant. Now, reader, our skirmish line was strung out the length of two regiments, the Fifty-fifth Illinois and the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and they covered our front with a full battle line, with a gap on our right, left by the Seventy-first Ohio. Such was the situation in David Stuart's brigade when the ball opened.

David Stuart was acting as Brigadier; Scott, Lieutenant Colonel; Oscar Malmburg was acting Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Illinois; C. F. Thurston Adjutant, and N. P. Sanger Major. I saw our position would allow them to flank us easily. My position in line happened to be in the rear of an oak tree four feet thick. It might have been ordained to grow there before the world began for our benefit. It proved a splendid "minie halter," and several stepped in rear of it to load and deployed to fire. The rebs were partly ambushed by young bushes and dead leaves, the color of their uniforms, so that after the first fire I could see naught but a line of smoke, although the musketry was a solid roar, mingled with peals from the batteries.

I will notice some incidents as I proceed, as they occurred. After a half hour they seemed to fall back, and our company's officers rushed forth and called to us to "Come on, they are retreating." Soon a volley from the second relief sent them back. The enemy was relieved at intervals of half hours all through.

Some of the boys in my company had boasted before they were near the enemy that when they should be in action we would not see them crouching behind logs and stumps, but they would stand out in bold relief. Glancing to my right I saw Sergeant S. D. Crouchbrest. I said, "Stephen, you are a splendid mark." At that instant he fell, and such was the fate of nearly all who did likewise.

As the south wind cleared the smoke, I saw that many brave boys had fallen. One of my shoes was covered by clotted blood. I looked to the rear, and there Mr. Ford lay, his head in reach of my feet, a mass of blood. I said to myself he is surely dead, but he afterward turned up, recovered.

After some two and a half hours of fighting a breeze cleared away the smoke in front, and I saw some eight or ten rebs in a clump of bushes flaunting their colors. It made my blood boil, and I said now is my opportunity. I brought my gun to the side of the tree and fired twelve well-directed rounds at the color-bearer, praying he would take one or more of them to heart, and at last the colors fell to earth.

The battle raged and both parties stood where they did at first. I and nearly all of our men had eighty rounds of balls, and by this time our boys had acquired confidence and felt that we could hold the fort if the good Lord or somebody would bring cartridges, for ours were growing few, and the rebs kept up a bold front. Our water had given out and there was not a cracker in the party. We had left them all in camp for the Johnnies, and I doubt if they thanked us for them.

After six hours of terrible fighting our skirmish line said, "If you come over this line you will come over us dead." I noticed the firing in parts of our line was less. I knew then some were out of cartridges. I had three left. I looked around and found I was alone on the line; all had leaped to the rear. I fired my last ball and followed them, and found them trying to drink a creek dry. I helped them. We then moved up the steep hill, Indian file. Our company cook fell beside a big tree and we left him for dead, but he turned up all right in due time.

When we were half-way up they showered us with balls. On the top of the ridge Colonel Malmburg formed us, a handful of boys, in a hollow square. We all thought we were to be sacrificed to the enemy, but as soon as they saw the square they ceased firing. We remained a short time, until we saw them ranging a battery at us, when Colonel Malmburg moved us slowly toward the landing, getting something to eat on the way, and we finally met the cheering news that General Nelson, of Buell's command, had arrived across the river, and would cross as fast as possible. Cheers rang through the forest.

It was then near five o'clock, and all was quiet in the woods, as all the balance of the army had fallen back hours before. We moved back to the deep ravine that Grant speaks of as the place where the second attempt to turn his flank occurred, and we supported the siege guns on the line a half mile from the landing. This line was established as a military necessity quite early in the day, as the army commenced to fall back, under orders of Webster, Chief of Artillery, and was composed of guns in sections. I say there was no water in this ravine as per General Grant's story.

On Saturday, at 6 p. m., it began to rain, and the rebs made their debut across the run at the same hour, and formed a line. Our folks did not molest them until they opened with some twelve-pounders. Two volleys and then a volley from our entire line silenced them, and we heard no more from our neighbors.

There was no sleep for us that night, as every fifteen minutes our gunboats on the river sent a shell creeping through the tree-tops, while the rain poured in solid sheets, and at daylight it was still raining. At 8 a. m. we were relieved, and near the landing we had the best breakfast I ever ate.

Roll-call told a sad tale; our company left camp Sunday morning with fifty-seven men, and to answer in their place now were but nine. After all was over we were introduced to Stuart as his "immortal line," and all the regiment was drawn up in line before Sherman's headquarters, and received quite a demonstration.

A few days after, part of my brigade marched out in front eight miles to a rebel hospital. As we rested in a valley a flag of truce came over the hill, borne by some dozen rebels, members of the regiment that engaged us on Sunday, the 6th. We soon entered into conversation about the battle, and many questions were asked; in fact, all hatred was forgotten, and it was the most interesting inquiry meeting I ever attended. They asked what kind of guns made a hole in them big enough to throw a rabbit through. They were most eager to know if our men were not all in line on the ridge. They exploited to us that some half hour after the ball opened they urged Chalmers to chase that skirmish line and take it. He paid no attention until they grew desperate, when he said it was simply a Yankee trick; that the deep ravine in our rear was full of Yanks, and we were trying to pull the wool over their eyes and draw them in to charge. They also said Chalmers had orders to take his command to the left flank of the Union army, and wipe out a small brigade at the ford, then to go on to the landing, and destroy all the transport trains, and all the appurtenances of Lincoln's army. He would then have been in the rear, the front would have been taken care of, and they would have had it all in a nutshell.—*Scotty, in Chicago Ledger.*

Foster, the Medium.

Some years ago, when Foster was giving sittings on Girard street at $5 a sit, he was visited by a friend of mine, a man of intellect and common sense, and yet when he came away he was in a completely dazed condition of mind, not knowing what to think about what he had witnessed. Let me relate one thing that amazed him. He was ushered into a small reception-room and told to write his name on a piece of paper and with his own hands seal it in an envelope. He sat down before the only table in the room and wrote his name—we will assume it to be John Smith—as directed, taking care to so conceal the writing that it could not be seen from above or from any other direction. He placed it in an envelope, sealed it and held it in one hand. The attendant then withdrew. In a few moments Foster entered and eyed his visitor with a piercing glance, as though reading his innermost thoughts. Suddenly extending his right hand, he ejaculated, "How are you, Mr. John Smith?"

The visitor started back in surprise, as he was certain Foster had never seen him before. "How do you know my name?" he wonderingly inquired. In deep tones Foster replied: "It is written in my blood." With that he bared his left arm to the elbow, and seizing the still sealed envelope from Mr. Smith's hand, crumpled it vigorously over the under and tender part of his arm. Over that member spread a glow through which bright crimson lines appeared, and in a few moments, emblazoned on the arm in fiery letters of blood, was the name of "John Smith." The amazed visitor, at Foster's invitation, tried to wash the letters out with water, but the more he rubbed the brighter they became, until he was convinced—which was the fact—that the letters were beneath the skin and were caused by the man's own blood. Wonderful you say, and that is what I said when I first heard of it. But I didn't believe it was supernatural, for the very simple reason that if disembodied spirits are roaming around us they have certainly something better to do than to be writing names on men's arms in order to enable a lazy scoundrel to put a five-dollar note in his swelling purse. Now that I know how the trick was done I am surprised only at its simplicity.

In the first place, Foster has to ascertain his visitor's name. This he did by a simple device. When Mr. Smith sat at the only table in the room he was unaware that beneath the writing pad was what is called "copying paper," an oiled and blackened sheet, which, when placed beneath the paper one is writing upon, conveys the impression to another piece of paper beneath it. The same kind of paper is used in making duplicate copies in type writing. A hard pencil was placed where Mr. Smith would pick it up, and in order to write his name he unconsciously bore down upon the copying paper. The attendant expertly withdrew the copy and carried it to his employer. Now to prepare for the blood act.

Bare your arm to the elbow. In the right hand hold a thin piece of steel, but with a slightly rounded edge that will not cut. As you probably do not possess such an instrument, take a portion of a very stiff visiting or business card, and bearing its edges rather hard upon the under portion of your arm, follow the outlines of any letters you choose. The result will be barely-discernible white lines that soon pass away. Five minutes later, with your hand on a crumpled piece of paper, rub that portion of your arm as vigorously as you can, and you will be surprised when you see the letters you have outlined appearing beneath the skin in the full vividness of your own blood. Now you see what Foster did. He marked the name "John Smith" on his arm, drew down his shirt sleeve, put on his coat, and walked into the reception room. His rubbing the envelope over the arm was simply intended to delude John Smith with the belief that his name was conveyed from the inclosed paper to Foster's blood. Simple, isn't it? Yet it is far more complex than most of the mediumistic tricks. There are endless varieties of the deception.

HOW STRANGE it is that ideas in various parts of the globe are so contradictory! For instance, take the question of girls. In spite of our advancing ideas we have a general conviction that girls should not be put to very hard work. We shield them if we can. In Asia and Africa, on the contrary, in spite of all, we are always hearing of lazy lives of women in those countries, an old belief prevails that they were born to labor. The same is true in many parts of Germany. In Turkestan and on the Tartar steppes the Kirghese sultanas and their daughters, in whose veins flows the blood of long lines of kings, still milk the sheep, cows, and goats, and perform the menial duties of the household. They reverse the order of things. The mother wears silk and the daughter calico; the mother cultivates accomplishments and the daughter does the drudgery; in fact, they really consider the mother entitled to the best of everything! Such is it to be uncivilized. There the mother is at home in the drawing-room and the daughter in the kitchen, and we would look in vain for the fashionable and well-educated girl to scorn her mother. What a blessed state of affairs!

HUMOR.

A MAN may have no ear for music, yet have a mind to play.

THE spring-time of life—when you discover a bent pin under you.

A VERY plain and plainly dressed girl may cut a swell. All that is necessary is to refuse to recognize him.—*Boston Courier.*

EMPLOYER: "Don't you see what's on the door?" Pat: "A bit of paper, sur." Employer: "It says, 'Please shut the door.'" Pat: "Faith, I didn't hear it, sur."

CUSTOMER in restaurant: "Waiter, this chicken soup has feathers in it" Waiter: "Yes, sah. If yo' want soup made outer chickens dat am old 'nough to be bald, sah, yo'll have to go to some odder establishment."

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know if it is proper to urge a young lady to sing at an evening gathering after she has refused once. It is proper to urge a little, but not too much, least she should change her mind.

SO WITTY a compliment is rarely made as that of Sidney Smith to his friends, Mrs. Tighe and Mrs. Cuffe: "Ah! there you are—the cuff that every one would be glad to wear, and the tie that no one would lose."

WHAT IS THE USE?

Why should we fret, why should we sigh,
What is the use of repining?
Every dark cloud that comes into our sky
Is a cloud with a silver lining.
—*Boston Courier.*

ONE of the most characteristic stories told about Mr. W. E. Forster turns on his whist-playing. Mr. Payn, the novelist, is an enthusiastic whist-player, while Mr. Forster only "joined in" when some one was wanted to make up a rubber. On one occasion they were partners, and Mr. Forster was playing execrably. For a time Mr. Payn kept his temper, as in the circumstances good players find it hard to do; but at last he broke down and looked things unutterable. His partner saw what was wrong, and came to Mr. Payn's rescue. "Say anything you like," he said, genially; "if you think it would relieve you, call me Buckshot!"—*St. James' Gazette.*

INCONSTANCY.

The soft, inconstant, plashing rain
Beats warmly on the window pane,
Then ceases altogether.
The jealous clouds oppose in vain;
The sun shines brightly out again—
And that is April weather.

With such a gush of sudden tears,
A young, romantic maiden hears
Her paddisuits poor Harry.
But soon the cloudy weather clears,
She smiles again, when there appears
A richer man to marry.
—*Somerville Journal.*

SOME papers are criticising the President because in a recent message he used the phrase "innocuous desuetude." We do not think this is fair. If Mr. Cleveland wants to turn clear back to the hind part of the dictionary and take out a pair of such words it isn't any one's business. There is no proof that he skipped any of the book in hunting them up; doubtless he has studied it all the way through till he came to them. We have ourself explored back in that part of the book to a certain extent and can say that the President might have done much worse. In the comparatively unsettled territorial portions of Webster's dictionary, chiefly used as stock ranges for the elephas Indicus, the chrysochloris capensis, and the thin and hardy pterodactyl, there are words which it would have been much more difficult for a large man like him to have caught and halter broken than "innocuous desuetude," and also ones which would have had a much worse effect on the Senate. Let the President continue his great camp hunt among the fastnesses of the English language undisturbed.
—*Estelline Bell.*

Recognition of Favors.

Gratitude is a grace by far too rarely found. The story of the lepers in a book which reveals not only more of the divine nature, but more of human nature, than any other, represents the usual sad disproportion of gratitude in the world. The lepers were peculiar in the misfortune of leprosy, but not peculiar in the other misfortune of ingratitude. Every feeling grows by expression; hence we should strive to increase our appreciation of favors by every possible acknowledgement of them. Yet a great many favors are habitually accepted by us as a matter of course, and if not entirely unacknowledged, are very carelessly and indifferently received.

A domestic said once, in speaking of a deceased mistress with respect and affection, "It was a pleasure to do anything for her, for whatever it was, great or small, she always had a bright smile, and a hearty 'Thank you.'"

"Why do you suppose Madam B—— has so many friends?" asked a young girl about an aged lady who received a great many visits and tokens of remembrance. "Everybody seems to like her."

"I can give you one reason," answered her aunt; "she is always grateful for every kindness, and shows that she appreciates even the slightest favor,—a flower, the loan of a book, whatever it may be—by a prompt and heartfelt recognition of any attention, any personal thoughtfulness on the part of others."

IF you are a wise man, you will treat the world as the moon treats it. Show only one side of yourself, seldom show yourself too much at a time, and let what you show be calm, cool, and polished. But look at every side of the world.

JUST think of the brilliant field that old Noah had for a fish story, with not a witness of his efforts; but he wasn't up to the times.—*Germantown Independent.*

AN OPIUM EATER'S STORY.

Crawling Over Red-Hot Bars of Iron in a Fearful Frenzy—A Scientific Invention and Its Results.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Opium or death!"

This brief sentence was fairly hissed into the ear of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a person who, a few years ago well off, is to-day a hopeless wreck.

One can scarcely realize the sufferings of an opium victim. De Quincey has vividly portrayed it. But who can fitly describe the joy of the rescued victim?

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well-known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.

"I have crawled over red hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought of my sufferings freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over 30 grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"

"Excessive business cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium! That is the way nine-tenths of cases commence. When I determined to stop, however, I found *I could not do it.*

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a demoralized condition of these organs; *that the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the degree of vigor which could be imparted to them.* I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium again to deaden the horrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever escaped."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, that you have conquered the habit?"

"Indeed I have."

"Do you object to telling me how?"

"No, sir. Studying the matter with several opium-eating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was located in the kidneys and liver. Our next object was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merits alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. I thereupon began using it and, supplementing it with my own special treatment, finally got fully over the habit. I may say that the most important part of the treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the appetite originates and is sustained, and in them over ninety per cent of all other human ailments originate.

"For the last seven years this position has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy, and finally it is becoming an acknowledged scientific truth among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly acknowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific, their code not allowing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles."

"As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured until the appetite for them is routed out of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything,—experimented with everything, and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I *know* nothing can accomplish this result but Warner's safe cure."

"Have others tried your treatment?"

"Yes, sir, many; and all who have followed it fully have recovered. Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted upon for all patients, whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opium Institute, and supplemented by our special private treatment, *it always cures.*"

Mr. Wilson stands very high wherever known. His experience is only another proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and blood, and the diseases caused by derangements of these organs. We may say that it is very flattering to the proprietors of Warner's safe cure that it has received the highest medical indorsement, and, after persistent study, it is admitted by scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of these great organs that equals it in power. We take pleasure in publishing the above statements coming from so reliable a source as Mr. Wilson and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wrought.

One by One They Fade.

It seems that Lucretia Borgia was not a murderess, as the world has always believed, but an amiable woman, a loving wife and a gentle and affectionate mother. Thus the mists of error that shroud the past are being dispersed by the light of modern investigation. We will not be surprised to learn some of these days that Nero was a philanthrophist who founded an orphan asylum.—*Boston Courier.*

Six things are requisite to create a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed with affection, and lighted up by cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere, and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the glory of heaven.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all other Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quick as Radway's Ready Relief.

It instantly relieves and soon cures Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Stiff Neck, all Congestions and Inflammations, whether of the Lungs, Kidneys or Bowels,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Headache, Toothache, Weakness or Pain in the Back, Chest or Limbs by one application.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

TWENTY YEARS IN USE!

DR. RADWAY & CO.: I have used your Ready Relief for many years in my family with great effect. For the last twenty years I would have nothing else to expel pain inwardly or from any part of the body outwardly. I have used it for rheumatic pains, and always found great relief when applied to the painful part of the body. Your Pills are indeed excellent, as you represent them in the papers.

Yours truly, ROBERT O'DONNELL.

67 East Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1885.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.,

Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THE propriety and good taste of doing away with abbreviated names among women is fast growing in favor, and the good old fashion of giving the full name is regarded as the correct and dignified thing. Mollie, and Mattie, and Tillie, and Maggie are again Mary, Martha, Matilda, and Margaret—stately names, all of them, and full of significance, whereas their diminutives are silly and meaningless; and women are gradually awakening to the fact that it is far more elegant to reserve these pet names, if they be used at all, for the household, and to sign themselves always in addressing those outside this little circle with the full name they received at the baptismal fount. In this respect our ancestors showed a proper amount of dignity, and it would be well now if the old form of addressing women as Mistress Ann Page, Mistress Catherine Smith, etc., were revived. The present custom of retaining the maiden name as a middle name after marriage, and the use of the husband's Christian name by widows, are both sensible, as they identify the individual with a certain family.

Sharp Pangs Athwart the Forehead,

And in the muscles of the neck and shoulder, usually most violent after nightfall, are among the cheerful manifestations of neuralgia. It is an affection of the nerve intensified by a cold. Repose, bringing with it a cessation of pain, is induced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is a fine nerve tonic and tranquilizer. It is also a reliable means of checking rheumatism and gout. These maladies have always more or less to do with the kidneys that, when inactive, fail to throw off the impurities which engender them. The Bitters can be relied upon to renew a healthy and purifying action of the renal organs. Besides this, it gives tone to the stomach, liver, and bowels, and enriches the circulation. Appetite and sleep both profit by it, and it is a well-accredited means of fortifying the system against malaria. It hastens the recovery of strength by convalescents, mitigates the infirmities of age, and helps the constitutionally feeble.

A Southern Cure for Spring Fever.

Jest go an' git you a han'ful of dogwood, a han'ful of cherry, and a han'ful of poplar bark. Then git you a little gran'sir graybeard root, and burn nine red corncobs—be shore and get red ones—an' save the ashes, an' beat all them barks an' roots an' ashes up fine. Then go to the blacksmith-shop and git a han'ful of clean cinders, an' git a little piece o' brimstone, an' a little piece o' sulphur, an' a little piece o' saltpeter, an' beat them all up fine. Then mix them two powders together, and take a teaspoonful three times a day for nine days, an' then rest nine days, an' then begin again an' take it nine days; an' do this three times. By that time you'll have it all tuck up, an' you'll be as fat as a hog.—*Georgia Farmer, in Atlanta Constitution.*

One among the many eminent church dignitaries who have given their public endorsement to the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, in case of rheumatism and other painful ailments, is the Right Reverend Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio.

Done in Milwaukee.

"You c-can't get b-blood out of a turnip," said the stuttering bartender, as he landed a beer mug on the head of a defaulting tramp, "but I b-bel eve I c-can out of a b-beat;" and then he grabbed the offender by the throat.

"You hadn't artichoke me that way," gasped the sufferer; "lettuce part friends."

"Friends n-nothing," yelled the bartender; "I can't stand y-your c-cabbaging. You c-cumber the saloon and make me m-melancholy. D-don't you c-come in here a-g-gain."

"Oh, how you've made my spine ache!" whined the tramp, as he went out into the cold and pitiless world.—*Peck's Sun.*

The only cough mixture before the people that contains no opiates or narcotics is Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents.

The English Royal Family.

It costs a good deal to support Queen Victoria and her family. Here is a list of the amounts as near as they can be got at in dollars: The Queen receives annually about $3,100,000; the Prince of Wales, $600,000; Prince Alfred, $130,000; Prince Arthur, $145,000; Princess Royal, $50,000; Princess Helena, $30,000; Princess Louise, $30,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Cambridge, $30,000; Princess Augusta, $15,000; Duke of Cambridge, $110,000; Duke of Edinburgh, $130,000; Princess Mary, $25,000; Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, $16,000; Prince Leiningen, $3,000; Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, $10,000,

NOT to be susceptible of kindness shows either a hard heart or bad usage.

Unequaled—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A PECULIARITY of stage banquets is the great variety of supes.

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

Thomas Carlyle,

the great Scotch author, suffered all his life with dyspepsia, which made his life miserable and caused his best and truest friends not a little pain because of his fretfulness. Dyspepsia generally arises from diseases of the liver, and as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases of this great gland, it follows that while all cannot be Carlyles, even with dyspepsia, all can be free from the malady, while emulating his virtues.

THE man of indigenous bunions may be said to be a person of great resources, since he generally has something on foot.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."

Few women want to appear sick, and yet how many we see with pain written on every feature, who have been suffering for months from female weakness, and who could easily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to be found at any drug story. This remedy is a specific for weak backs, nervous or neuralgic pains, and all that class of diseases known as "female complaints." Illustrated, large treatise on diseases of women, with most successful courses of self-treatment, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOU may crowd, you may jam the street-car if you will, but there's room for one more on the vehicle still.

FOR imparting tone and strength to the stomach, liver, and bowels, take Ayer's Pills.

WHEN a Chatham street merchant charges $17 for a coat that costs $2.50, he offers it regardless of cost.

SOFT, pliant, and glossy hair results from the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

A COAL dealer lays up treasures in heaven when he goes out of his weigh to oblige a poor widow.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM,

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

Lost Faith in Physicians.

There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, or Blood and Liver Syrup, for all diseases of the blood, when they had been given over by their physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions. Take this medicine for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is endorsed by leading professional men.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. MCELROY, Macon, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

ASK Your Newsdealer for THE CHICAGO LEDGER, the BEST STORY PAPER in the country. Read it.

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E. A. GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC Short-hand and type-writing. Unlimited course, $40. Send for circulars. Positions furnished. 208 N. Clark st., Chicago.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail, Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

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MENDS EVERYTHING

Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c.

Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock.

The total quantity sold during the past five years amounted to over

32 MILLION

bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can sell it. Awarded

TWO GOLD MEDALS,

London, 1883. *New Orleans,* 1885.

Pronounced Strongest Glue known. Send dealer's card and 10c. postage for sample can FREE by mail.

Contains no Acid. RUSSIA CEMENT CO. Gloucester, Mass.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not Injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion

It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do*

MRS. M. R. MILLS, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic for Debility and Lassitude with strengthening and rallying effect."

MRS. H. A. SMITH, 1319 Fulton Ave., Davenport, Iowa, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and loss of appetite with much benefit. I can truly recommend it for that tired feeling that so many overtasked mothers suffer with."

MRS. JANE ANDREWS, St. Helens, Mich., says: "I was suffering from liver complaint, had such a languid feeling and no strength. I used Brown's Iron Bitters with great benefit, in fact never took anything that did me as much good."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent hones. Investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

A FORTUNE Send $1 for outfit and agency of "The Lives and Graves of Our Presidents," including Biography and Portrait of President Cleveland and Bride. Hundreds of copies can be sold here now, owing to his marriage. Also, for 25 cts. in postage stamps to pay expense of mailing and wrapping, and names of two Book Agents, you can also get 75 fine large steel-finish parlor Engravings of all "Our Presidents," including Cleveland and Bride. Sent FREE in connection. ELDER PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST-BITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

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TO A FRIEND

who is suffering from

Boils and Carbuncles,

no better advice can be given than to try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ORLANDO SNELL, *132 Ford st., Lowell, Mass.*, was terribly afflicted with Carbuncles on the back of his neck. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured the Carbuncles, and has kept him free from them.

F. P. COGGESHALL, *Bookseller, Lowell,* says: I have been taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for an impurity of the blood, which manifests itself in troublesome Boils and Eruptions, and can truly say that I have never found any medicine so prompt and certain in curative effect. It has done me great good.

LEANDER J. MCDONALD, *Soley St., Charlestown, Mass.*, testifies: One year ago I suffered greatly from Boils and Carbuncles, and for nearly two months was unable to work. A druggist advised me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I purchased. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was entirely cured, and have remained well ever since.

For all diseases originating in impure blood take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

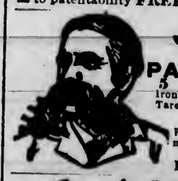
TOWER'S FISH BRAND. TRADE MARK. None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely *water* and *wind* proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 30 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.



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5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for

$60.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

$10 to $20

A DAY made with a Gem City Combination Wire and Slat Fence Machine, the cheapest and best Fence made. Every farmer needs one.

The Adjustable Reclining Chair Swing is claimed to be superior to any in market. A child four years old can swing without pushing or a rope to pull by. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists for Thirteen Years Past.

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs burned and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Consultation and Books by Mail FREE. Address Dr. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Foundere,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Mason.
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The March of Prohibition.

The cause of prohibition is marching on so rapidly that a few months seems to have changed the political atmosphere with an interest and importance that challenges our intelligence to account for the remarkable development.

Everybody seems proud of being associated with the prohibition movement, and this is creditable to the intelligence and common sense of the community, and is mostly due to a wide dissemination of the facts and arguments that have awakened conscientious convictions and Christian sentiment, all of which has opened a flood of light on the enormity of the evils that flow from this terrible curse of rum-selling. The people are fast coming to see that votes ought to represent conscience, and that our consciences do not find their incarnation in either of the old parties. And as the rum-seller cares only for votes and political indorsement of the legality of his business, the people can only secure their freedom from the curse of the liquor traffic through political methods, which means through a political party committed to prohibition first, last, and always.

Moral Heroism.

The idea of "throwing away votes!" At the very time your cause is numerically the weakest is the very time that your individual votes count the most. The party that triumphs by securing votes cast for it by voters who considered it a "choice of evils," will fall in disgrace, as individuals must fall who temporarily succeed by false pretenses. The voter who votes against his principles, upon considerations of expediency, involves a force for evil which is sure to return sooner or later, and torture his soul for time and eternity. Prohibition would bring more general prosperity and individual happiness than the success of any or all of the great political or moral questions of the day. The state, the home, the general government, commerce, trade, education—everything would be more secure and prosperous. Let us work, vote and pray for prohibition.—From Demorest's Monthly for July.

Forty editors from Texas recently on a press excursion proved to be all prohibitionists and only three smokers among them. No wonder the Lone Star state is "booming for temperance."

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor System of actual measurement, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience. Mrs. P. A. Earl.

Wild Cherry and Tar.

Every body knows the virtues of Wild Cherry and Tar as a relief and cure for any affections of the Throat and Lungs, combined with these two ingredients are a few simple healing remedies in the composition of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup making it just the article you should always have in the house, for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Bronchitis. Price 25 cents and $1.00. Samples free. Sold by G. W. Crouter. 3

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Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches, and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address

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If you want a daily paper, take

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The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago.
For sale by all newsmen.
By mail, 50 cents per month.
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JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

The Shipman Automatic
One and Two Horse Power
ENGINE,
Stationary and Marine.

Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

Nursery Stock.

The undersigned has accepted the agency for Charlevoix of nursery stock from R. G. Herrick & Co., Brighton, N. Y., and will take orders for anything wanted in that line, to be delivered this fall. All stock guaranteed, if well cared for. Call on or address

ROSWELL MUDGE
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 6th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Mauney and Amelia Mauney, his wife, to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 8 of mortgages, at page 500, on the 9th day of September, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents ($150.45) which is the first instalment of principle secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first instalment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and is all that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots thirty-nine (39), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in block twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton as duly recorded, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix,—ss. In the matter of the estate of Rosine Nah-o-quoum, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said Rosine Nah-o-quom, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-four (34), north of Range seven (7), west, containing forty acres. LOUIS MICKSAWRAY,
Guardian.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER.

A Full Stock of
Jewelry and Silverware,
Optical Goods, Etc.
C. R. BELLINGER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Cures in 1 TO 3 DAYS: Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
Abbott & Link, Hudson, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.
Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A.
For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the interest money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of October, 1884, executed by Thomas J. Daily and Laura J. Daily, his wife, to Ellen U. Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1884, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 456. And the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount due because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hall (that being the last place of holding the circuit court) in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 24th day of September, 1886,** at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼), section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34), north of range six (6) west, except seventy-five and one-half acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

PAIETHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
†7.00am	*1.40pm	...Marquette 1..	*2.05pm	†5.30pm
9.05	2.50	...Au Train....	12.45	3.35
10.20	3.44	...Reedsboro 2..	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	...Seney 3.....	10.40	12.05
2.06	5.57	...Newberry....	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	...St. Ignace 4..	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City5.	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 *At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.*
2 *With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.*
3 *With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.*
4 *With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.*
5 *Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.*

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't, Marquette, Mich.
E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.20, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.15 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.20, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20, P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago, and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Robertson.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 9.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.
Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv...	.....	† 35Sam	† 30pm	.....
Wayne, ar.	6 25pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Wayne, lv...	.....	2 85	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar..	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv..	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
Grand Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
Grand Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
Big Rapids.....	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City....	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids.....	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar...	9 58	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv...	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar....	11 00	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv....	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv....	.....	.....	5 36	11 24
Mancelona.....	.....	.....	6 00	12 00am
Boyne Falls.....	.....	.....	7 00	1 04
Petoskey, ar....	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	8 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City.	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv....	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls.....	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona.....	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska.....	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar....	.....	12 10pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv....	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar...	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv...	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids.....	.....	2 51	8 08	8 23
Howard City....	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
Big Rapids.....	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
Grand Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
Grand Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar..	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv..	9 10	7 30	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar.	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv..	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar..	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE STRONG
NEW HOME
SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
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Builders and Jobbers,
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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN. Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

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BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
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Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

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Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
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To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

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At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

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Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.
The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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Every convenience for the traveling public.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

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BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

☞ The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

Close of an Eventful Life.

Phebe Pratt Dixon, whose death we briefly announced last week, was born in Lyme, Conn., June 6, 1820. While yet a young lady, she removed to Ohio, and graduated from Oberlin college in 1845. On July 1st, 1846, she married John S. Dixon at Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio. From Ohio they removed to Michigan, and in May, 1855, located in Charlevoix, where they have ever since lived.

The trials of the early years in Charlevoix were in many respects different from pioneers in other places, but Mrs. Dixon's perseverence and courage was such as to overcome all obstacles and opposition, and she gave her husband such support and help as to make it possible to remain here and build a home, and raise an intelligent and honorable family.

Her educational and religious training in early life made her capable of taking the lead in all the early efforts to establish schools and churches in Charlevoix, and she was identified with every movement for the betterment of society.

She lived to see the wilderness surrounding her early home transformed into a beautiful and prosperous village, with her own home equal to the best in the comforts of this life.

In her last hours she received all the care and attention that loving hearts could suggest or willing hands accomplish.

The funeral services were held at the family residence last Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. C. F. Van Auken, her pastor, and attended by a large number of relatives and friends.

Mr. Van Auken's text was a portion of the 25th verse of the eleventh chapter of John: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he were dead, yet shall he live." It was a carefully prepared, argumentative sermon, teaching that man is immortal.

The discourse also contained a brief eulogy of Mrs. Dixon from a christian standpoint. She was a charter member of the Congregational church of Charlevoix, and was one of the oldest and strongest in the faith and in the solid work of the church. Singulary enough she is the first to be taken by death since the organization, though the society now numbers over sixty members. Mr. Van Auken related an incident to show her love for the church, and her willingness to do what she could for its success. When the question of candidates for a recent conference was under discussion, her name was proposed. She replied: "My family needs no at home, but if there is no one else to go, I will go. If anyone will go, I will contribute to their expenses, if necesary."

After Mr. Van Auken had finished his remarks, he called on Hon. Mr. Leach, of Traverse City, for his personal recollections of Mrs. Dixon.

Mr. Leach said he had known Mrs. Dixon for over thirty years. Having previously made the acquaintance of her husband, he called to see them on his first visit to northern Michigan, in October, 1855. They were then living in the log cabin just below the present residence, and only a short distance from the shore of Pine Lake. The solitude of the primeval forest had then scarcely been broken, there being, at that time, probably, not more than three or four families anywhere in the vicinity. He was greatly surprised to find in the midst of so remote and dense a forest, so intelligent and refined a lady as Mrs. Dixon. A college graduate, of thorough mental training, accustomed to refined and cultivated society, she was fitted to grace any circle in which she might be placed.

The story of the persecutions and trials which the family had endured as recounted to Mr. Leach at the time of that visit, was one of thrilling interest and few women could have borne them as courageously as did Mrs. Dixon. Being of a highly nervous and emotional nature, she suffered from them more keenly than many women would have done, but she never shrunk from what she regarded as duty. Duty was always performed without regard to consequences. When she saw what she ought to do, there was no hesitation in regard to the doing of it.

Mrs. Dixon was one of those model wives and mothers who feel deeply their responsibility for the happiness and welfare of husband and children. Not that she forgot or neglected her duty to the church, and society in general, but her home duties always lay near her heart and she performed them with remarkable fidelity and faithfulness.

On Mr. L.'s second visit Mrs. Dixon told with tears of the loss of a little girl that had passed away. The child, she said, was the one bright ray of sunshine that had lighted their forest home. But she bore all with christian resignation and fortitude, and went quietly and lovingly forward in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of her position. It is no disparagement to the women of northern Michigan to say that hardly one in a thousand among them, probably, could go through such trials and hardships as fell to the lot of Mrs. Dixon, without becoming utterly discouraged and giving up the contest in despair.

As time went on and the country began to fill with settlers, the prospects brightened and there was much to cheer and reward her for past labors. And now, surrounded by loving friends and neighbors, with her life work well done, she has found rest. To weary ones like her there are few words so sweet as *rest*.

Mr. Leach and wife had come from Traverse City to join the immediate neighbors of the family in sympathizing with those that remain, and in bearing testimony to the high esteem in which they have long held Mrs. Dixon.

The Traverse Herald, whose editor has for years been a personal friend, said of Mrs. Dixon last week: "Mrs. Dixon lived to see their wild home of thirty years ago become one of the most beautiful spots in the whole region, and her family surrounded by all the comforts of civilization, her husband honored by repeated calls to high official positions, her family respected and prosperous, and herself deeply loved by a very large circle of friends throughout the entire region. Her death will be keenly felt by all who knew her, and especially by those who through all these long years have learned so well to appreciate her devotion to principle, her sterling worth, her amiable character, and kind, loving disposition. The sorrowing husband, whose devoted companion and efficient helper she had, through a long and eventful life, proved herself to be, will, with the entire family, have the heartfelt sympathy of very many friends."

Additional Local.

The Nellie Booth was launched on Monday.

O. C. Ainsworth has his cottage nearly completed.

Dr. Crouter is in Dakota with his wife and daughter.

The Lawrence did not come till Tuesday morning.

The Friant brings good loads of resorters ers every day.

O. M. Allen and family of Kalamazoo, are in Blue Belle cottage.

J. W. Wagner, of St. Johns, occupies one of the chairs in F. E. Wood's barber shop.

Mr. J. S. Smithson, of Chicago, will preach at Ironton next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Adam Clarke, son of Jos. Clarke, Sr., is home from Olivet college for the usual summer vacation.

W. A. Atchison remembered the printer this week with a fine mess of his magnificent strawberries.

Rev. J. K. Fuller, of Bakersfield, Vermont, will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday evening.

Frank Wood has re-arranged the mirrors of his barber shop, so as to cover most of the south side of the room.

Mrs. Blackmar, of Kalamazoo, arrived on the Friant on Tuesday, to remain a short time with Mrs. M. P. Burns at "Idlewild."

Mrs. J. A. Hawkins and daughter Edith returned home last Saturday from their visit with relatives and friends in southern Michigan.

Chas. Dixon, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Junius S. Dixon, of the Agricultural College, Lansing, were home to attend the funeral of their mother, and remained in town till this week. Their father, Mr. John S. Dixon, will go to Cedar Rapids with Charles, and remain several weeks.

Quite a number of the college folks expect to spend their vacations at Charlevoix, among whom are Profs. Haskell, Hadlock and Brooks; Misses Belle and Rena Richards; and Kate and Blanche Weimer. Prof. Montgomery and family will live in Ann Arbor during the summer while he is engaged in conducting teacher's institutes.—Kalamazoo College Index.

Charlevoix as a Summer Resort.

Charlevoix is situated on the high bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, between Round Lake and Lake Michigan, and on both banks of Pine river. Pine river is half a mile long, and connects Round Lake and Lake Michigan. CHARLEVOIX SUMMER RESORT is south of the main channel between Round and Pine Lakes. CHICAGO SUMMER RESORT is on the upper side of the main channel connecting Round and Pine Lakes.

These resorts share in all the climatic advantages of northern Michigan. The cool refreshing breezes from the lakes are most invigorating. Little or nothing is known of summer's sultry heat, or of the close muggy air of dog days, so debilitating in most places. The nights are cool and so conducive to "balmy sleep, tired nature's sweet restorer." But this locality enjoys some advantages of climate peculiar to itself. Most summer resorts being situated on the shores of the lake, with only the land behind them, are as often subject to land as to lake breezes, and therefore do not escape sultry days. However this is not the case here, situated between Lake Michigan and Pine Lake, with the depression of sand through which Pine river runs, forming a natural air channel, these resorts are never without a fresh breeze from one lake or the other. The cooler breezes from Lake Michigan blow during the daytime, when most needed. These breezes are always purified as well as cooled by contact with large bodies of water. The situation is not unlike that of the famed Newport, lying between the Atlantic and Narragansett Bay. There are no low or marshy lands in the region to taint the air with miasma and breed annoying mosquitoes. A more fortunate combination of those circumstances which tend to make a summer resort desirable can scarcely be imagined. Those who have passed one or more summers in this locality recuperating their strength in its salubrious climate and thus securing a newlease of life are enthusiastic in its praise.

Few localities enjoy such excellent facilities for boating. Through the summer, Pine Lake is usually as placid as a river, while Round Lake, lying like a sparkling gem between the resort and the village, and protected from winds by the encircling hills, is always safe for small row boats.

The whole Charlevoix region is famous for its excellent fishing grounds. Isaak Walton himself would have reveled in his favorite sport on the lakes and along the rivers and streams that are found in this locality. In their season, lake trout, black bass, pickerel, perch and herring abound in the lakes, while the gamy speckled trout, the fisherman's chief delight, make the cold waters of the Jordan and Boyne rivers, as well as the several smaller tributaries of Pine Lake, their favorite haunts. No rivers in the lower peninsula have acquired so famous a reputation for their choice trout as the Jordan and Boyne.

Pine Lake is a beautiful sheet of water 20 miles long. About 5 miles east it divides into two arms: the south arm extending south, and at the finger end receives the famous trout stream Jordan river.

Shipments.

June 24—Schr. Sea Gem, 90 cords bark, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

25—Schr. Lapetite, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp, to Milwaukee.

26—Schr. H. Rand, 2,500 ties, 2,000 posts, C. C. Batcheller, to Chicago.

26—Prop. J. M. Allmendinger, 80 cords wood, 100 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

26—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

28—Schr. Arrow, 30 cords slabs, Wm. Tooley, to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	405,000	250,000
Railroad ties	3,400	2,500
Cedar posts	7,850	2,000
Wood, cords	1,225	210
Slabs, cords	.....	30
Bark, cords	144	120
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	5,400

We give also a summary of shipments for the season, to July 1st, and for the corresponding period of 1885. There is a noticeably large increase of shipments of hardwood lumber and railroad ties, but a decrease in most other articles. Hoops are a new production, and one of no small importance. As to the shipments of fresh fish, we have no data for comparison with last year.

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	3,950,000	5,495,000
Chair stock, feet	.....	350,000
Shingles	1,000,000	.....
Hoops	.....	1,120,000
Square timber, feet	94,200	.....
Railroad ties	48,000	70,700
Cedar posts	44,900	23,130
Wood, cords	9,037	4,780
Bark, cords	653	570
Slabs, cords	.....	370
Potatoes, bushels	11,140	226
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	110,650

Bridge-tender J. S. Martin reports the number of times he has opened the bridge during the month of June as follows:

Steamboats, including tugs	325
Vessels	122
Fish boats, steam and sail	152
Pleasure sail boats	32
Total	631

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness, and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to man-kind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down or dyspeptic. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of Cough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's 25-cent cough cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for both internal and external pain.
Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.
Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.
Good for neuralgia, twinges, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Books Received.

From Theodore Nelson, Department of Public Instruction, Lansing: Report of Superintendent for 1885.

Better Times.

A recent New York letter says: "The general tendency to an increase of manufacturing capacity in every industry in the country is very strong. The production of the country in nearly every branch of trade is heavier than it has heretofore been, and it is safe to say that more capital is being invested in reproductive channels than ever before. This points to the increasing demands for labor."

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Park Commissioners of New York have made a detail of policemen to guard the tomb of General Grant on the departure of the regular troops.

The New England Institute Fair Buildings, at Boston, worth $250,000, were destroyed by fire. Nine persons perished in the flames.

Discoveries have been made that the practice of grave-yard insurance is in vogue in New Hampshire, and that the companies have been swindled out of large sums.

In the suit of the Central Transportation Company against the Pulman Palace-Car Company at Philadelphia, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $119,729.

Providence, R. I., celebrated the 250th anniversary of its settlement.

Judge Stanley Matthews was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary K. Theaker, in New York.

WESTERN.

Dr. S. A. Richmond, who is said to be insane, drove in his carriage to the *Herald* office at St. Joseph, Mo., entered the counting-room, and shot and killed Colonel J. W. Strong, manager of the paper. The murderer then retraced his steps to the sidewalk and shot himself in the head, inflicting probably a fatal wound.

S. P. Hollingsworth made 281½ miles on a bicycle at Greenfield, Ind., in twenty-four hours. He rested two hours and forty-nine minutes.

Gaul, the Sioux chief who was in command at the massacre of Gen. Custer and his soldiers, has agreed to go to the battle-field on the tenth anniversary and describe to a party of army officers the chief features of the affair.

The trial of the indicted anarchists began in Chicago on Monday, June 21, before Judge Gary, who overruled motions for separate trials and to quash the indictments. A. R. Parsons, for whom detectives have hunted high and low, appeared in court, pleaded not guilty, and was placed on trial with the others. The work of selecting the jury then began.

The flour-mills at Minneapolis are running to nearly their full capacity, but the large receipts of wheat are a suprise to everybody in the trade except the elevator companies.

William J. Sanderson, a Cincinnati Justice of the Peace, who assaulted a woman, was sentenced to two months in the workhouse and fined $100.

Gov. Wolf of the Chickasaw Nation has issued a proclamation ordering the immediate removal of all cattle from the Nation and imposing $1 per head for grass consumed by said cattle. Many of those cattle have been purchased by Chickasaw citizens, but this proclamation nullifies the purchases.

A monument erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Defiance County, Ohio, by the G. A. R. of the county, was dedicated at Defiance in the presence of 10,000 people. Gen. Rosecrans, ex-Gov. Foster, Congressman Hill, and Gen. Gibson were present and made addresses. The city was profusely decorated and there was a grand parade of old soldiers and civic societies.

A whisky mob at Clinton, Iowa, stormed the jail and attempted to secure the persons of two prisoners who have been "informing" on the saloon-keepers. The Sheriff and his posse opened fire, and four men in the crowd were shot, but not dangerously hurt. Merchants in the town who oppose the saloons have received threatening letters.

At Detroit, Minn., William Kelaher, alias "Reddy," killed City Marshal John Convey. Kelaher was taken from jail at night, hanged to a tree, and riddled with bullets.

SOUTHERN.

Reports from Delaware indicate that the peach crop will be almost a complete failure.

A rainfall of twenty-eight inches in fifty hours is reported from Alexandria, La.

A conspiracy to murder a ranchman near Sipe Springs, Texas, was exposed by one of the parties. Five neighbors seized the ringleader, perforated him with bullets, and hanged him to a tree, where his body was allowed to dangle for five days, as the Comanche County officers were away on vacation.

Charleston (W. Va.) dispatch: At a banquet given by our citizens and the local press to the editors of Ohio, at which were present Governor Foraker and the Hon. C. Grosvenor, member of Congress from Ohio, the latter said: "In Ohio there is more intense feeling against the New England States than there is against the South, owing to the fact that the New England States do not want the South and West to improve, but to hold them back by not legislating in the interest of the two great sections of the country." He characterized this feeling as being "the overeducated provincialism of the East." The gentleman was severe in his speech against the New Englanders.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Commerce Committee, at the request of Messrs. Logan and Cullom, has agreed to an appropriation of $300,000 for the Hennepin Canal.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild estimates the receipts for the next fiscal year at about $333,000,000.

Senator Blair's educational bill has been disposed of for the present session of Congress by the Education and Labor Committees of the House, which made a final adjournment without acting upon the New Hampshire statesman's scheme. This bill was debated in the Senate for weeks, and the discussion will no doubt have to be gone over again.

A call for $4,000,000 3 per cent. bonds has been issued.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company has filed with the Secretary of the Interior the bond for $500,000 required by the act of Congress granting the right of way through Indian Territory.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Hill of New York has signed a bill which provides that a person charged with crime in another State or Territory shall not be taken out of New York State either with or without his consent unless he be regularly extradited, and any person or officer who aids or assists in removing any fugitive from justice out of that State without a requisition being first obtained shall be guilty of felony and imprisonment in State Prison.

Washington telegram: Speaker Carlisle does not appear at all cast down by the fate of the tariff bill. He is credited with saying: "Since a majority of the House were inimical to the bill it is better the motion to consider it should have been defeated rather than to have got it before the House and chopped its head off by striking out the enactment clause. Under present circumstances it will remain on the calendar, where it can be taken up at any time the House chooses. I don't look for any action upon it at this session, but I am sincere in my belief that we will not only get it before the House next session but that we will pass it."

Washington telegram: "About one hundred of the Democratic Representatives who voted for the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill held a caucus in the hall of the House. Representative Bragg, of Wisconsin, was chosen chairman, and Representative McRae, of Arkansas, secretary of the conference. Speaker Carlisle urged the members to stand firm in their purpose of tariff reform. Mr. Morrison then moved that the tariff-reform Democrats select one member from each State to constitute a committee which shall consider the advisability of issuing an address to the country explaining the position of that element and report to another conference to be held later in the present month. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, but was adopted."

The Governor of Louisiana has approved of a bill for the better observance of Sunday. It will take effect at the commencement of 1887.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth Illinois District, in session at Hillsboro, nominated Judge Edward Lane for Congress on the fifty-second ballot, defeating Hon. John R. Eden, the present incumbent.

The State Temperance Convention of Delaware met at Dover, 130 delegates being in attendance. James R. Hoffecker, of Middletown, was nominated for Governor, and Richard M. Cooper, of Moorton, for Congress.

A New Orleans dispatch says "the Louisiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 53 to 38, defeated the high liquor license bill, which it was generally thought would be passed. The bill fixed the highest license for the sale of liquor at $15,000 and the lowest at $300. It was advocated by the temperance people and many others, and until the last moment seemed certain of passage, but the liquor men united, made a strong fight, and through the influence of the New Orleans delegation, carried the day. The licenses on the sale of liquor remain unchanged. There is a strong and growing temperance movement in Louisiana which, having carried through the Sunday law, was emboldened to try the high license."

Meadville (Pa.) dispatch: The Greenback Convention in session here nominated John Hull for Congress.

The Alabama Republican State Convention convened at Montgomery. Speeches were made favoring the nomination of a State ticket. All the utterances were for a protective tariff and the Blair educational bill. The convention declined to nominate a ticket, leaving it with the Executive Committee to put out one or not, as it may think best.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Illinois District nominated George A. Anderson for Congress, defeating Hon. Scott Wike, present incumbent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In an affray at Bogota between prison guards and some soldiers, one general, several officers, and thirty privates were killed.

There were 155 failures in the United States and Canada last week, against 209 the previous week. *Bradstreet's*, in its weekly review of the industrial outlook, says:

Special telegrams report, with an unusual degree of unanimity, only a moderate activity in general commercial and industrial lines. This is conspicuous at Kansas City, where a check to the late heavy movement of merchandise is visible. Exceptions are noted at Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee, where there is a fair business, as well as at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. New York and Boston each record a full average volume of transactions. The approach of the customary midsummer dullness is reported to characterize general trade at most interior points. The domestic money markets, with few exceptions, are unchanged; funds offering being in excess of the demand. The New York stock market continued to exhibit bullish tendencies this week, and prices generally advanced. Bonds are unusually strong. Special wheat crop reports to *Bradstreet's* continue favorable, the exceptions being in Kansas and Michigan. The plant has been delayed in Northern Minnesota, but the outlook is for a fair crop. The wheat market continues dull and depressed. The first signs of firmness in hog products are observed. Raw wool is from 2c to 3c higher at interior markets. The late London sales, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. higher, stimulated the improved feeling here. Dry goods distribution for six months will compare favorably with the early half of last year. There is a better tone and a slight advance in some lines of bleached cottons. The next opening of woolen goods is expected to be at higher figures.

The executive of the Irish National League of America has summoned a national convention to assemble in Music Hall, Chicago, Aug. 18 next, and has fixed the quota of delegates. All true friends of Ireland are requested to make the event worthy of the cause they represent.

Cardinal Taschereau, of Canada, has issued a pastoral letter announcing that the Catholic Church cannot consistently tolerate the organization of Knights of Labor or approve of the means resorted to by that organization to obtain its ends.

A. W. McLean, Minister of Fisheries for the Dominion, states that American vessels will be allowed to purchase bait or supplies, or make shipments at Canadian ports, but must not remain longer than one day.

It can be announced as certain that Captain Frank Mason, formerly managing editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, and now United States Consul at Marseilles, and Mrs. Mason are the joint authors of the "Breadwinners," that mysterious novel which has been credited to and disowned by half-a-dozen men, including Col. John Hay.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is respectively 30,909,101 and 9,388,335 bushels; wheat, since last report, decreasing 1,515,085 bushels, and corn increasing 1,450 bushels.

The Catholic diocese of Ottawa, Ontario, has been raised to an archbishopric, under Bishop Duhamel.

The eighth annual convention of the Order of Scottish Clans was held at Cleveland. Eight States and the Dominion of Canada were represented by delegates.

One thousand photographers from all parts of the United States and Canada gathered at St. Louis to attend the seventh annual convention. An interesting feature of the convention was the exhibition by the various photographers of views from the United States, Canada, England, and Germany.

The Captains and Lieutenants of the English war-ships now protecting the Newfoundland fisheries have been commissioned justices of the peace.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

After a six weeks' attempt to force manufacturers to accede to their demand for the adoption of the eight-hour system, the St. Louis furniture workers have ended their strike, and the men, about 500 in all, have returned to work on the old plan.

The National Association of Saddlery and Harness Manufacturers was organized last week at Pittsburgh, the object being protection against strikes. Owen C. Guthright, of Louisville, was elected President.

After a strike lasting four months, the stove-molders of Troy, N. Y., numbering fifteen hundred, have returned to work on the manufacturers' terms. Five thousand collar-girls, who had been idle six weeks, returned to duty at the old rate of wages.

FOREIGN.

The funeral of King Ludwig of Bavaria took place at Munich. The procession was three hours in passing from the palace to St. Michael's Church. The bells throughout Bavaria will ring every day for six weeks from noon to 1 o'clock, in mourning for the King.

Hobart Pasha, Marshal of the Turkish Empire, is dead. He was a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, served for many years in the British navy, and in the last war between Russia and Turkey was appointed by the Sultan Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Black Sea fleet.

The influential London journals, with the exception of two personal organs, are united against home rule on the Gladstone plan. Some of the weeklies favor restricted forms of home rule. Lord Greville, an influential Irish landlord, is a convert to Gladstone. *Punch* has gone over to the Tories.

A widower in Dublin recovered $500 from a girl who had jilted him.

An Irish landlord, named McDonald, liberally educated but blind from birth, has been selected to contest West Islington with Joseph Chamberlain.

The Radicals of Birmingham, England have resolved to form a guarantee fund of £20,000.

The French Chamber of Deputies decided, by a vote of 332 to 227, notwithstanding the objections of the Government, in favor of a surtax of cereals.

Floods are reported in Silesia, Bohemia, and Hungary, and the damage done is enormous. The Prussian Landtag has voted £37,000 for the relief of sufferers by the Vistula floods.

The following dispatch has been received from Meshed, via Teheran, giving the latest information in regard to Thomas Stevens and his globe-girdling bicycle:

Stevens went from Meshed to Berjand with the intention of reaching India via Siestan and Beloochistan, but after talking with the Hoshmet-i-Molk, Governor of Ghain and Siestan, concluded that this route was impracticable. He then struck across the desert, forded the Harud River, and reached Furrar, about midway between Herat and Candahar, or ten days' journey from Quetta. Here the Afghans arrested him and brought him back to Herat, and finally back over the Persian frontier to Kariez, from whence he returned to Meshed. He was under arrest nineteen days, but was well treated. The Afghans, by accident, slightly damaged the bicycle, but not sufficiently to render it unridable. He will now wheel back to Astrabad and proceed to India via Constantinople. He will resume his journey from the nearest point possible to that at which he turned back.

By the capsizing of a ferry-boat in the Sazawa River, in Bohemia, twenty-five persons were drowned.

President Grevy, in consonance with the law just passed, has issued a decree for the immediate expulsion of the French princes. The police were ordered to arrest all persons making royalist demonstrations on the occasion of the departure. In consequence of the expulsion, the French ambassador at Vienna has resigned. The male representatives of the Bonaparte and Orleanist families who are affected by the expulsion act are Prince Napoleon (nicknamed Plon-Plon) and his sons, one of whom is Prince Victor, the Count of Paris and his son Louis Philippe, and the Duc d'Aumale. The royalist press of Paris pronounces the passage of the expulsion bill the forerunner of the downfall of the republic. The moderate Republican papers generally criticise the measure as unjust. The opportunist journals urge the Government to discard the demands of the irreconcilables and radicals, and they demand a firmer Republican policy. A Berlin dispatch says that the banishing of the French princes did not cause the slightest commotion in Germany, as they had always been Germany's most bitter enemies. In Russia the banishing of the princes caused consideration exasperation.

LATER NEWS IETMS.

Herr Krupp is about to establish a cannon factory at the Russian naval station of Nikolaief.

Another of Pasteur's patients, an 11-year-old French girl, has died of hydrophobia.

The expelled Count of Paris has gone to England. The Bonapartists will reside in Switzerland.

The expulsion of the French princes by the republic has caused much uneasiness in Paris. A cable dispatch from that city says:

It is feared that serious trouble may result from the bitter feeling engendered. The better class of people severely condemn the issue of the decree against the heads of the old monarchical and imperial families. They regard this step as an evidence of weakness on the part of the Government, and dread the effect of its confession in this way on the uneasy spirits who are always ready for revolution. They hold, too, that the expulsion of the princes has given undue prominence to them and their political position, will tend to unite the monarchical and imperial interests in a common hostility to the republic, and has over aroused a keen sympathy with the princes among a great number of Frenchmen who would otherwise have remained in seclusion. The widespread influence of this measure is already seen in the immediate disturbance which it has made in diplomatic circles, and in the stand which it has obliged some of the most able statesmen and former friends of the Government to take on the side of the princes. In addition to the resignations which have already been offered to the Government, many more are expected, and the men of culture and social position display an inclination, as a rule, to withdraw from all participation in the affairs of the nation, as at present conducted. This is likely to be a serious blow to the republic, particularly in its intercourse with other countries. This disposition is manifested not only by the representatives of France at foreign courts, including M. Waddington, Ambassador at St. James, by the best class of those who hold offices in France. M. Gornet, a member of the Council of State, and Colonel Belleval, the commander of the Duc de Chartres' old regiment of chasseurs, have resigned. Several of the persons who were arrested yesterday for exhibiting their sympathy with the departing exiles were released at night, it not being thought expedient to hold them, in view of the dangerous temper of the people.

A fire on the farm of William L. Scott, near Erie, Pa., destroyed an immense circular barn at the training track. Three imported stallions were with difficulty rescued.

Over 200,000 persons participated in the celebration at Providence, R. I., of the city's 250th anniversary. The feature was a mammoth procession, in which Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York military commands took part.

Rev. Dr. Reilly, of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, last week remitted £12,000 to the treasurer of the parliamentary fund in London. The sum of $5,000 has been pledged by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Chicago.

The House Committee on Rules has informally settled upon July 15 as the day of adjournment.

The House Foreign Committee has decided to report favorably a bill authorizing the President to appoint military and naval attaches to foreign legations; also a bill to protect submarine cables.

The Illinois Prohibitionists in State Convention at Springfield nominated Henry W. Austin, of Cook County, for State Treasurer, and Prof. U. Z. Gilman, of Adams County, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. A State Central Committee was chosen, which elected John W. Hart, of Rockford, as Chairman, and Chicago was elected as headquarters. A campaign fund of $1,000 was raised, of which Mr. Austin gave $410.

The bill repealing the pre-emption and timber-culture laws passed the Senate, on June 24, by a vote of 34 yeas to 20 nays. The Senate passed the bill providing for the appointment and compensation of a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, with an amendment offered by Senator Logan (Ill.) which fixes the salaries of all United States District Judges at $5,000 a year, and prohibits nepotism on the part of Federal Judges. The President beat his record by sending in twenty-nine messages vetoing that many special pension bills. The House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill, and adopted, by a vote of 99 to 78, an amendment providing that no money appropriated for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be used in printing United States notes of large denomination in lieu of notes of small denomination canceled or retired.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4 50	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88	@ .89
No. 2 Red	.81	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .45½
OATS—Western	.32	@ .35
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.75	@ 4.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Springs	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.72	@ .73
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .34½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.15	@ .16
Fine Dairy	.12	@ .13
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.06	@ .06½
Full Cream, new	.07	@ .08
EGGS—Fresh	.09	@ .10
POTATOES—New, per bbl	2.50	@ 3.00
PORK—Mess	8.75	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.73	@ .73½
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .34½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
RYE—No. 1	.55	@ .57
PORK—Mess	8.50	@ 9.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .78
CORN—Mixed	.31	@ .32
OATS—Mixed	.26½	@ .27½
PORK—New Mess	9.00	@ 9.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .35½
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .31
PORK—Mess	9.50	@ 9.75
LIVE HOGS	3.50	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP	2.25	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 2	.32	@ .31
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .27½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.75	@ 5.75
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.25	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2	.40½	@ .41½
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.75

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Brief Summary of the Proceedings of Congress.

AN extradition treaty with Japan was ratified by the Senate June 21, as also one for the resurvey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico. The Senate passed a bill granting Dearborn Park, in Chicago, to the Public Library, Soldiers' Home, and Academy of Design. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Henley introduced a resolution directing the Attorney General to prosecute all officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company responsible for issuing collateral trust bonds, guaranteeing interest and paying dividends without the consent of Congress. The naval appropriation bill passed the House. The President sent to Congress fifteen veto messages, three of them being upon private pension bills; the other two were on bills for public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa, and Zanesville, Ohio. In refusing to approve of the act for a public building at Sioux City, he states that the postoffice is leased until 1889, and that occasional sessions of the Federal courts have been held in the county court house without inconveniencing anyone; in disapproving the bill to provide for a public building at Zanesville, Ohio, the President takes the same grounds. In vetoing a pension bill the President suggests the significance of the startling increase in pension legislation and the consequences involved in its continuance. He says: "I am so thoroughly tired of disapproving gifts of public money to individuals who, in my view, have no right or claim to the same, notwithstanding apparent Congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill-advised grants of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their 'apparent Congressional sanction' in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of Congress, but are the result of nominal sessions held for the express purpose of their consideration and attended by a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of Government. Thus, in considering these bills I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of the Congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented, I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives. I have not been insensible to the suggestion which should influence every citizen, either in private station or official place, to exhibit not only a just but generous appreciation of the services of our country's defenders. In reviewing the pension legislation presented to me many bills have been approved upon the theory that every doubt should be resolved in favor of the proposed beneficiary. I have not, however, been able to entirely divest myself of the idea that the public money appropriated for pensions is the soldiers' fund, which should be devoted to the indemnification of those who, in the defense of the Union and in the nation's service have worthily deserved, and who, in the day of their independence resulting from such suffering, are entitled to the benefactions of their Government. This reflection tends to the bestowal of pensions a kind of sacredness, which invites the adoption of such principles and regulations as will exclude perversion, as well as insure a liberal and generous application of grateful and benevolent designs. Heedlessness and disregard of the principle which underlies the granting of pensions is unfair to the wounded, crippled soldier, who is honored in the just recognition of his Government. Such a man should never find himself side by side on the pension roll with those who have been tempted to attribute their natural ills to which humanity is heir to service in the army. Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit and encourages those who for gain urge honest men to become dishonest. Thus is the demoralizing lesson taught the people that against the public treasury the most questionable expedients are allowable."

THE Senate took up the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws at its session on June 22, and rejected the Ingalls amendment applying to all lands the Blair amendment prohibiting the acquisition of more than 640 acres of desert land under one ownership. The original amendment was then rejected by a vote of 42 to 3, Senators Blair (N. H.), Dolph (Oregon), and Teller (Col.), voting yea. The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: David N. Burke, of New York, Consul of the United States at Puerto Cabello; Edward T. Pittman, Receiver of Public Moneys, Lin Sto, Colorado; Samuel L. Gilson, of Pennsylvania, Agent for the Indians at Fort Peck Agency, Montana; John M. Galloway, appraiser of the right of way of the Southern Kansas Railroad Company through Indian Territory. Registers of Land Offices—Pierce H. Ryan, Humboldt, Cal.; W. E. Copeland, Carson City, Nev.; Richard McCleod, Durango, Col.; J. L. Camp, Prescott, Arizona. Postmasters—Fannie D. Porter, El Paso, Tex.; Thomas H. Perrin, Alton, Ill.; James Able, Auburn, Ill.; John J. Ankeny, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. Curtis Symonds, Hudson, Wis.; James E. McDonald, Ligonier, Ind.; Frederick A. Edwards, Webster City, Iowa; Joseph J. Toplif, Longmont, Col. In the House of Representatives Mr. Morrison called up the proposed change of rule making it in order to amend a general pension bill by adding a provision for the imposition of a tax to meet the expenditures required by the bill. A long and hot debate ensued. The debate took a wide range, and although in its opening stages it presented the rare spectacle of the rival leaders of the majority party, Mr. Randall and Mr. Morrison, in apparent accord, they soon fell to belaboring each other in good set terms. Mr. Morrison and General Bragg maintained that the Randall faction, in voting against consideration of the tariff bill, had violated the pledges contained in the "platform" of 1884. Mr. Randall, on the contrary claimed that his course in the House upon the tariff question had been in entire accord with the "spirit" of the aforesaid platform, and resented the criticisms upon his conduct with much warmth. A motion by Mr. Reed to lay Mr. Morrison's motion on the table was defeated, and the motion went over. Nine vetoes of private pension bills were laid before the House, and referred. Several of the President's terse sentences and ironical suggestions were greeted with applause and laughter. Mr. Morrison informed the House that he had concluded for the present not to renew his motion to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent in seven vetoes of private pension bills to the Senate June 24. The Senate voted to reconsider the vote by which it had passed the bill prohibiting Congressmen from acting as attorneys for land-grant railroads, and the measure was then referred to the Judiciary Committee. In discussing the matter, Mr. Beck said he was himself a lawyer, and would not place any indignity on the profession of the law. When elected to Congress, however, he found that his public duties required all his time—not being possessed of the transcendent abilities that the Senator from New York perhaps possessed. The country believed that the $5,000 a year received by Senators and Representatives in Congress entitled the people to their whole services, and if Senators or Representatives could not live on that compensation they had no right to supplement it by taking fees from corporations whose interests were adverse to those of the people. The entire legislative day in the House was occupied by the Republicans in filibustering to prevent the Democrats from adopting a rule which would result in creating part for the benefit of pensioners the revenues to be derived from a tax on incomes. Messrs. Morrison and Randall have fought shoulder to shoulder in this fight, and only ten Democrats, including Messrs. Townshend and Worthington, of Illinois, aided the Republican opposition. Nothing occurred to break the uninteresting round of roll-calls except an occasional pass between Morrison and members on the Republican side. The latter frequently proposed to improve the time by going on with the appropriation bills or with the Blair pension bill. Randall replied that he would take care of the appropriation bills, and Morrison informed them that there would be no trouble about the pension bill if the Republicans would agree to amend it by providing for a tax to meet the expenditure that would result from its passage. The proceedings were conducted in good temper on both sides, and were ended by the arrival of the fixed hour for adjournment. The Democrats did not have a quorum at any time, and the Sergeant-at-arms was unable to find any of the absentees in the city.

HOT WORDS IN THE HOUSE.

Morrison, Randall, and Bragg Indulge in a Lively Tilt on the Tariff Question.

The Illinois Free-Trader Calls the Pennsylvania Protectionist a Traitor—The Latter Retorts in Kind.

In the National House of Representatives, on Tuesday, June 22, Mr. Morrison called up the proposed change of rule providing that every general pension bill may be amended by the addition of a provision for the imposition of a tax to meet the expenditure required by the bill.

In advocating the proposition, Mr. Morrison argued that its adoption was absolutely necessary unless Congress was prepared to grant pensions and leave the Government without the means to pay them. He referred to the immense sums paid out for pensions since the war and the large amounts necessary for present and future requirements, and said that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hiscock) and other gentlemen on both sides of the House had predicted that for the next fiscal year there would be a deficit of $14,000,000.

Mr. Reed (Me.) expressed surprise that this rule was proposed to be confined to pensions alone. There was not a practical man in the House who did not know that the proposed rule would be to fasten upon every pension bill some method of taxation which would prove obnoxious to men who might want to vote for the measure. He for one was not willing to enter on such an invidious course.

Mr. Hiscock said that the Democratic party had not redeemed a single pledge it had made, but had stood cowering before the country admitting that it was powerless to lift any burden from the people; that it had spent all the money, and that empty vaults were the fruit of Democratic victory. [Applause on the Republican side.] He wished to emphasize that a Democratic Congress had been in session for six months; that it had accomplished nothing, and that in these last days of the session it stood confessing that it had known, nothing about the receipts of the Government, and was incompetent to carry out any of its promises and pledges. [Applause on Republican side.]

Messrs. Laird (Neb.), Cutcheon, and Burrows (Mich.), and Henderson (Iowa), opposed the change.

Mr. Bragg (Wis.) expressed delight at a reference made by Mr. Reed to the failure of the House to consent to consider revenue bills, saying:

I am delighted because it shows what sort of contempt the Republicans of this House feel for those who have been recreant to their faith and their pledges. While they are received with open arms and approbation for the act they have done they are thoroughly despised for their political defection. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Continuing, he said that he had seen the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) take out the old hobby-horse to be ridden around again and danced about for the benefit of claim agents' newspapers to be circulated among that class of men whose vote the Republicans thought could be bought by a pretense that the Republicans were the soldiers' friends. [Applause on the Democratic side and sneering cries of "Oh! oh!" from the Republicans.]

Mr. Bragg (imitating the Republicans)—Yes, "Oh! oh!" Why was it that when you had a two-thirds majority in this House, when the war was fresh, when men were suffering from wounds everywhere, that you placed a limitation on pensions, and provided that every claim not presented within five years should only commence to draw pension from the date of application? Who did that? Will you answer me? "Oh! oh!" It was the Republican party. "Oh! oh!" Who was it that repealed the arrears limitation and paid the soldiers whose claims were pending from the date of disability? It was the Democratic party? "Oh! oh!"

Continuing, he maintained that there was nothing in the pending proposition looking to a refusal of pensions to soldiers. It did not refuse to grant pensions, but it provided for their payment. When gentlemen sprang into the field and cried out that it was an attack upon the soldiers, they were attempting, under the guise of friendship for the soldier element, to protect the bondholder—to protect those men who, during the war, fattened on the blood of men in the field, and as contractors filled their purses. [Laughter and applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Randall—I did not intend to indulge in any further discussion of this subject, and I would not except for the language used by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I stand here his peer in every respect, with connection as pure as he can possibly have [applause on Republican side, participated in by the Democrats who followed Mr. Randall's lead previously], and I have courage to maintain them. How is this question? Some years ago we had the same controversy, and I cast my vote then as I cast it on Thursday—from conviction. I resisted anything that tended to free trade in the United States and the lowering of wages to American laborers. [Applause on the Republican side.] I was condemned in some quarters for that vote. I went with the rest of you addressing the Democratic side] to a national convention, where I was told that I would have no Republicans to help me. What was the result of that convention? Does any man here attempt to say that the measure reported to this House by the Committee on Ways and Means is in harmony with the spirit of that convention, or the enunciations of those who took the stump in its behalf? No. I am just to-day where I stood then. I am in favor of a revision of the tariff and the lowering of rates of duty, and a repeal in part of internal taxes, upon which the Ways and Means Committee of this House has denied any one the privilege of a vote. [Applause.] I have only to say to the gentlemen from Wisconsin that he has from me as much contempt as I can well send to him [laughter and applause], and I am ready to discuss with him the propriety of my course.

Mr. Hewitt declared that the measure reported by the Ways and Means Committee was in accordance with the Chicago platform.

Mr. Morrison—The gentleman from Pennsylvania claims that no bill is fair and in the spirit of the Chicago platform that does not present him an opportunity of voting on internal revenue taxes, and again and again he makes his promise as to what he would do; and we are reproached by the other side because at Chicago we pledged ourselves against the repeal of internal taxes and in favor of a revision of the tariff. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had gone out of his way to say that the proposition presented by the Ways and Means Committee was not within the spirit of the Chicago platform. He wished to call attention to the fact that in nearly every paragraph of that platform the Democracy had pledged itself as a party to the reduction of tariff taxes, and had especially declared in favor of the continuance of internal revenue taxes. The war taxes remain substantially as they did at the close of the war, and the party promised reduction. Yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the promise of reduction, and his desire to keep faith with the platform, would not vote to consider the bill unless it gave him an opportunity to do that which he had pledged himself not to do. The gentleman knew that the Chicago platform required additions to the free list.

Mr. Randall asked if Mr. Morrison believed that President Cleveland could have been elected if the convention had declared for free raw materials.

Mr. Morrison replied that Mr. Cleveland would have gotten more votes than he did. He had not carried Ohio, and had not carried Pennsylvania by 80,000 votes, and would not have carried them if the tariff on wool had been piled a mile high.

After further debate Mr. Morrison moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Reed moved as a substitute to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in the defeat of Mr. Reed's substitute—yeas 126, nays 139. Before a vote could be taken on the original motion, Mr. Reed moved an adjournment, and the Republicans, by dilatory tactics, managed to consume the time up to 5 o'clock, when, under the standing order, the House adjourned amid an outburst of applause and derisive laughter from the Republicans.

THE YEAS AND NAYS.

How Congressmen Voted Upon the Proposition to Take Up Mr. Morrison's Revenue Measure.

In the National House of Representatives on Thursday, June 17, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering revenue bills. The motion was defeated by a vote of 140 yeas to 157 nays. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Carlisle	Forney	O'Ferrall
Adams (N Y)	Gibson (Md)	O'Neill (Mo)
Allen (Miss)	Gibson (W Va)	Outhwaite
Anderson (O)	Glass	Peel
Ballentine	Glover	Perry
Barbour	Green (N C)	Reagan
Barksdale	Hale	Reese
Barnes	Halsell	Richardson
Barry	Hammond	Riggs
Beach	Harris	Robertson
Belmont	Heard	Rogers
Bennett	Hemphill	Sadler
Blanchard	Henderson (N C)	Sayers
Bland	Herbert	Scott
Blount	Hewitt	Seymour
Breckenridge (Ark)	Hill	Shaw
Breckenridge (Ky)	Holman	Singleton
Burnes	Howard	Skinner
Bynum	Hudd	Snyder
Cabell	Hutton	Springer
Caldwell	James	Stewart (Tex)
Campbell (N Y)	Johnston (N C)	Stone (Ky)
Candler	Jones (Tex)	Stone (Mo)
Carleton	King	Storm
Catchings	Kleiner	Strait
Clardy	Lanham	Swope
Clements	Landes	Tarbury
Cobb	Lore	Taulbee
Cole (Md)	Lovering	Taylor (Tenn)
Compton	Lowery	Throckmorton
Comstock	Mahoney	Tillman
Cowles (N C)	Matson	Townshend
Crain	Maybury	Trigg
Crisp	McCreary	Tucker
Croxton	McMillan	Turner
Culberson	McRae	Van Eaton
Daniel	Miller	Wakefield
Dargan	Mills	Ward (Ind)
Davidson (N C)	Mitchell	Weaver (Iowa)
Davidson (Fla)	Morgan	Welborn
Dawson	Morrison	Wheeler
Dibble	Neal	Willis
Dougherty	Neece	Wilson
Dunn	Neilson	Winans
Fisher	Norwood	Wise
Ford	Oates	Wolford
		Worthington
		—140.

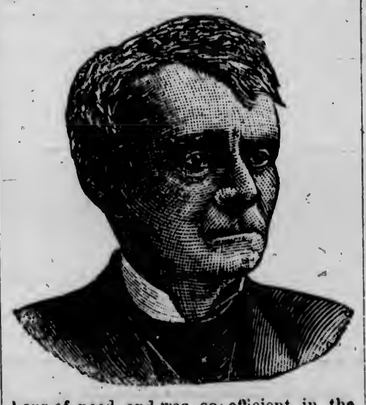
NAYS.

Adams (Ill)	Grosvenor	Payson
Allen (Mass)	Grout	Perkins
Anderson (Kan)	Guenther	Peters
Arnot	Harmer	Phelps
Atkinson	Hayden	Pidcock
Baker	Henderson (Ia)	Pindar
Bayne	Henderson (Ill)	Plumb
Bingham	Henley	Price
Bliss	Hepburn	Randall
Bound	Herman	Ranney
Boutelle	Hires	Reed (Me)
Boyle	Hiscock	Rice
Brady	Holmes	Rockwell
Browne (Ind)	Hopkins	Romeis
Brown (O)	Irion	Rowell
Brown (Pa)	Jackson	Ryan
Brumm	Johnson (N Y)	Sawyer
Buchanan	Johnston (Ind)	Scranton
Buck	Kelley	Seney
Burrows	Ketcham	Sessions
Butterworth	Lafollette	Smalls
Campbell (Pa)	Laird	Sowden
Campbell (O)	Lawler	Spooner
Campbell (N Y)	Lefevre	Spriggs
Cannon	Lehlbach	Stahlnecker
Conger	Libbey	Steele
Cooper	Lindsley	Stewart (Vt)
Curtin	Little	St Martin
Cutcheon	Long	Stone (Mass)
Davenport	Louttit	Struble
Davis	Lyman	Swinburne
Dingley	Markham	Symes
Dorsey	Martin	Taylor E B (O)
Dowdney	McAdoo	Taylor Ike (O)
Dunham	McComas	Taylor Z (Tenn)
Ellsberry	McKenna	Thomas (Ill)
Ely	McKinley	Thomas (Wis)
Erementrout	Merriman	Thompson
Evans	Millard	Viele
Everhart	Milliken	Wade
Farquhar	Moffatt	Wadsworth
Felton	Morrill	Waite
Findlay	Morrow	Wallace
Fleeger	Muller	Ward (Ill)
Foran	Negley	Warner (O)
Fuller	O'Donnell	Warner (Mo)
Funston	O'Hara	Weaver (Neb)
Gallinger	O'Neill (Pa)	Weber
Gay	Osborn	West
Geddes	Owen	Whiting
Gilfillan	Parker	Wilkins
Goff	Payne	Woodburn—157.
Green (N J)		

MEN OF NOTE.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is the only surviving member of the trio of famous war Governors, of whom Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, and Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, were the other two. He is now sixty-nine years old, having been born in his present home, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, in 1817. It is a satisfactory comment on any man's abilities and strength of character to know that he can live a long life in the village where he was born and be honored to the last with the best offices within the gift of his fellow citizens. Governor Curtin has grave faults, and always has had, but the fact that he stood by the Union in its



hour of need, and was so efficient in the discharge of all the duties of Governor of one of the great Northern States, answers for them all. He was educated for and practiced law. He was made Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Governor of the State. After the war he was sent as Minister to Russia, and was elected as a member of the convention that made the present Constitution of the State. In 1880 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania for Representative. He was elected again in 1882 and 1884. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Forty-eighth Congress, and as Speaker Carlisle failed to appoint him to that place in the present Congress, he declined to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, which was tendered him.

When it was decided to investigate the strikes by a Congressional committee, he was placed at the head of said committee, and is now serving in that capacity.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.

The Town Marshal of Detroit, Minn., Shot and Killed by a Desperado.

The Assassin Taken from Jail by a Masked Mob and Hanged to a Tree.

[Detroit City (Minn.) special.]

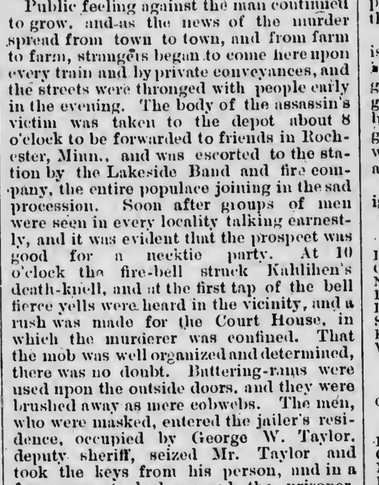
Marshal J. Cowey, of this village, was murdered in cold blood by William Kahlihen, alias Big Red, a gambler and tough. The murderer and another fellow of the same stamp, Frank Bennet, were quarreling and creating a disturbance in front of the Masonic block. The Marshal tried to quiet them, but instead Big Red drew a heavy revolver and fired one shot at Bennett, missing his mark. Mr. Cowey stepped forward, when Big Red fired the second shot at him, hitting him squarely in the breast, the ball passing through his heart and lodging in the back. He died instantly. Big Red was captured and lodged in jail. Cowey was one of the most popular men in Detroit City, and had been Marshal for three years.

Public feeling against the man continued to grow, and as the news of the murder spread from town to town, and from farm to farm, strangers began to come here upon every train and by private conveyances, and the streets were thronged with people early in the evening. The body of the assassin's victim was taken to the depot about 8 o'clock to be forwarded to friends in Rochester, Minn., and was escorted to the station by the Lakeside Band and fire company, the entire populace joining in the sad procession. Soon after groups of men were seen in every locality talking earnestly, and it was evident that the prospect was good for a necktie party. At 10 o'clock the fire-bell struck Kahlihen's death-knell, and at the first tap of the bell fierce yells were heard in the vicinity, and a rush was made for the Court House, in which the murderer was confined. That the mob was well organized and determined, there was no doubt. Battering-rams were used upon the outside doors, and they were brushed away as mere cobwebs. The men, who were masked, entered the jailer's residence, occupied by George W. Taylor, deputy sheriff, seized Mr. Taylor and took the keys from his person, and in a few moments had secured the prisoner. A cry for a rope went up, and the cry was not in vain, for in less than a minute a noose was about his neck and he was being hurried down the street as fast as the wild and furious mob could run. He was taken to a tree, hauled up, and, amid the fiendish yells of the mob, a volley of bullets was fired into his body. Every man who took part in the hanging was masked and disguised, thoroughly armed, and prepared to meet any resistance that might be offered. Kahlihen was generally considered a dangerous man. It is reported that he murdered his wife in St. Croix a few years ago, and that he was wanted in Montana upon one or more charges of murder.

COLONEL RICHARD M. HOE.

Sketch of the Famous Printing-Press Manufacturer.

Colonel Richard M. Hoe, whose death was recently announced, was the senior member of the printing press firm of R. Hoe & Co. The history of the development of the printing press is in part Colonel Hoe's personal history. Colonel Hoe was the son of Robert Hoe, an Englishman of mechanical skill and enterprise, who came to this country just as the present century opened. He made his home in New York City, and started a machine shop in 1803. This is the



establishment which has been continuously maintained by himself and his sons until now and which has been known for more than half a century as R. Hoe & Co. Robert Hoe had three sons, Richard March, Robert, Jr., and Peter. The first was born in New York on September 12, 1812. He received a meager common-school education, the advantages of which, small as they were, he enjoyed only until he was fifteen years old. Then his father took him into the workshop, just about the time he turned out his first cylinder press. The boy acquired a thorough knowledge of practical mechanics and developed a noticeable talent for improving little details about a press. He was constantly at work experimenting upon patents which he thought would add speed and ease to the operations of the press. Ten years after he entered his father's shop he invented his double cylinder press, by which nearly twice as many copies of a paper could be worked off in the same time as by his father's invention. Robert Hoe was only 53 years old when he died, and his three sons, at the head of whom was Richard, succeeded him. This change was made in 1846. In the same year Colonel Hoe perfected his famous rotary press, which is the basis of all the better presses. It did its work with such rapidity that it was soon known as the "Lightning." As originally manufactured, it made possible the printing of 10,000 copies an hour. Now every press made on the rotary plan can print from 20,000 to 25,000 copies. The invention made Colonel Hoe famous. It was an even greater stride toward the perfection of the press than that taken by his father in the invention of the cylindrical system. It created a revolution in newspaper printing.

BASE-BALL.

The Champion Chicago Players in the Role of Record-Breakers at Detroit.

The Race for the Pennant in the National League and American Association.

The contest in the National League has settled down to a duel between Detroit and Chicago, with New York and Philadelphia fighting hard for third place, with New York slightly in the lead. The first great battle at Detroit between the champions and the home team was witnessed by 12,000 people, and was won by Chicago. It was a question of record-breaking between the two clubs, Chicago presenting McCormick, who had not lost a game this year, in the pitcher's box, while Detroit had not as yet been beaten on the home grounds. The result was in favor of Chicago, and McCormick has thirteen games won to his credit, none lost. It will be well to watch the play of New York and Philadelphia, as both clubs have improved wonderfully since the early part of the season. Boston, with one of the best teams in the league, cannot play a little bit, losing games right along on the home grounds.

The contest in the American Association is very close, St. Louis and Louisville being tied for first place, with twenty-nine games each, Brooklyn next with twenty-six games won, and Pittsburgh only one game behind. The great interest taken in these games is attested by the immense crowds which attend, showing a large increase over any previous year.

The standing of the clubs up to June 21, is shown by the following schedules:

LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Clubs—	Games won.	Games lost.
Detroit	30	7
Chicago	27	7
New York	21	13
Philadelphia	21	15
Boston	13	26
St. Louis	12	25
Kansas City	8	23
Washington	7	26

HOME GROUND RECORD.

The record of the League clubs on their own grounds is as follows:

Clubs—	Games won.	Games lost.
Detroit	18	1
Chicago	14	3
New York	15	4
Philadelphia	13	5
Boston	8	12
St. Louis	9	11
Washington	6	11
Kansas City	3	9

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.
Athletic	21	20
Baltimore	19	25
Brooklyn	26	20
Cincinnati	21	30
Louisville	20	25
Metropolitan	17	26
Pittsburg	25	23
St. Louis	29	29

About 150 Chicagoans visited Detroit to see the opening game at that place between the champions and Detroit. The delegation carried new brooms, labeled "record-breakers," and was headed by Little Willie Hahn, the "mascot" of the Chicago Club, who carried a broom twelve feet long. President Spalding had about forty carriages at the hotel to take the visitors to the grounds, where seats had been secured for them in a body. The Detroiters, of course, largely outnumbered the visitors, and yet the latter held their own with them when it came to making a racket. Every member of the Chicago delegation was furnished with either a pair of wooden cymbals, a duck call, or a "bazoo," the latter a miniature fish-horn capable of producing more noise than one of full size. At every good play made by Chicago, or run scored, the clashing of the cymbals, and the tooting of the duck-calls and bazoos, was simply immense, and when, in the ninth inning, McCormick crossed the home-plate for the winning run, the noise was hideous beyond description. The Detroits, not liking the idea of Chicago having the only mascot, had secured the services of a little fellow named Charlie Gallagher, who was said to be born with a full set of teeth, and was therefore a veritable mascot. The result of the game—5 to 4 in favor of Chicago—has thrown a doubt around the little fellow's title which time alone can remove. What would a ball-player amount to if he was not chock full of superstitious notions.

BASE-BALL VIRTUES.

PHILADELPHIA claims to have discovered a base-ball umpire whose decisions gave satisfaction to both clubs. And yet Barnum sends to London for a $75,000 curiosity.

BALL-PLAYERS in Pittsburgh are talking about the smart young catcher of an amateur club, who was remarkable for catching batsmen out on foul tips, even when the bat didn't seem to strike within three or four inches of the ball. An investigation showed that the catcher had a gum band attached to his glove, and when he desired to foul out a man he would raise the hand with one finger, and when the ball passed under the bat release it. The band would snap against the glove, and all within hearing would hear a supposed foul tip.

DETROIT people will be interested to know that the Rev. Sam Jones pronounces base-ball "the most corrupt thing this side of hell." Even those disgusted with what they consider the childishness of making so serious an affair of what seems to them to be, if not child's play, a mere boy's game, will hardly agree with Jones. They will think that if it is "the most corrupt thing this side of hell" there is a very wide gulf between base-ball and the infernal regions. Our esteemed contemporary, the Baltimore *American*, on the contrary, thinks base-ball the very school of virtues—"one of the greatest safeguards against some of the immoralities and temptations of youth"—requiring abstinence from liquors and tobacco; regular and early hours; steady practice and severe labor; self-restraint in good fortune or defeat; patience, hopefulness, courage, fortitude; courtesy toward opponents; submission to authority, even when the umpire seems unjust; fair play and the like. It advises Brother Jones, if he wants to know what true courage is, to go and catch behind the bat for a little while.

Although it is quite possible to get some of this discipline and acquire these virtues without joining a base-ball club, it must be admitted that our esteemed contemporary has stated not unfairly the other side of the case. If these virtues could—to use a theological term—only be "imputed" to the spectators, base-ball would rise to the plane of a noble missionary enterprise.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—There are 500 less saloons this year than last in Michigan.

—Mrs. Grover Cleveland's grandmother is a resident of Jackson.

—Five drinking fountains for horses will be put up about Lansing.

—Michigan markets, on an average, 9,000,000 pounds of wool each year.

—J. J. Long, of Pt. Austin, has received back pension amounting to about $700.

—"Our diseased contemptory" is the way one Jackson paper speaks of another.

—An East Saginaw society lady received a dainty wedding card from Adelina Patti.

—Frederick Barr has been convicted at Pontiac of selling liquor to Orchard Lake cadets.

—A member of the Kalamazoo Fire Department has been discharged for playing base-ball.

—Mrs. Pierce and her husband, of Leoni, have lived together for thirty years, yet she has applied for a divorce.

—Two thousand persons residing in the vicinity of Waldron aided John Brooks to celebrate his one hundredth birthday.

—It is true in base-ball as elsewhere that they eachinnate most successfully who eachinnate subsequently.—*Free Press.*

—Some unknown persons shooting at a target near the college at Adrian killed a 6-year-old son of Rev. J. W. H. Brown.

—Carpenters are too numerous at Petoskey. The building boom was but short-lived, and very few carpenters find steady employment.

—The Rev. Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, of Morgan Park (Ill.) Theological Seminary, has been unanimously elected President of Kalamazoo College.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, of Jackson, has fasted for ninety-one days. She is afflicted with internal cancer and takes two spoonfuls of port wine daily.

—Willie Fairchild, of Flint, fell into a sewer one day last week, and admitted so much of the filthy water into his mouth that his life is now despaired of.

—Flint commercial travelers have organized a branch of the Travelers' Protective Association, with J. K. Blake as President, and M. S. Carlton as Secretary.

—Last week one Jackson firm shipped a number of road carts to Sweden; another company sent goods to South America, and still another sent a consignment to England and Germany.

—Jackson authorities have suddenly found out that it is one-third cheaper to purchase county poor-farm supplies by wholesale than it is to give out small orders to retail merchants.

—The man recently found murdered at Belleville has been identified as Sylvincent Moore of Adrian. Billy Arnold of Adrian is suspected of complicity in the murder, and officers are after him.

—Citizens are thinking of organizing a committee, to be armed with clubs, to deal with the women insulters who every evening pass insulting remarks while ladies pass by on the walks—*Kalamazoo Gazette.*

—A 9-year-old son of Patrick Cashin, a well-known grocer, while playing on a raft of logs, at East Saginaw, fell in and was drowned. A son of J. D. Wilson, also about 9 years of age, was with young Cashin, and as he is missing it is supposed he was also drowned.

—John Burnett, a farmer 60 years old, shot his wife twice through the head in a fit of jealousy, at York, and then shot Mrs. Jackson, his mother-in-law, in the neck. Mrs. Burnett will die. Mrs. Jackson is dangerously wounded. Burnett is in jail.

—Frederick Fox, of St. Louis, was wounded in the head during the war. The bullet was never removed and worked into his brain, causing him to become insane. He was temporarily placed in jail until he could be sent to Traverse City. He became so violent that it was found necessary to administer chloroform. He was given too much and did not recover. He died early Wednesday morning.

—It is rumored that leading Chicago citizens are moving in favor of establishing a military post at that point, and that General Sheridan favors it; in which case, it is said, Fort Wayne at Detroit will be abandoned. If that should happen, the Government reservation at the fort would make a splendid terminus to the boulevard and give the west end of the town a delightful little park of its own.—*Free Press.*

Value of the University to the State.

One of the most interesting points in President Angell's address at Lansing on the university was his statement of the cost of the institution to the State. Michigan has appropriated in all a little over $1,000,000. Valuing the buildings, apparatus, land, etc., at $900,000 and the gifts of books and works of art at $400,000, a clear balance of $300,000 is to be credited to the institution. Its chief advantage to the State, however, is incalculable. Saying nothing of the citizens whose education and intellectual power it has added to the forces that aid in building up a community, its renown has made Michigan known and respected, and attracted hither a class of ambitious and intelligent citizens that would not in many cases have come. The enjoyment of privileges offered by the university diverts to the State the footsteps of many a father and mother who desire an education for their children. Citizens with such aims and outlooks greatly enrich the commonwealth in which they take up their abode.—*Free Press.*

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

THE CHAMPION VETOIST.

A Washington dispatch, dated June 25th, says that President Cleveland is now the champion vetoist of his country. Not only has he made a larger number of vetoes in a given length of time than any other president, but he has actually made more vetoes in the 15 months he has been in office than any other president ever made in the entire term; yes, even more than any other president ever made in an eight years' stay in that office. The number of vetoes furnished by Mr. Cleveland up to this time is 74. This is more than by any other president even in an eight years' term. President Johnson was supposed to be the boss vetoist in his time, but he only made seventeen vetoes in almost four years' service, against more than double that number by Mr. Cleveland in a little over a year. President Grant made twenty-eight vetoes, but he had eight years in which to do it. Mr. Cleveland, in his fifteen months term in office has made more vetoes than Washington, Adams, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, J. Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Hurrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Garfield and Arthur made in their over seventy years in the presidential office, and it is probable that more vetoes will follow.

Honesty is Patrotism.

Mr. Cleveland's messages vetoing the swindling private pension bills have evidently hit some of the congressional brethren on the raw. One luminous individual from the up country rose in his place the other day to observe that he had searched these documents in vain for a single patriotic sentence, and he even dispaired of the republic.

There is a strong suspicion that the day when all manner of thievery could be carried on without question so long as the plunderers professed an undying devotion to the flag has passed by. The Belknaps, Robesons, Shepherds, Babcocks, McDonalds, Joyces, Dorseys and Bradys were all mighty patriots in their generation, and when it came to slinging red, white and blue eloquence they took a back seat for no body, but their crimes found them out after awhile, and such of them as did not go to prison should have done so.

It is inferred from the tone of Mr. Cleveland's messages on the private pension swindles of congress that the fashion now is to be honest—as honest in the presence of a fraud who steals the livery of a United States soldier as in the presence of a round bellied monopolist who is looking for a subsidy for some fat corporation. In times like these honesty is the highest form of patriotism, and dishonesty, no matter whether it folds itself in the American flag or not, is the most contemptible expression of treason.—Traverse Herald.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The New York Star is doing some good work in support of the administration.

The republican state convention will be called to meet at Grand Rapids, Sept. 1st.

Some of our republican exchanges are booming B. M. Cutcheon for Senator Conger's place. We are of the opinion that the General will have to dust himself pretty lively if he retains his present place, without attempting to climb up higher.—Eagle.

The president has now vetoed eighty-four pension bills, and, so far as intelligent judgment can determine, has not vetoed a single one that should become law. When it is remembered that to do this with knowledge and justice he has had to examine into the record of over six hundred cases, some idea can be formed of the immense amount of labor which has been thrust upon him by a lazy, reckless, and faithless congress.—Chicago News.

The pension demagogues in congress must be getting a tolerably clear idea by this time of what Mr. Cleveland is there for. His little veto messages reveal the dishonesty of the average legislator as cleverly as much longer ones would. When no old soldier in congress will take the trouble to oppose these "private" raids in the interest of frauds, bounty-jumpers, and deserters it is a glorious thing for the worthy pensioners of the country that there is a President who will defend them against enforced association with such creatures.—Chicago Herald.

The Young Democracy.

"The young democracy who are coming to the support of the party where they secure recognition," is the reply that Chairman Enright of the state committeee made when asked, "Who will carry Michigan this fall? Himself a splendid representative of this class, he knows whereof he speaks. With comparatively a young man in the executive chair, the revived democracy has reorganized the young men of the nation as they have never before been organized. The old time distrust of young men has disappeared in a sensible measure and it is the young men that furnish the working energy and enthusiastic work that carries campaigns nowadays. The accessions to the democracy from the new voters has been very large. They have realized the great power of its underlying principles of fairness to all, the vastness of its political trinity of "free trade, free coinage, and free men" and its opposition to the monopolistic tendencies of the party of political arrogance and aristocracy. Naturally, in a party ruled by these latter forces, as has been republicanism, its bestowal of political emoluments and honors must be upon that class only. The young men of to-day will have none of this. He will swing in where his interests, his ability and tact are recognized. This means that he will be a democrat with fervor and enthusiasm.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

There is a Difference.

The Minneapolis Tribune: "Yes, we are not disposed to deny that in 1884 Mr. Cleveland was elected president and Mr. Blaine was defeated. But the fact remains that Cleveland can now make speeches by the yard and no one will care one swear what lie says, while when Mr. Blaine gets up to speak he has the whole world for an audience, and the press of every civilized nation thinks it necessary to comment upon what he says. There must be some difference between the two men somewhere." There is a difference. The president is not a demagogue and has never been in the habit of making vote-catching speeches by the yard, but his single phrase, "A public office is a public trust," is worth more than Blaine ever uttered or wrote or ever will utter or write, and if it is outlived by any phrases of Blaine it will be "Burn this letter," "A deadhead enterprise," "Let me know what I am to expect," "Cast an anchor to the windward," and other passages from the celebrated Mulligan letters.—Chicago Times.

An Executive Session.

She was the daughter of a senator, and her sweetheart had been to see her every night, since Lent had given time and opportunity. Her father became somewhat alarmed, and this morning he called her into his study.

"Well, papa," she said sweetly, "you sent for me. What is it?"

"My dear daughter," he replied, "I believe Mr. Blank has been to see you every night for some time past?"

"Yes papa."

"And he was here last night?"

"Yes papa."

"Well, daughter, I want to know what occurred between you during your protracted interview in the parlor. I ask it my child, because I have especial reasons for wishing to know?"

"Dear papa," replied the girl with tears in her eyes, "I do not doubt your right to ask what occurred there; but, papa, it was an executive session; and papa, you would not have me divulge the secrets of such a meeting, would you?"

The old man said never a word in reply.—*Washington Critic.*

Something or Other.

During the last session of the Kansas Legislature some of the members were greatly annoyed by a man who wanted a charter. He didn't seem particular whether it was a charter for a bank, railroad, canal, navigation or manufacturing company, and this led to the inquiry:

"What good would a charter do you, anyhow?"

"Well, you see, I want to go to practicing medicine here, and I have no diploma and can't get one. If I can get a charter for something or other and hang it up in my office, you folks in this state won't know the difference. Please have the clerk fill out with red ink and tie a blue ribbon to it."—*Wall Street News.*

The Force of Habit.

"The force of habit is a wonderful thing," said the philosophizing passenger who expectorated upon the floor; "now just to show you: I'm a photographer out in the country here a piece, and the other day I was called out to take a negative of a dead man. At my suggestion his relatives propped him up on some chairs so that his position would be somewhere near natural, and then stood back while I took him. After focussing the lens I stepped out, looked to see that everything was all right, said 'now, hold still a moment, please,' and made the exposure. Right there was the first laughter that had been heard in that house for two weeks."—*Chicago Herald.*

IT PAYS ITS WAY.

Mr. Whitney Says the Administration Does and will do no Junketing.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The various stories that have been set afloat about proposed junketing trips this summer by the president and members of his cabinet are without foundation in fact. Neither the president nor any member of the administration has any thought of going on any pleasure excursions on a naval vessel. That sort of thing came to a full stop on the fourth day of March, 1885. The president has at all times refused to use government vessels for his private purposes, and will not take a day's sail on any naval vessel as a recreation from his fatiguing duties. There is no more punctillious member of the cabinet in this matter than Secretary Whitney, who was recently falsely reported as about to make a pleasure tour of the lakes on the government steamer Michigan. When asked about the matter Mr. Whitney replied:

"I never heard such a trip proposed until I saw the report in the newspapers. At no time have I planned or contemplated using a government vessel on any other than necessary government business. I have adopted a rule with regard to the use of such vessels from which I shall not deviate. Any public business that a government vessel can be useful in connection with is, in my opinion, a perfectly legtimate use of the boat. For instance, when we went down the bay to welcome the Frenchmen with the statue of liberty the expense of running the ship was properly the government's, for she was upon a legitimate public errand. The official trips of congressional committees, like that to the Hampton school, is also a proper use of a government vessel. If I had a fund for entertaining persons on board on such occasions, that expense might also be a proper one; but I have no appropriation, and no expense for the entertainment of people on board of any government vessel has ever been charged to the government during my administration. I have always personally paid every extra expense incurred by reason of my being on board a naval vessel. The steward keeps an accurate account of everything, and renders me a bill. Thus, when I went down the bay to meet the statue of liberty, I paid every expense except the cost of running the ship, which was properly the government's, and when we took the president from the Grant funeral to the train I bore that extra expense. I have always tried to make clear the distinction between a proper public use of government vessels and their private use, and I am sure that the charge of junketing cannot be laid against this department or any other branch of the administration."—New York Sun.

Japanese Puzzled by a Negro.

"When I was in the country (of Japan), in the interior a foreigner was a curiosity equal to the first Chinaman or Jap seen by us here. On a visit made to the summit of Fuji-yama in the summer of 1871 I went to the famous hot springs at Hakone; at nearly every tea-house our party was as much of an exhibition as the woman with big feet is here. A colored servant, dark as Erebus, whom I had with me, was a phenomenal subject to the innocent Japs. The men and women would come up to him, try to rub the black off with their hands, and be surprised they could not, and laugh over it with the contagious and hilarious glee the people so much enjoy."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Mrs. Emma Freeman Frye, of Cincinnati, has applied for a divorce. She was married three years ago, and her husband took her to the theatre that night, accompanied her home, and kissed her good-bye. She has not seen him since.

The Circus

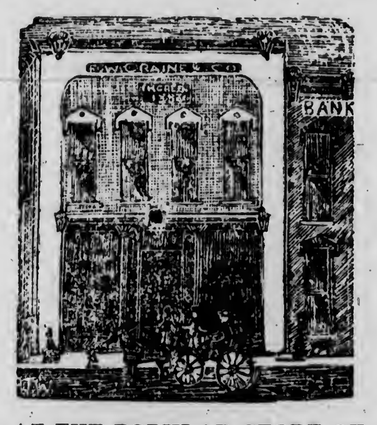
Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING!



——AT THE POPULAR STORE OF——

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

N. B.---Butterick's paper patterns in stock. Call and get the July fashion sheet.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, ... MICHIGAN.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PERE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 1, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ℔ bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Sam. Bernard, late of New York city, has established himself in O. W. Smith's lapidary, and is prepared to do all Watch and Clock repairing, in the very best manner possible. Every job will be warranted, no matter how fine the watch, or how difficult the job. Try him.

☞LOST—On Sunday, June 27th, near Fountain City House, a small plain gold watch with monogram J. A. V. on one side. A liberal reward will be paid by returning same to R. Cooper, proprietor of Fountain City House. Traverse City papers copy.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Chicago Weekly Herald, which is admitted to be one of the largest and best newspapers ever issued for One Dollar per year.

☞If you want Fourth of July decorations in the shape of flags all the way from 5 cents per doz. up to 40 cents each go to Weeds drug store.

☞Persons desiring situations can have an announcement inserted free in our want column on the first page.

☞Cobbling and new work by J. F. Smith, at Fox & Miller's shoe store.

☞Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Gas, is it? Well, wait and see.

The front of Browns' bank building is receiving a coat of paint.

The Morley brought in the Swiss Bell Ringers this morning.

Born—On Monday, June 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scroggie, a son.

O. I. Wheat is giving his house a coat of bright canary-colored paint.

A new sidewalk will be commenced on the north side of Main street this week.

A new sidewalk is being laid in front of McLeod's premises on Maron street.

The tug D. P. Hall received a new wheel on the Friant Wednesday morning.

O. J. Smith, the baker, is making numerous improvements about his premises.

The Traverse Herald mentions A. Buttars for lieutenant governor again this fall.

Jules Valle and family, and H. A. Clover, of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Fountain City.

The M. E. church will serve dinner on the 3d of July in the front room of the Sentinel building.

Baptismal and sacramental service at the Congregational church next Sunday morning. Preaching by pastor.

The inmates of the Northern Asylum are increasing all the time and on Saturday last numbered 405 patients.

Dr. G. W. Crouter returned home this morning from Dakota, and reports his daughter Effie not much improved.

Mrs. F. W. Curtenius and family, Mrs. J. P. Woodbury and Mrs. Dora Ransom, of Kalamazoo, are at the Charlevoix resort.

The Petoskey Democrat has a new head, and the last number contains numerous other improvements, editorially and typographically.

The ladies of the M. E. society will give dinner, with ice cream, lemonade, plum pudding, etc., on Saturday, at the Sentinel building. All are invited.

A writer in the Grand Rapids Democrat calls Charlevoix "the purest little gem of a summer resort ever left out doors in a cold winter." The same writer says Petoskey is a fine town, full of business, but "is not so charming as Charlevoix."

The Friant will run excursions from Harbor Springs and Petoskey to Charlevoix and East Jordan on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, July 3, 4 and 5.

The "dictator" seems to be in bad temper this week. Perhaps he has been quoting too freely from some "irresponsible journal" and got left on the facts.

Harrison Miller returned home from Beaver Island, and his son Charlie Miller, from the north shore, to attend the funeral services of Ruth Miller, on Saturday.

A Northport correspondent says there is a strong probability that the county seat of Lelanaw county will be removed from Leland to Suttons Bay in the near future.

It is wonderful how much solid and interesting reading can be given for one dollar, the price of the Chicago Weekly Herald for one year. Suscriptions received at this office.

The steamer City of Grand Rapids gave an excursion from Traverse City to East Jordan last Sunday, which was well patronized. A large number of the excursionists stopped off at Charlevoix.

The difference between an advertisement in the newspaper and a sign on your store front, is that to see the sign people have to come to your store, while an advertisement in the paper goes to them every week.

The steamer Queen of the Lakes is making regular daily round trips between Elk Rapids, Old Mission, Bowers Harbor and Traverse City. Whether the arrangement is a temporary or permanent one we have not learned.—Eagle.

The ordination of the Rev. C. D. Bannister at Northport, was attended by the Rev. W. G. Puddefoot of Traverse City, Rev. C. F. Van Anken of Charlevoix, Rev. P. F. McClelland of Antrim county, and Mrs. Kedsie of Banks and Lewis Miller of Charlevoix.

Rev. J. C. Van Anken, formerly pastor of the congregational church, at Northport, and more recently of Reed City, was here on a visit, last week, accompanied by his wife and child. He goes from here to Sault Ste Marie to organize a church.

Judge J. L. Newberry has sold out his law library, office and the good will of his business to Mr. J. H. Bowron, of New York, who will enter upon the practice of his profession and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may seek his professional aid.—Petoskey Democrat.

Fox & Miller appreciate the good trade of the resorters last year, and have this year put in a still larger stock adapted to their wants. Come and look over stock. Will make special order to please any one not satisfied with present stock. Any thing not in stock will be ordered with the greatest pleasure.

Miss Ruth Miller died last Friday morning after a short but very severe illness. Funeral on Saturday, at the family residence, Rev. C. F. Van Anken officiating. Ruth was a bright, buxom lass of seventeen, (just seventeen on the day of her death) fitted by education and personal graces to fill the responsibilities of life in a true womanly manner, and the news of her sudden death falls like a crushing blow on relatives and friends.

The ladies of the Congregational Church at Ironton gave a strawberry and ice cream festival last Friday evening in thier new building. Although it was in a very unfinished condition, the room presented quite a cheerful appearance the windows and tables decorated with flowers. Financially the entertainment was quite a success, thirty dollars being realized. Many expressed sincere regrets at the absence of a speaker. Another entertainment is being worked up for the coming month.

L. E. Allen's pile driver, now at work on Hannah Lay & Co.'s new dock, one week ago to-day beat the record of all pile drivers that was ever in the Grand Traverse region. They drove sixty piles and quit work at 4 o'clock. This is the biggest day's work of the kind on record.—Traverse Journal. This day's work will be better understood when it is stated that the nature of the earth at that place is such that over 6,000 blows were struck with a 2,600 lb. hammer, with 20 feet fall, to accomplish the work.

G. H. Hill, of Cincinnati, owner of the property on the corner of Bridge and Clinton streets, is in town this week, looking after his interests. He purchased of Mr. Eaton the building and lease, now occupied by the Journal and postoffice, and has placed all the property in E. H. Green's hands for sale, except the corner lot on Clinton street which is to be rebuilt for rent. The Bridge street front is platted into lots of 20 feet running west 90 feet to a twelve-foot alley, and are held at $50 a foot front, except the corners, the one on the alley being held at $60 a foot, and the one on Clinton street is not yet for sale at any price. The Clinton street front is held equally high. These are exorbitant prices for Charlevoix, and the holding vacant of so much land in the heart of the village is a positive damage. Men who hold their property up to such a figure should pay taxes for the full amount.

Ironton's New Band.

Ironton's new band held its first concert Saturday evening, the occasion being the return of Mr. W. M. Adams, with his charming bride from New York. The tune chosen was "Le Chivaree," which was played with great unction. The members of the band numbering about two hundred formed a hollow square in front of the "Lake View House" and at a given signal sounded the opening notes of "Chivaree." Some of the chief musicians as nearly as could be ascertained were as follows: Leader, Geo. McMulken; anvil firer, John Folsom; musketry quartette, by unknown parties; chief screamer, E. L. Burdick; sheet iron rattler, E. B. Hodge, W. M. Smith, and other members of the G. A. R. post; saw hammerers, John Garland, Wm. Garland Geo. Winkle; spokesman, E. A. Lewis. After the music had proceeded for fifteen minutes the young couple in whose honor the entertainment was arranged, appeared upon the verandah and Mr. Adams in well chosen words thanked the band for the compliment and heartily expressed their due appreciation of the high order of music afforded. He then invited all into the hotel, where cigars, peanuts, lemonade and cake were served, the band responding with three cheers for Mr. Adams and three cheers and a tiger for Mrs. Adams. After refreshments, by earnest request, a parting salute was played, when Mr. E. A. Lewis stepped from the ranks and expressed the thanks of the band for the cordial manner in which they were received and wished the newly wedded couple health, happiness and prosperity. A gentleman then proposed three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Adams. So ended a pleasant occasion.

M. E. Church.

Next Sunday being the Fourth of July, the pastor has chosen for his subject—"The exaltation of national character."

At the evening service, Judge J. M. Rice, of Cadillac, will deliver a lecture. As a lecturer Mr. Rice does not have to be introduced to the Charlevoix people, he is already well known to them.

The sermon at Black's school house at 3 o'clock next Sunday will be delivered by a Charlevoix County boy, Rev. Adam Clark.

Barnard.

The hay crop is looking poor on account of dry weather.

Mr. Adam Clarke has returned home from Olivet College, to spend his summer vacation.

The men of Barnard, are mending their ways, but it happens to be the highway.

Mr. Isaac Mills has his new barn nearly completed.

John Walker had the misfortune to cut his hand quite badly one day last week, which will lay him up for some time.

Burgess.

Everybody is at work mending their ways.

Mr. A. Brown, of Frankfort, is canvassing the township of Hayes in the interests of W. & T. Smith, nurserymen, of Geneva, N. Y., for fruit trees.

A slight frost on Monday morning, but it did no damage.

Take a Bath.

In F. E. Wood's new bath rooms a man can get satisfaction in the way of hot or cold water, in tub or shower, with plenty of the best soft and coarse towels, etc., as desired. Give it a trial and be happy.

Wool Wanted.

J. L. Alger, of Petoskey, will be at McLeod's meat market next Tuesday and Wednesday to buy all the wool he can obtain at the highest market price. Wool growers, take notice, bring in your wool.

Gov. Wolf Orders Trespassing Cattle Off Indian Grazing Lands.

Dallas, Texas, June 25. Yesterday was the last day of grace for trespassing cattle on Indian territory, the 40 days' grace granted by the secretary of the interior having expired. The cattle have all been driven off the Kiowa and Commanche reservations. The remaining trespassing herds are on the territory of Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, and Chicasaws. The most of them being concentrated in the dominion of the latter nation. Gov. Wolf sits down upon all purchases made by the Indians subsequent to the order of the secretary of the interior as deliberate and willful fraud upon the Chicasaw people, and declares the same to be unlawful, and therefore null and void.

The governor further says he will hold, confiscated, enough of those cattle to pay $1 per head to the Chickasaw nation, commencing yesterday, June 24, and will expel those remaining by men summoned for the purpose.

Extra copies of the Journal at Weed's drug store, five cents each.

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Bouretts, Boucles, Serges, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets.

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes; and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTERING HAIR

Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

ROSENTHAL & SON WILL CELEBRATE

For the benefit of Farmers and Citizens.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, AND MATTING.

Our prices are bound to suit you and by calling it will be for your benefit. JULY 15th the drawing for a Sewing Machine and five Oil paintings. Three dollars worth of goods gets one ticket.

ROSENTHAL & SON.

The high-grade Sherwin-Williams

Paints!

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

HARDWARE,

Tinware. Notions. Fishing Tackle.

(Job & Tin Work.)

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Charlevoix, Mich., at the close of business, June 30. If not called for in one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

When calling for any of them please say "advertised."

Allen, Mrs. Mary E.	Herron, Clarisa
Aiken, John	Hite, J.
Barr, Mr. Arthur	Hogg, Wm.
Beggy, A. E.	Jones, Wm. W.
Carrier, Mr. Peter	Mason, Wm. H.
Compton, Peter	Robbinson, Rev. John R.
Clark, Cook	Schmidt, Theadore
Compo, R. J. 2	Teers, Dan. J.
Flanigan, Howard	Thompson, Mrs. Alta 2
Flower, W. B.	Thompson, Otto S.
Doane, Miss Hettie	Sleaman, Geo. S.
Gross, J. G.	Smith, W. W.
Halvin, James H.	Ware, Miss
Hall, Geo. W.	Wade, Mrs. M. A.
Jackson, Joseph	Wood, Mrs. A. B. 2
Jenkins, Adolph	Wright, S. H.

INDIAN LETTERS.

Nahoquahum, Phillip	Pabonh, Paul
Sharboyshung, Mary	Sagasige, Angeline
Shahwahdasa, Moses	

CHAS. J. STRANG, P. M.

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measurement, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience.

Mrs. P. A. Earl.

The Shipman Automatic

One and Two Horse Power

ENGINE,

Stationary and Marine.

Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,

Agent for Northern Michigan,

Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres improved, over 40 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. For further particulars inquire at this office. 1940f

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

"AVE MARIA."

BY A. B BUSBY.

A sound floats up from the valley,
Through the tall pine trees,
And the faintest odor of incense,
Is borne on the breeze;
The leaves of the roses flutter
And fall to the ground,
And lilies are white in the twilight,
As I list to the sound.
It comes from a stately building,
Where the lights gleam dim;
For the saintly nuns are chanting
A vesper hymn.
And "Hail" they cry, sweet Mary,
For His dear sake,
For the shadows all will flee
When the day begins to break.

The white-robed priest at the altar
Intones but a solemn lay,
And softly the voices chorus
The requiem of the day.
In one rings a sound of sorrow,
Another a tone of pain,
And a note brings to us the bygone days
That never can come again.
But the dim, faint light in the chancel
Shows faces so pure and white,
And lips that in prayer are moving
For wisdom, grace, and light.
And "Hail," they cry, sweet Mary,
For His dear sake,
Let the shadows flee away,
And light begin to break.

But see the purple twilight
Is fading into night,
And the pale moon in the heavens
Gleams with uncertain light;
For the mist lies o'er the valley,
And the place looks drear and lone,
As ever to my ears is wafted
That sad monotone.
Floating through the pine trees
Comes the glimmering light,
Now the sound seems clearer
As the night grows bright.
For still they cry "Hail, Mary,"
For His dear sake
Soon shall the shadows vanish,
Soon shall the morning break.

Through the vale in silence,
To the peaceful lake,
And on its rippling waters
My lonely way I take.
No breath disturbs the quiet,
No sound the solemn night,
Save a faint, low murmur
Near a distant light.
But onward still, and onward
My boat goes on her way,
Till I, too, long for morning
And light of coming day.
For "Hail," they say, the shadows
Soon shall they flee away,
Soon shall the darkness vanish
In the full light of day.

THE MIDNIGHT ASSASSIN.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES MONTFORD.

"In the spring of 1862 I was wounded in the arm, and obtained leave to return home for a few weeks.

"The wound was slight, and a month had scarcely passed ere I was strong as ever, and began to feel that uneasy sensation, I can scarcely call it longing, which comes upon a soldier when far away from the field where victories and defeats are falling to his comrades whom he knows so well.

"Three weeks before my leave of absence expired I left home again and started for the field.

"When I arrived within thirty or forty miles of the point where the command was stationed, I found that the track had been torn up, and that we must remain at the small station until the rails could again be laid.

"While loitering about the little town a chance occurred for the purchase of a horse at a very moderate price, considering the times.

"I struck a bargain with the owner, and resolved to ride through the country to the point where the troops were stationed.

"This would be more pleasant, as I knew a young man, who was about to enlist, intending to go by the train, which was now at a standstill.

"He was a native of Phoneton, the town where we were detained, and was perfectly acquainted with the country surrounding it.

"Immediately after purchasing the horse I hunted him up, and it was soon agreed that we should ride across the country.

"Bright and early the following morning he rode up to the little inn where I was stopping, and in less than thirty minutes we were cantering through the village street in the direction of the camp.

"It was a pleasant day; a storm was impending, but not likely to fall until night.

"I never passed a finer time on horseback; but nothing interesting occurred, and I will hasten on to the story.

"As night approached, and my companion offered no information in regard to our distance from the camp, I began to consider that, as we had ridden at a good rate all day, we must be near our destination.

"'Well, Frank,' said I, 'we are nearly at the end of this journey, are we not?'

"'I guess we are, Colonel,' he replied.

"'Then you are not certain about it?'

"'I thought I was,' he replied, in a puzzled way, and looking about for landmarks.

"'Do you recollect where you are?' I inquired, after a short silence.

"He admitted that he did not, and, although he declared 'he didn't know how he could have made such a mistake,' I realized that we must be seeking a lodging for the night without delay, for the storm had gathered violence, and would soon discharge itself.

"'We must make inquiries at the first house,' I said, and urging the tired horses onward, we kept a sharp lookout for some habitation.

"But this was not met with when desired. We had ravaged the country, and a great many of the houses we passed were untenanted and dismantled.

"As it grew darker and darker, the prospect of remaining outside at the mercy of the storm began to cause some discomfort.

"'There's a house!' shouted Frank at last, and, following his eyes, I saw a light a short distance back from the road.

"It was a small building, unpainted, and did not promise much in the way of entertainment. Nevertheless, any kind of shelter is better than none in a storm, and we rode in through the open gate and dismounted.

"We were saluted by the barking of dogs from the back of the house, and before we had reached the door it was opened and a man appeared.

"We asked the way to our destination, and soon found that we had strayed many miles from the direct road.

"'You'll hardly git thar to-night,' said the man, in harsh accents; and he did not refuse lodgings for ourselves and horses when it was requested.

"We accompanied him to the stable and saw our tired animals introduced to the company of a cow and a pair of oxen, then followed our host back to the house.

"I had taken a strange dislike to the man, and was not made more easy by his uncivil manners and guttural tones.

"The room into which he led us was already occupied by a short, brown woman, the man's wife, and three very dirty children. The children were ordered off to bed by their mother, who, at her husband's suggestion, placed bread, butter, and a plate of cold potatoes upon the table for our delectation.

"I had often eaten worse fare with the relish which is given by sharp hunger, and did not despise the meal; my companion was more dainty, and, while making a pretense of eating, fastened his eyes upon the master of the house.

"The latter would have created suspicion in a saint. He bore the exact description of the ruffian in an old poem I have read:

"A lean-faced writhen knave,
Hawk-nosed and very hollow-eyed,
With mighty furrows in his stormy brows,
Long hair down his shoulders curled;
His chin was bare.

In fact, I could not help sharing, to a certain extent, in my comrade's fear; but we were in for it now, if danger was intended.

"We soon learned that our host was a violent partisan of the South; that he had lost two sons upon the battle-field, and that he would have shouldered arms himself if it hadn't been for the old woman!

"He did not seem to consider us foes, and Frank thought it necessary to express sentiments in favor of the man's principles.

"As we were preparing to retire for the night the door opened and a stout young man entered, shaking the water from his clothes.

"He was a neighbor, apparently, for the master addressed him in a familiar way, and as we followed our hostess from the room, I observed a signal pass between them, followed by glances, menacing, I thought, cast in our direction.

"The apartment into which I was ushered was small, with no furniture except the bed, and without a door.

"My companion was to be in an adjoining room. The woman made an awkward apology for the 'poor place,' as she called it, and ended by saying that 'her sons had once occupied the rooms, and mebbe my friends had killed them.'

"This suggestion came so abruptly that it startled me. It was the first intimation given that our profession was understood.

"I made some commonplace remark, and was left alone, to sleep if I could, which was not at once.

"I heard the family retire; then all was still save the patter of the storm outside. I felt oppressed, as though with the sense of approaching misfortune.

"The form of our ill-looking host was conjured up before my mind, attended by all the villainous circumstances and incidents that an active imagination could furnish.

"At last, after tossing about for hours, I fell asleep. How long I lay unconscious I know not; but when I awoke it was with a start, and my faculties were upon the stretch at once.

"I heard some one in the hall without my room. He came with the stealthy motion of a murderer stealing upon his victim.

"My knavish host was coming to avenge the death of his sons, was the idea that flashed into my heated brain, and stealing from the bed I began to feel about for my weapons.

"They were not where I had placed them. Had the assassins removed the pistols, that they might perpetrate their meditated crime in safety?

"So it seemed, and taking a large, strong-bladed clasp-knife from the pocket of my pantaloons, I stole toward the door, resolved to meet the villains, and take them by surprise.

"I reached the door in the dark, and ere I knew it had stepped outside. Some form was before me. I could hear a stifled breath at my side, and the next instant was grasped by a pair of strong hands.

"My knife was knocked from my hand, and I struggled with the desperation of a madman to prevent the blow which I expected would fall.

"I endeavored to throw my assailant to the floor, but his limbs seemed formed of steel. I dealt and received several blows, and at last we fell, and rolled over and over upon the floor.

"All this occupied but an instant; but I was already becoming winded. My antagonist was too strong.

"Suddenly I made a last desperate effort, and we fell upon the stairs, rolling over until we reached the bottom.

"The fall separated us, and as I staggered to my feet a light appeared, carried in the hand of my host. His wife was looking out upon us through the partially open door of her bedroom.

"'Go on, Colonel,' I cried; 'why do you pause?'

"There's not much more to tell. I had been battling all this time with Frank, the new recruit, and my good host was as innocent of all sinister intentions as the sleepy chickens whose slumbers we disturbed.

"My companion had gone to sleep, oppressed with uneasy thoughts concerning the master of the house, a terrible dream had followed, and still under the influence of the 'ghastly hag who rides our dreams,' he had risen from his bed, only to awake to grapple in the struggle for life which followed.

"We rode away the next morning with better feelings toward our rough but hearty friends of the cabin, and did not trouble them with the suspicion we had formed of their character."

Bill Nye on House-Cleaning.

It is now the season of the year when we begin to spruce up around our premises and put on the airs of spring. A few well-timed remarks upon matters of general interest to housekeepers, coming from one who understands fully what he is talking about, may be beneficial. If they are received in the proper spirit my object will have been attained. All I care for is to furnish all the information I can and do all the good I can. Life is made up of these little acts of kindness, and to be well informed, and then to be able to spread that information around all over the country in such a way as to ameliorate the condition of our race, is a most fortunate thing for the possessor, and a great boon to those who may be the recipients of that information.

A good, durable whitewash may be made by slacking pure lime with salt and a light solution of water. Mix while cold, and stir gently while boiling, so that it will not burn on. Let it stand ten minutes and then carefully skim it. If it does not settle readily drop in the yelk of an egg. Do not put glue in your whitewash in order to make it stick. It is a great mistake to unite glue or baking powder with whitewash that is to be used on the walls or ceiling of a parlor.

A gallon of milk will improve a large quantity of whitewash, but the cream may be taken off before the milk is used. To apply whitewash on a ceiling is not a difficult process, and many people pay a professional when they might do it equally well themselves.

Take a whitewash brush of about the medium height and dip it in the liquid preparation. Next carefully remove the surplus by gently pressing the brush against the side of the pail. You can then stand on the piano and apply the solution to the ceiling, a little at a time. If you do this, however, do not forget and step forward into the works of the piano, or set the pail on the strings while you are at work. After you have been at work for a few moments, and got your sleeves well filled with whitewash, you may empty them back into the pail, thus saving the surplus, which otherwise might be wasted. Care should be used in spattering oil paintings and bric-a-brac on the walls. Some oil paintings look better spattered with whitewash, while others do not. For this reason a keen discrimination is necessary, and every man may not succeed with the brush.

Whitewash may be removed from the eye by the judicious use of muriatic acid, which cuts the lime and purifies the eye itself, removing any animal substance also that may have fallen into the socket, including the eye itself.

Maple sugar may be made by squeezing the juice out of the maple tree and boiling it down to about the consistency of the spring poem. The maple flavor is not injurious to the taste, and does not interfere with the popularity of this justly celebrated depe for the hot pancake. Much maple syrup and sugar grow in Vermont, and I have often wondered what becomes of this healthful beverage. Why maple syrup, made from the juice of the maple tree, should not find its way into the channels of trade is more than I can understand.

A cheap and tasty window curtain may be made of the finest batiste, cut the proper length, and then decorated with painted flowers. Most any lady can readily paint these flowers in any design, or at least a great many seem to think they can. The flowers may be any variety which fancy may dictate, such as corn flowers, daisies, pond lilies, or forget-me-nots, and, if they do not look just right, they may be erased while still green by boiling the curtains in a solution of benzine and turpentine, say two parts of the former to ninety-eight of the latter.

A design to which my attention has been recently called consists of a unique, improvised flower, composed by a young lady who is destined to make her mark some day, unless some one interferes. She has already made her mark in several places, in fact, but these flowers certainly deserve something more than a mere passing notice. They are not copied from the monotonous and tedious uniformity so much affected in nature, but they stand out by themselves and attract the attention at once, because of their bold originality. Instead of copying nature, and thus becoming tiresome, she has constructed a flower that is a cross between a rose cancer and a ginger cooky. It grows on a perpendicular stem that looks like a dark-green hat-rack with buds on it, that remind the enraptured spectator of an aggravated felon on a dark red thumb, just peeping out of a pale green, weather-beaten bandage.

Nothing so bold in conception or so utterly free from conventionality has come within my range of observation for years. The inflammatory condition of the blossom itself, the bold and mathematically perpendicular poise of the stem, and the early stages of eruption visible in the complexion of the bud, challenge the admiration of the philanthropist and the Board of Health.

It stands out as a work of art, alone and safe from imitation. It certainly has never been successfully imitated by nature, and I do not think it ever will be. While nature loves to give us freaks now and then, I may safely say that she will never furnish us with a flower like this, a flower that looks as though it had been nailed on the parent stem with shingle-nails, while the foliage, it would seem, was cut out of sheet-iron and riveted to the curtain by the hand of a master. It is one of those mock-eyed, fragile blossoms of the vale that you could successfully use in beating out a man's brains.

A Little Hard o' Hearing.

Jonathan Chace, the quaint old Rhode Island Quaker—who has a tender side, by the way, for all the victims of Cupid—was taking the subscriptions of his colleagues of the Senate for the wedding present they were to give Gen. Anson McCook, the Secretary of the Senate, at his marriage. He went to Dolph, of Oregon, and said: "We are going to give McCook a wedding present. How much will you subscribe?" Dolph seemed astonished. Finally he said, with some appearance of confusion: "Why, I'll give something, of course, if you want me to, but I'd like a little time to think about it." "Oh, certainly," responded Chace, somewhat miffed, and then he walked off. Then Dolph hurried over to his colleague, Mitchell, of Oregon, and said to him in a puzzled way: "Chace asked me just now to join him in giving a wedding present to his cook. What do you suppose he's driving at? When my cooks get married I don't go around asking other fellows to send them wedding presents." "Oh," laughed Mitchell, who had been in the Senate before, "he meant McCook—Anson McCook, the Secretary, you know. It's the custom, you know, for Senators to give the officers of the Senate presents when they get married." "Oh," said Dolph, breathing freely again, "of course, of course."

It is related that when the first Maine railroad was started, about forty years ago, W. C. Pitman, of Bangor, was a conductor. One rainy morning he started from Waterville, and on arriving at North Belgrade, a flag station, not seeing any flag, ran by the station. Just as the train had passed the red flag was run out for some passengers to get on. Mr. Pitman stopped his train, and asked Stephen Richardson, the station agent, why he did not display the flag before. Mr. Richardson replied: "Be you a-goin' to run your train in rainy weather? I didn't think you would."

If you grasp a rattle-snake firmly about the neck he can not hurt you, says a contemporary paper. To be perfectly safe, it would be well to let some one else do the grasping.

Manual Training in Philadelphia.

A revolution in educational methods has occurred in the city of Philadelphia. The Spring Garden Institute, established long ago by Mr. Charles G. Leland, showed the practicability of hand-training; Mr. Edward T. Steel, President of the Board of Education, for years advocated manual training in a general way; and Mr. James MacAlister, who went from Milwaukee, Wis., in 1883, to accept the superintendency of the schools of the city, writes that he found public opinion fully alive to the importance of manual training being added to the public education, but that nothing had been done to give it organized shape. It is easy to understand how, under his magnetic influence, the movement quickly crystallized. Moved by the persuasive force of his tongue and pen, the "Councils" appropriated money, and the Board of Education organized a manual training school as part of the educational system of the city, as free as any other of the public schools; and it went into operation in September last, with one hundred and thirty pupils—all that could then be accommodated. Its course of instruction is similar to that of the schools of Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago. The school is a high school, with manual exercise constituting a feature of equal importance with the mental exercises. The first observation in regard to this new school made by visitors is that the pupils take more interest in its exercises than is usually taken by pupils in the exercises of schools of that grade. The school meets with the most unqualified approval of the public, and the Board of Education designs to establish three or four more schools of similar character. It is the purpose of the Superintendent and the board to furnish the school with a reference library and a small museum, "illustrating the raw materials and manufactured products of the more important industries of the country, and, to some extent, drawings and models showing the evolution of the fundamental tools and machines."

Another feature of the reorganized educational system of Philadelphia is the School of Industrial Art, which is open to the grammar-school pupils of both sexes, who are admitted once a week for two hours. The course of instruction comprises drawing and design, modeling, wood-carving, and certain exercises in carpentry and joinery, and metal-work.

A third feature is sewing, which is made part of the regular course of instruction in every girls' school above the primary. The work is graded, and forms a system of sequential steps. Thirty-two special sewing instructors are now employed, but it is intended ultimately to have the instruction given by the regular class instructors. A fourth feature is the free kindergarten, which can not be made part, officially, of the public-school establishment, because the legal school age in Pennsylvania is six years. But an association called the Sub-Primary School Society has founded twenty-eight kindergartens, and supports them, with the aid of an appropriation from the School Board, as adjuncts to the regular schools.

Philadelphia has thus the most complete course of manual instruction of any city in the country, consisting of the Kindergarten, the School of Industrial Art for the boys and girls of the grammar schools, and the "Manual Training School" for boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age.

Superintendent MacAlister writes that the conviction obtains among members of the Board of Education of Philadelphia, and is, in his opinion, growing in the public mind generally, that every child should receive manual training; that a complete education implies the training of the hand in connection with the training of the mind, and that this feature must ultimately be incorporated into the public education. He concludes: "I feel encouraged to go forward with the work. The great principles which underlie the system are with me intense convictions, and they mean nothing less than a revolution in education. The new system is the realization of the dream of every great thinker and reformer in education, from Comenius, Locke, and Rousseau to Pestalozzi, Froebel, and Spencer. My conviction and action in connection with this movement are based upon what, in my judgment, should constitute an education designed to prepare a human being for the social conditions of to-day, and not merely for the industrial demands of our time. And this must be realized in the public schools, or they will fail in accomplishing the ends for which they were instituted and maintained."—*Charles H. Ham, in Harper's Magazine.*

EDUCATION is often valued not for itself, but merely as a stepping stone to wealth. We give it to the young and they take it not so much that they may become through it better, nobler, happier, and more useful men and women, as that they may gain the power of rising from a lower to a higher station, from poverty to mediocrity, or from mediocrity to wealth. Thus the education that fits them only to adorn a humble position happily and contentedly, instead of cultivating ambitious longings, that cherishes health and strength of body and fills the mind with resources for its own activity and power for its own development, without any direct reference to amassing a fortune, is too often neglected for narrower and shallower instruction. Is not the mind more than the purse? Shall we sell the one to fill the other, or shall we rather spend freely of our gold to build up the intellect, to cultivate the taste, to fortify the principles?

THE reason why egotists find the world so ugly is because they only see themselves in it.

HUMOR.

A BALLET-GIRL is something of a philosopher; she believes in gauze and effect.

WHEN a young girl goes to church to exhibit her new sealskin she certainly might be called sack-religious.

MRS. COYNE has sued a man in Youngstown, Ohio, for damages for breach of promise. He don't want Coyne, but she does.

TWO STUPID hunters shot a woman, mistaking her for a bear. A woman should never be mistaken for anything but a dear.

POLICEMAN—"You have been standing here for an hour. Move on." Absent-minded chess-player—"Beg pardon, sir, it's your move."—*Judge.*

THERE is not so much difference between a restaurant and a cattle barn as one would at first suppose. The former has many tables, and the latter has its stables, too.—*Chicago News.*

A PARIS correspondent writes that he finds great difficulty in gaining admittance into the cemeteries. Let him try the experiment of dying, and the gates will be opened to him.—*Hartford Times.*

MRS. ELBERON—"It seems to me Mrs. Exeter wears loud colors." Mr. Elberon—"Be charitable, my dear. Perhaps you don't know that poor Mrs. Exeter is almost totally deaf."—*Boston Beacon.*

"NOW, SIR, you had better," said a Boston faith-doctor to a patient he had been treating, "tell me just how you feel." "Well, sir," replied the victim, "I feel like a —— fool; how much is your bill?"—*New York Sun.*

"LOOK here," remarked De Wiggs to the corner grocer, "this pavement here is awfully slippery. Why don't you throw some sand on it?" "Can't get a bit," replied the grocer. "Well, throw some sugar over it; the pavement won't know the difference." "Chestnut!" yelled the grocer.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

AN exchange, in speaking of a certain man, says: "He will spend some time looking after his business interests in this vicinity." This comes of carelessness. He should have kept his business interests tied up in some safe place and then he wouldn't have to spend valuable time hunting after them.—*Estelline Bell.*

"YOU can't avoid a stroke of lightning by dodging," says a newspaper item. This is a very long-headed statement and will probably cause a sensation when it gets out. It is equally impossible to avoid a stroke of lightning by going out the back door and telling the office boy to say you are off on a fishing trip and won't be back for two weeks.—*Estelline Bell.*

A CRITIC visited the studio of a painter the other day. "Very good, this cavalier," said he, eying a new painting with the air of a connoisseur; "but I think his legs are a little long." "Ah!" replied the artist, "I am very well satisfied with what you say. Mons. A——, who was just here, said they were too short. They must therefore be about right."—*French Paper.*

WIFE—"Well, Ned, what do you think Charlie wants now? He asked me to-day if I wouldn't help him tease you to buy him a bicycle." Indulgent Father (who once had ambitions himself)—"Bicycle? Nonsense. The boy can't have it. Tell him to go up in the attic, and fall down two flights of stairs. It will be just about the same thing, and save me $100."—*Somerville Journal.*

THE following note was found tacked to a pine tree in the Stamp Creek district of Bartow County: "To the Overseare & rode hans, I hante aBle to work & it hante no yuse of Me er come in to the Rode & I wood Be Glad of you all Wood lete mee ofe & of you wonte Guste lay oft Me so Mutch on the Weste ende & when i get aBle i will worke it oute of hit will suite you alle."—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

THE CULTURED MAID.

She comes from Bosting,
And like a frosting
Is the polish that she puts on every part;
She's read in Cæsah,
And truly she's a
Cultivated maid in every modern art.
She's up in nowness,
And with a howness
Surely wonderful for one that's in her 'teens;
She's read in Schiller,
And what a filler
Is she when she bits a plate of Boston beans!
—*Tid-Bits.*

BAD winds blow good; we'll still be stout
And let no ill our feelings harrow;
The freeze that brings the plumber out
Destroys the ugly English sparrow.
—*Courier-Journal.*

For the Minstrels.

Why does the historical picture, "Meeting of Mary Queen of Scots and James I.," remind the spectator of a celebrated actress? Because it was "Mary and 'er son."

What is the difference between a railway brakeman and a dancing-master? One couples trains and the other trains couples.

What is the difference between a celebrated beauty and a woman paying court to a man? One is a fair woman and the other is a woo-man affair.—*Detroit Free Press.*

It Wasn't a Rabbit.

Doctor—Well, do you think the dog was mad when he bit you?

Solomon—Waal, sah, I guess he war rudder put out, by de way he 'ducted hissef.

Doctor—No, I don't mean angry; I mean rabid.

Solomon—Oh, no, sah; it wasn't a rabbit. I'se sure dat was a dog, sah.—*Harper's Bazar.*

TO THINK you can do another's task better than another is human.

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS.

The "Fearful and Wonderful" Mechanism of the Human System Graphically Portrayed.

[In the editorial columns of the New York *Analyst*, H. Lassing, M. D., editor, writes the following beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.]

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body, and what a factory is spread before the eyes, countless chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers.

"In another act of a million chambers we see various gases and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its current are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect; blocks of chalk; slabs of tartar; pieces of bone-ash, strings of albumen; drops of molasses, and lines of alcohol. How are those waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here all is activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast trenches, thence into a smaller reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, which regularly discharges its contents.

This separation of lime, uric acid, and other waste material from the blood, without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood-purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior, not the interior, of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood-purifying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the toothache or a scratch, but they regularly, silently report. When these organs are failing, these nerves indicate it by drawing the blood from the face and cheek, leaving the lip and eye blanched, by sending uric acid poison into the smallest veins, the skin then becoming gray, yellow, or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs, and cause pulmonary difficulties, weariness and pain. Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle in one mass? The athlete breaks down in the race; the editor falls at his desk; the merchant succumbs in his counting-room. These events should not have been unexpected for nature long ago hung out her 'lanterns of alarm.' When the 'accident' finally comes, its fatal effect is seen in a hundred forms; either as congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as variable appetite, as head troubles, as palpitation and irregularities of the heart, as premature decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as apoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood-poisoning, etc.

"Put no faith, then, in the wiseacre who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician, whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if any, more than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs, and depends entirely upon experimental tests, that you can make as well as he.

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, sweet or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood, or roily with gravel, mucus, and froth, something is wrong, and disease and death are not far away.

"These organs which we have described thus at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate, and are sustained, are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public because it is conceded that the profession has little known power over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple medicine, which can do no harm to the most delicate but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands all over the world, is Warner's safe cure. With those in whom disease is deep-seated, it is the only specific. For those in whom the seeds are sown and the beginning of illness started it is an unfailing reliance. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness and to the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear, and then disease and death open the door and cross the threshold."

Such writing ought not only to please but to carry conviction that what Editor Lassing, M. D., —so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and heed of all prudent, right-minded people.

An Episode on a Cable Car.

They were sitting on a cable car. It was the dummy. The rain had given the climate a rest for an hour, and they were going home from Mary Anderson.

"Don't," she whispered to him.

"Don't what?"

"Don't press my hand so hard, and take away your arm."

"What do you mean?" he whispered, and glared across her at a man on the other side.

"Fare, please!" said the conductor, and she found she had been squeezing the conductor's hand, and he—well—he humored her.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Light Loss.

Gray—You are looking very sour this morning, Green.

Green—I'm feeling very bad, very bad, indeed. You see, I forgot myself last night; was out with the boys, and drank too much, and lost——

Gray—Good gracious! You didn't lose your wallet, did you?

Green—No, but I'm afraid I lost my character.

Gray—Pshaw! Don't be downcast about that. It isn't as bad as if you had lost something valuable.—*Boston Courier.*

Misunderstood.

Benevolent daughter of the house to rural cousin, who is causing some delay by his second plate of soup: "I should like to keep company with you, if I could."

Josiah (blushingly): "Oh, yes—only—er—I am keepin' company now with Almira Higgins, of our place."—*Life.*

Life seems hardly worth the living to-day to many a tired, unhappy, discouraged woman who is suffering from chronic female weakness for which she has been able to find no relief. But there is a certain cure for all the painful complaints, to which the weaker sex is liable. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the virtues of which thousands of women can testify. As a tonic and nervine it is unsurpassed. All druggists.

SHE—"What a man you are to come to a decision? Don't you know your own mind?" He—"No, dear, I don't believe I do; not even by sight."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Not All Right.

A reporter called upon a prominent citizen and said: "I would like to interview you with regard to the strike."

The prominent citizen frowned, reflected a moment and replied:

"No, sir, no. It is a rule of my life never to be interviewed, but I don't mind telling you privately what I think."

"All right."

"But mind, now, you must promise not to print a word I say nor an idea I advance."

"I promise."

The prominent citizen freely expressed himself. And the reporter, after again promising that he would make no note of the conversation, departed. Early the next morning the prominent citizen seized the paper and eagerly looked for the interview.

"What are you looking for?" his wife asked.

"Nothing," he replied as he threw down the paper. "You can't place any confidence in those confounded reporters."

"Has he printed what you said?"

"No."

"Then it's all right."

"No, it's not all right. Do you reckon I want to talk two hours and then be treated with contempt? He ought to have said I refused to be interviewed, and then to have stated what I said. A reporter is a nuisance."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Men and Women

Who are constantly nervous are, in nineteen cases out of twenty, dyspeptic. The twentieth case will be found, upon investigation, to be that of a person who is troubled with symptoms of indigestion. Thinness, unnatural anxiety, peevishness, buzzing in the ears, a disposition to start on the sudden closing of a door, tremulousness of the hands—more particularly of the right—show that the nerves are weak and unsteady. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthens and quiets the nerves. This effect is a speedy consequence of its invigorating and regulating action upon the organs of digestion and assimilation. It enriches the blood, conquers a chronic tendency to biliousness, relieves sick and nervous headaches, and regulates the bowels without griping them. A more trustworthy defense against fever and ague does not exist, and it subdues a tendency to rheumatism, kidney and bladder derangement. Taken before retiring, it induces sound repose.

The Photographer's Habit.

"The force of habit is a wonderful thing," said the philosophizing passenger who expectorated upon the floor; "now, just to show you. I'm a photographer out in the country here a piece, and the other day I was called out to take a negative of a dead man. At my suggestion his relatives propped him up on some chairs so that his position would be somewhere near natural, and then stood back while I took him. After focusing the lens I stepped out, looked to see that everything was all right, said 'Now, hold still a moment, please,' and made the exposure. Right there was the first laughter that had been heard in that house for two weeks."—*Chicago News.*

After the most exhaustive practical tests in hospitals and elsewhere, the gold medal and certificate of highest merit were awarded to St. Jacobs Oil, as the best pain-curing remedy, at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

A New Plaster.

A new plaster or artificial fire-proof stone has for its chief constituent the mineral asbestine, a silicate of magnesium. To this is added powdered flint and caustic potash, with sufficient water-glass (silicate of soda) to make it into an adhesive plaster. Sand also is mixed with it before use. No lathing is necessary, as the mixture adheres to any smooth wood or metallic surface.

Prof. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health, says Red Star Cough Cure is free from opiates, and highly efficacious. Twenty-five cents.

Work of Observatories.

Progress in astronomy no longer depends upon chance observation, but is now effected by a division of labor and a concentration at certain points upon some one particular object of research. The leading observatories all work at specialties. At Harvard the relative magnitude of the stars receives chief attention; at Princeton, spectroscopy; at Alleghany Observatory, the dark part of the solar spectrum and the effect of the invisible heat rays on the earth; at the National Observatory, positions and orbits of satellites; at Cincinnati, double stars; at Chicago, the surface of Jupiter; and at Albany and Yale, the perfecting of maps of the heavens.

"A Great Strike."

Among the 150 kinds of Cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) *American Rural Home* for every $1 subscription to that great 8-page, 48-col., 16-year-old weekly (all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages, bound in cloth) are:

Law Without Lawyers,	Danelson's (Medical)
Family Cyclopedia,	Counselor,
Farm Cyclopedia,	Boys' Useful Pastimes,
Farmers' and Stock-breeders' Guide,	Five Years Before the Mast,
Common Sense in Poultry Yard,	People's His. of United States,
World Cyclopedia,	Universal History of
What Every One Should Know,	All Nations,
	Popular His. Civil War (both sides).

Any *one* book and paper one year, all postpaid, for $1.15! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester. Samples, 2c. Rural Home Co., Ltd., Rochester, N. Y.

Where Are You Going?

If you have pain in the back, pale and sallow complexion, bilious or sick headache, eruptions on the skin, coated tongue, sluggish circulation, or a hacking cough, you are going into your grave if you do not take steps to cure yourself. If you are wise you will do this by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," compounded of the most efficacious ingredients known to medical science for giving health and strength to the system through the medium of the liver and the blood.

"WHAT are your means of existence?" demands the Justice of a tramp who has been brought before him. "A very good stomach."

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

BOUND in morocco—my lady's feet. Bound in calf—the youthful ox.

AYER'S Ague Cure is a purely vegetable compound, and is free from dangerous drugs.

THE spider would not make a good baseball player, because it so frequently goes out on a fly.

"HALL'S Hair Renewer keeps my hair in good condition."—Mrs. S. H. Scott, Stoddard, N. H.

AUCTIONEERS have a nod way of receiving bids.

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist of Austin, Tex., writes: "I have been handling DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have every had in my house for Coughs, Colds, and even Consumption, always giving entire satifaction. Please send me another gross."

A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health, and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Decline. It has cured thousands, will cure you.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." Elegant Tonic for Adults or children.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. Great Appetizer, and aid to Digestion, giving strength to stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels.

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The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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Cures all Kidney Affections, Scalding, Irritations, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1.

ROUGH ON RATS

clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, vermin, water-bugs, skunks. 15c.

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Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; **sour stomach; loss of appetite;** sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; **headache;** loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **debility;** low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of **7** Millions of Bottles, as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE

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Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

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PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROSTBITES, &c.

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FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

$300 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN to any person that can furnish an Automatic Swinging Straw Stacker that can do better work than the **IMPERIAL STACKER** that we are building. Send for circular and price list which will be mailed free. All are warranted to do good work or no sale.

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A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

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PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient), "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N.Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of Imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

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OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
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Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
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and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and stock yard, it is

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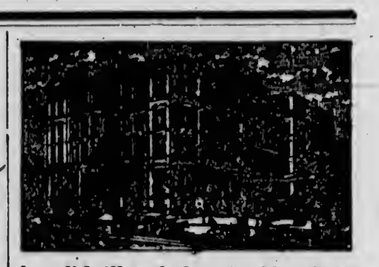

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It is a powerful **Restorative Tonic and Nervine,** imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, **Leucorrhœa, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."**

It promptly relieves and cures **Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.**

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$10 to $20

A DAY made with a Gem City Combination Wire and Slat Fence Machine, the cheapest and best Fence made. Every farmer needs one.

The Adjustable Reclining-Chair Swing is claimed to be superior to any in market. A child four years old can swing without pushing or a rope to pull by. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of current homes. Investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief. Price 25 cts. ASTHMA. By mail, Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post-Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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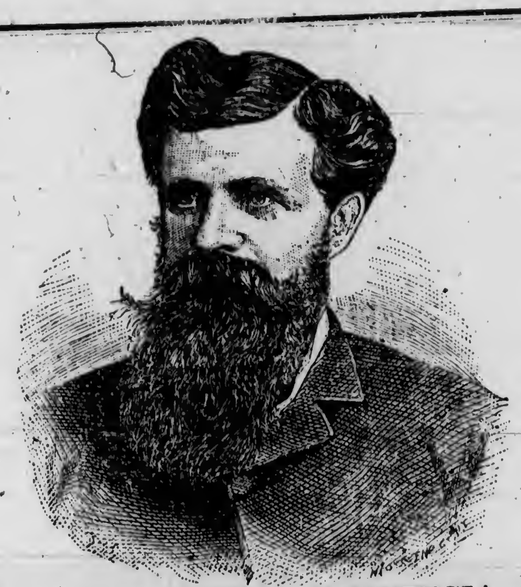
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
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The Press on the Rum Traffic.

Next to the platform, the numerous and effective agencies of the press are the most potent influences to bring to bear on the liquor problem.

And it will be found that there is no power on earth that can keep the people in subjection to the rum power, when we bring the light of reason, through the means of the printed page, to their understanding. The printed page is like the noonday sun, it will scatter the cobwebs of selfish subserviency to the liquor interests and awaken an enlightened conscience, that will not be satisfied until this vile traffic is banished from the land.

The printed page is the silent monitor that enlightens the millionaire in his seclusion, the workman in his shop, the merchant in his mart, the scholar in his study. The father, mother, sister and brother, and all classes and conditions are furnished food for thought. While none are too poor, or too low, for this means to reach them. Therefore let the printed page be scattered broadcast over the country as our most effective weapon to crush this monster evil. Let the inspiration and struggle of our intellect be to attain to higher and broader views as to our duty and obligation, and keep our minds in constant action to thwart the selfishness and duplicity of the rum seller, in his depredations on the best interest of the people. The press has already removed the dust and slime of ignorance, and opened a mountain of light, and taught the people their broad claim to common justice and their right to immunity from this vile poison which so effectually interferes with their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: and we, the people, will also learn to resist the usurpations, fraud and chicanery, that the rum traffic has so long practiced on them through the political influence of degenerated party, and the credulity of their partisans.

We must know our rights and dare to maintain them against the sophistry of both the rum-seller, political tricksters, and the so-called Church Temperance Society, and other organizations, whose principal aim and purpose is to make us believe in the fall of regulating this evil. This last is the most dangerous delusion of all, as their only method consists of a sanction of the crime of rum-selling for a money consideration: a wicked concession to justify the criminal business and make it reputable.

The printed page is the silent monitor that comes with its good influences to vitalize our intellectual energies, like the evening dew on vegetation, which makes no display, no sound, but how effective, how much like the life and vigor it imparts to the flowers and green grass, and which makes all nature bloom and brighten, with color and beauty, to delight the eye and spread the bless[ings] of a glorious harvest for the benefit of humanity. -From Demorest's [Mon]thly for July.

[Cap]ital and Labor.

[Ex]tract lent of John Swinton's [Pa]per [com]ment of the labor unions. [Com]ments on the claim of the [brew]ers that they give employment to [labor] and says: "Think of this, [that] half a million men employ[ed] in buying food, in [manu]facturing it into a poison that [kills] hundreds, wives [wid]ows, children [and] industr[y] as lazy, [dru]nkards skulls, [and] sends [its] work in place [of]"

with tramps and loafers, for the workers to support. If it is true that every person who produces nothing beneficial to society is no better than a pauper, . . then all labor employed making, handling or selling such drinks is labor wasted, and people so employed are paupers and makers of paupers.

"The brewers, distillers, liquor, wine and beer dealers, are among the worst enemies of workingmen; the temperance people are their friends. The former rob them of their health, happiness and life; the latter want to see every man, woman and child, well housed, well clothed and fed. The objects of temperance are the abolition of poverty, crime, disease and premature death."

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches, and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address

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The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago.
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JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Conneaut Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

Nursery Stock.

The undersigned has accepted the agency for Charlevoix of nursery stock from R. L. Herrick & Co., Brighton, N. Y., and will take orders for anything wanted in that line, to be delivered this fall. All stock guaranteed. If well cared for. Call on or address

ROSWELL MUDGE
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 6th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Mauney and Amelia Mauney, his wife, to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 8 of mortgages, at page 509, on the 9th day of September, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents ($150.45) which is the first instalment of principle secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first instalment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and is all that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be forclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots thirty-nine (39), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in block twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton as duly recorded, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix,—ss. In the matter of the estate of Rosine Nah-o-quoun, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said Rosine Nah-o-quoun, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein the following described real estate, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-four (34), north of range seven (7) west, containing forty acres. LOUIS MICKSAWBAY,
Guardian.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed Lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

A Full Stock of
Jewelry and Silverware,
Optical Goods, Etc.
C. R. BELLINGER,
Charlevoix, Mich.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.
We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
Abbott & Lish, Hudson, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.
For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the interest money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of October, 1884, executed by Thomas J. Leahy and Laura A. Leahy, his wife, to Ellen U. Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1884, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 456. And the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount due because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hall (that being the last place of holding the circuit court) in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886,** at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼) section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34) north of range six (6) west, except seventy-five and one-half acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

FAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	GOING EAST. No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	GOING WEST. No. 3.
*7.00am	*1.40pm	Marquette 1.	*2.05pm	*5.30pm
9.05	3.50	Au Train 2.	12.45	3.35
10.30	5.14	Beelsboro 2.	11.47am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	Seney 3.	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	Newberry.	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	St. Ignace 4.	7.45	7.00
	9.00	Mackinac City 5.	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 *At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.*
2 *With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.*
3 *With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.*
4 *With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.*
5 *Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.*

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't, Marquette, Mich.
E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,
CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.30, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.15 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.30, P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Robertson.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 6.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.
Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 25pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 10
G'd Rapids, lv	7 00am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros.	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 20	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	.....	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	9 53	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 09	.....	3 48	9 30
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 35	11 24
Mancelona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00pm
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 03	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 31	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Mancelona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 25
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros.	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 36pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SIMPLE STRONG SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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FOR SALE BY
E. N. CLINK, East Jordan.

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SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
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HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
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PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers.
Charlevoix, Mich.
Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and re-building done to order.
FINE FURNITURE
Built to order. And repairs of all kinds made on short notice. Turning [done] and guaranteed.
Will take lumber or Block Wood in part payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim street, west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

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THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - - MICHIGAN

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OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

ZN GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

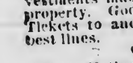
CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All meetings held at Green's hall, over F. W. Craine & Co.'s store.
W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock.
C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock.
J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

DENTISTRY.



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HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

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W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 292, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
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The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and E. F. Parmelee.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. V. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Barthelmew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, R. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

1872. 1886.

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Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

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ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

TEN CENTS

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JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady of good character, with good English education, quick at figures, desires a situation as saleslady, or office work. References if required. Address LOCK BOX 4, Charlevoix.

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Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

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Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.

The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

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Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

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Those having business at the county seat will find this the most convenient place to stop, and the proprietors will spare no pains to give the best satisfaction. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

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A. B. NOYES, Proprietor.

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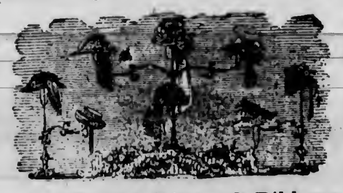
Every convenience for the traveling public.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!



A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 42

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

How the Day was Observed in Charlevoix.

Last Saturday was hot, dry, and dusty. But that did not in the least prevent the enthusiasm of Young America rising to the usual high pitch which nothing but a great noise will satisfy.

The people from the surrounding country began to arrive quite early, and the boats brought large numbers of excursionists from up the lake, notwithstanding another celebration was in progress at East Jordan.

The order of exercises was followed substantially as heretofore published.

At ten o'clock the procession formed at the Village Hall, and marched under the direction of Harrison Berdan, marshal of the day, to the opera house. In the procession were young ladies dressed in white, representing each state and territory in the union, led by Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia; also thirteen boys representing the thirteen original colonies of the union.

At the opera house the audience who braved the heat listened to music by the Charlevoix cornet band, prayer by the Rev. J. T. Iddings, reading of the poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," by Prof. Enos, and music by a glee club organized for the occasion. Judge J. M. Rice, of Cadillac, then delivered the oration, speaking substantially as follows:

This anniversary day comes to us with a deeper significance, a broader meaning than can be indicated by the thunder of cannon and the enthusiasm of a gala day of dress parade.

Nations are usually the outgrowth of necessity, their formation is a part of the plan and purpose of Supreme power, advancing humanity to a higher plane. Going back through the intervening years a careful analysis of the tendency of political thought discloses a continued forward movement toward broader and higher conditions.

The declaration of principles which formed the basis around which the heroism of a century ago gathered, was not the result of spasmodic thought, but rather the culmination of events, the import of which the world has not yet fathomed. It was the resultant force of ideas, the marshaling and expression of convictions implanted in the constitution of man, developed by slow processes until they had reached high tide and could no longer be confined.

It was one of the epochs in human history from which sprang a wiser civilization; reaching back into the dim uncertain past, it attacked the divine right of kings; it uncovered the despotic thought of the ages and laid bare the schemes by which tyranny sought to triumph.

Stretching forward into the future it aroused the patriotic impulses of a people groaning under cruel inflictions of arbitrary rule; it kindled the spark of freedom in the hearts of men, which no power could extinguish; it gave promise of securing the divine right of the people to rule and become the preface of political liberty.

The small undisciplined force which opposed its independent front to the soldiery of George the III was not alone the army of the continental congress, but the army of the world; the army of human progress, to whom was committed the outworking of those plans which should demonstrate the political equality of mankind, upon whom was placed the grand responsibility of causing a more rapid growth in national affairs.

The desperate valor with which the men of 1776 withstood the fierce onslaught of superior numbers, better disciplined and better equipped, are familiar historical facts. The glow of their burning homes projects its light into the civilization of to-day and illuminates our firesides. From their desolated hearthstones are springing the fruitage of these riper years. Their achievements in behalf of freedom are not alone our heritage, but their grand results have left their impress upon the world, and while we may justly claim the honor of their heroism we cannot circumscribe within national lines an influence that goes out to bless every land.

The crumbling tombstones which mark their sunken graves are neglected, almost forgotten, but the spirit which inspired their heroic lives impressed upon the genius of our institutions is as fadeless as are the glittering stars of heaven.

It is not my purpose to follow the fortunes of that little Spartan band in resisting the aggressions of European tyranny, in their weary marches and self sacrificing valor; it is enough to know that they formed a phalanx of bravery unsurpassed, that building for their posterity they left a legacy to all mankind, and that wherever despotic power shall seek to crush, the moral influence of their exalted patriotism shall become a shield of defence.

May we not rather briefly outline some of the results produced by their brave defense of liberty, and which are the legitimate outcome of their self-sacrifice as they relate to material, intellectual, and moral progress.

National power cannot be determined by army ranks, else in the view of on-looking nations we should have no standing. An army of 25,000 men is not the index by which foreign countries estimate our power of aggression or resistance, nor does it in any degree indicate the growth which the nineteenth century has witnessed in those resources which make a strong and independent nation. Material progress cannot be rightly measured by apparent military and naval strength. Glancing back a quarter of a century, we were brought to face a war of such magnitude, that, viewing it in the clearer atmosphere of to-day, seems unparalleled. Without army, navy, money, or munitions of war, we found ourselves upon the verge of such a struggle as no other people could have successfully met, and which tested to the utmost our inherent national strength. A half century of peaceful pursuits devoted to building happy homes, fostering diversified industries, and to the unconscious accumulation of resources, produced a material development of which we little dreamed, and which prepared us for the supreme trial when it came. The serene flow of the peaceful years preceding the storm of 1861, largely prepared our nation to take her rightful place as first among the powers of the world.

Content in the development of commercial and agricultural interests, believing that the costly inheritance which we had received baptized in the patriotic blood of the fathers might be enjoyed and transmitted unimpaired, we pursued our way, building beautiful cities, wooing from the bosom of mother earth her hidden treasures, roaring mills and factories, felling forests and gathering bountiful harvests, and thus we laid a foundation of strength and endurance, which in the desperate days of war was like an anchor, and enabled the ship of state to safely outride its fury.

With a material growth, wonderful, almost incomprehensible, we have taken such a position before the world as can only be secured by demonstrated power.

Our first hundred years of national existence has placed us in the front rank among the nations of the earth, in point of wealth, military standing, statesmanship, and such resources as command the respect and admiration of all men.

Our increase in population to sixty millions, the rapid settlement of our vast public domain, the inventive genius of our people creating new and improved appliances and compelling steam and electricity to do a large proportion of our work—these are some of the evidences of our progress, and the results which have come from the unflinching bravery of our revolutionary fathers, their self-sacrifice and heroic devotion to liberty. But national power and permanancy cannot be determined by material progress alone, there are other and still more important factors which enter into the stability of free governments.

The men of the revolution not only had the courage of their convictions, not only possessed the personal bravery to pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to their country's cause, but they also possessed that mental power and equipoise which enabled them to skillfully plan and intelligently direct their war forces to the greatest advantage.

Power is not so much physical as mental. Blind force is of little use either to its possessor or the world; it is force controlled and directed by wise methods that makes men powerful and nations strong. Germany's strength is not so much in her colossal army as in the controlling thought of a Bismarck and his compeers. England's standing is not so dependent upon her magnificent navy, and her war worn veterans as upon the intellectual power of a Gladstone and his associates. The successes which attended the war of the revolution were not so much the result of powerful armies and navies as of the intelligent direction of forces, the advanced thought and unconquerable spirit of independence which animated both the leaders and the rank and file. An important element which entered into the victories which were achieved by the federal over confederate arms, was the broader mental training and the more intelligent application of scientific methods in war of the northern over the southern soldiery.

Rising above the triumphs of physical courage, above the trophies of the battle field, interwoven into their successes, are grander victories than those which crown the hero of the conflict. The history of the revolution cannot be told in the record of its battles, brilliant as they were.

The declaration of independence and the written constitution of the states, evidence a breadth of thought, a knowledge of statesmanship, and a forecast of the needs of a free people which denote higher powers than ever result from the achievements of war.

From such an ancestry, to whose acknowledged bravery was added the still brighter crown of intellectual superiority, we have received our rich inheritance. The march of mind has kept pace with material progress, and in the higher realm of political thought we have been foremost among the nations.

The spread of education has closely followed the advancing tide of emigration; the common school has accompanied the woodsman's axe; colleges and universities have opened their inviting doors to every aspirant; the astronomer has investigated the phenomena of the heavens and unfolded the mysteries of its circling worlds; the philosopher has explored the entire realm of metaphysics; science has ranged the universe in search of truth; and art has exhausted all her resources to formulate results. The years have been heavily ladened with patents of invention, and the opportunities for intellectual culture have been within the reach of all, and have incited our people to highest endeavor, until in all those attainments which enter into intelligent citizenship, we are not surpassed by the older nations of Europe.

The war of the rebellion largely changed the current of thought that in times of peace nations must prepare for war by providing large standing armies, which, while they assume to protect, impoverish the country, and are a constant menace to free government, and introduced the new doctrine that preparation for war is best made by such an administration of affairs as induces the growth of patriotism in the hearts of the people, and that national permanancy depends not so much upon the numerical strength of her army, not so much upon the number of her ironclads, and the expensive armament of her land and naval forces, as upon the deep seated convictions of her sons "that governments of the people, by the people, for the people must not perish from the earth."

There is still a more important factor which enters into national success and permanancy than material growth or even intellectual progress. It is the recognition of the moral in the formation of a government, the recognition of those essential elements that must form the basis, of those fundamental principles of equality and justice which lie underneath every perfect national edifice.

The primary cause which precipitated a conflict between the mother country and her colonies, was a misuse of authority, a denial of equitable rights, which, while bearing oppressively upon them, was none the less unjust to herself.

Nations must protect the rights of their component parts, else the loss which result become their own. The refusal of the British crown to deal justly worked out for her defeat and for her colonies a grand future.

The same denial of equitable right which caused the war of 1776, operating upon the new nation produced an almost equally disastrous result. Issuing triumphantly from the struggles of the revolution, forgetting that history repeats itself, forgetting those fundamental principles stated in the declaration of independence, disregarding those truths which they had declared to the world were self evident, they vainly tried to build a stable government upon a cornerstone of injustice and oppression. The grave mistake they thus made plunged the nation into a contest of such magnitude in later years, that often times the scales were almost evenly balanced between life and death, and with bated breath we awaited the doubtful issue.

To possess the elements of permanancy, governmental policy must include such a progressive statesmanship as shall lead to the elevation of her constituency into higher as well as broader manhood. Our republic came into existence claiming to be the champion of equal rights, asserting the profound conviction of her people that all men were entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Her appeal to the world was based upon certain inalienable rights, her wisest philosophy recognized that prosperity depended upon maintaining political equality. That future security was conditioned upon a due and proper recognition of divine authority, and a faithful acceptance of the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, and with these principles as a guiding chart she took her place among the nations.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A Providence, R. I., dispatch reports a distressing accident, by which six lives were sacrificed. E. G. Farmer, his wife, Mary E., and daughter, Mamie, aged six; Mr. C. W. Girsch, wife, and two children, both men being members of the firm of Farmer, Girsch & Co., engravers and printers; also William G. Brayton, their traveling salesman, and his wife, went for a sail down the bay in the sailboat Wanderer. They reached Bristol safely, and, after a short stop, started toward Prudence Island. The wind was blowing strong, and Mr. Brayton, who was sailing the boat, was unable to manage the craft. When entering Potter's Cove the boat capsized, and six of the party were drowned. The four children were in the cabin, and were not again seen alive.

The New York Central Road has recently invested $700,000 in new sleeping cars with which to equip a Boston and Chicago train, making the distance in twenty-seven hours, with only twelve stops.

The intercollegiate boat race between the Columbia and Harvard crews, four miles straight away, was won by Columbia; time, 21:30¼; Harvard time, 22:03¼. Columbia led throughout.

The will of the late Col. J. B. Folsom was probated at Warsaw, N. Y., last week. By its provisions Mrs. Cleveland falls heir to $20,000.

An equestrian statue of Gen. Israel Putnam is to be erected on the site of the post-office at Brooklyn, Conn., and a great-grandson of the hero offers to transfer the remains to a vault beneath the monument.

WESTERN.

In Illinois the harvest of winter wheat is nearly finished. The yield is large.

A fire at Peoria, Ill., originating in an oil storehouse, destroyed the brick freight depot of the Pekin Road and thirty cars. The losses aggregate $250,000.

During the conspiracy trial at St. Louis of Judge Advocate McGarry, of the Knights of Labor, and others, McGarry and Prosecuting Attorney McDonald engaged in an altercation and resorted to blows, the prosecuting attorney getting in a vicious lick on his antagonist's chin. The men were separated, and McGarry was tied $25.

Twenty-two passenger conductors on the Lake Shore Road, running between Buffalo and Chicago, were dropped by an order from the company's headquarters.

Henry Primrose, a Captain in the Salvation Army, operating at New Philadelphia, Ohio, has been arrested and taken to Steubenville, where he has two wives living.

Sam Jones denied at the Red Rock, Minn., camp meeting last Sunday that he had said the previous day that "down in Georgia the Lord didn't object to the use of tobacco," but that he used a different expression. Jones called for a vote and several persons indorsed his version, but the reporters, who took down his statements, voted in the negative when the nays were called, by mounting a table.

Lima (Ohio) dispatch: "The people in the neighborhood of Grover Crossing, a small town west of this city, just across the Van Wert County line, are in a state of great excitement over the advent of a wild man in that locality. He is described as being gigantic in size, and wearing no clothing except an old slouch hat and a pair of boots. His hair is long and matty, his body tanned until it is a mud color, and he is very ferocious, and has a frightful appearance. He is very bold in his adventures, and can run like a race-horse. His eyes flash like fire, and his unintelligible utterances are thrilling and blood-curdling."

In blowing open the safe of John Kemmerling's store, at Elkhart, Ind., the burglars used so much powder that the safe and store were partially wrecked and adjacent houses shaken, starting the people from their beds. The robbers fled in dismay.

The remains of Judge David Davis were interred in the cemetery at Bloomington, Ill., on the 29th ult., the funeral procession being the largest ever seen there. For five hours the remains lay in state in the Davis residence, and hundreds of persons gazed on the placid face of the deceased jurist. Many men prominent in public life were present.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Kentucky has decided to nominate candidates in every Congressional district.

The Senate Election Committee has decided to vote adversely to any investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne of Ohio.

Following is the vote, as recorded in the Senate, on the passage of the Fitz-John Porter bill:

YEAS.

Beck,	George,	Pugh,
Berry,	Gibson,	Ransom,
Blackburn,	Gorman,	*Riddleberger,*
Brown,	Gray,	*Sewell,*
Butler,	*Hoar,*	Vance,
Call,	Jones (Ark.),	Vest,
Cameron,	*Jones (Nev.),*	Voorhees,
Cockrell,	McPherson,	Walthall,
Coke,	Maxey,	Whitthorne,
Colquitt,	*Mitchell (Ore.),*	Wilson (Md.)—30

NAYS.

Aldrich,	*Hale,*	*Palmer,*
Allison,	*Harrison,*	*Sawyer,*
Camden,	*Hawley,*	*Spooner,*
Carlton,	*Ingalls,*	*Teller,*
Edmunds,	*Logan,*	*Wilson (Ia.)*—17.
Frye,	*Manderson,*	

RECAPITULATION: Republicans in *italics*, Democrats in roman. Yeas—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 24. Nays—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 0.

At the Allegheny (Pa.) County Prohibition Convention held in Pittsburgh William B. Brickel was nominated for Congress, Second District, and Thomas H. Babe for the Twenty-third District.

The committee appointed by the last convention of the Knights of Labor to watch legislation at Congress has written to Messrs. Carlisle, Randall and Morrison asking for the passage by Congress of bills repealing timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts, adjusting railroad and other land grants, forfeiting all railroad land grants the conditions of which have not been strictly complied with, organizing the Territory of Oklahoma, opening a portion of the great Sioux reservation to settlement, prohibiting aliens from holding land in the United States, making Presidential and Congressional election days holidays, punishing bribery, directing the disbursement of at least $200,000,000 Treasury surplus, and substituting Treasury notes for bank notes retired.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the leading Democratic journal of Indiana, has been sold by John C. Shoemaker to W. J. Craig, the consideration being $61,000. Mr. Craig will be managing editor.

A Cincinnati paper says Murat Halstead is to take charge of the New York *Tribune* and switch it from Blaine to Sherman for the Presidency, and that Whitelaw Reid is to use his spare time in perfecting plans to capture a United States Senatorship.

The Democrats of New Hampshire assembled in convention at Concord, and nominated Thomas Cogswell for Governor. The administration of President Cleveland was indorsed.

The Republican State Convention of Nebraska has been called to meet at Lincoln on September 29.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of New Hampshire have nominated John H. George, of Concord, for Congress.

The Prohibitionists of the Fourteenth Congressional District of New York nominated Jesse H. Griffin, of Yorktown, for Congress.

A. Orendorff, of Springfield, has been elected Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee.

SOUTHERN.

George B. Davis was executed at Scale, Alabama, for the murder of Archie Reeves.

Robert Dillard and James Emmett, both colored, were hanged at Greenville, Miss., for murder.

At Baltimore Geo. Forsythe killed his wife and then shot himself through the heart.

A lumber firm of Grand Rapids, Mich., has this year entered 100,000 acres of pine lands in Louisiana and Mississippi. Other Western men are prospecting in that section.

A cotton-buyer in Texarkana sold to Eastern parties three thousand bales of good middling by sample and arranged to draw against them. By filling his orders at St. Louis with the cheapest grades he robbed his customer of $35,000.

During the past year the tobacco sales at Danville, Va., aggregated $11,000,000.

Stone Basemore quarreled with his father near Windsor, N. C., and fired two loads of buckshot into the latter's breast. After shooting his father young Basemore broke into his safe, stole $800, and fled.

Ed Williams, a powerful negro, was lynched at Gainesville, Texas, for an attempted outrage upon an estimable white lady.

WASHINGTON.

Reports from Hot Spring state that Secretary Manning is very much improved in health and in good spirits.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has voted to report adversely upon the nomination of O. F. Matthews (colored) of Albany, N. Y., to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

The Curtin committee engaged in investigating the Southwestern Railroad strikes is dissatisfied with the return of H. M. Hoxie to St. Louis without giving his testimony at Washington.

It is said to have been pretty definitely settled that the love-sick Senator Jones of Florida will not return to Washington during the present session of Congress. His daughter graduated at the Catholic seminary in Georgetown last week, but he was not present on the occasion. He still remains in Detroit, the home of the object of his hopeless passion.

Randall's tariff bill reduces the revenue $31,977,665, as follows: On account of duties reduced, $7,044,452; duties removed, $1,526,124; internal-revenue tax removed, $26,407,088.

Land Commissioner Sparks has rendered a decision in favor of a settler named Waldon, who settled upon unsurveyed land which was afterward selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as indemnity. The Commissioner holds that unsurveyed lands were not affected by the indemnity withdrawal.

William E. Smith has resigned the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury to become solicitor for the Manitoba Road. Hugh S. Thompson, Governor of South Carolina, has been appointed to the vacancy.

Generals Sheridan, Schofield, and Terry have been appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the sites offered for a military post near Chicago and to report which in their judgment is the best one, in order that he may recommend its acceptance to Congress.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The Lake Shore switchmen in the vicinity of Chicago quit work last week because eight non-union men have not been discharged, in accordance with a pledge made to them by Sheriff Hanchett early in May. The strikers derailed a number of freight cars and delayed passenger trains. The police had to resort to their clubs to prevent greater damage. The railroad officials are firm in their determination to fight to the end.

An exciting episode in the Lake Shore Railway switchmen's strike occurred at Chicago. It was a wild chase of a Nickel-Plate engine, literally black with infuriated strikers, and a Milwaukee and St. Paul engine drawing a box-car filled with men down the Lake Shore tracks after two engines drawing two cabooses filled with railroad officials, imported switchmen, policemen, and reporters; and the exchange of pistol-shots for heavy iron coupling-pins, bricks, and lumps of coal. The pistol-shots were fired by Matt Pinkerton and four officers on the platform of the rear caboose, and the iron missiles and coal were hurled from the sloping tender of the Nickel-Plate engine, which was slightly in advance of the Milwaukee one, and running tender first. At Grand Crossing the Lake Shore engines were obliged to come to a stand-still. The pursuing engine was reversed, but not one second too soon, and, as it was, it went crashing into the caboose with sufficient force to throw a number of men from the tender and drive the train forty or fifty feet forward. The instant the collision took place the strikers swarmed out upon the tracks and took possession of the Lake Shore engines and cabooses, and they were then drawn back to Chicago. Four men on the pursuing engine were shot, but none dangerously. A large number of strikers were arrested.

Chicago telegram: "The officials of the Lake Shore Road, being determined to resume business at their freight yards in and about Chicago, terrified the strikers by placing along the track one hundred and twenty-eight special policemen, armed with clubs, revolvers, or Winchester rifles. The crowds were driven from the crossings, the new switchmen were protected in discharging their duties, and the yards were cleared of cars soon after midday, without a shot having been fired."

The nailers' strike at Belleville, Ill., has ended, the Pittsburgh arrangement proving satisfactory to both operators and workmen.

Seven hundred men employed in the packing-house of John P. Squire, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, have joined the Knights of Labor, and made a demand for an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent. in wages.

After lying idle for thirteen months, the nail factory of Jones & Laughlins, at Pittsburgh has resumed business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Roane Iron Company, of Chattanooga, will remodel its extensive works into a Bessemer steel-rail mill and employ 1,000 men. The plant has been idle for five years.

The strike of nailers which has been in progress throughout the United States for the past year was ended last week at Pittsburgh by the adoption of a compromise scale.

A lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has been effected by the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Line, thus making a grand trunk line under one management from Newport News to New Orleans, where it will connect with the Huntington system and the Pacific Ocean.

The business failures during the week for the United States were 198 and for Canada 24, as compared with 155 the previous week. *Bradstreet's Journal* in its weekly summary of the financial and commercial outlook, reports as follows:

"The movement of general merchandise at nearly all prominent distributing centers continues of moderate proportions. New Orleans forms a noteworthy exception, as the manufacturing industries there are busy and the crop prospects favorable. At leading cities there is considerable confidence in the prospect for fall trade—grocery, dry goods, hardware, and dealers in other lines looking ahead to increased demands after the close of the dull season. Bonds are very strong and active. Money is plentiful, call loans averaging 2 per cent. Commercial paper dull and scarce. Exchange is strong, and gold is shipped in limited quantities. Wool is the only staple which has shown any marked advance from the extreme low level of prices generally. It is 2@3 cents higher at sealboard than on June 1. Woolen goods are stronger in consequence, and there has been a noticeable gain in the movement of dry goods generally from both jobbers and agents, in some lines of bleached and brown cottons the advance is from ½ to ¾ cent per yard. There is also some improvement in raw cotton, but on the long list of remaining staples there is no conspicuous gain. Breadstuffs continue low in price. Wheat crop prospects continue favorable; stocks are fair, and shippers are taking with moderation. Sugar continues depressed by influences which have dominated for some time, as does coffee. Tobacco is less active at the West; dark goods are firmly held, but good burleys are weak and lower. Louisville reports that Kentucky's tobacco acreage is larger than previously supposed.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 29,483,665 and 9,458,143 bushels, wheat having decreased since last report 1,425,436 bushels, while corn increased 69,808 bushels.

FOREIGN.

By an explosion in a colliery at Rochamp, France, twenty-four men were killed and sixteen were buried alive.

Eight socialist leaders, some of whom were candidates at the last elections, have been arrested in Milan on the charge of inciting a revolt.

The Commission on Trade Depression in England has advised that a commission be appointed to inquire into the silver question.

Louis Perdigrat, a French merchant of Clarence, La., committed suicide. He left a will bequeathing $100,000 to two daughters in France, and papers stating that his real name was Count de Chatelbras D'Aize.

Fifty-one persons have been killed in Chilian election riots.

Richard Chamberlain, member of the British Parliament, was mobbed while trying to address the electors of West Islington.

Further fighting has occurred between the Dacoits in Burmah and the British troops. The latter lost seven killed and twenty-three wounded.

Two men have sailed from the Clyde for New York in a boat nineteen feet long.

The names of Prince Murat and his son have been stricken from the rolls of the French army because they belong to a former reigning family.

The libel suit brought by Cyrus W. Field against Mr. Labouchere, of London *Truth*, has been settled, Mr. Labouchere paying the costs and agreeing to publish a retraction in *Truth*.

Of the committee of eleven appointed by the French Deputies to consider the bill relating to seditious placards, five members are opposed to the measure, five are in favor of restricting its provisions to pretenders, and one supports the bill.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Following are the main provisions of the Randall tariff bill, as telegraphed from Washington:

The additions to the present free list are squared timber, boards, and lumber in the rough, hubs for wheels, and wood of all kinds in the rough, jute buts, and bristles. The bill repeals all forms of internal revenue taxation on tobacco of every description, and all laws restricting its sale and disposition by farmers and producers after Oct. 1 next. It allows a drawback or rebate of the full amount of taxes paid on tobacco of every description held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the repeal goes into effect. It also permits, from and after the passage of the act, the manufacture and sale of fruit brandies and wines free of internal revenue taxes. Under the head of silk, silk goods, and leather gloves, the bill embraces the recommendations of Assistant Secretary Fairchild in his letter of June 14, 1886, to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, already published. Wools are divided into three classes, namely: Clothing, combing and carpet wools. In the first and second classes the duty is fixed at 10 cents per pound, and on the third class 4 cents per pound. Washed wool of the first class is to pay double duty, and on scoured wools of all classes the duty is fixed at three times the amount to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. On carded or combed wools or tops, the duty is fixed at 48 cents a pound and 10 per cent. advalorem. Wools on the skin are taxed the same rate as other wools. Woolen goods, waste and flocks, 10 cents a pound. Woolen or worsted cloths and unenumerated manufactures of wool, valued at not exceeding 60 cents a pound, 30 cents a pound and 35 advalorem; between 60 and 80, 25 and 35 cents advalorem; above 80, 35 and 40 cents advalorem. Flannels, blankets, knit goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, and all manufactures of alpaca wools, and the wools of other animals not specifically enumerated, valued at 30 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound; between 30 and 40 cents per pound, 12 cents; between 40 and 50, 16 cents; between 60 and 80, 24 cents, and in addition upon all the above-named articles, 35 per cent. advalorem. Women and children's dress goods, coat linings and goods of like description, composed in part of wool or animal hair, not exceeding 20 cents per yard in value, 5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent. advalorem; above 20 cents, 7 cents and 40 advalorem. Clothing ready made and wearing apparel, except knit goods not enumerated, composed wholly or in part of wool or animal hair, and wholly or partly manufactured, 45 cents per pound and 45 cents ad valorem. Marble, block, rough or squared, 50 cents per cubic foot; veined marble, sawed, dressed or otherwise, including slabs and tiles, $1 per cubic foot. Salt in packages, 10 cents per 100 pounds, and in bulk, 4 cents per 100 pounds.

Gen. James A. Beaver, nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Pennsylvania, escaped being President of the United States by declining to accept a nomination with Gen. Garfield at Chicago.

A manifesto in Gladstone's favor has been issued by the Irish Protestant Home-Rule Association.

The sanitary condition of the Parliament buildings in London is illustrated by the fact that a workman passing by them was injured by an explosion of sewer-gas.

While acting as a pall-bearer at Dover, N. H., and assisting in carrying out the casket, George W. Varney dropped dead.

Severe storms and floods have caused distress in Rapid, Grant, and Catahoula parishes, in Louisiana, and Governor McEnery requests the people of the State to send contributions to aid the sufferers.

SENATOR EDMUNDS introduced in the Senate, on the 30th ult., a bill vesting in the President the sole power of appointing a large number of officers who are now appointed "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Among these are postmasters of all classes, collectors of internal revenue, certain collectors of customs, all territorial officers except judges of the Supreme Courts, all district attorneys, and United States marshals, Indian agents, and district land officers. Resolutions of the Portland (Oregon) board of trade were laid before the Senate to the effect that the previous resolutions of that body protesting against the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grant for the uncompleted portion of the Cascade branch were inconsiderate and illegal and should be expunged from the record of the board. The House in committee of the whole adopted an amendment presented by Mr. Randall (Pa.) appropriating $14,620 for the service of the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. Chairman Bovio of the Pan-Electric Telephone Committee presented a report signed by himself and Messrs. Bates, Eden, and Hill. The report was accompanied by the following resolution, which was concurred in by Mr. Hale, who also presented a report of his own: "*Resolved*, That a full, fair, and exhaustive investigation has failed to adduce any evidence which tends to show that Attorney-General Garland, Solicitor-General Goode, Secretary Lamar, Indian Commissioner Atkins, Railroad Commissioner Johnstone, or Senator Harris, they being the officers named in the Pan-Electric publications of the newspaper press which gave rise to this investigation, did any act, official or otherwise, connected with the matter investigated which was dishonest, dishonorable, or censurable."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$4 50	@	6 25
HOGS	4 25	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88	@	.88½
No. 2 Red	.84	@	.85
CORN—No. 2	.47	@	.51
OATS—White	.38	@	.44
PORK—New Mess	10 75	@	11 25
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5 25	@	5 75
Good Shipping	4 75	@	5 25
Common	3 75	@	4 25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 25	@	5 00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4 25	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.72	@	.73
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.35
OATS—No. 2	.26	@	.27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.14	@	.15
Fine Dairy	.10	@	.11
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.06½	@	.06¾
Full Cream, new	.08	@	.08½
EGGS—Fresh	.10	@	.11
POTATOES—New, per bri	1 75	@	2 00
PORK—Mess	9 50	@	10 00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—Cash	.72	@	.73
CORN—No. 2	.34	@	.35
OATS—No. 2	.27	@	.27½
RYE—No. 1	.58	@	.60
PORK—Mess	9 25	@	9 75
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.80	@	.82
CORN—No. 2	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@	.30
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@	.80
CORN—Mixed	.30	@	.32
OATS—Mixed	.27	@	.28
PORK—New Mess	10 00	@	10 50
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@	.80
CORN—No. 2	.36½	@	.37½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.31
PORK—Mess	9 25	@	9 75
LIVE HOGS	3 25	@	4 75
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE	4 00	@	5 00
HOGS	3 75	@	4 75
SHEEP	3 25	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.81	@	.82
CORN—No. 2	.37	@	.38
OATS—No. 2	.31	@	.34½
INDIANAPOLIS.			
BEEF CATTLE	3 50	@	5 50
HOGS	4 00	@	4 75
SHEEP	2 25	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@	.79
CORN—No. 2	.32	@	.34
OATS—No. 2	.27	@	.28
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	4 25	@	6 25
Fair	4 75	@	5 25
Common	4 00	@	4 50
HOGS	4 50	@	5 00
SHEEP	4 00	@	4 75
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	@	.84
CORN—No. 2	.41	@	.41¾
CATTLE	4 50	@	5 50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE Fitz John Porter bill was allowed to reach a vote in the Senate on the 25th of July, although the debate only began at a late hour the previous afternoon. General Logan limited himself to a speech of two or three hours. Senator Conger restrained himself entirely. Senator Teller spoke briefly, as did Senator Blair, and Senator Plumb only talked an hour. Senator Plumb addressed himself wholly to the Democratic Senators. He charged every ex-Confederate openly with voting for the bill on previous occasions because they wanted to reward a Union General who helped them to win the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Plumb's remarks brought Mr. Butler to his feet, and he resented in the most impassionate manner the charge that he and some of his colleagues had any friendly feeling for a General who they believed betrayed the flag he was fighting under, and he added with a little of the air of the South Carolina code, that if the Senator from Kansas had made his remarks a little more personal and in another place, he (Butler) would have resented them in a different fashion. The bill was passed—yeas 30, nays 17. In the House of Representatives Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, made a bitter attack upon the President for his vetoes of pension bills, twenty of which had just been read. "He was astounded at the vetoes," says the report, "in the whole history of the Republic," he said, "they were without a parallel. Austere and rigorous Andrew Jackson, desirous of asserting his power and making individuality conspicuous, had never monopolized power as the President had done with reference to these pension bills. This man had even had the temerity to sneer at the reports of a committee of this House. He had the temerity to put the seal of his sarcasm on the reports of a committee granting a pension to the widow of some man who had been slain in the service of his country. Who had invested this man with such power that he must assert himself and say to the people of the country: 'I am larger than you all, and I know more about what should become law than the 325 members of the House of Representatives and the seventy-six members of the Senate.' It was a fault of men endowed with brief authority to arrogate knowledge that they did not possess. "He is no better than any other American citizen," said Mr. Bayne, "and he, by G—d, is not the equal of any man who perilled his life and went out to save the Union." [Applause on the Republican side.] Mr. Matson, of Indiana, defended the President, who, he declared, was fair and just and prompted by his conscience. Two men might honestly differ upon a question, and that was all there was in all this talk. All that had been said in the way of abuse of the President was uncalled for. The President was an honest man and the people of the country knew it. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] Mr. Peters (Kan.)—We cannot honor the President for an ignorance of his prerogatives. Mr. Matson—He knows his prerogatives, and, knowing them, he has the courage to exercise them. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] Mr. Blanchard (La.) thought that there was no need to answer the assault made upon the President. The President could stand the assault made upon him by the gentleman from Pennsylvania or any other man. The country was prepared to applaud the action of the Executive when he pointed out the mistakes which had been made by Congress.

THE sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of the House, at its session on June 26. The bill was completed in committee of the whole, after which the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

THE river and harbor bill, with amendments, was reported to the Senate on the 28th ult. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was presented to the Senate and agreed to. The House receded from its disagreements. The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 12, decided to insist upon its amendment to the postoffice appropriation giving a subsidy to Pacific Mail steamships. The Senate passed a bill granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of the late Gen. Stannard of Vermont. A bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasonton as Major General was introduced in the Senate. The Senate debated the veto of the Des Moines River land bill without action. Senator Evarts (N. Y.) opposing and Senator Allison (Iowa) favoring the passage of the bill over the veto. President Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of William G. Ewing to be United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Randall introduced his tariff bill in the House. Mr. King, of Louisiana, introduced in the House a resolution condemning the proposal of the French Government to assist the Panama Canal Company by means of a lottery loan as opposed to the Monroe doctrine, and calling on the Secretary of State for all correspondence bearing on the subject. Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduced in the House a resolution providing for an inquiry by the Civil-service Reform Committee into the truth of newspaper reports that the Democratic Campaign Committee is soliciting contributions from Democratic Congressmen and others in the employ of the Government. While the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration in the House Mr. Laird (Neb.) made a severe attack upon Commissioner Sparks in his administration of the General Land Office. Mr. Cobb (Ind.) defended the Commissioner, declaring that his action was meeting with the condemnation of every land-grabber and speculator in the public lands. Mr. Payson (Ill.) said that he, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, had advised and counseled Commissioner Sparks to issue the order of April 3, 1885, and he stood by that order to-day. It was said that Sparks was an enthusiast. He was an enthusiast; but his enthusiasm in reference to this question was in favor of the poor man who desired to receive a home from his country. Sparks' order was a notice to land-grabbers that a halt was to be called upon them, and he (Mr. Payson) regretted that owing to the pressure that had been brought by letters written by men steeped in fraud up to their eyes there had not been sufficient backbone on the part of the Secretary of the Interior to keep that order in existence.

THE Senate passed the Des Moines land bill over the President's veto, on the 29th ult., by a vote of 34 to 15. The Senate agreed to conference reports on the army appropriation bill and the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts. Mr. Camden (W. Va.) denied a newspaper statement that he had telegraphed from Washington that only six votes were necessary to carry the Senate for Payne, and the Standard Oil Company would pay $50,000 each for them. The Senator said that at the time named he was not in Washington, and that the story was without foundation and absurd. A resolution was adopted appointing Gen. William J. Sewell, Gen. M. T. McMahon, and Capt. John L. Mitchell as managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers. The Senate took up the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, and some amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations increasing the clerical force of the State Department gave rise to a sharp debate in which Senators Edmunds of Vermont, Ingalls, of Kansas, and Hale of Maine criticised the administration. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, brought the discussion to a close with the remark that the administration needed no defender in the Senate. The people of the United States would live to bow their knees in everlasting thankfulness to Almighty God that Grover Cleveland had become President of the United States. He was an honest man, a brave man, a true man. He was doing all that any mortal being could do to give the people of the United States an honest, fearless, economical, and constitutional administration. This discussion having closed, the amendments on which it was based were agreed to. The House, in committee of the whole, rejected the motion of Mr. Laird (Neb.) to strike out the clause in the sundry civil bill appropriating $30,000 for protecting the public lands from fraudulent entry. The general deficiency bill was reported to the House. It appropriates $6,862,845. The House agreed to conference reports on the pension and agricultural appropriation bills.

A HATTER in New York asked Charles Matthews once for an order for the theater. He gave it to him, and the next day sent to the hatter an "order" entitling the bearer to a hat. The hatter handed over the hat to the bearer, but ever since has found it more economical to pay for his seats.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

A CHICAGO citizen talks of transplanting one of the big California trees to his summer residence, near that city. The one he has selected is 300 feet high and ninety-eight feet in circumference. It is estimated that the transportation will cost him $18,000. The weight of the leviathan is about 40,000 pounds.

PROBABLY the smallest newspaper published in the world is that published at Guadalajara, Mexico. It is called *El Telegrama*, and is a four-page weekly, five by three inches in size, and is a marvel in the way of condensation. The motto of the paper is: "Little straw and much wheat." The price is one cent a copy.

THE aged ex-Treasurer of the United States, General F. E. Spinner, now in his eighty-sixth year, is living at Pablo Beach, Fla. For the last nine months he has occupied a tent facing the ocean. When his strength permits he devotes much of his time to fishing, his favorite sport. He continues to take a lively interest in public affairs, and delights to have a political chat with those who call upon him.

THE pastor of a colored church at Fort Gaines, Ga., succeeded in having the church debt liquidated in a very novel manner. The members had bound themselves under a promise to pay it, and two Sundays ago the pastor informed them that if they did not pay it at once he would turn them out of church for lying. Last Sunday each member of the congregation brought $1.50 and the debt was paid.

DURING one of their recent raids Apache Indians murdered the wife and child of A. L. Peck, a ranchman living near Nogales, A. T. He was away at the time. When he returned the loss made him nearly crazy. He said: "I have a ranch and four or five hundred head of cattle, but I never want to see them again. The Government won't protect me, so I will protect myself. I will kill every Indian in the country." Mounting his horse, he rode off, and has disappeared.

MRS. SCHLUCHTNER, of New York City, has brought suit against her husband, to whom she has been married thirty years, to compel him to allow her money to live on decently. She shows that he is worth perhaps $50,000, and that during the past three years he has bought her but three dresses. This she maintains, with some show of reason, is not quite enough. It is lucky for Mr. Schluchtner that ladies do not sit on the case, for were that the rule he could safely count on a sentence to the penitentiary, with some show of being hanged.

THERE is a touch of the romantic, reaching close to the heroic, in Geronimo's speech to Mrs. George Shippard, a captive. This lady was the wife of one of the victims of an Apache raid, but had been the wife of a former companion of the chief in his younger days. When Geronimo learned who she was, he is reported to have said: "If I had known the man belonged to you I would not have killed him. You can go, but I will continue to kill whites until my wife and child are returned from the far-off country to which whites sent them." Mrs. Shippard has since died from the effects of her captivity.

THE velocity of light is so tremendous that, as the Buffalo *Commercial-Advertiser* figures it out, "it moves round the earth's surface, a distance of nearly twenty-five thousand miles, in one-eighth part of a second." We reproduce these figures, says the New York *Tribune*, for the benefit of the messenger-boy of the period. He would do well to cut them out and paste them in his hat. Not that he can ever hope to cope with light in rapidity of movement, but the contemplation of the feat of traveling 25,000 miles in an eighth of a second may stimulate him to break his own record for speed.

A STUDENT at Bowdoin College appears to have been admitted to one of the classes solely on his qualifications as a base-ball player. The college clubs have a rule that the members shall be bona fide students, and the case of the above-mentioned student was investigated. It appears that he was admitted without examination, took history and physiology as his special studies, but seldom appeared in the class-room. Soule (for that is the student's name) testified that he had not been at school for four years before entering Bowdoin, but could not remember the name of his last teacher. President Hyde declared that he could properly be regarded as a college man, and the investigating clubs were forced to accept him as a ball-player.

SPEAKING of Judge Coke of Texas to a Congressman from his State a Washington reporter drew out the following: The Senator lives down on Sixth street, in strict retirement. Nobody is allowed to visit him without first sending up his card. When the recent spell of warm weather was at its height the front door was left open one evening. It happened that two of his political friends from Galveston were in the city and seeking his residence. Seeing Judge Coke through the lighted window they ascended and knocked at his room door. Being asked to enter, the visitors stepped into the room and were about to greet the Senator joyfully, when he said: "Gentlemen, I regret to say that it is a rule of this house that the cards of visitors must always be sent up to me. I have to request that you will observe the custom." "Certainly we will," was the abashed reply, as the visitors backed out of the apartment. They rang the bell, gave the servant girl their cards and waited patiently for her return. They were anxious to humor an old man's eccentricities. The girl reappeared, and the visitors almost fainted when she said: "Senator Coke is not in."

HENRY W. FISCHER, late editor of Anarchist Spies' paper, the Chicago *Arbeiter Zeitung*, is now an editor of the *Sontags Journal* of New York. He says that when he was with Spies they kept dynamite in the office. This continued three or four years. Fischer in conversation with a New York reporter said: "Spies, Neebe, Parsons, Rau and Hirschberger, with occasionally some other anarchist, were always experimenting with it. One day all the windows in the back office were blown out by one of the explosions. Neebe lost a thumb by another explosion when he was making an experiment. Spies told me of this when he was in New York last February. Rau and Hirschberger were the men who purchased the arms and ammunition the anarchists were to use when the time came. These arms were sold to the members of the order on easy terms. We had a whole arsenal in the office at one time, but would gradually dispose of the weapons. When I was there nothing definite had been determined upon by the anarchists. I was present at a number of conversations when they would talk of blowing up the Board of Trade and other public buildings and slaughtering the rich men. One day a wild-looking anarchist came in and said to Spies that Phil Armour, the great meat packer, ought to be killed. He insisted that Armour and two or three others should be killed right away, and, after it was done, Potter Palmer, N. K. Fairbank, Long John Wentworth, and the other millionaires would get scared and times would be better. 'If you want to kill anybody for the sake of the cause here's a pistol,' said Spies. The anarchist looked at the weapon, but did not take it. He was one of the howling kind who want anarchy but wanted some one else to bring it about."

A Marriage Mart in Roumania.

A remarkable custom exists among the Roumanians living in the westerly Carpathians. Every year, at the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, a market is held on the crest of the Gaina, from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and here all the marriageable girls of the entire district assemble with their parents in order to be viewed and claimed. Mothers, aunts, grandmothers, and various other female friends contribute to the dowry, and this completed, it is carried to the market on the Gaina in neatly made trunks, decorated with flowers, and carried by the family's best horses. Cattle, bees, and other household requisites are also added to the dowry. On the Gaina every family that has a marriageable daughter occupies a distinct tent in which the bride-wewers are expected. The bachelors, too, are accompanied by parents or relatives, in whose company they inspect the girls who are eligible. The young men bring the best they possess, and each must particularly come with a girdle of gold or silver. After the brides are chosen the public betrothal takes place, being conducted by a hermit who lives in this lonely spot. The mark of betrothal is not a ring, but a beautifully embroidered handkerchief. The betrothal is in many cases prearranged; but the ceremony must be gone through with all the same. If a girl goes to the market, knowing beforehand that an admirer will be there to claim her, so much the better for her. Still she must take her dowry and occupy her tent and place herself in view like the rest.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

Chief Gall, Who Commanded the Hostiles, Describes the Terrific Slaughter.

Soldiers Killed While Fighting in Line Against a Vastly Superior Force.

The tenth anniversary of Custer's last fight, which will be a gloomy page in American history, was appropriately celebrated by a few of the survivors of that dreadful June day. A special correspondent telegraphs as follows from the scene of that dark and dreadful tragedy:

Early in the day the great Sioux Chief Gall went over the entire field and described in an intelligent and straightforward manner the exact place in which Custer's command was destroyed. Curley, the Crow scout, who was in reality the only survivor of all who marched into the valley of the Little Big Horn with Custer, was also present, but Gall turned his back on Curley, and said: "He ran away too soon in the fight." Gall is a powerfull, fine-looking specimen of the red race, 46 years old, and weighs over two hundred pounds. He first appeared reticent, and was inclined to act sullen, but when he stood on the spot which formed the last sight of Custer on earth his dark eyes lightened with fire, he became earnestly communicative, and he told all he knew without restraint. His dignified countenance spoke truthfulness, and there is little doubt that the true history of that dreadful day is at last made known. Gall's narrative was as follows:

"We saw the soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. A cry was raised that the white men soldiers were coming, and orders were given for the village to move immediately. Reno swept down so rapidly on the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was big medicine. The women and children were hastily moved down stream where the Cheyennes were camped. The Sioux attacked Reno, and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount them; the bucks mounted and charged back Reno, and checked him, and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, and came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned upon Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up a ravine, now called Reno Creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed." [One of Reno's officers confirms this by saying: "After we were driven back to the hill where the stand was made, there was an interval of over an hour that we had no fighting. This gave us an opportunity to shelter our horses in a ravine and partially intrench ourselves." It was probably during this interval of quiet on Reno's part that the Indians massed on Custer and annihilated him.] "The Indians ran out of ammunition and their arrows they fired from behind their horses. The soldiers got shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away. They then fought with little guns—[pistols]. The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take position, and were just as many as the grass. The first two companies, Keogh and Calhoun, dismounted, and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge upon which all finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied by company and were all killed in a bunch." [This statement seems borne out by the facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's troopers were found piled in a heap.] "The warriors directed a special fire against the trooper who held the horses, while the others fought. As soon as a holder was killed, by moving blankets and great shouting the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape. Afterward the soldiers fought desperately and hard, and never surrendered. They fought strong—they fought in line along the ridge. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying, and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with the hatchet"—which means, of course, mutilating. "The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supply of cartridges was in the saddle-pockets of their stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with hatchets. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by the squaws. Eleven Indians were killed in Reno Creek, and several Indians fell over and died. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the rushes. Some soldiers got away and ran down a ravine, crossed the river, came back again, and were killed. We had Ogallalas, Minneconjous, Brules, Tetons, Uncpapas, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river [meaning Terry and Gibbon], we struck our lodges and went up a creek toward the White Rain Mountains. Big Horn ranges covered with snow. We waited there four days and then went over to Woj Mountains."

This ended Gall's narrative. It brings out many new facts and corrects some others. It has been popularly supposed that Custer entered the river, but such was not the case, as the bodies found on the Little Horn were those of a few stampeded soldiers. There were no ceremonies or exercises gone through with, simply an attempt, which was successful, to correct history.

DEATH OF JUDGE DAVIS.

He Passes Away Peacefully, Surrounded by His Relatives and Friends.

Sketch of His Career as a Jurist, a Statesman, and a Citizen.

Judge David Davis passed peacefully away at his home in Bloomington, Ill., on the morning of Saturday, June 26. An hour or so before his death he talked incoherently for some time. His family and friends in the house were around his bedside and he passed into death as if going to sleep. Judge Davis' physician says the immediate cause of his death was erysipelas, the outcome of a malignant carbuncle, which first appeared April 30, but that diabetes,

which must have been insidiously working for two years, was the primary cause, and to it is attributed his rapid decline in flesh a week before the end came. He had been unconscious most of the time. His wife; his only son, George P. Davis, and wife; his only daughter, Mrs. Sarah D. Swayne, and husband; his granddaughter, Alice S. Davis; his niece, Mrs. Fannie Pierpont; his cousin, John M. Walker; and his old friend, Frank D. Orme, of Washington, were present at his death.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A Short Sketch of Judge Davis' Busy Life.

Judge David Davis was born in Cecil County, Maryland, March 9, 1815. He received a careful education in the best American schools of the early part of the century. He studied law with Judge Bishop in Lennox, Mass., and afterward in the law school at New Haven, Conn., graduating as the first of his class. Judge Davis removed to Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, being then 21 years of age. His home was in that city from that date until his death. He soon gained prominence as a lawyer and local politician. In 1815 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the Illinois Legislature. He was a member of no party, and he soon attracted attention by his conscientious work and his freedom of action on all questions. He was chosen to the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the next year elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois. He was re-elected to this office in 1853, and again in 1861. His capacity for work and his clearcut decisions soon became proverbial all over the State and beyond its borders. He and Abraham Lincoln became warm friends long before the latter rose to more than local prominence. He became one of Lincoln's most ardent supporters for the Presidency and took an important place in national affairs as adviser of Lincoln after Lincoln's election to that high office. President Lincoln appointed Judge Davis Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 8, 1862. After Lincoln's death Judge Davis became administrator of his estate. At the National Convention of the labor reform party held in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1872, Judge Davis was nominated for President of the United States, the candidate for Vice President on the same ticket being Joel Parker, of New Jersey. When the Liberal Republicans nominated Horace Greeley for President at the Cincinnati Convention of the same year, Judge Davis, who had been a candidate before the same convention, receiving 92½ votes on the first ballot, withdrew from the field. Judge Davis remained on the Supreme Court bench until 1877, when he resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate, he having been elected to that body by the Independents and Democrats of the Thirtieth General Assembly of Illinois. After the death of President Garfield Judge Davis was chosen President of the Senate, in which position he was virtually Vice President of the United States. Soon after retiring from the Senate in 1883, he was married to a niece of Judge Green, member of Congress from North Carolina. From that time to his demise he resided quietly at his home in Bloomington.

REMINISCENT.

Judge Davis' Early Career—Characteristics of the Citizen and the Judge.

"I have known David Davis since 1848," remarked Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, "at which time he came into public prominence. His first appearance was as a member of the constitutional convention. In the same year he was chosen Circuit Judge of the Eighth Illinois District.

"Judge Davis, Abraham Lincoln, John T. Stewart, John J. Hardin, Stephen T. Logan, Edward D. Baker, Edward Hannigan, Daniel W. Voorhees, Kirby Benedict, Edward Jones, David B. Campbell and myself were the company that administered law in that district. Most of the attorneys would only go through a county or two and then drop out. Lincoln and I accompanied Judge Davis throughout the entire circuit. We would travel on horseback, generally, and would invariably put up at one hostelry.

"Continually thrown in intimate companionship with Lincoln and Davis, I came to know both well. They were antipodal natures, but the closest of friends. Davis was of the most positive, decisive character, taking his positions firmly, and holding to them tenaciously and doggedly. Lincoln was suave and more yielding. Both were princes of geniality and capital story-tellers. Each had a fund of stories that seemed inexhaustible, and never lacked appositeness, nor lost anything of excellence in the telling. In this intimacy, formed in the Eighth Circuit, may be found the foundation of both Lincoln's and Davis' after greatness."

"The strong points in Davis' character, as exhibited in his whole career, public and private, were many. He had the keenest foresight. Away back in 1840 he saw this State as we now see it. To-day he is a very rich man, worth probably $8,000,000. I don't know; no one does. He never made a dollar in trade; never made a trade in which he was not worsted. He did not know how to make a bargain, and seldom if ever tried. He knew good land when he saw it. He made all his money entering land. His present magnificent farm of 1,000 acres in McLean County cost him about $3 an acre.

"I remember once of a case that illustrates him very well. Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, was a merchant on the down-grade. Mr. Davis received a note from some Eastern party against Fell, which he was instructed to collect. Fell and Davis were friends. On investigation, Davis found there were no resources, save an eighty-acre piece of ground near Chicago. Fell offered to give up the land for the note. Without a moment's hesitation Davis accepted. When the Eastern party came out he was incensed at losing the note for a worthless piece of swamp. Davis agreed to take the land himself and pay the amount of the note in money. This offer was accepted. That eighty acre tract lies between the city and the stock-yards, and is of incalculable value.

"Davis excelled as a Judge. It was his natural sphere. He was more like John Marshall than any man the country has produced. Of Marshall it is related that he would listen attentively to an argument, catch at once the point, and say: 'That's it. That's the law exactly. Now look up an authority or two.' It was just so with Davis. He took the law as a greyhound takes the scent. He never relied on his knowledge of authorities, and never allowed his legal lore to smother his common-sense perception of equity and justice."

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Over 150 houses are in course of erection at Owosso.

—Bronson's apple crop promises to be above the average.

—A new jail, costing $5,000, is to be built shortly at Lake City.

—Coldwater exports more base-ball clubs than anything else.

—Nashville is troubled with thieves who steal flowers from the graves in the cemetery. They should be taught a lesson if caught.

—A wind and rain storm in Lenawee County leveled buildings and fences, and ruined orchards and crops. Several persons are reported injured.

—The other day a grave at Blissfield, supposed to contain the body of an aged lady buried six years ago, was opened and found to be empty. The authorities hope to ferret out the perpetrators of the robbery.

—It is supposed that Miss Frances Whipple, a well-known milliner of Adrian, who recently disappeared, is the woman who jumped into the whirlpool at Niagara Falls last week, and whose body has hitherto been unidentified.

—A well-known clergyman of this city, a few days since, made a close inspection of the electric light works, and was much interested over the minutiæ of the institution. An hour later he discovered that his watch—a valuable one—had been hopelessly magnetized. The article is worth something for old gold, but it might as well be sold as far as its ever marking the hours again is concerned.—*Jackson Patriot.*

—A Chicago visitor is struck with "the singular beauty and charms" of Detroit's electric light, says the *Free Press*. He thinks the city "is justly entitled to stand front and foremost in making herself the most poetry-inspiring city in America" because she spends $110,000 a year "for the sole purpose of surrounding a naturally beautiful city with a halo of soft and mellow light."

—The Trustees of Ann Arbor University have decided to call to their chair of physics Professor H. S. Carhart, of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. Professor Carhart has held the chair of physics at Evanston for many years, and is Secretary of the faculty. He is, perhaps, the most popular professor there, and his electrical experiments have given him a wide reputation. In Germany he has recently received high honors, and last year was placed at the head of the physical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. As the meeting of the association was held at Ann Arbor he seems to have built some fences there, much to the chagrin of many eminent competitors for the place. No one at Evanston dreamed of his departure. Nothing was said about it in the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern, which authorized him to visit other American colleges to ascertain the latest advances in physical apparatus and make recommendations for extensive purchases.

—General Shakespeare has finished and forwarded to A. D. Worthington, of Hartford, Conn., the history of the old Second Michigan Infantry's battle flag, which he was requested to write for Mrs. Mary A. Livermore's forthcoming book on her experiences during the rebellion. The Second really had two battle flags, being more fortunate than most regiments which participated in the late unpleasantness. The first flag was presented by the ladies of Niles, and was carried until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when, being too tattered for further use, it was sent back to Niles, and afterward forwarded to Lansing, where it is now kept in the Capitol. The second flag was furnished by the Government, and was carried from the battle of Fredericksburg until the close of the war, and is now in the possession of General William Humphrey, of Adrian. General Shakespeare, in his spirited history of those two historic banners, says that this second flag was so cut up with bullets and fragments of bursting shells that there is not enough of it left to inscribe on it the names of the battles in which the regiment participated.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

Postmasters' Salaries.

The Postoffice Department has completed its readjustment of the salaries of the Presidential Postmasters going into effect July 1. The following are all the changes for Michigan:

	Present salary.	Readjusted salary.
Allegan	$1,600	$1,700
Calumet	1,600	1,700
Caro	1,300	1,400
Cheboygan	1,400	1,500
Coldwater	2,000	2,200
Constantine	1,100	1,200
Corunna	1,100	4th class
East Saginaw	2,700	2,800
Fentonville	1,400	1,500
Fort Gratiot	1,100	4th class
Grand Ledge	1,100	1,200
Holly	1,100	1,200
Hudson	1,500	1,600
Jonesville	1,300	1,400
Kalamazoo	2,700	2,800
Lake Linden	1,000	1,100
Midland	1,300	1,200
Milford	1,000	4th class
Montague	1,000	4th class
Mount Clemens	1,600	1,700
Negaunee	1,500	1,500
Owosso	1,700	1,800
Pentwater	1,100	1,000
Petoskey	1,700	1,600
Plainwell	1,400	1,300
Pontiac	1,900	2,000
Rogue Eng	1,100	1,000
Saginaw	2,400	2,200
St. Clair	1,300	1,200
St. Ignace	1,100	1,200
Stanton	1,500	1,400
Union City	1,100	1,200
West Bay City	1,700	1,600
Williamstown	1,000	1,100
Ypsilanti	2,000	2,100

The moral effect of those principles of justice and equality thus acknowledged and adopted, coupled with the peaceful years which followed the revolution developed a vigorous physical life, that prepared the nation for her great emergency. They had unconsciously grown a loyalty to country that made possible the grand achievements of our days of blood, they had engrafted into the hearts of our people such a reverence for American citizenship, that all classes were inspired with a firm determination to maintain the integrity of the union of the states, even at the cost of all her material wealth, and the sacrifice of her best blood. They had so woven into the web of our national life a devotion to free institutions, as developed in our brave-hearted wives and mothers the power to freely give their first and best for her protection. And thus to the moral convictions of the fathers, to the patriotism which came from a recognition of the inalienable rights of all men, are chiefly due our free homes, and through their heroism and that of their descendants we have come to possess our land of promise. Strong in valiant hearts, powerful in unlimited resources, unequaled in the advantages offered for mental growth and in the educational training of our people; unsurpassed in broad, progressive statesmanship, and unrivaled in point of moral attitude.

Glancing forward to an unknown future, we have need to remember that the stability and perpetuity of free institutions, rests upon other conditions than such as grow out of material progress. That great possessions and large armies are but instruments, the value of which depends upon their intelligent use.

We have need to keep in mind those great principles of righteousness which form the basis of our government and constitute our security, cherishing with ever increasing care those educational interests which produce in the nation as in the man the power to wisely direct and control material forces, and make them subserve the highest needs of humanity. Maintaining with ever increasing firmness those barriers which oppose the on-rush of evil, and slay the growth of immorality in the world.

We have need to keep abreast of advancing civilization, and in the realm of moral progress to keep ourselves as a nation in accord with the wisest and highest thought of the age, sending our salutation of equal rights and impartial justice to all men everywhere.

We have need to stand in the forefront of every moral reform, ready at all times to become the champion of the downtrodden and the guardians of the oppressed, and prompted by sympathetic hearts reaching out a hand to relieve wherever tyranny dispoils, to uplift wherever despotism degrades, and to grasp in the name of a common brotherhood the outstretched hand of the weak, the helpless and the suffering, realizing the grand ideal which was the inspiration of the fathers, realizing results which shall be compensation for all their heroic sacrifices.

We have need to put ourselves into the current which lead toward a higher life in governmental affairs, giving heed to the lessons of past ages, and seeking such a development of the moral in the individual as that national permanency shall be secured and the great work of reformation shall sweep on toward a more perfect consummation, a more perfect freedom from the withering, blighting curse of sin, upward toward the excellence of Him whose purity is his everlasting crown.

At the close of the oration the Boys' cornet band and the glee club favored the audience with some appropriate music, and the benediction was pronounced.

At one o'clock there was a brief display of the fire engine with our old small hose attached by a "reducer," the new hose not having arrived.

The games which followed during the afternoon created considerable interest, and were witnessed by all who could get near enough to see.

At foot-ball, Montie Lewis and Harrison Bedford chose sides, Montie winning every game.

In the boat race there were four contestants, Ernest Beauvais winning first prize, and John Robinson second.

J. Hagerty won first prize in the sack race, and Ed. Wolverton second.

John Robinson won first prize in the foot race, and L. Price second.

In the horse race, P. McIntyre's horse won first prize, and Sims Baker's second.

John Shrier and David Piper were captains in the tug of war and Shrier won.

In the potato race Bertie Johnson won first prize, and J. Hagerty second.

Elmer Mayne won the auger race.

In the hurdle race Gurley Boak won first prize, and Willie Boak second.

The firefly shot on Round lake in the evening was a happy substitute for fire works. A large number of boats were provided with lanterns, and in a series of evolutions across and around the lake, presented a most beautiful sight, closing by dividing into two parties in parallel lines and bombarding each other with Roman candles.

Altogether the day was a gratifying success, for which the managers can give themselves abundant credit.

Honest Pension Bills or None.

The change in the rule of the house of representatives proposed by Mr. Morrison on Tuesday was not only proper in itself but in the interest of honest pension legislation. It simply required that if pensions are to be voted they shall be paid, and that the bill granting them shall make provision for raising the revenue necessary to meet the expenditure involved. What could be more reasonable? If the advocates of pension legislation sincerely wish to benefit the soldiers they ought to welcome a rule that would make such legislation effective. "Why vote pensions," they might well ask "unless we authorize the raising of the money required to pay them?"

Mr. Reed declared that if there was anything in the logic presented in favor of the change it was equally applicable to all other subjects of appropriation. So it would be if the fixed charges and ordinary expenses of government were not practically a known sum always taken into consideration in levying the taxes. Any proposition to put our army on a war footing, to suddenly enlarge the navy, or to otherwise authorize an extraordinary expenditure exceeding the ordinary revenues of the government would be accompanied by a proposition to borrow money or to increase taxation. The pending pension legislation proposes an extraordinary increase in expenditure, and it ought to be accompanied by a provision for raising the necessary revenue. Mr. Reed's declaration that the consideration of the question of pensions ought to be separate from all others is nonsense. It cannot be separated from the consideration of how the money with which they are to be paid can be raised.

Not only was Mr. Morrison's amendment right in itself, but it accomplished a most salutary end in exposing the insincerity and demagogy of the republican attitude toward pension legislation. In order to cultivate the soldier vote they are now ready to support extravagant pension laws such as they never thought of passing when they had control of all departments of the government. They know that the democrats must either defeat these schemes or else abandon all hope of reducing the present exorbitant taxes. If they are voted down in congress or vetoed by the president, then the republicans will raise an outcry about democratic hostility to the soldiers. If the majority in the house allowed the bills to pass, and the president signed them, an enormous deficit would thus be created, and the republicans would ring the changes on democratic incompetency and extravagance.

Mr. Morrison avoided this dilemma, and the republicans were furious. They tried in vain to lay his motion on the table, and then filibustered to prevent its adoption. So desperate is their opposition that they yesterday put a stop to all legislation rather than permit the consideration of the rule. They see in it an effective obstacle to the continuance of their double dealing with the soldiers. After the new rule is once adopted, they can vote for no pensions without taking the responsibility of raising the money wherewith they are to be paid. The question will no longer be an abstract one concerning the propriety of pensions, but the practical one, "Are the people willing to submit to a definite increase in taxation to pay such pensions as are proposed?" Mr. Reed sees this, and in an unguarded moment he declared that the object of the amendment is "to saddle on pension bills legislation which would result in the defeat of the bills themselves." What is this but a confession that the republicans who are so eager for pension legislation, rather than assume the responsibility of raising by taxation the requisite money, will vote against their own bills!

What humbugs these republicans are! —N. Y. Star.

Use of the Table-napkin.

The law governing the use of the napkin is thus set forth in *Household Words*:

The law of the napkin is but vaguely understood. One of our esteemed metropolitan contemporaries informs an eager inquirer that it is bad form to fold the napkin after dinner; that the proper thing is to throw it with negligent disregard on the table beside the plate, as to fold it would be a reflection on the host and imply a familiarity that would not befit an invited guest. But the thoughtful reader will agree with us that this studied disorder is likely to be a good deal more trying to a fastidious hostess than an unstudied replacing of the napkin in good order beside the visitor's plate. The proper thing is to fold the fabric with unostentatious care and lay it on the left side of the plate, far from the liquids, liqueures and coffee, and thus testify to the hostess that her care in preparing the table has been appreciated.

The Origin of Salt.

How did the salt originally get there? After all, when we say that it was produced, as rock-salt, by evaporation of the water in inland seas, we leave unanswered the main problem. How did the brine in solution get into the sea at all in the first place? Well, one might almost as well ask, How did anything come to be upon the earth at any time in any way? How did the sea itself get there? How did this planet swim into existence at all? There was a sapient inquirer, recently deceased, who had a short way out of this difficulty. He held that the sea was only salt because of all the salt rivers that run into it. Considering that the salt rivers are themselves salted by passing through salt regions, or being fed by saline springs, all of which derive their saltness from deposits laid down long ago by evaporation from earlier seas or lake basins, this explanation savors somewhat of circularity. It amounts in effect to saying that the sea is salt because of the large amount of saline matter which it holds in solution. Cheese is also a caseous preparation of milk; the duties of an arch-deacon are to perform archidiaconal functions; and opium puts one to sleep because it possesses a soporific virtue.

Apart from such purely verbal explanations of the saltness of the sea, however, one can only give some such account of the way it came to be "the briny" as the following:

This world was once a haze of fluid light, as the poets and the men of science agree in informing us. As soon as it began to cool down a little, the heavier materials naturally sank toward the center, while the lighter, now represented by the ocean and the atmosphere, floated in a gaseous condition on the outside. But the great envelope of vapor thus produced did not consist merely of the constituents of air and water; many other gases and vapors mingle with them, as they still do to a far less extent in our existing atmosphere. By-and-by, as the cooling and condensing process continued, the water settled down from the condition of steam into one of a liquid at a dull red heat. As it condensed, it carried down with it a great many other substances, held in solution, whose component elements had previously existed in the primitive gaseous atmosphere. Thus the early ocean which covered the whole earth was in all probability not only very salt, but also quite thick with other mineral matters close up to the point of saturation. It was full of lime, and raw flint, and sulphates, and many other miscellaneous bodies. Moreover, it was not only just as salt as at the present day, but even a great deal saltier. For from that time to this evaporation has constantly been going on in certain shallow isolated areas, laying down great beds of gypsum and then of salt, which still remain in the solid condition, while the water has, of course, been correspondingly purified. *Cornhill Magazine.*

Grafted Varieties of Fruit-Trees.

This opportunity to grow different kinds of fruit on one tree imparts a new and delightful interest to the orchard. The proprietor can always be on the lookout for something new and fine, and the few moments required in grafting or budding make it his. The operation is so simple and easy that he can learn to perform it himself, and there are always plenty of adepts in the rural vicinage to give him his initial lesson. While he will keep the standard kinds for his main supply, he can gratify his taste and eye with some pretty innovations. I know of an apple-tree which bears over a hundred varieties. A branch, for instance, is producing Yellow Bellflowers. At a certain point in its growth where it has the diameter of a man's thumb it may be grafted with the Red Baldwin. When the scion has grown for two or three years its leading shoots can be grafted with the Roxbury Russet, and eventually the terminal bough of this growth with the Early Harvest. Thus may be presented the interesting spectacle of one limb of a tree yielding four very distinct kinds of apples. *E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

A Toilet Secret.

Every one knows that the dress which Miss Anderson wears as Galatea was designed by Alma-Tadema, but only recently has the world learned the secret of the toilet which makes it so statuesque. The dress is made of soft crepe, cut something like a large bolster case. It is thoroughly soaked in water, then run through a clothes-wringer, and not disturbed until quite dry. When shaken out it of course appears in long creases, when put on, a girdle is tied about the waist, and the dress is pulled through to the proper length and allowed to fall in its own clinging folds.

To the ladies of Charlevoix and vicinity: I would hereby announce that having opened Dressmaking Parlors on Mason street, third door west of State, I am now fully prepared to do work in all the latest approved styles, from the genuine tailor system of actual measurment, the only perfect system ever invented. All ladies desirous of testing the same and wishing neat and perfect work will please call at their earliest convenience. MRS. P. A. EARL.

The Circus

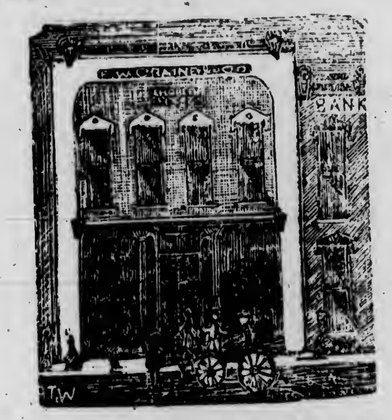
Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING!



—AT THE POPULAR STORE OF—

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

N. B.---Butterick's paper patterns in stock. Call and get the July fashion sheet.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, ... MICHIGAN.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 8, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, ber bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
ork, $10 ₱ bbl, 6c ₱ lb.
Salt, ₱ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

The Ironton church is enclosed.

This week completes our third year.

The Gazelle made three trips last Saturday.

Read Rosenthal & Son's announcement this week.

The mail from Petoskey is now carried on the Friant.

Mills Kanagy and Frank Crainc spent Sunday in Cadillac.

A new dock is being built at Ironton for the Pine Lake Iron Co.

A pretty red and white streamer adorns the flag staff of the Bethesda.

Important changes in the time cards of Hannah, Lay & Co. steamers.

Will Dennis, of Grand Rapids, now occupies a chair in J. Price's barber shop.

The Charlevoix cornet band will give an open air concert next Friday evening.

Miss Annie Cooper has gone to Flint to attend a teachers class till September.

On Monday morning work was begun on Hill's building, corner Bridge and Clinton streets.

The Boyne Statesman has donned a new dress and changed its date of publication to Saturday.

A. R. Upright is importing some thoroughbred cattle, with which he hopes to improve the stock of this community.

Allen's pile driver was brought back to Charlevoix last Friday, having completed, for the present, the dock work at Traverse City.

A son of D. L. Moody, the evangelist, will accompany W. M. Holden and a dozen other young men in a visit to Charlevoix in a few days.

Silas H. Comfort is the happiest and proudest man in Michigan now; his wife and boys are with him for the summer, at the Fountain City house.

Prof. Enos and daughter were received into full membership with the Congregational church Sunday morning, and H. S. Harsha's infant son was baptized.

Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., of Kalamazoo College, will preach in the Baptist hall over Crainc & Co.'s store next Sunday morning at the usual hour of service.

The reading of "Paul Revere's Ride" was a most excellent substitute for the Declaration of Independence. As read, every line bore the spirit of liberty in a manner to be felt by all in the audience.

Mr. O. D. Wood is doing some good work on the roads. Broadway from the resort to the old state road will be turnpiked as soon as the ground becomes moistened sufficiently to make it possible to work it.

Episcopal church services will be held at the opera house on Sunday July 18th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, general missionary, at the usual hours, morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

In the near future the Charlevoix cornet band expect to give a concert at the opera house, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGibeny. It will be remembered that Mrs. McGibeny is a sister of Fred A. Smith, cashier of the Savings bank.

A night train is now running on the D. M. & M. R. R., leaving Marquette at 9:30 p. m. arriving at St. Ignace at 6:00 a. m. and leave St. Ignace at 10:35 p. m. arriving at Marquette 7:00 a. m., making close connections with day trains, both east and west.

The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy at Black's school house during the month of June: Thomas Meggison, Maggie Ross, Willie Black, Peter Whilly, Bertie Bell, Robert Meggison, Jennie Black. Hannah Bell, teacher.

The tug Williams, of Manistee, was in the harbor yesterday, having come here to release the schooner America, grain laden, from Chicago to Sarnia, now ashore in Little Traverse bay. She will pump the schooner out and take her to Sarnia to unload, afterward taking her to Detroit to go into dry dock.

At the Congregational church last Sunday morning Rev. C. F. Van Auken gave a discourse on consecration, interviewing throughout its length an excellent lesson from national history. It was in some respects a Fourth of July oration from the christian standpoint, as well as a lesson from the bible, on truth and consecration.

The 196th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne will be celebrated at Boyne City, July 12, 1886. The following speakers will address the audience: Bro. Adam Clark, Rev. McCartney, Thurston and other. Music by the East Jordan band. The Highland Bagpipes will be there. Excursions from all points. The Clara Belle will carry passengers, round trip at 50 cents.

The Graphic News, of July 3d, presented a double page of the now famous Detroit base ball club. The members of the coming champion team are shown in full uniform, and the illustrations are life like and finely executed. Every lover of the national pastime should have a picture of this great team. In addition to this treat, the paper contains many other interesting illustrations. The title page contains a magnificent picture of Gov. Alger, of Michigan.

Burgess.

Hot, hotter, hottest. We need rain badly. Good time to burn log heaps.

Mrs. Edna Kane expects her brother, Charles D. Long, of Flint, this week on a visit.

The Indians met last Sunday to arrange for their annual camp meeting.

All's well that ends well. There are two stores at Carpenter now; one kept by the new p. m., Robert Light, the other by the firm of Murray & Dodge.

Mr. Glendenning, of Ironton, was visiting at Mr. Hale's the first of the week.

Haying has commenced and promises to be a light crop in this section.

Barnard.

Haying has commenced.

Mrs. James, of Ontario, is visiting her brother, Mr. David Francis.

Farmers are still busy in the bark business.

Rev. Adam Clark will preach here Sunday at two o'clock. Come out and hear him.

Everything is drying up.

M. E. Church.

Preaching at the morning hour, followed by the Sabbath school.

Sermon at the evening service by a student—Rev. Adam Clark. All are invited.

Additional Items.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken is absent this week on business.

A. B. Turner, of the Grand Rapids Eagle, was in town this week.

The furnace at Ironton commenced operations yesterday for the summer.

E. Woodbury, of Kalamazoo, and Gen. King, of Detroit, arrived this week.

There will be a ball at the Waldron house, Bay Springs, next Thursday evening, July 15th.

Sweets mill at Rock Elm burned yesterday morning. This is the fourth time. An effort will be made to have it rebuilt at East Jordan.

Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., of Kalamazoo college will preach in the Baptist Hall over Crainc's store, next Sunday morning at the usual hour of service.

The Friant will give an excursion to Petoskey next Monday, to accommodate all who desire to attend the circus. Leave Charlevoix 9:30 a. m. Round trip 50 cents. See posters.

The Baptist ladies having been favored by Dr. Lewis with the free use of the rooms occupied by them July 3d, and having been the recipients of many favors from numerous friends desire to gracefully acknowledge these acts of kindness.

F. A. Cutler, of Advance, gave the boys' band some excellent help during the week preceding the Fourth, and will continue to instruct them three nights a week during the next few weeks. The boys recommend him as an excellent musician and a thorough instructor.

The young ladies of the Congregational Sabbath school will furnish the singing for J. S. Smithson's sermon to the boys and girls, July 11th, accompanied by the orchestra. Miss Aggie Miller and Miss Blanch Bartholomew, cornets; Asa Lovejoy, violin; Mills Kanagy, clarionet.

F. W. Hathway and Milton Ganeckel, of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, Chicago arrived Monday. Mr. Ganeckel will return in a week, but Mr. Hathaway will remain a month or longer. On Tuesday they caught 50 fine trout. Hathaway will endeavor to break the record on trout and bass fishing before he returns.

The mail which is now carried on the Friant is an experiment by the contractor. It is very much more expensive than the stage route which supplies two intermediate offices, but if the resorters and citizens are sufficiently well pleased with the arangement to help bear the extra expense; it will probably be continued during the season.

Trial of the Fire Engine.

The hose did not arrive in time to give the new fire engine a full test on the Fourth, but did arrive on Tuesday of this week. A test of its capacity was commenced yesterday morning, and continued until noon to-day.

The engine was placed on the dock near Upright & Emrey's warehouse, and when all arrangements were complete the match was applied. In seven minutes the engine was started; in eight minutes there was water through 200 feet of hose. After ten minutes water was thrown about 200 feet from the nozzle. A trial was also made at 500 feet, but we did not get the measurements. One length of hose gave out, showing signs of bursting in several places, and was taken out. At 950 feet from the engine, water was thrown about 150 feet from the nozzle, on the south terrace, near L. E. Allen's residence, the engine yet being on Upright & Emrey's dock, lifting water three feet.

Afterwards a trial was made with two streams, through 200 feet of hose each. At this trial the old hand engine was put alongside for comparison, and a careful observer could see but little difference in the size and force of the streams.

In the trial for height, water was raised about 20 feet above McCabe's flag pole,—an estimated height of about 90 feet.

After dinner, the engine was placed on the south approach to the bridge, and failed to raise water 16 feet. Then it was placed on the Riffenburg Milling Co.'s dock, 5½ feet above the water, and an effort made to throw to the top of the roof, 53 feet from the ground, but with 80 pounds of steam it could not be done. The fires were then put out, and the machine taken back to the engine house.

New packing was put in in several places, and another trial given this morning from the mill company's dock. With 50 pounds of steam water was thrown well on to the roof of the mill, and the roof of the Fountain City House was thoroughly wet.

Then a trial was made at the bridge. With 90 pounds steam pressure, and 120 water pressure, one stream was forced over E. M. Clark's house, through 750 feet of hose.

The ability of the machine to hold steam being questioned, it was kept on the bridge over an hour, and a uniform pressure of 80 to 90 pounds was maintained.

With the trial last night nearly every citizen was dissatisfied. It did not come up to the requirements, but no fault can be found with the work this morning.

Although the hose did not actually burst, numerous blisters could be found, through which fine streams of water escaped.

At time of going to press the council has not accepted it.

Shipments.

July 1—Schr. Jennie Weaver, 80 cords bark, J. H. Fern to Chicago.

1—Schr. John L. Green, 75,000 feet hardwood lumber, Olds & Co. to Sheboygan.

2—Schr. Starke, 100 cords wood, 100 cords bark, O. Anderson to Milwaukee.

2—Schr. John C. Ranger, 125 cords bark, P. H. Newton, to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. Alvin Bronson, 80 cords wood, 90 cords bark, F. J. Meech to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 190 cords bark, W. L. French to Kenosha.

3—Schr. Lapetite, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. Lottie Mason, 20 cords wood, I. H. Moorehouse, to Milwaukee; 52 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew, & Co., to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. T. G. Avery, 100 cords wood, 100 cords bark, Perkins to Chicago.

3—Schr. Dan Mahee, 82 cords wood, 125 cords bark, Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, R. Tullock to Milwaukee.

July 3—Schr. Sardinia, 130,000 feet hardwood lumber, Olds & Co. to Sheboygan.

3—Schr. Evening Star, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

5—Schr. Grace Murray, 225,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. J. Lloyd to Buffalo.

5—Schr. Australia, 190 cords bark, Upright & Emrey to Chicago.

6—Schr. Seaman, 95 cords wood, 130 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

6—Schr. L. B. Coates, 80 cords wood, 100 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

6—Schr. Burt Barnes, 100 cords wood, O. Oberg to Milwaukee.

6—Schr. Sea Gem, 90 cords, O. J. Smith to Milwaukee.

6—Schr. Charlie Marshal, 90 cords wood, 140 cords bark, E. Gerhard to Chicago.

6—Schr. Fleetwing, 45 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co. to Milwaukee.

7—Schr. Mockingbird, 2,000 ties, 650,000 shingles, Upright & Emrey, to Chicago.

7—Prop. S. Neff, 4,000 ties, 64 cords bark, F. J. Meech to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	250,000	630,000
Shingles	.....	650,000
Railroad ties	.....	6,000
Wood, cords	20	877
Bark, cords	858	1,686
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	5,300

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness, and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to man-kind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptics. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of Cough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's Accent cough cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for both internal and external pain.
Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.
Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.
Good for neuralgia, twinges, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Bouretts, Bouclés, Serges, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans, Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets,

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTE ING HAIR

Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

REMEMBER OUR GRAND DRAWING

Takes place

Thursday afternoon, at 3 p. m.,

JULY 15th.

NOW is your chance to make Large Bargains in everything in our line, as we want to give all a chance to get a ticket. Every body should be here at the drawing if possible.

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New Grocery!

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A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has on hand a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

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PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

A Large Stock of

Furniture

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

BY-GONE.

BY CLIO STANLEY.

Old days! sad days! how happy they,
When youth and hope were mine!
When flowers swung bright on every bush,
And fruit on every vine!
When all the meadow-land was fair,
The mountain-tops were gold,
And every bud, with rare delight,
Would rose of hope unfold!

Old dreams! old dreams! how fair you wove
Her colors rich and rare,
Brighter than all the autumn hues
That deck the morning air!
Their magic power I cherish yet,
The tale I love to tell,
Although life's sad reality
I know full well—full well!

Old faces, too, how bright they shine
Thro' memory's mellow haze;
And lovingly look down on me
Thro' long-departed days!
A father's smile, a mother's tear,
A sister's gentle look;
Ah, me! how many a leaf I've turned
In sorrow's open book!

Sweet words of love, they sound again!
An echo from the past!
They cannot die upon the ear—
They will forever last!
The days may wane, and dreams may die,
Those faces still will be
The happy stars that shine on me
From out eternity!

THE COURIER'S RIDE.

BY DANIEL KNIGHT.

It was the night before the battle of Shiloh, and we lay a few miles below Pittsburg Landing. Buell's forces had been gathering, preparatory to joining General Grant, to aid in the battle of Shiloh, then daily expected. In the following details I shall only narrate the part which I acted personally, leaving the army and its movements to the historian.

It was the evening before the battle that a General, unknown to me, belonging to Buell's army, hailed me and asked to what cavalry I belonged, my name, Captain's name, and company, all of which I answered, he noting my answers. He then asked if I would be willing to go with an officer of his staff upon a night ride to Pittsburg Landing.

He said: "I am General Nelson, and prefer a volunteer courier if I can get one, as they are always better men for the work."

I replied that I was willing to undertake the duty when properly detailed and instructed. My answer seemed to please him.

He answered: "As soon as possible go to your quarters, feed your horse, yourself, and the sooner you are ready the better."

This seemed like a strange speech, coming from a stranger whom I had never seen before, but, once having seen, not liable to forget.

He was a large, fleshy, sharp-spoken man, and his words carried authority with them. It was now getting on toward night, and I soon after left the line and went to camp. I had fed my horse, and was making my coffee, when an orderly came and directed me to report at the Captain's tent. Going to headquarters to report, I met General Nelson coming out. I saluted him. He returned the salute, and said:

"Be off as soon as possible, corporal. I left your instructions with your Captain. We were intending to send Lieutenant Milman with you, but he is on the sick list, and perhaps it is just as well. Be careful, but get there as soon as your horse can get you there. There will in all probability be fighting when you get there. But it must not stop you. Go directly to General Grant and deliver your message to him and only to him. If there are any rebel cavalry on this side of the river to intercept you, you must conceal your papers, or destroy them if in danger of being taken. If you destroy the papers and yet succeed in getting through, and the fight is in progress, as I am almost certain it will be before you can possibly get there, say to General Grant that General Nelson's division will be in line with him before the sun goes down."

He then mounted and rode away. I entered the Captain's tent. He and Major Brackett were seated at a small writing table, examining a small military map.

The Captain said: "Dan, you have got yourself into business. General Nelson has just left an order to detail you to go to the Landing with papers for General Grant. It is a dangerous service. You are to take a road some four or five miles south, as there are many sentinels on this, and it would consume too much time to stop and explain who you are to each; hence, it is deemed advisable to take the other road, by which you run the risk of meeting guards of the wrong color. Basil Duke is on this side of the river somewhere. In the event—well, there is no use of giving you directions. Do your best, as we trust you will. You are to start on a very important as well as dangerous mission, and are expected to deliver these papers to General Grant by noon to-morrow. Get there by your own devices. A darky will guide you to the south road, and Sergeant Whitehall and the picket guard will see you safe on your race."

I took the papers, thanked the Captain for the compliment, and as soon as possible was in the saddle.

I found the guard waiting, and a little before 9 p. m. we started out of camp. On arriving at the road the sergeant wanted me to take the negro, but I declined, preferring to chance it alone, and bidding them a cheerful good-by, cantered away.

It was very lonely for the first hour, but gradually the desire to succeed began to take its place, and I felt that I was getting on famously when I discovered to my right a fire. It seemed not to be upon the road, but it was too dark to determine. I pressed forward, watching the fire, and soon saw men about it. That settled the question, and I knew they were a rebel picket. How was I to get by them was the question—a very important question just then. There were too many of them for me to dash by them. My horse wanted to whinny. I had to slap him several times to keep him quiet.

For five or six minutes I sat there watching that camp, when I heard a horse approaching from the same road I had come. I pulled off the road to let it pass, thinking it a Johnny; but when they got opposite me they stopped—two negroes, one on foot, one on horseback—and I heard the following dialogue:

"Now, den, Steve, w'at's ur goin' ter do? Dem's de Secesh, an' ef we lets dem catch us we's no better as dead niggers."

"Well, but we isn't gwine to let dem catch us, sonny; of course, dey would shoot us too quick. But see here, boy; you 'member dat path wat runs down to Missa Jenkins'. Wal, da to——"

"What dat, boy——"

My horse was uneasy; he snuffled, and the remark of the negro in regard to the path was so satisfactory that I rode up to them, cautioning them to keep quiet. I told them that I did not want to interfere with their plans, but that I did want to get around the fire without being seen, and that if they knew of any way, I should be glad to have them show me it.

The old negro, the first speaker, asked, "Is you a Linkum sojer?"

I said I was.

He seemed greatly pleased at this; said the rebels at the fire were "Ole Duke's city sojers;" that he and his son were trying to get to our army at Pittsburg Landing, and that if the rebels caught them they would shoot them without asking a question. And, as I afterward learned, he was right in so saying, as they showed no mercy to negroes trying to reach our lines. He said his boy knew of a path through the woods—a cow-path, starting some distance back, and he thought they could get me through all right.

I assented to following their lead. We turned back, going slow that the boy might find the path, which he soon did—the worst one I ever saw, and I had been all through the Rockies, finding naught to compare with that cow-path in Western Tennessee.

We traveled single file—I in the rear. After three or four miles we came to a stream. We could not see what it was, but I knew by its noise that it was quite a river. The boy said it was ordinarily a small creek, but now was swollen by recent rains. He did not like to cross first, as he could not swim. I was too anxious to proceed to stand upon ceremony, and pushed forward. The stream was not over twenty feet wide, but deep and rapid. I was carried down stream some little distance before effecting a landing. The banks were rough and rocky, and lined by huge piles of driftwood. I finally worked my way out, but the darkies could not be induced to try it.

Getting from the boy directions as best I could, by talking across the stream, as to my route, I found the country a succession of hills, hollows, and a second large creek, which my horse swam readily, but I could not again find the path. Upon the prairies of Iowa the loss of such a path would mean but little, but in this God-forsaken wilderness, without knowing which was north, south, east, or west, nor which way I wanted to go, it meant much. After stopping for a few moments, until I had come to fully realize the predicament I was in, I started forward, giving my horse rein, and letting him pick his way.

In a few minutes he struck the path, and at a little distance farther on we came to a traveled road. I heard dogs barking and other signs of life. It was a considerable distance before I came in sight of a house, but finally could see one, and lights shining through the windows.

Lights shining through a window are of all things most welcome to a lost, tired, hungry night wanderer, when associated with a peaceful welcome. But when those lights have lost their peaceful welcome and assumed a hostile guise, they are of all things most unwelcome.

I was moving cautiously toward this house when I became aware that it stood at some distance to the right of the road, and began to hope to pass unseen, but hardly had that hope dawned when it was destroyed by a voice ringing out upon the night air the unwelcome command:

"Halt!"

I was just opposite the house and answered the challenge by asking who they were.

They answered "Halt and dismount," or they would fire.

I gave my horse the spur, and he bounded nimbly away. But I came near being stopped by two large buckshot hitting me in the thigh. I kept my seat, clinging closely to my horse's neck, and if ever a horse did nobly his very best it was my little black pacer upon this occasion. Shot after shot whistled by my head, and the genuine rebel yell sounding in our rear gave to horse and rider the determination to do the very best in us for dear life. The little horse worked nobly. How his iron-clad hoofs kept time in rapid measure as they struck fire on that rocky mountain road. Occasionally I fired my pistol at my pursuers; but, as I could not see three steps behind me, and it marked the direction for them to shoot, I desisted. I now gave my whole energy to coaxing and petting and praising my horse. I called him by every pet name I had ever given him. I implored him to save me from those yelling devils galloping after me, and the little fellow's feet kept right on like a tireless machine—one, two, three, four—one, two, three, four—one, two, three, four—and repeat, in exact rhythmic rapid time, and the yelling hounds behind followed, shooting into the darkness as they came.

Time passed. I was getting rapidly over the ground. The little black was good mettle, fleet-footed, and his continuous and rapid pace had flung the miles behind us rapidly. How good that one, two, three, four sounded. How it awoke the night echoes in that forest. I almost began to enjoy it.

Nobly, nobly, my little black, and just then I felt him cringe. I knew that he was hit at last; I knew that he soon must fail in that rapid musical four-beats-to-a-measure which had for the last hour been so heroically maintained. I saw that he was beginning to fail. There was a perceptible slowing of the hoof-beats. My heart began to sink. Daylight was streaking the eastern sky. My pursuers were rapidly gaining upon me. I could hear their horses breathe and their feet behind me. They were rapidly riding up. There are a score of them. I was just thinking all is over, I am captured, when a volley of musket balls, passing directly over my head, was poured into them, and I heard the ringing notes of a bugle calling to a charge.

Great God! what a change. There was the old flag. I was in a camp of my friends, and my late pursuers, not already shot dead, were now riding for their lives, as a moment ago was I. The change was too sudden. I fainted in the saddle.

When I again became conscious I was lying on the ground; my horse stood panting a few steps away, and Lieutenant Eddie, believing me badly hurt, was bending over me. As soon as he saw that I was conscious he saluted me, and told me who he was. "Rather a close call, comrade," said he. "We were in the nick of time; are you much hurt?"

I answered that I was but little hurt, a shot or two in the leg, but about tired out—all night in the saddle. "I thought your bugle the sweetest music I ever heard. Did you get any of them?"

"Oh, yes; several lie out there in the road and the boys are after the rest."

The recall was then sounded.

I then got up and walked to my poor horse. A shot had struck him in the hip. He was completely used up.

"Hello, here they come."

This remark indicated the return of the pursuers of the Johnnies who had been giving me my recent twelve-mile chase. They brought sixteen prisoners, some of them quite badly wounded.

The sun was now rising—a foggy morning.

I told my errand to Lieutenant Eddie, and asked him for the horse of some one of the prisoners. He told me to look among them and take my choice. I chose that of the Captain of the squad. He used some bad language when ordered to dismount and deliver up his horse. And now occurs a curious circumstance. The Captain's tongue unloosed, and he began to give us his history. How he was born in Washington County, Pa.; that he had joined the Confederates because he believed them right, and that they would whip us yet.

This roiled Lieutenant Eddie, who also declared himself a native of Washington County, Pa., and I declared myself a Washington County, Pa., man—a trio, meeting under strange circumstances.

First—Myself, Dan Knight, Company C, Fifth Iowa, came running for life from the——

Second—Captain Bob Owens, of Duke's Confederate Cavalry.

Third—Lieutenant Frank Eddie, Company H, Seventh Pennsylvania, my deliverer and Owens' captor.

All natives of the same State. I am glad to say that Owens was the only Washington County man I ever heard of who fought with the Confederacy.

Owens asked if we were going to make him walk. Lieutenant Eddie responded:

"No; we are going to hang you, and save you the trouble of walking."

I took his horse, exchanging his for my own saddle. While doing this, Owens came to me and said:

"They do not intend hanging us. That would be contrary to the rules of war."

I answered, "You do not stand for the rules of war when you get any of our boys. But what made you take such risk to capture me. I am no great catch."

"We wanted the papers you carry," said he.

"Where did you get your information?"

"A negro came into our camp and informed us. He is a spy in the pay of our Colonel."

"Had he a boy with him?"

"No; it was the boy himself. He told us of the old man being with him, and the old coon is down on us. So he had to slip away from him and hurry to us with the news."

I had heard enough. The darkies could not all be trusted. How unwise my telling them of the purpose of my journey. It had come nigh defeating it.

"How far did I ride under your fire?"

After considering a moment he replied, "About twelve miles."

In the pursuit the rebels had lost seven killed, and seventeen prisoners. None of our side had received a scratch but myself.

We could now begin to hear the heavy guns of Pittsburg Landing—the expected battle had begun. It served to remind me of the importance of my mission. Bidding the boys all good-morning I mounted my new horse and rode away in the direction of the battle. First, let me add that I had secured from negro residents in the vicinity of the camp the promise to care well for my wounded horse. I left him standing where he stood when I took the saddle from him, and he looked almost humanly or more at me as I rode away.

Any old cavalry man will understand the swelling heart with which I parted after such tests from that noble horse. Let it be his eulogy that during the whole night he bore me bravely through a trackless wood, ending with a twelve-mile race under constant fire, and to him give due credit for the safe deliverance to General Grant of the message which that day reached him in the nick of time. Here's honor to my noble horse. In parting, if I shed a tear it was a soldier's tear, that did honor to my manhood. I rode away with such emotions as could not be repressed. My eyes were full, my heart throbbing, and to-day, more than twenty-three years ago, I say, "God bless me for that tribute of emotion to a noble horse!"

Once more on the road, and the desire to do—to faithfully accomplish my errand—possessed me.

It was Sunday. The enemy had arranged an attack upon our forces, and were now wheeling into line and concentrating their efforts for the destruction of General Grant's forces. As I rode rapidly forward and thought as to the final result, I could not for a moment feel but the Union would prevail.

Minute by minute I could note the growth of the battle as battery after battery, and regiment after regiment, and battalion after battalion, and division after division became engaged. The volume of the battle grew and grew, and with it my desire to deliver my precious message.

The road was muddy and bad, but I urged forward my horse, now reeking with sweat. I began to meet refugees—negroes so frightened they could not speak—women, children, dogs—all intent upon getting away from the fray.

It was two o'clock p. m. when I arrived upon the river's bank, opposite Pittsburgh Landing. I looked over the scene with varying, strange emotions. That was no Iowa harvest field.

The ferryboat carried me over, and I hurried forward to find General Grant.

Shot and shell were flying over my head—no dinner horn music they.

In a short time I found the General. He stood watching the working of some new batteries engaged in shelling the woods beyond. His face wore a troubled look. When I handed him the papers he tore off the envelope with haste, read a few lines, turned to me and said:

"Did General Nelson send any verbal message?"

I replied, "Yes. He said he would be in line with you to-morrow!"

He sent an orderly at once to repeat that to other commanders.

He then said to me, "You can now go and get rest. I think you must need it."

I rode back to the river just in time to take the boat for Savannah, which we reached just as Nelson's advance came up.

Thus have I tried to detail a day's work for my country—an eventful one.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Bill Nye on Cyclones.

We were riding along on the bounding train, and some one spoke of the free and democratic way that people in this country got acquainted with each other while traveling. Then we got to talking about railway sociability and railway etiquette, when a young man from East Jasper, who had wildly jumped and grabbed his valise every time the train hesitated, said that it was queer what railway travel would do in the way of throwing people together. He said that in Nebraska once he and a large, corpulent gentleman, both total strangers, were thrown together while trying to jump a washout, and an intimacy sprung up between them that had ripened into open hostility.

From that we got to talking about natural phenomena and storms. I spoke of the cyclone with some feeling and a little bitterness, perhaps, briefly telling my own experience, and making the storm as loud and wet and violent as possible.

Then a gentleman from Kansas named George L. Murdock, an old cattleman, was telling of a cyclone that came across his range two years ago last September. The sky was clear, to begin with, and then all at once, as Mr. Murdock states, a little cloud, no larger than a man's hand, might have been seen. It moved toward the southwest gently, with its hands in its pockets for a few moments, and then Mr. Murdock discovered that it was of a pale-green color, about sixteen hands high, with dark-blue mane and tail. About a mile from where he stood, the cyclone, with great force, swooped down, and, with a muffled roar, swept a quarter-section of land out from under a heavy mortgage without injuring the mortgage in the least. He says that people came for miles the following day to see the mortgage, still on file at the office of the register of deed, and just as good as ever.

Then a gentleman named Bean, of Western Minnesota, a man who went there at an early day, and homesteaded it when his nearest neighbor was fifty miles away, spoke of a cyclone that visited his county before the telegraph or railroad had penetrated that part of the State.

Mr. Bean said it was very clear up to the moment that he noticed a cloud in the northwest no larger than a man's hand. It sauntered down in a southwesterly direction like a cyclone that had all summer to do its chores in. Then it gave two quick snorts and a roar, wiped out of existence all the farm buildings he had, sucked the well dry, soured all the milk in the milk-house, and spread desolation all over that quarter section. But Mr. Bean said that the most remarkable thing he remembered was this: He had dug about a pint of angle-worms that morning, intending to go over to the lake toward evening and catch a few perch. But when the cyclone came it picked up those angle worms and drove them head first through his new grindstone without injuring the worms or impairing the grindstone. He would have had the grindstone photographed, he said, if the angle worms could have been kept still long enough. He said that they were driven just far enough through to hang on the other side like a lambrequin.

The cyclone is certainly a wonderful phenomenon, its movements are so erratic, and in direct violation of all known rules.

Mr. Louis P. Barker of Northern Iowa was also on the car, and he described a cyclone that he saw in the '70s along in September at the close of a hot but clear day. The first intimation that Mr. Barker had of an approaching storm was a small cloud no larger than a man's hand which he discovered moving slowly toward the southwest with a gyratory movement. It then appeared to be a funnel-shaped cloud which passed along near the surface of the ground with its apex now and then lightly touching a barn or a well and pulling it out by the roots. It would then bound lightly into the air and spit on its hands. What he noticed most carefully on the following day was the wonderful evidence of its powerful suction. It sucked a milch cow absolutely dry, pulled all the water out of his cistern, and then went around to the waste-water pipe that led from the bath-room and drew a two-year-old child, who was taking a bath at the time, clear down through the two-inch waste-pipe, a distance of one hundred and fifty feet. He had two inches of the pipe with him and a lock of hair from the child's head.

It is such circumstances as these, coming to us from the mouths of eye-witnesses, that lead us to exclaim: How prolific is nature, and how wonderful are all her works—including poor, weak man! Man, who comes into the world clothed in a little brief authority, perhaps, and nothing else to speak of. He rises up in the morning, prevaricates, and dies. Where are our best liars to-day? Look for them where you will, and you will find that they are passing away. Go into the cemetery and there you will find them mingling with the dust, but striving still to perpetuate their business by marking their tombs with a gentle prevarication, chiseled in enduring stone:

CHAMPION LIAR.

DIED

I have heard it intimated by people who seemed to know what they were talking about, that truth is mighty and will prevail; but I do not see much show for her till the cyclone season is over.

A Partial Judge.

A man applied to the Governor of Dakota for a pardon for a man then serving a term in the penitentiary.

"On what grounds do you ask for a pardon?" inquired the Governor.

"That the Judge who sentenced him was prejudiced."

"That is hardly probable."

"But I can prove it."

"Well, go ahead."

"The man had once traded horses with the Judge, who wanted a very gentle horse. He highly recommended the animal, and said he could warrant it not to kick. The next morning the Judge went out and found it dead."

"Yes, I see."

"The Judge told the man about it, and he went over and looked at the horse, and then he tickled its hind legs with a straw, and turned and said: 'Well, I calculate that hoss is just as gentle as I said he was; I still claim he won't kick a fly. Just bring your children right out and let 'em play with him, Judge.' The Judge chased him out of the barn with a four-tined pitchfork, but didn't catch him. Shortly after he got a whack at him on a trial and sent him up."

"Well," said the Governor, "I think he must have been prejudiced. I'll write out a pardon for your man."—*Estelline Bell.*

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD child of Aaron Knight of Cartersville, Ga., was found by its mother playing with a live snake which it had discovered in the yard. The snake appeared to enjoy the child's caresses and did it no injury.

HUMOR.

AN envelope is like a woman. It can't go anywhere without address.

DOWN-EAST singing masters always look out for the Maine chants.

IF you are waiting for something to turn up just step on a barrel-hoop.

MR. FAINTHEART—Do you think it would be safe for me to approach your pa on the subject? Miss Fair Lady—Oh, perfectly; he has the gout again.—*Chicago News.*

HIPPOPOTAMUSES are down as low as $5,000 apiece; but until they come down to $5.50 they will be classed among the luxuries in poor families, who will try to worry along with two or three dogs.

"WHAT has become of the bootjack?" said Towser, savagely, as he knocked things about. "I had it last night." "It's on the mantel-piece," replied Mrs. Towser. "I covered it with plush to-day and painted some flowers on it. Isn't it lovely?"

IN MEMORIAM.

A bicycle—a boy;
Great pleasure, great joy!
A stone in a street—
Stone and wheel meet.
A bicycle—no boy;
No pleasure, no joy.
A funeral—sad tale!
A bicycle for sale.

—*Norristown Herald.*

"PAPA," said little Johnny Upstart to his father as the two were gardening one very warm morning; "papa! didn't you say that yesterday was a very raw day?" "I believe I did, my son." "An' don't you think that if it had stayed here till now it'd be pretty well cooked by this time?"—*Yonkers Gazette.*

FIRST BOY—"My pa blows a horn in the band." Second Boy—"That ain't nothin'." F. B.—"Mischief it ain't; mo'an your ole pa can do. My pa goes to parties an' picnics an' your ole pa can't go there." S. B.—"Yes, an' my pa is in the penitentiary an' your ole pa can't go there either."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

"AREN'T executions a part of your duties that you'd rather dispense with?" asked an Eastern friend of a Missouri sheriff. "I never perform any executions." "Why, I thought nearly all sheriffs were occasionally obliged to hang some one?" "You forget that this is Missouri. All I have to do is to make a show of defending the jail keys and then handing them over to the boys at last. They attend to everything after that."—*Estelline Bell.*

FAIR Applicant—"I desire, sir, an absolute separation from my husband." Attorney—"Upon what ground, madam, do you base your plea?" "We are not suited to each other. He does not appreciate the finer sensibilities of my more delicately organized nature, and—but perhaps that is sufficient." "I fear, madam, in the absence of more substantial cause for complaint, an action would not lie." "Not lie! It is you, sir, I engage for that purpose."—*Tid-Bits.*

TEA is said to be adulterated with old rubber shoes chopped into small pieces and twisted and colored to resemble the Oriental leaf; there are other adulterations, such as nutgalls, iron filings, granulated wood and many other ingredients more or less harmful, but the fact does not interfere a bit with the customs of society. The "Yum-Yum teas" are still held, and the ladies continue to drink the tongue-loosening tipple to the accompaniment of the latest gossip without its apparently doing them any harm.—*Boston Courier.*

THE POET.

The orthodox poet and slinger of meter should be a sound sleeper and vigorous eater; join the learning of Paul to the fervor of Peter, know the balancing rhymes and the rhythmical treter
Of lines and sinilax,
Of zephyrs and heifers,
Of infidels and subsids,
Of over-arched bowers of greenery and flowers;
And work on one rhyme for hours upon hours.
Know the whole range of history from Cleveland to Priam, and the thought of all lands from New Brunswick to Siam, and work like a dredge at a dollar per diem, love all lovely objects with no cash to buy 'em;
Such as roses and posies,
And mountains and fountains,
And pictures and fixtures,
And gorgeous pavilions for Laurus and Lillians,
And a large bank deposit far up in the millions.
His lines should be full of nabobs and emirs, of ghouls and khans and Orient dreamers, of cymbals and shawms and victorious steamers, and end in a climax of glory and screamers,
With clashing and slashing!
With roaring and pouring!
With lunging and plunging!
And burst in a chasm of blank protoplasm!
In a gunpowder chaos and dynamite spasm!
—*Tid Bits.*

The Paris Morgue.

During 1885 the number of "receptions" at the morgue in Paris was 858. Of these 659 were the bodies of men, 199 of women. The busiest month was August, when the number was 106; the slackest, February, when it was 41. Of the 858 bodies, 695 were identified, and the following is the classification given of professions:

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Laborers	115	Workingwomen	37
Employes	67	Domestic servants	26
Drivers	51	Washerwomen	17
Masons	47	Flower-girls	16
Mechanics	23	Bookbinders	11
Gentlemen	19	Other professions	18
Other professions	158		

The sundry forms of deaths are classified as follows: Drowned, 181; hung, 79; firearms, 163; sidearms, 91; poisoned, 62; suffocated, 154; falls from houses, etc., 75; other causes, 53.

CAPT. PAUL BOYTON says that while floating down the Mississippi River a storm drove him ashore. He sought shelter in a deserted cabin on the bank. Entering the cabin with a torch in his hand he discovered a huge rattlesnake. It crawled into a crevice in the floor. On holding his torch before the hole he discovered that it contained a nest of rattlesnakes. He flung his torch among them and fled to the river. The cabin soon sprang up in a blaze behind him.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 8, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $10 ℔ bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, ℔ bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Fabyan's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

The Ironton church is enclosed.

This week completes our third year.

The Gazelle made three trips last Saturday.

Read Rosenthal & Son's announcement this week.

The mail from Petoskey is now carried on the Friant.

Mills Kanagy and Frank Crainc spent Sunday in Cadillac.

A new dock is being built at Ironton for the Pine Lake Iron Co.

A pretty red and white streamer adorns the flag staff of the Bethesda.

Important changes in the time cards of Hannah, Lay & Co. steamers.

Will Dennis, of Grand Rapids, now occupies a chair in J. Price's barber shop.

The Charlevoix cornet band will give an open air concert next Friday evening.

Miss Annie Cooper has gone to Flint to attend a teachers class till September.

On Monday morning work was begun on Hill's building, corner Bridge and Clinton streets.

The Boyne Statesman has donned a new dress and changed its date of publication to Saturday.

A. R. Upright is importing some thoroughbred cattle, with which he hopes to improve the stock of this community.

Allen's pile driver was brought back to Charlevoix last Friday, having completed, for the present, the dock work at Traverse City.

A son of D. L. Moody, the evangelist, will accompany W. M. Holden and a dozen other young men in a visit to Charlevoix in a few days.

Silas H. Comfort is the happiest and proudest man in Michigan now; his wife and boys are with him for the summer, at the Fountain City house.

Prof. Enos and daughter were received into full membership with the Congregational church Sunday morning, and H. S. Harsha's infant son was baptized.

Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., of Kalamazoo College, will preach in the Baptist hall over Craine & Co.'s store next Sunday morning at the usual hour of service.

The reading of "Paul Revere's Ride" was a most excellent substitute for the Declaration of Independence. As read, every line bore the spirit of liberty in a manner to be felt by all in the audience.

Mr. O. D. Wood is doing some good work on the roads. Broadway from the resort to the old state road will be turnpiked as soon as the ground becomes moistened sufficiently to make it possible to work it.

Episcopal church services will be held at the opera house on Sunday July 18th, by Rev. J. W. Bancroft, general missionary, at the usual hours, morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

In the near future the Charlevoix cornet band expect to give a concert at the opera house, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGibeny. It will be remembered that Mrs. McGibeny is a sister of Fred A. Smith, cashier of the Savings bank.

A night train is now running on the D. M. & M. R. R., leaving Marquette at 9:30 p. m. arriving at St. Ignace at 6:00 a. m. and leave St. Ignace at 10:35 p. m. arriving at Marquette 7:00 a. m., making close connections with day trains, both east & west.

The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy at Black's school house during the month of June: Thomas Meggison, Maggie Ross, Willie Black, Peter Whilly, Bertie Bell, Robert Meggison, Jennie Black. Hannah Bell, Teacher.

The tug Williams, of Manistee, was in the harbor yesterday, having come here to release the schooner America, grain laden, from Chicago to Sarnia, now ashore in Little Traverse bay. She will pump the schooner out and take her to Sarnia to unload, afterward taking her to Detroit to go into dry dock.

At the Congregational church last Sunday morning Rev. C. F. Van Anken gave a discourse on consecration, interviewing throughout its length an excellent lesson from national history. It was in some respects a Fourth of July oration from the christian standpoint, as well as a lesson from the bible, on truth and consecration.

The 196th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne will be celebrated at Boyne City, July 12, 1886. The following speakers will address the audience: Bro. Adam Clark, Rev. McCartney, Thurston and other. Music by the East Jordan band. The Highland Bagpipes will be there. Excursions from all points. The Clara Belle will carry passengers, round trip at 50 cents.

The Graphic News, of July 3d, presented a double page of the now famous Detroit base ball club. The members of the coming champion team are shown in full uniform, and the illustrations are life like and finely executed. Every lover of the national pastime should have a picture of this great team. In addition to this treat, the paper contains many other interesting illustrations. The title page contains a magnificent picture of Gov. Alger, of Michigan.

Burgess.

Hot, hotter, hottest. We need rain badly. Good time to burn log heaps.

Mrs. Edna Kane expects her brother, Charles D. Long, of Flint, this week on a visit.

The Indians met last Sunday to arrange for their annual camp meeting.

All's well that ends well. There are two stores at Carpenter now; one kept by the new p. m., Robert Light, the other by the firm of Murray & Dodge.

Mr. Glendenning, of Ironton, was visiting at Mr. Hale's the first of the week.

Haying has commenced and promises to be a light crop in this section.

Barnard.

Haying has commenced.

Mrs. James, of Ontario, is visiting her brother, Mr. David Francis.

Farmers are still busy in the bark business.

Rev. Adam Clark will preach here Sunday at two o'clock. Come out and hear him.

Everything is drying up.

M. E. Church.

Preaching at the morning hour, followed by the Sabbath school.

Sermon at the evening service by a student—Rev. Adam Clark. All are invited.

Additional Items.

Rev. C. F. Van Anken is absent this week on business.

A. B. Turner, of the Grand Rapids Eagle, was in town this week.

The furnace at Ironton commenced operations yesterday for the summer.

E. Woodbury, of Kalamazoo, and Gen. King, of Detroit, arrived this week.

There will be a ball at the Waldron house, Bay Springs, next Thursday evening, July 15th.

Sweets mill at Rock Elm burned yesterday morning. This is the fourth time. An effort will be made to have it rebuilt at East Jordan.

Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., of Kalamazoo college will preach in the Baptist Hall over Craine's store, next Sunday morning at the usual hour of service.

The Friant will give an excursion to Petoskey next Monday, to accommodate all who desire to attend the circus. Leave Charlevoix 9:30 a. m. Round trip 50 cents. See posters.

The Baptist ladies having been favored by Dr. Lewis with the free use of the rooms occupied by them July 3d, and having been the recipients of many favors from numerous friends desire to gracefully acknowledge these acts of kindness.

E. J. Cutler, of Advance, gave the boys' band some excellent help during the week preceding the Fourth, and will continue to instruct them three nights a week during the next few weeks. The boys recommend him as an excellent musician and a thorough instructor.

The young ladies of the Congregational Sabbath school will furnish the singing for J. S. Smithson's sermon to the boys and girls, July 11th, accompanied by the orchestra. Miss Aggie Miller and Miss Blanch Bartholomew, cornets; Asa Loveday, violin; Mills Kanagy, clarionet.

F. W. Hathway and Milton Gauckel, of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, Chicago arrived Monday. Mr. Gauckel will return in a week, but Mr. Hathaway will remain a month or longer. On Tuesday they caught 50 fine trout. Hathaway will endeavor to break the record on trout and bass fishing before he returns.

The mail which is now carried on the Friant is an experiment by the contractor. It is very much more expensive than the stage route which supplies two intermediate offices, but if the resorters and citizens are sufficiently well pleased with the arrangement to help bear the extra expense; it will probably be continued during the season.

Trial of the Fire Engine.

The hose did not arrive in time to give the new fire engine a full test on the Fourth, but did arrive on Tuesday of this week. A test of its capacity was commenced yesterday morning, and continued until noon to-day.

The engine was placed on the dock near Upright & Emrey's warehouse, and when all arrangements were complete the match was applied. In seven minutes the engine was started; in eight minutes there was water through 200 feet of hose. After ten minutes water was thrown about 200 feet from the nozzle. A trial was also made at 500 feet, but we did not get the measurements. One length of hose gave out, showing signs of bursting in several places, and was taken out. At 950 feet from the engine, water was thrown about 150 feet from the nozzle, on the south terrace, near L. E. Allen's residence, the engine yet being on Upright & Emrey's dock, lifting water three feet.

Afterwards a trial was made with two streams, through 200 feet of hose each. At this trial the old hand engine was put alongside for comparison, and a careful observer could see but little difference in the size and force of the streams.

In the trial for height, water was raised about 20 feet above McCabe's flag pole,—an estimated height of about 90 feet.

After dinner, the engine was placed on the south approach to the bridge, and failed to raise water 16 feet. Then it was placed on the Rifflenburg Milling Co.'s dock, 5½ feet above the water, and an effort made to throw to the top of the roof, 53 feet from the ground, but with 80 pounds of steam it could not be done. The fires were then put out, and the machine taken back to the engine house.

New packing was put in in several places, and another trial given this morning from the mill company's dock. With 50 pounds of steam water was thrown well on to the roof of the mill, and the roof of the Fountain City house was thoroughly wet.

Then a trial was made at the bridge. With 90 pounds steam pressure, and 120 water pressure, one stream was forced over E. M. Clark's house, through 750 feet of hose.

The ability of the machine to hold steam being questioned, it was kept on the bridge over an hour, and a uniform pressure of 80 to 90 pounds was maintained.

With the trial last night nearly every citizen was dissatisfied. It did not come up to the requirements, but no fault can be found with the work this morning.

Although the hose did not actually burst, numerous blisters could be found, through which fine streams of water escaped.

At time of going to press the council has not accepted it.

Shipments.

July 1—Schr. Jennie Weaver, 80 cords bark, J. H. Peru to Chicago.

1—Schr. John L. Green, 75,000 feet hardwood lumber, Olds & Co. to Sheboygan.

2—Schr. Starke, 100 cords wood, 100 cords bark, O. Anderson to Milwaukee.

2—Schr. John C. Bauer, 125 cords bark, P. B. Newton, to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. Alvia Bronson, 80 cords wood, 90 cords bark, F. J. Meech to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 190 cords bark, W. L. French to Kenosha.

3—Schr. Laquette, 130 cords wood, P. Thorp to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. Lottie Mason, 20 cords wood, I. H. Moorehouse, to Milwaukee: 52 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew, & Co., to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. T. G. Avery, 100 cords wood, 100 cords bark, Perkins to Chicago.

3—Schr. Dan Mabee, 82 cords wood, 125 cords bark, Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.

3—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, R. Tullock to Milwaukee.

July 3—Schr. Sardinia, 130,000 feet hardwood lumber, Olds & Co. to Sheboygan.

3—Schr. Evening Star, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter to Chicago.

5—Schr. Grace Murray, 225,000 feet hardwood lumber, C. J. Lloyd to Buffalo.

5—Schr. Australia, 190 cords bark, Upright & Emrey to Chicago.

6—Schr. Seaman, 95 cords wood, 130 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

6—Schr. L. B. Coates, 80 cords wood, 100 cords bark, W. H. Downer to Chicago.

6—Schr. Burt Barnes, 100 cords wood, O. Oberg to Milwaukee.

6—Schr. Sea Gem, 90 cords, O. J. Smith to Milwaukee.

6—Schr. Charlie Marshal, 90 cords wood, 140 cords bark, E. Gerhard to Chicago.

6—Schr. Fleetwing, 45 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co. to Milwaukee.

7—Schr. Mockingbird, 2,000 ties, 650,000 shingles, Upright & Emrey, to Chicago.

7—Prop. S. Neff, 4,000 ties, 64 cords bark, F. J. Meech to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	250,000	630,000
Shingles	.....	650,000
Railroad ties	.....	6,000
Wood, cords	90	877
Bark, cords	858	1,686
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	5,300

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness, and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to man-kind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of Cough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's 25-cent cough cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for both internal and external pain.
Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.
Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.
Good for neuralgia's twinges, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Bouretts, Boucles, Serges, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets,

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTE ING HAIR

Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

REMEMBER OUR GRAND DRAWING

Takes place

Thursday afternoon, at 3 p. m.,

JULY 15th.

NOW is your chance to make Large Bargains in everything in our line, as we want to give all a chance to get a ticket. Every body should be here at the drawing if possible.

Yours respectfully,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

The high-grade Sherwin-Williams

Paints!

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

HARDWARE,

Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle.

(Job & Tin Work.)

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

A Full Stock of

Jewelry and Silverware,

Optical Goods, Etc.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Charlevoix, Mich.

The Shipman Automatic

One and Two Horse Power

ENGINE,

Stationary and Marine.

Cheapness and excellence combined. Fuel, kerosene oil; entirely automatic; regulates its own supply of fuel and water; requires no engineer; engine takes care of itself; no risk of fire or explosion; no dust, dirt, or smoke; the neatest and best power for small boats and machinery ever invented. For prices and full information address

F. M. JOSLIN,
Agent for Northern Michigan,
Alanson, Emmet Co., Mich.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Maple, Ash and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

BLACK HAWK'S GRAVE.

The Famous Iowa Indian's Peculiar Burial—Half Above Ground.

Dr. J. F. Snyder has written an article for the *Magazine of American History* on the Indian chief Black Hawk. He says:

Considering these facts it seems strange that the particulars of his death and burial should have been unknown to Mr. Schoolcraft, and so meagerly recorded by him, when he could so easily have obtained correct information of every circumstance attending the event. The death and burial of Black Hawk, particularly the ceremonies attending the inhumation of so noted a personage of such importance in the history of the Indians, to illustrate their mortuary customs, we would expect to be minutely reported in Mr. Schoolcraft's great work. But he disposes of the famous chief's last days and final interment in the following brief terms (volume 6, page 454): "He was safely conducted to his home on the distant Mississippi, where he lived many years a wiser and a better man. After his death his tribesmen gave to his remains those rites of sepulture which are only bestowed upon the most distinguished men. They buried him in war-dress, in sitting posture, on an eminence, and covered him with a mound of earth." This is all I have found in the great historical work of Mr. Schoolcraft concerning the death and funeral rites of one of the most celebrated of recent Indians. No dates are given, nor is the location of "his home on the distant Mississippi" indicated; nor is there any mention of any ceremonies performed at his grave, or any fact stated to guide us in estimating the magnitude of the "mound of earth."

Capt. Jas. H. Jordan was a trader among the Sacs and Foxes before Black Hawk's death, was present at his burial, and is now residing on the very spot where he died. In reply to my letter of inquiry he writes as follws:

"ELDORA, Iowa, July 15, 1881.

"Black Hawk was buried on the northeast quartor of southeast quarter of section 2, township 70, range 12, Davis County, Iowa, in the northeast part of the county, on the Des Moines River bottom, about ninety rods from where he lived at the time he died, on the north side of the river. I have the ground where he lived for a door yard, it being between my house and the river. The only mound over the grave was made from some puncheons split up and spread over two forked poles thrust into the earth, one at his head and the other at his feet; these were then sodded over with bluegrass, making a ridge about four feet high. A flag staff some twenty feet high, on which was a silk flag, was planted at his head, and it hung there until the wind wore it out. My house and his were only about four rods apart when he died. He was sick only about fourteen days. He was buried right where he sat the year before, when in council with Iowa Indians, and was buried in a suit of military clothes, made to order and given to him, when in Washington City, by General Jackson, with hat, sword, gold epaulets, etc., etc."

From another old settler of that neighborhood, Mr. Isaac Nelson, the following reply was received:

"HICKORY, Iowa, June 24, 1881.—I came to Iowa in the spring of 1836, and was two or three times near Black Hawk's house, but never went in to see him. * * * He was buried in a manner on the top of the ground, but his feet were about sixteen inches in the ground and his head about a foot above the surface. He had on a suit of military clothes; four niee new blankets were wrapped around him, a pillow of feathers was under his head, a plug hat on his head, and an old-fashioned Brussels stock around his neck. You may ask how I saw all of this when he was in his grave. I will try to describe the way in which he was buried, and then you will understand it. A forked post had been planted at his head and one at his feet; a ridge polo was laid in these forks, and then puncheons put over him in the shape of a roof and the earth thrown on, which made a raise of two or three feet above him. The whites had taken out two ends so we could see through. The grave had been inclosed with pickets some eight feet high, planted in the ground with joints broken; but these the whitos had forced apart so that we could easily creep in. His feet were to the east, and his head to the west. At his feet was a shaved oak post with painting on it, and at his head a pole with a nice silk flag. All the grass and weeds were kept out of the inclosure and for some distance around the outside. He had no coffin, but was laid full length upon a board with four fine blankets around him."

Out of a Dire Difficulty.

A father who can sympathize with his children, and amicably decide their differences and make himself their instructor and guide, is as noble as he is useful.

Such a parent lives at Owingsville, Ky. His two sons, both of whom he loves dearly, were in love with the same young lady, who was unable to decide between them.

The father was a thoughtful widower, and he felt deeply for his sons, and in the kindness of his heart he tried to adjust the ill-feelings that naturally resulted from such strained relations. He succeeded. The boys were sent away on business, and then the gay old rascal married the girl himself.

THOUSANDS of Britons in times of famine during the first century after the Norman conquest sold themselves into thralldom. Children were even sold by their parents to escape extreme poverty.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A Sleepy Old Village.

An odd account is given by the *Western Morning News*, of Yealmpton, an English village within seven miles of Plymouth, with a population of nearly a thousand:

Newspapers are not delivered till thirty-four hours after they are printed, and the delivery of letters is of a very meager kind. This obliges the inhabitants to resort to all sorts of shifts to obtain "a bit of news." Interesting items are scribbled on pieces of paper by those who travel from Plymouth to Yealmpton, and these are pushed under the doors of leading inhabitants, who communicate the contents to their neighbors. The vicar, who receives £480 pounds a year, has long been practically past active work, and was not particularly active when he had health and strength. Services are conducted in a fashion on Sunday mornings and afternoons, yet they are of such a kind that few beyond the vicar's household attend. The vicar knows so little of his parishoners that quite recently he directed that some clothing should be sent from a local charity to a man whom he had buried four years ago.

An Important Function Stimulated.

The kidneys exercise most important functions, which are so wearisome that they tax to the utmost the strength and endurance of these busy little organs. Every breath, every pulsation of the heart, every movement of a limb, every thought, makes waste and necessitates the development of new atoms. The used up particles in the blood are sifted from it and dissolved in a watery fluid by the kidneys, which then discharge their fluid into the bladder. A train of disasters to the system would follow if those "ashes," so to speak, were not thoroughly strained off and discharged. This is the case when the kidneys become inactive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by restoring their activity, not only keeps open a most important outlet for impurities, but prevents diseases of the kidneys themselves, which, when inert, become liable to fall a prey to diabetes, Bright's disease, nephritis, albu-menuria, and other maladies specially incident to them, which, although not specially rapid in their progression, are particularly obstinate and fatal.

We Pause to Hesitate.

When it becomes necessary to call a larger man a liar.

When the assessor asks if there are any dogs concealed under the house.

When an undertaker asks to patronize him as liberally as possiblo.

When the clergyman hints that he would not be averse to eating dinner with us.

When a bore enters our office, puts his feet on the table and expects us to spare his life.

When the butcher asks us if we won't just settle that little matter and be done with it

When we are asked to join a temperance society by a man whose breath smells like free lunch and a brewery.

When we are expected to eat the same old hash three times a day and lay aside the nails and things we find in it.

When our beloved wife expects us to get up and light the fire about three hours before daylight on a cold morning.

To Consumptives,

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the Doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

A WOMAN has invented a window and had it patented. Now, who will invent a post-hole and get a patent on it?

HOW WOMEN WOULD VOTE.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

THE Swede is the proper man to rid the garden of its weeds.

A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM,

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to new boots, and they will never run over.

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to **use.** It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

"How Can She Ever Love Him?"

is what you often hear said when the prospective groom is the victim of catarrh. "How can she bear such a breath?" "How resolve to link her destiny with that of one with a disease, that unless arrested, will end in consumption, or perhaps in insanity?" Let the husband that is, or is to be, get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and cure himself before it is too late. By druggists.

ASSESSOR—This land seems to be very fertile. Farmer—Quite so; even if the crops do fail, the taxes on it always grow.

OBSTINATE cases of fever and ague can be cured by taking Ayer's Ague Cure.

AS A rule, lawyers are a brave class of men. "It's conscience that makes cowards of us all," you know.

FALLING of the hair is arrested, and baldness averted, by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

"THE most important thing in connection with a house is the haul," remarked the burglar.

Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: "I have a son who has been sick for two years: he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement. We administered it and he was instantly relieved."

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.

H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

RADWAY'S PILLS!

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA!

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

A few samples of letters we are constantly receiving:

David Richard, Lunenburg, N.S.: Pills such a blessing that he will take no other.

H. A. Carr, P. M., Escambia, Ala.: "Best Pills he has ever used."

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Alice E. Shaver, Mt. Storm, W. Va.: "I positively say that Radway's are the best Pills I ever had for Dyspepsia."

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Ask Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

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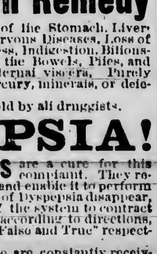

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Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO.

Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

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Paper of WINTER BEETS thrown in. JAMES HASLEY, Seed-Grower, Madison, Ark.

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5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for **$60.**

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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Specialists for Thirteen Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the stretch increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dropped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.

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SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

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KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief. Price 50cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass. **ASTHMA.**

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Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark, and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

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IS RECOMMENDED BY

Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

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FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common **Blotch,** or **Eruption,** to the worst **Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. **Great Eating Ulcers** rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck,** and **Enlarged Glands.** Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and **good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution,** will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs,** is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** and **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** has no equal.

For **Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption,** and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. **Sold by Druggists.**

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's LITTLE Pleasant LIVER Purgative Pellets PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

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The Old Doctor NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Packages. Consultation and Books by Mail FREE. Address Dr. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

C. N. U. No. 27—86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.

If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by

G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

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Tobacco and Self-interest.

BY PRESIDENT JOHN BASCOM, D. D., LL. D.

There are few prevalent and accepted habits, we believe, more at war with a wise self-interest than that of the use of tobacco. We wish to present this relation in the present article, reserving the relation of this habit to spiritual defilement for a later one.

The very positive and unwholesome effects of tobacco on the human body are obvious, aside from all medical testimony on the subject, from the simple fact that it creates an intense, almost ungovernable, appetite. Such an appetite arises—as in the use of opium or of alcohol—from a decisive change in the tissues of the body,—a change of the nature of disease. It is not from a normal, but a very abnormal, condition that this insatiable craving springs. It discloses the unfortunate change which has been wrought in the physical system by tobacco,—a change of which every chewer and smoker has a most humiliating witness within himself. He need not go elsewhere for a proof of the very positive power of tobacco. A whole day's abstinence will be sufficient to assure him at once of the mischief making and tyrannical inmate he has received into the household of his appetites.

Such transformation cannot take place in the delicate human organism without altering the general tone of the body, endangering its health, limiting its capacity of pleasure, and greatly marring its productive power. We may be surprised that so vigorous an agent, and one so alien to nourishment, does no more mischief than it seems to do; but our surprise should be reduced by the fact that the mischief is often very obvious, and, when of a remote and obscure character, is often hidden rather than overcome.

The devils of weakness and disease which possess humanity are legion, and a goodly number of them find entrance by this appetite. No man can afford to reduce, by any indulgence, the tone of his physical system; and when such reduction is following from other causes, he cannot afford to hide it by the sedative effects of tobacco. If a man wishes to know where he is in physical resources, and to handle his physical powers with economy and wisdom, he must not confuse the whole problem by this habit.

A decided reduction of pleasure in a long life is almost sure to follow from this appetite. The appetite, once established, confers comparatively little enjoyment, but is sought as a relief from the discomfort which attends nervous exhaustion, or on denial. The man is driven forward by the inconvenience of abstinence far more than drawn onward by the pleasures of indulgence. The use of tobacco is completely opposed to that peaceful possession of one's appetites by which they bring many gratifications and demands none. The right relation to one's enjoyment is lost, and instead of holding them in easy subjection, he is held in subjection to them. This relation involves a loss of pleasure, just as certainly as of manhood. When the recognized limit of indulgence is reached, the cutting edge of discomfort is partially removed; but if even a brief denial is put, by intention or by accident, on the appetite, it becomes at once restive and clamorous.

Rather, better, and more enjoyable [illegible] who chooses tobacco as his after-dinner indulgence leaves behind him the more delicate appreciation of food, and the more varied and wholesome gratification of fruits which belong to a perfectly healthy appetite. Strong stimulants, in securing their own pleasure, take away the power of a much wider, more discriminating, and more healthful use of the pleasures of the palate. One cannot say positively where the line of highest enjoyment is found; but when one chooses tobacco as his solace, he has slipped into the snare of a seductive, fallen angel, who will drive from him many wiser, better, and more gentle spirits,—who would have sought his permanent delight in many delicate ways.

(Concluded in next issue).

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches, and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address

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STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
We cordially recommend your Cure as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O.
Alcott & Link, Hudson, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hanse to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 6th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Mauney and Amelia Mauney, his wife, to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 8 of mortgages, at page 500, on the 9th day of September, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents, ($150.45) which is the first instalment of principle secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first instalment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and is all that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots thirty-nine (39), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in block twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton as duly recorded, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Charlevoix, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and dated on the 17th day of November in the year A. D. 1885, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Alfred M. Talley is complainant, and Oliver Hart and Fealy Hart are defendants. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall, in the township of South Arm, in said county of Charlevoix, said hall being the place of holding the circuit court in said county, on **Wednesday, the 25th day of August next,** at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for the principal, interest, and costs in said cause, of the following described parcel of land, to wit: The northwest quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section twelve (12), in township thirty-two (32), north of range seven (7) west, being in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and containing forty (40) acres of land according to the United States survey thereof.

Dated July 7th, A. D. 1886.

FRANK E. FOGG,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Charlevoix County, Mich.

Cruickshank & Grier,
Solicitors for Complainant,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix.—ss. In the matter of the estate of Rosine Nah-o-quomm, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said Rosine Nah-o-quomm, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased) the following described real estate, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), in township thirty-four (34), north of Range seven (7), west, containing forty acres.

LOUIS MICKSAWBAY,
Guardian.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED AND BILLS FILLED TO ORDER

Farm for Sale or Exchange.

One hundred acres of the best farming land, 40 acres huplo, apl, over 70 apple trees bearing, good buildings, seven miles from Charlevoix. Will be sold [illegible] all exchanges for [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the interest money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of October, 1884, executed by Thomas J. Daily and Laura J. Daily, his wife, to Ellen U. Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1884, in liber 8 of mortgages, on page 456. And the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount due because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hall (that being the last place of holding the circuit court) in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886,** at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼), section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34), north of range six (6) west, except seventy-five and one-half acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

PAULTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

The only Direct Route Between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect Dec. 23, 1885.

GOING EAST. No. 4.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. No. 1.	No. 3.
*7.00am	*1.40pm	Marquette 1.	*2.05pm	*5.30pm
9.05	2.50	Au Train	12.45	3.35
10.20	3.44	Reedsboro 2.	11.37am	2.00
12.20pm	4.50	Seney 3.	10.40	12.05
2.05	5.57	Newberry	9.50	10.30am
5.55	8.15	St. Ignace 4.	7.15	7.00
9.60		Mackinac City 5	7.00	

CONNECTIONS:

1 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. for points in Wisconsin and the copper country.
2 With tri-weekly stage for Manistique.
3 With tri-weekly stage for Grand Marais.
4 With daily stage for Sault St. Marie.
5 Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't, Marquette, Mich.
E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Marquette, Mich.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILLCUX.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.20, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Mackinaw City, 7.45, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20, P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Mackinaw City 7.45, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R., at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R., also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north, and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Robertson.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 9.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDENHOFF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7.00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30.
Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00.
Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive East Jordan 8.30, leave East Jordan 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive East Jordan 4.00, leave East Jordan 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 35am	7 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 25pm	2 40pm	1 20am	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	2 55	2 45	8 05am
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	6 55	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	7 25	7 30	2 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	9 20pm	9 30	4 45
G'd Rapids, lv	7 05am	.....	11 30am	5 05
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	11 45	5 20
Howard City	8 30	.....	12 54pm	6 28
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	1 45	7 20
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	2 20	7 50
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	2 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	3 48	9 20
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	3 52	9 40
Walton	11 45am	.....	4 40	10 30
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	5 56	11 24
Manceiona	.....	.....	6 09	12 00am
Boyne Falls	.....	.....	7 09	1 04
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....	8 00	1 46
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinaw City	.....	.....	9 35pm	3 15am

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15am	9 50pm	.....
Harbor Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34	11 12	.....
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16	11 50	.....
Manceiona	.....	10 21	12 54am	.....
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	.....
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	5 15pm
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	6 10
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6 20
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7 30
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE STRONG
NEW HOME
SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
—ORANGE, MASS.—
30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY

E. N. CLINK, East Jordan.

DE LAND & CO'S
CAP SHEAF
SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix.
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

HEATH & FRANCIS,
Builders and Jobbers.
Charlevoix, Mich.
Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.
FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guaranteed.
Will take Lumber or Block Wood in part [illegible] Antrim st west of [illegible] Mich.
LE[illegible] Heads, [illegible] at, cheap, quick.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

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BY CHAS. J. STRANG.
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CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

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WATCH YOUR ADDRESS LABEL. The date following the name on your address label indicates the time to which your subscription is paid. If in arrears, you are requested to pay up.

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CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
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OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All meetings held at Green's hall, over F. W. Craine & Co.'s store.
W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist.
Office at Weed's Drug Store.
CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlev'x

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S
BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,
Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and E. F. Barmelee.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for TEN CENTS each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

FOR SALE.—Gentle pony, broken to ride or drive. Can be handled by children. Will be sold cheap. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

JOHN HOGAN, HOUSE PAINTER AND INTERIOR DECORATOR, Charlevoix, Mich. Residence one door west of factory. 156

JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN THE POSTOFFICE and Holden's cottage, on the Charlevoix resort, a CHILD'S PURSE, containing a small sum of money. The finder will please leave the same at the postoffice and be suitably rewarded. 157-w

WOOD WANTED on subscription. "In summer prepare for winter." We will take all that comes.

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.
Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE, Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,
WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.
The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,
RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.
Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

F. W. WILCOX,

Boat Livery,

At Bridge Street House and at Red Boat House, on south side of Round Lake.

All kinds of Boats, the best as well as the cheapest.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,
At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,
HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

Additional Items.

Mrs. Levi Blanchard returned home last Thursday.

Bert Jarvis returned to his home in Traverse City on Tuesday.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken and Rev. J. K. Fuller, are at St. Ignace this week.

Several yachts in harbor are being refitted preparatory to summer cruising.

Miss Flora Nelson goes to Eau Clare, Wis., this week, to be absent several weeks.

Mrs. W. H. Warren, nurse, and child, are stopping with Mrs. L. Blanchard, for the season.

I. R. Krum and family, and Lunan Burr and family, of Bloomington, Ills., are in their cottage.

Mrs. Way, mother of D. S. Way, and two nieces, of Spencer Creek, are visiting the family of D. S. Way this week.

Farmers from the surrounding district state that the hay yield is turning out much better than was generally anticipated.

The Friant's excursion to Petoskey on Monday was well patronized, over one hundred going from Charlevoix and points up the lake.

John Hogan has a card on our first page worthy your attention. As a house painter, John gets to the front, and will do a good job cheap.

W. N. Haldeman, of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, arrived on Tuesday, and is now up the Jordan catching his usual barrel of trout.

M. G. Cook, the Boyne City boat builder, has commenced work upon an 18 foot row boat which is to contain over 70 distinct varieties of wood in its construction and ornamentation.

F. W. Wilcox and family now board at the Bridge street house, and Mr. W. has arranged to have boats there for rent, so as to accommodate people from town as well as the resort. See his card elsewhere.

The schooner America was released from the shore near Cross Village last Friday afternoon and brought to Charlevoix by the tug Williams, where most of her cargo of corn was unloaded. On Saturday evening she was taken to Manitowoc. The corn was bought by Capt. Penfold, E. M. Clark, and the Cross boys, who have since sold most of it to farmers and stock growers around the country.

The Charlevoix Mfg. Co. have just finished from plans by J. T. Kirkpatrick, a fine mantel for S. M. Moore's cottage, which shows up some of the really handsome effects to be produced with our own native timber, and which should be seen to be fully appreciated. The cottage has just been rebuilt and repainted, making it much more roomy inside, and very conspicuous amid its surroundings.

We have already had numerous inquiries regarding the publication of the Daily Resorter this season. The paper was so popular last year that it would be too bad not to have it published this summer. But we have so much to look after that it is doubtful if we can give our whole attention to it, and we would like to have some one else undertake it this season. To any practical newspaper man who will furnish as good a paper as that of last year we will give the use of our office, and all the material for the daily free, and will help him all we can. With this opportunity the right man ought to do well, for the hotel and resorts ought to give a liberal support, as no one thing ever did so much to advertise the attractions of northern Michigan as "The Daily Resorter." If any one takes it he must have the first number out July 26th.—Independent.

Mr. J. S. Smithson and a few others interested, are trying to have the mail from Petoskey brought on the Friant, (as it has been during the past week) and returned on the Faxton and City of Grand Rapids at noon, so as to connect with the afternoon train at Petoskey, instead of waiting for the midnight train. The effect of this arrangement if accomplished, will be to get letters from Charlevoix delivered in Chicago about 24 hours quicker than is now possible, and in other cities it can be delivered at least 12 hours quicker. It is proposed to continue this arrangement during the resort season, and that the extra expense of transportation will be borne by subscription among those most directly benefitted. One of the benefits to accrue to the permanent residents of Charlevoix will be the large additions of gentlemen of means to our transient population who now feel that they cannot go so far away from prompt and direct mail service.

How Coal Made the "Bad Lands."

The "Bad Lands" of Dakota are said to owe their origin to the burning of the coal deposits that once existed there. They are situated principally along the Cheyenne and Grand rivers and the Little Missouri. They are from two or three miles to, say, twenty-five miles in width. In the long ago, the valleys of these streams must have been filled with drift wood. Then followed a period of drift, which buried the accumulation of wood under two or three hundred feet of sediment, sand and gravel. The buried wood in time became coal, the veins being in some instances twenty odd feet in depth. Either from spontaneous combustion or from electricity, fires were started in these veins, and they gradually burned out, restoring in part the old water courses by means of the overflow from the accumulation of water in these newly formed basins. Looking upon them, here you see patches of slag, there great bowlders, showing unmistakable evidences of great heat, and on every hand scoria or burned clay, resembling broken brick. Where the fires were checked by the caving earth and the coal did not burn, mounds two or three hundred feet in height stand.

And according to the *Black Diamond*, a newspaper devoted to the coal interest, published in Chicago, in parts of Wyoming the same process is now going on; vast fields are undermined by subterranean fires, and the blackened, smoking plain is filled with desolation. Trappers say these fires have been in existence for a long time, and the traditions of the Indians point to the same conclusion.—*Scientific American.*

Michigan Crop Report, July 1, 1886.

The area of the 1886 wheat crop, as returned by supervisors, is, in the southern four tiers of counties, 1,357,578 acres, and in the northern counties 243,206 acres, a total of 1,600,784 acres. Final corrections, and spring wheat sowings which were not completed at the time the assessment was taken, will probably add 25,000 acres, making the total area of the 1886, wheat harvest, 1,625,784 acres. The average per acre, as estimated by correspondents, is 13 and 68 hundredths bushels, indicating a probable yield in the State of 22,239,686 bushels.

The returns of supervisors, partially corrected, show the area of wheat harvested in 1885 to have been 1,497,470 acres, and the yield, 29,927,543 bushels. The final corrections will increase this area by at least 35,000 acres, and the yield by 700,000 bushels, making the totals about 1,532,470 acres, and 30,627,543 bushels.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the 11 months, August—June, is 14,044,903, or about 46 per cent of the crop of 1885. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1884 and 1885 was 8,468,513, or 33 per cent of the crop of 1884.

The condition of other crops, compared with vitality and growth of average years, is, for the State, as follows: Corn, 92 per cent.; oats, 85; barley, 88; clover, meadows and pastures, 79; timothy, meadows and pastures, 74; and clover sowed this year, 81 per cent. The condition of corn compared with July 1, 1885, is 113. Seven per cent. of the corn planted failed to grow.

The weather is extremely dry. Complaints of the drouth come from every part of the State. At Lansing the rainfall during June amounted to only 2 and 14-hundredths inches, as compared with 4 and 37-hundredths inches, the average for 20 years, as recorded at the State Agricultural College.

Flooring Sam Jones.

Rev. Sam Jones whoops up the boys sometimes and rakes them terribly about their gambling and drinking frolics. "Oh, I've been all along there, boys. I know all about it and I used to go to balls, and dance, too, boys. But when I wanted to get married, when I wanted to settle down with a good wife, I quit drinking and gambling, and I didn't go to a ball-room to get my wife, but I went to a prayer-meeting and I got a good one." He told this in Texas and when he returned to his boarding-house, his landlady, who had heard his remarks, said: "I don't blame you, Brother Jones, but poor Sister Jones, where did she go to get her husband?" They say this is the only time he has been floored since he quit drinking.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Burgess.

Fires are burning all over the country. Hope there will soon be some rain.

Alden Chamberlin has friends visiting him from the south part of the state.

Mr. Frank Cratsley and wife, of Toledo, Ohio, are visiting with their sisters, Mrs. Moses Cooper and Mrs. I. S. Webster.

Moses Cooper is talking of buying a mowing machine.

Everybody and their families went to Petoskey to the great show Monday.

Mr. Frank Kane and wife went to Charlevoix Sunday to see Mrs. Kane's mother, Mrs. Wilks, who they heard was sick.

Democratic Economy.

For the eleven months of the current fiscal year, ending with May, the receipts of the government were eighty millions more than last year, and the expenditures were twenty-four millions less, a net gain to the treasury of thirty-two millions. The total excess of income for this full year over outgo will be nearly eighty millions, against an excess of only forty-eight millions last year, Republican prejudice may wrestle with these facts, but it can not hide from the people that Cleveland's is indeed an administration of reform.—Petoskey Democrat.

The True Way.

There should be but one way to obtain a pension, and that is by the applicant going before a board of surgeons and submitting his claims to an impartial examination, and then if he is entitled to a pension it should be a liberal one. These so-called private pension bills should be vetoed right along.—Cheboygan Democrat.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is
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"I was really very sick," she said to the guest. The husband at the other end of the table sneered. "Well, you may sneer, but you know I was. I was real, downright sick; but I might die and you wouldn't mind."

"Wouldn't I," said the husband.

It was cruelly ambiguous. It might mean anything. You could not tell whether he meant he would be glad or sorry, or if he was merely chiding her for saying such a thing.

"When you were sick didn't I watch over you and devote all my life to making you comfortable and worrying about you?"

"Well, yes; you seemed to worry a good deal, I'll admit, but—"

"But—what? What are you going to say now? I never met anything so unfeeling and so ungrateful a man."

"Now, look here," he said to the guest, "I want to explain. I don't want to say anything harsh or unkind about her. She's been a pretty good wife, as wives go, you know, but she is nothing if not artistic. She has an eye for color. My boy, if you ever marry, don't marry a woman who has taste and an eye for color."

"Don't mind him," broke in the wife. "He's talking nonsense."

"I was sick once. I dislocated my shoulder, and I couldn't move. That was where she had me. I could eat and drink and do everything but get up or move. No sooner did she get me fairly down on a lounge than she wheeled the lounge out into the lightest place in the house, and for a week she kept trying all sorts of coverlets, and tidies, and hangings, and blankets on me, just to see what colors suited my complexion and the room best. She wouldn't let any of my friends see me unless I was covered up in pink silk or blue satin or embroidered bazook, or some other unpronounceable, unintelligibly named stuff."

"That is an awful, fearful, wicked story!"

"Now, my dear, you know it isn't. You know perfectly well I could not resist. I couldn't move."

"I didn't do anything of the kind."

"I won't tell him, my dear, about that sickness of yours."

"What sickness?"

"Well, when you got those new—never mind, I won't give you away."

"You can't give me away. I'm not afraid."

"Well, you remember when you bought a dozen new and elegant—well, I may as well say it—night-caps."

"You just hold your tongue. I'm ashamed of you."

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THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All meetings held at Green's hall, over F. W. Crahe & Co.'s store.
W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

DENTISTRY.

N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office at Weed's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

The Charlevoix Improvement Association

OFFICERS.

President—Byron See.
First Vice President—W. A. Smith.
Second Vice President—Robert Miller.
Recording Secretary—Chas. J. Strang.
Financial Secretary—B. Suffield.
Treasurer—Albert E. Mason.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—J. Milo Eaton, A. D. Cruickshank, and E. F. Parmelee.
Corresponding Committee—H. Lee Iddings, W. A. Brown, and C. Y. Cook.
Reception Committee—F. W. Mayne, L. D. Bartholomew, M. J. Stockman, R. Cooper, Geo. W. Crouter, B. W. Miller, S. M. See, W. C. Newman, E. M. Clark, H. Berdan.

OBJECTS.

To aid and encourage the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Charlevoix, and to advance the material growth and prosperity of Charlevoix and vicinity.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

At Charlevoix Village Hall on the Third Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

TEN CENTS

each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

FOR SALE.—Gentle pony, broken to ride or drive. Can be handled by children. Will be sold cheap. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

JOHN HOGAN, HOUSE PAINTER AND INTERIOR DECORATOR, Charlevoix, Mich. Residence one door west of factory. 156

JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN THE POSToffice and Holden's cottage, on the Charlevoix resort, a CHILD'S PURSE, containing a small sum of money. The finder will please leave the same at the postoffice and be suitably rewarded. 157-w

WOOD WANTED on subscription. "In summer prepare for winter." We will take all that comes.

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michigan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. RANGER, MANAGER,
CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams.
The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

F. W. WILCOX,

Boat Livery,

At Bridge Street House and at Red Boat House, on south side of Round Lake.

All kinds of Boats, the best as well as the cheapest.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

Additional Items.

Mrs. Levi Blanchard returned home last Thursday.

Bert Jarvis returned to his home in Traverse City on Tuesday.

Rev. C. F. Van Auken and Rev. J. K. Fuller, are at St. Ignace this week.

Several yachts in harbor are being refitted preparatory to summer cruising.

Miss Flora Nelson goes to Eau Clare, Wis., this week, to be absent several weeks.

Mrs. W. H. Warren, nurse, and child, are stopping with Mrs. L. Blanchard, for the season.

I. R. Krum and family, and Luman Burr and family, of Bloomington, Ills., are in their cottage.

Mrs. Way, mother of D. S. Way, and two nieces, of Spencer Creek, are visiting the family of D. S. Way this week.

Farmers from the surrounding district state that the hay yield is turning out much better than was generally anticipated.

The Friant's excursion to Petoskey on Monday was well patronized, over one hundred going from Charlevoix and points up the lake.

John Hogan has a card on our first page worthy your attention. As a house painter, John gets to the front, and will do a good job cheap.

W. N. Haldeman, of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, arrived on Tuesday, and is now up the Jordan catching his usual barrel of trout.

M. G. Cook, the Boyne City boat builder, has commenced work upon an 18 foot row boat which is to contain over 70 distinct varieties of wood in its construction and ornamentation.

F. W. Wilcox and family now board at the Bridge street house, and Mr. W. has arranged to have boats there for rent, so as to accommodate people from town as well as the resort. See his card elsewhere.

The schooner America was released from the shore near Cross Village last Friday afternoon and brought to Charlevoix by the tug Williams, where most of her cargo of corn was unloaded. On Saturday evening she was taken to Manitowoc. The corn was bought by Capt. Penfold, E. M. Clark, and the Cross boys, who have since sold most of it to farmers and stock growers around the country.

The Charlevoix Mfg. Co. have just finished from plans by J. T. Kirkpatrick, a fine mantle for S. M. Moore's cottage, which shows up some of the really handsome effects to be produced with our own native timber, and which should be seen to be fully appreciated. The cottage has just been rebuilt and repainted, making it much more roomy inside, and very conspicuous amid its surroundings.

We have already had numerous inquiries regarding the publication of the Daily Resorter this season. The paper was so popular last year that it would be too bad not to have it published this summer. But we have so much to look after that it is doubtful if we can give our whole attention to it, and we would like to have some one else undertake it this season. To any practical newspaper man who will furnish as good a paper as that of last year we will give the use of our office, and all the material for the daily free, and will help him all we can. With this opportunity the right man ought to do well, for the hotel and resorts ought to give a liberal support, as no one thing ever did so much to advertise the attractions of northern Michigan as "The Daily Resorter." If any one takes it he must have the first number out July 26th.—Independent.

Mr. J. S. Smithson and a few others interested, are trying to have the mail from Petoskey brought on the Friant, (as it has been during the past week) and returned on the Faxton and City of Grand Rapids at noon, so as to connect with the afternoon train at Petoskey, instead of waiting for the midnight train. The effect of this arrangement if accomplished, will be to get letters from Charlevoix delivered in Chicago about 24 hours quicker than is now possible, and in other cities it can be delivered at least 12 hours quicker. It is proposed to continue this arrangement during the resort season, and that the extra expense of transportation will be borne by subscription among those most directly benefitted. One of the benefits to accrue to the permanent residents of Charlevoix will be the large additions of gentlemen of means to our transient population who now feel that they cannot go so far away from prompt and direct mail service.

How Coal Made the "Bad Lands."

The "Bad Lands" of Dakota are said to owe their origin to the burning of the coal deposits that once existed there. They are situated principally along the Cheyenne and Grand rivers and the Little Missouri. They are from two or three miles to, say, twenty-five miles in width. In the long ago, the valleys of these streams must have been filled with drift wood. Then followed a period of drift, which buried the accumulation of wood under two or three hundred feet of sediment, sand and gravel. The buried wood in time became coal, the veins being in some instances twenty odd feet in depth. Either from spontaneous combustion or from electricity, fires were started in these veins, and they gradually burned out, restoring in part the old water courses by means of the overflow from the accumulation of water in these newly formed basins. Looking upon them, here you see patches of slag, there great bowlders, showing unmistakable evidences of great heat, and on every hand scoria or burned clay, resembling broken brick. Where the fires were checked by the caving earth and the coal did not burn, mounds two or three hundred feet in height stand.

And according to the *Black Diamond*, a newspaper devoted to the coal interest, published in Chicago, in parts of Wyoming the same process is now going on; vast fields are undermined by subterranean fires, and the blackened, smoking plain is filled with desolation. Trappers say these fires have been in existence for a long time, and the traditions of the Indians point to the same conclusion.—*Scientific American.*

Michigan Crop Report, July 1, 1886.

The area of the 1886 wheat crop, as returned by supervisors, is, in the southern four tiers of counties, 1,357,578 acres, and in the northern counties 243,206 acres, a total of 1,600,784 acres. Final corrections, and spring wheat sowings which were not completed at the time the assessment was taken, will probably add 25,000 acres, making the total area of the 1886, wheat harvest, 1,625,784 acres. The average per acre, as estimated by correspondents, is 13 and 68 hundredths bushels, indicating a probable yield in the State of 22,239,686 bushels.

The returns of supervisors, partially corrected, show the area of wheat harvested in 1885 to have been 1,497,470 acres, and the yield, 29,927,543 bushels. The final corrections will increase this area by at least 35,000 acres, and the yield by 700,000 bushels, making the totals about 1,532,470 acres, and 30,627,543 bushels.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the 11 months, August—June, is 14,044,903, or about 46 per cent of the crop of 1885. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1884 and 1885 was 8,468,513, or 33 per cent of the crop of 1884.

The condition of other crops, compared with vitality and growth of average years, is, for the State, as follows: Corn, 92 per cent.; oats, 85; barley, 88; clover, meadows and pastures, 79; timothy, meadows and pastures, 74; and clover sowed this year, 81 per cent. The condition of corn compared with July 1, 1885, is 113. Seven per cent. of the corn planted failed to grow.

The weather is extremely dry. Complaints of the drouth come from every part of the State. At Lansing the rainfall during June amounted to only 2 and 14-hundredths inches, as compared with 4 and 37-hundredths inches, the average for 20 years, as recorded at the State Agricultural College.

Flooring Sam Jones.

Rev. Sam Jones whoops up the boys sometimes and rakes them terribly about their gambling and drinking frolics. "Oh, I've been all along there, boys. I know all about it and I used to go to balls, and dance, too, boys. But when I wanted to get married, when I wanted to settle down with a good wife, I quit drinking and gambling, and I didn't go to a ball-room to get my wife, but I went to a prayer-meeting and I got a good one." He told this in Texas and when he returned to his boarding-house, his landlady, who had heard his remarks, said: "I don't blame you, Brother Jones, but poor Sister Jones, where did she go to get her husband?" They say this is the only time he has been floored since he quit drinking.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Burgess.

Fires are burning all over the country. Hope there will soon be some rain.

Alden Chamberlin has friends visiting him from the south part of the state.

Mr. Frank Cratsley and wife, of Toledo, Ohio, are visiting with their sisters, Mrs. Moses Cooper and Mrs. I. S. Webster.

Moses Cooper is talking of buying a mowing machine.

Everybody and their families went to Petoskey to the great show Monday.

Mr. Frank Kane and wife went to Charlevoix Sunday to see Mrs. Kane's mother, Mrs. Wilks, who they heard was sick.

Democratic Economy.

For the eleven months of the current fiscal year, ending with May, the receipts of the government were eighty millions more than last year, and the expenditures were twenty-four millions less, a net gain to the treasury of thirty-two millions. The total excess of income for this full year over outgo will be nearly eighty millions, against an excess of only forty-eight millions last year, Republican prejudice may wrestle with these facts, but it can not hide from the people that Cleveland's is indeed an administration of reform.—Petoskey Democrat.

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THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

In the New York Supreme Court Judge Barrett sentenced the convicted boycotters who received $1,000 for raising the boycott on Theiss' concert saloon. Danenhower got three years and eight months, Wiltzie and Holdorf two years and ten months, and Stroh and Rosenberg one year and six months imprisonment.

The Harvard-Yale boat-race resulted in a victory for the latter crew. The record was lowered ten seconds.

Fines and costs of $6,000 assessed against bookmakers on the race-track at Monmouth Park, New Jersey, have been paid by the association.

Ten persons were killed by the explosion of a giant-powder factory near Drakesville, N. J. Window glass was shattered within a circuit of five miles.

Fourteen cases of small-pox have been reported to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Board of Health the last ten days.

The steamship Nevada has arrived at New York from Liverpool with about 500 recruits for the Latter-Day Saints

In a flat at No. 192 West Tenth street, New York, John Warner killed his son, 14 years old, as he lay sleeping, and then blew out his own brains.

WESTERN.

Dispatches from the Northwest claim that the crops are suffering from dry weather, except in Northern Dakota and some sections in Minnesota, where recent rains are reported.

Excessive heat in the Aberdeen (D. T.) section is parching the growing grain, and the prospects for wheat look gloomy. Orders for farm machinery, lumber, etc., are being countermanded.

Charges of corruption and bribery, fraud and unlawful legislation against the Municipal House of Delegates in St. Louis are becoming numerous. It is stated that open boasts are made of the use of money to put through jobs.

Seventy persons were poisoned at Collerville, Ill., by eating picnic ice cream, four of the victims dying a few hours later.

Col. George B. Corkhill, who will be remembered as having prosecuted the Government case in the Guiteau trial, died last week at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Mrs. Arnold, residing near New Holland, Ohio, has celebrated the 109th anniversary of her birth. She has one sister aged 106 and another who is 112.

Chicago elevators contain 692,271 bushels of wheat, 2,080,924 bushels of corn, 219,016 bushels of oats, 12,989 bushels of rye, and 23,504 bushels of barley; total, 10,028,704 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,151,399 bushels a year ago.

A Justice in Cincinnati exacted bonds of $1,000 each from seven journeymen bakers who have been boycotting Charles Bunnie. The charge was attempt to blackmail.

It is understood that Judge Samuel H. Treat, of the Southern District of Illinois, intends to retire from the bench next fall. Among those named for the position are George W. Wall, W. H. Barnes, William J. Allen, and Jesse J. Phillips.

The Criminal Court of St. Louis has overruled the motion for a new trial for Maxwell, the murderer of Preller. An appeal will be taken.

Cattle from Southern California to the amount of twenty-three car-loads were recently marketed at Kansas City.

The lumbering hamlet of Romeo, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire, the loss being $150,000.

Chicago newspapers print crop reports from every section of the Northwest. In nearly every instance it is shown that drought prevails, and that wheat in the milky state is drying up. Corn is not seriously affected as yet. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in its monthly report, estimates the winter wheat yield at 14,200,000 bushels, or one-half the usual average. A Chicago dispatch reports: "The drought scare in the grain trade continues, and all the leading cereals sold on the Chicago Board of Trade at a further material advance. Since the opening of the present month, or in five business days, No. 2 wheat for August delivery has advanced seven cents, corn three cents, and oats four and one-half cents. Wheat closed yesterday at 82 cents, the highest price of the day being 83¾ cents."

In a three-mile boat race at Oconomowoc, Wis., Gaudaur defeated Hamm by two lengths in 19:06¼.

SOUTHERN.

Frank Gaston, colored, was hanged at Salisbury, N. C., in the presence of a large crowd, for a criminal assault committed upon a white woman. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step. After the singing of a hymn and prayer Gaston confessed the crime in a rambling speech and asked the sheriff to execute quickly. His neck was not broken by the fall and he strangled to death in eighteen minutes. The culprit showed no signs of fear.

A negro named Jenkins Wright was hanged at Hampton, S. C., for killing his wife and throwing her body into the fire.

George Parker, colored, was lynched near Pearlington, Miss. He was accused of an assault upon a white woman.

On the cattle ranges of Lonoke and Prairie Counties, Ark., a deadly disease has developed among the cattle, carrying them off by scores.

The best pine lands in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas are still being purchased by Western men. It is evident that Chicago and Grand Rapids capital is in future to control the lumber trade of the Southwest.

"Dock" Bishop was hanged at Coffeyville Miss., for the murder of a detective named Wise.

Harry R. Beasant, a leading light in society at Frederick, Md., was fatally shot by a Baltimore duelist named Joseph S. Webb, for the betrayal of the latter's cousin, Miss Sears, who is now in an insane asylum.

At Apalachicola, Fla., a fierce gale wrecked houses and leveled trees, causing a loss of $40,000. Six persons were drowned in the bay.

Paul H. Hayne, the poet, is dead. Mr. Hayne was born and educated at Charleston, S. C. His first literary contributions were made to the *Southern Literary Messenger*. He was connected with the Charleston *Evening News*, and for a time edited the Charleston *Literary Gazette*. Of *Russell's Magazine*, published in Charleston, he was principal editor. Four collections of his poems have been published, one in 1854, another in 1857, a third in 1559, and a fourth in 1873. Since the war he has contributed short poems to several periodicals. In 1873 he edited the poems of Henry Timrod.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. Knute Nelson has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth Minnesota District.

The Rev. H. L. McKinney has been named for Congress by the Democrats of the First New Hampshire District.

John W. Stewart was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Vermont District.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Penusylvania, de-clines a renomination to Congress, and is to retire from politics.

The Hon. John A. Donnell has been nominated by Iowa Republicans to contest Gen. Weaver's seat in Congress.

Congressman Robert R. Hitt has been renominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Illinois District, there being no opposition.

It is understood that there will be three reports on the Payne investigation by the Privileges and Elections Committees, says a Washington special. The Democratic Senators will report a vindication; Senators Hoar and Frye will recommend a vindication, and Senators Evarts, Logan and Teller will explain that for technical reasons they were restrained from recommending that the Senate take cognizance of the charges of bribery.

About ten thousand bills have been presented in the present House, most of them for private measures. This is more than were ever introduced in both sessions of any other Congress.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Missouri the resignation of Chauncey I. Filley as Chairman was accepted, and Gen. D. P. Grier, of St. Louis, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The report is revived that Minister Cox is tired of Turkey and will return to New York and run for Congress.

The Minnesota Prohibitionists have nominated J. E. Childs for Governor.

WASHINGTON.

The committee appointed by the last convention of the Knights of Labor to watch legislation at Congress has written to Messrs. Carlisle, Randall and Morrison asking for the passage by Congress of bills repealing timber culture, pre-emption and desert land acts, adjusting railroad and other land grants, forfeiting all railroad land grants the conditions of which have not been strictly complied with, organizing the Territory of Oklahoma, opening a portion of the great Sioux reservation to settlement, prohibiting aliens from holding land in the United States, making Presidential and Congressional election days holidays, punishing bribery, directing the disbursement of at least $200,000,000 Treasury surplus, and substituting Treasury notes for bank notes retired.

The President has appointed Edward Young of the District of Columbia to be Consul at Nova Scotia.

The First Comptroller of the Treas-ury has made a decision that whenever laborers, workmen, or mechanics, employed in any of the executive departments, are required to work more than eight hours a day, they are entitled to extra compensation for the extra work unless there is a contract with the head of the department to the contrary. The decision applies only to the three classes named, and not to clerks and other employes.

Secretary Manning arrived in Wash-ington last week from the Virginia Hot Springs. The President, Postmaster, Gen. Vilas, Treasurer Jordan, and a number of Treasury officials were at the depot awaiting his arrival, and greeted the Secretary in a hearty manner. The President and Mr. Manning had a long confidential talk, after which the Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Jordan, left for New York.

Charles Gayarre, of Louisiana, the historian of the Creoles, is mentioned as a successor to "Sunset" Cox as United States Minister to Turkey.

Congress is being petitioned by Knights of Labor for the passage of measures relative to labor matters.

There is talk of Congress adjourning before the end of this month.

The Ways and Means Committee has ordered an adverse report to be made on the Randall tariff bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Northern Pacific Road refuses to receive packages for Wells, Fargo & Co., because of a decision by Judge Deady, at Portland, that one common carrier can not be forced to do business for another.

Poundmaker, chief of the Blackfeet Indians, who was confined in the Manitoba Penitentiary for nearly a year, died suddenly from the bursting of a blood-vessel.

In its weekly review of the industrial outlook, *Bradstreet's Journal* reports trade as seasonably quiet and without special feature; concurs in mentioning a very hopeful feeling among merchants as to the outlook for the autumn. The tone of the dry goods market is encouraging, all advances in cotton goods having been well maintained and stocks being light. The pig-iron market is unchanged as to price. Mill irons are dull. Steel rails are strong at the low prices quoted, and the mills are full of orders. The interest in wool has receded from the Central Western States to Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, where prices are held above a parity with those ruling at Eastern markets. The clip east of the Mississippi has been cleared up, bought more largely by speculators than by manufacturers, prices having risen from one to three cents per pound within ten days. Wheat prospects, aside from Wisconsin and Minnesota, are for a fair harvest. Estimates vary from 435,000,000 to 465,000,000 bushels. The foreign wheat prospects are less favorable, particularly in India. Reports of stocks of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains, July 1, aggregate 35,000,000 bushels, against 63,000,000 three months ago, and on the Pacific coast 6,000,000 bushels, against 10,000,000 April 1. Lard has been materially advanced by speculators. The July cotton report shows that heavy rains have injured the growing crop, so that the condition may be classed as fair only, against good one year ago.

A crank assaulted Gen. Roca, Presi-dent of the Argentine Republic, while on his way to the House of Congress to read his opening address, felling him to the ground with a stone. The people were with difficulty prevented from lynching the assailant, who was lodged in prison. President Roca's injuries were fortunately not serious.

The Canadian cruiser Terror cap-tured two more American fishing schooners, the G. W. Cushing and C. B. Harrington, and took them to Shelburne. They belong to Portland, Me.

The first through freight train on the Canadian Pacific Railroad left Montreal July 6.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 28,195,380 and 9,188,857 bushels. Since last report wheat has been reduced 1,288,285 bushels, and corn has decreased 269,286 bushels.

Fire destroyed the Academy of Mu-sic, the office of the *Rocky Mountain News*, and other buildings in Denver, the losses being over $200,000. Damage to the same extent was occasioned by the burning of North's storehouse at Cohoes, N. Y.

Edward Harris, a wealthy solicitor of London, Ontario, has fled to the American border, and is charged with financial irregularities of the gravest character.

The steamer Oconto, of the North-ern Transportation Company's line, struck a rock at Fisher's Landing, on the St. Lawrence River, and sank. Her crew and passengers were saved.

FOREIGN.

The Commission on Trade Depres-sion in England has advised that a commission be appointed to inquire into the silver question.

Another of Pasteur's patients, an 11-year-old French girl, has died of hydrophobia.

Fourteen lives were lost in a collision on the Stuttgart and Berlin Railroad. Ten persons were crushed beyond recognition.

The results of the elections held in Great Britain up to Monday, the 5th inst., were: Conservatives elected, 102; Unionists, 14; Gladstonians, 35; Parnellites, 9. In other words, anti-home-rulers, 116; home-rulers, 44. Mr. Gladstone has been returned to Parliament for Midlothian and Leith boroughs, Mr. Parnell and Maurice Healy (Parnellite) for Cork city, Sir Henry James from Bury, his old seat, without opposition.

Germany's new rules regulating the tariff on telegrams within the empire are causing general dissatisfaction, because of their arbitrary nature and the increased cost of the service.

Advices from the African interior state that while the African explorer, Junker, was visiting King Unyoro, King Ugando attacked and defeated Unyoro. The latter and Junker escaped, the explorer losing all his collections, but saving his journals.

A London dispatch of the 6th inst. says: "The total number of members of Parliament elected up to date is 312, of whom 207 are Tories and Unionists and 105 Gladstonians. The Tories and Unionists have made a net gain of fourteen seats. The position presages a crushing defeat for Mr. Gladstone unless he obtains a larger county vote than in November. The boroughs are declaring against home rule. Most ominous is the revolt of the Glasgow Radicals. Of the seven contests in Glasgow the Unionists carried four."

Cholera prevails in the Hungarian cities of Duna-Foldvar and Elmne.

Minister Pendleton returned to Ber-lin and resumed his duties.

The collapse of the Salvation Army is predicted. At the recent reunion at Exeter, General Booth asked for $10,000 to send the visiting salvationists to their homes. Only £85 was raised. Scandals among the leaders and other infernal dissensions are working the ruin of the order.

Cholera has made its appearance at Fume, Austria, and is spreading.

In the British elections, up to Wednes-day, the 7th inst., the Tories had made net gain of thirteen seats, and had elected 184 candidates, the Unionists had elected 41, the Gladstonians 83, and the Parnellites 34. George J. Goschen, one of the bitterest opponents of Mr. Gladstone, was defeated in the East Division of Edinburgh by a majority of 1,339. Sir Charles Dilke was defeated at Chelsea by a Conservative. C. E. Lewis, Conservative, was re-elected at Londonderry over Justin McCarthy, Parnellite. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was re-elected from Newcastle-upon-Tyne by a vote of 10,681.

In Prussia 3½ per cent. of the popu-lation received parochial relief the last year.

John Bright has replied to Mr. Gladstone's letter, expressing sorrow that his speech had irritated the Liberal leader, and saying it was as great a grief to him (Bright) to speak as he did as for Gladstone to listen or read.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Theresa Turpin, who lived near Princeton, Ind., cut the throat of her 7-year-old daughter, hanged her baby daughter, and then went to the barn and hanged herself. The youngest child is still living. The woman left a note stating that the devil had been after her, and she couldn't get away from him.

The Republican State Convention of Kansas assembled at Topeka and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John A. Martin; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Redfield; Secretary of State, E. B. Allen; Judge of the Eleventh District, D. M. Valentine; Treasurer, J. H. Hamilton; Auditor, Timothy McCarthy; Attorney-General, F. B. Bradford; Superintendent of Schools, J. H. Lowhead. The platform charges the Democratic party with displacing veteran Union soldiers and rewarding ex-Confederates with office; withholding just pensions from disabled soldiers; rewarding Fitz-John Porter for insubordination and treachery; and annoying settlers in the West by vexatious rulings and ill-considered orders. It demands a continuance of the protective tariff, the enforcement of the State prohibitory law, and expresses sympathy with Gladstone in his efforts to secure justice for the Irish people.

Seventy-five Republican editors of Ohio met at Columbus and passed resolutions earnestly requesting the United States Senate to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne.

The Chief of the Fire Department at Evansville, Ind., cut all the telephone wires in that city because the company failed to comply with a recent ordinance.

Some European mail which reached Chicago last week was lost from the steamship Oregon off New York last March, and was found in the sand at Cape Hatteras, having drifted 400 miles.

All the Canadian half-breeds now imprisoned in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary for participating in the recent Riel rebellion are to be granted full amnesty by the government and are likely to be released before the end of the month.

Dr. William H. Cole, Representa-tive in Congress from the Third Maryland District, died at Washington, aged 49 years.

The California Congresssional dele-gation, headed by Senator Stanford, waited on the President the other day, and presented an invitation for him to attend the Grand Army encampment at San Francisco next month. The invitation was inclosed in a handsome blue velvet box, and the text was engraved on a solid gold plate four by six inches and about as thick as a double-eagle. The invitation was accompanied by a solid gold Grand Army of the Republic badge, to be worn by the President in case he attends. The whole was inclosed in a box made of sandalwood, and is sent by the "citizens of San Francisco." The President expressed his high appreciation of the invitation, but said he did not think he would be able to attend.

Natural gas is now used so extensive-ly in Pittsburg that during the last year the consumption of coal has decreased 47,450,000 bushels.

THE Hennepin Canal amendment to the river and harbor bill was taken up in the Senate on the 8th inst. Senators Logan and Cullom both made speeches in its favor. A bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of War to have published additional volumes of "The War of the Rebellion" sufficient to supply all Grand Army posts. The resolution for open executive sessions was made the special order for Wednesday, December 8, thus practically disposing of it at the present session. The Senate passed the bill to establish a forest reservation on the headwaters of the Missouri River and on the headwaters of Clark's Fork of the Columbia River. Resolutions inquiring into the authority under which a so-called State Legislature had been organized in the Territory of Dakota were indefinitely postponed. The Commerce Committee of the Senate reported unfavorably upon the nomination of Captain H. F. Beecher, son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to be Collector of Port Townsend, W. T. It is charged that he appropriated to his own use funds intrusted to him for others. The House met, but immediately adjourned, on account of the death of Representative Cole, of Maryland.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4 50	@ 6.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	@ .91
No. 2 Red	.86½	@ .88½
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .51
OATS—White	.38	@ .44
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@12.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.25	@ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25	@ 5.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.14	@ .15
Fine Dairy	.10	@ .11
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.06½	@ .07½
Full Cream, new	.08	@ .08½
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .12
POTATOES—New, per brl	1.25	@ 1.75
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .37½
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
RYE—No. 1	.60	@ .61
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.82	@ .84
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .78½
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .32
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .28½
PORK—New Mess	10.50	@11.00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76	@ .77
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
LIVE HOGS	4.50	@ 5.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.82	@ .82½
CORN—No. 2	.37	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	2.25	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@ .76
CORN—No. 2	.33	@ .34
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .26½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.25	@ 6.25
Fair	4.75	@ 5.25
Common	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.88	@ .88½
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .43
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE Committee on Pensions presented a report to the Senate on the 3d inst., recommending the passage over the President's veto of the bill granting a pension to Mary A. Nottage. The report condemns the President for his vetoes of private pension bills, asserting that he acts upon lack of information; that some of his messages are expressed in unjust and unexampled style; and that derision of the committee's labors "can originate only in a wise and noble nature which is misled, or in one that, if informed, sadly needs reconstruction or recreation." The President sent to the Senate his veto of the bill for the relief of Martin L. Bundy. In the veto message the President says: "The claimant, who was a Quartermaster, after the settlement of his accounts was found to be indebted to the Government. Thereupon he put in a claim for forage more than sufficient to offset his indebtedness. There is no suggestion that he had or used any horses, and if he did and failed to make a claim for forage at the time he settled his accounts, then he presents a case of incredible ignorance of his rights or a wonderful lack of that disposition to gain every possible advantage which is usually found among those who deal with the Government." The claim is not allowed on the ground that it would set a precedent which could hardly be ignored, and which, if followed, would furnish another means of attack upon the Treasury quite as effective as many which are now in operation. The Senate, in considering the river and harbor appropriation bill, approved of an item of $1,000,000 toward a thirty-foot channel at the Sandy Hook entrance to New York. The House of Representatives passed a bill appropriating $76,000 to pay damages on account of the overflow of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. When the general deficiency bill was under consideration by the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., Mr. Springer stated that the decrease in Federal expenditures during the fiscal year just closed was $22,500,000, according to statements by Treasury officials. An amendment to the general deficiency bill, offered by Mr. Cannon (Ill.), appropriating $22,000 to refund taxes illegally collected from railroad companies on account of alien bond and stockholders, was adopted. A resolution was introduced in the House by Mr. Springer calling on the President for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Republic of Nicaragua, since 1876, in relation to the construction of an interoceanic canal by way of Lake Nicaragua. The Senate was not in session.

MR. INGALLS, at the request of the Social Purity Alliance of the District of Columbia, introduced three bills in the Senate on the 6th inst. for the protection of women and children in the District. A very large number of petitions gotten up and signed through the exertions of the Knights of Labor, praying for the passage of the bills forfeiting railroad land-grants, were presented. A bill was introduced by Mr. Cockrell to regulate the pay of army and navy officers who refuse or neglect to provide for their families. The Senate spent some time in discussing an item of $150,000 in the river and harbor bill for the purchase of the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, but reached no conclusion. The President nominated Fitz John Porter to be a Colonel on the retired list of the army, in accordance with the terms of the act recently passed for his relief. The House, in committee of the whole, reached the end of the general deficiency bill, and reported it back to the House. The President transmitted to the House messages announcing his disapproval of twenty private pension bills. In vetoing the bill granting a pension to Francis Deming, who claims that he contracted blindness, the result of rheumatism incurred in the service, the President says that there seems to be no testimony showing the soldier's condition from the time of his discharge to 1880 a period of fifteen years. The President continues: "I am satisfied that a fair examination of the facts in this case justifies the statement that the bill under consideration can rest only upon the grounds that aid should be furnished to this ex-soldier because he served in the army, and because, a long time thereafter, he became blind, disabled, and dependent. None of us is entitled to credit for extreme tenderness and consideration for those who fought their country's battles; these are sentiments common to all good citizens. They lead to the most benevolent care on the part of the Government and deeds of charity and mercy in private life. The blatant and noisy self-assertion of those who, from motives that may well be suspected, declare themselves above all others the friends of the soldier, can not discredit nor belittle the calm, steady, and affectionate regard of a grateful nation. Legislation has been at the present session of Congress perfected which considerably increases the rate of pension in certain cases. Appropriations have also been made of large sums for the support of national homes where sick, disabled, or needy soldiers are cared for, and within a few days a liberal sum has been appropriated for the enlargement and increased accommodation and convenience of these institutions. All this is no more than should be done. But with all this, and with the blunders of special acts which have been pushed, granting pensions in cases where, for my part, I am willing to confess that sympathy rather than judgment has often led to the discovery of a relation between injury or death and the military service, I am constrained by a sense of public duty to interpose against establishing a principle and setting a precedent which must result in unregulated, partial and unjust gifts of public money under the pretext of indemnifying those who suffered in their means of support as an incident of military service."

IN considering the river and harbor bill, on the 7th inst., the Senate adopted an item appropriating $150,000 to make the Sturgeon Bay Canal free of toll to commerce. A Presidential veto was sent to the Senate of the bill authorizing the construction of railroads through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana. The Speaker laid before the House of Representatives twenty-one pension veto messages from the President. Mr. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, attacked the veto policy of the Executive, who, he said, was not actuated by regard for the worth and merit of private pension bills. Mr. Bragg (Wis.) said that there seemed to be an idea in the House that it was the duty of the President to abdicate his office in favor of a majority of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Whenever, in the exercise of his constitutional prerogatives, he examined legislation to see whether or not it was provident and wise, it was charged that he had perpetrated an outrage on the American people. He (Mr. Bragg) was glad to find that at last there was a man in the executive chair who had the nerve and courage to place his hand upon legislation when he thought it improper, whether it were pension or railroad legislation. Congress had gone altogether too far in the way of pension legislation. Before the House went further in pensioning the dead-wood of the army it should make some provision for the men who went to the front in 1861. Mr. Browne (Indiana) criticised the action of the President, and invoked God's mercy on a man who had the heart to veto a bill for the relief of the widow of a man who died in the line of duty to his country. His Excellency belonged to that class of men who, during the war, were afraid of nothing but danger. Mr. Cannon (Ill.) read in the vetoes the story that while Cleveland was President there would be no further pension legislation. There were great questions in this country calling for the attention of the executive, yet the President brushed them all aside, and appeared anxious to cater to nobody except that little solid knot that came from the solid South. There he stood, looking through a gimlet-hole with a magnifying glass, hunting for excuses and heaping derision upon the heads of the poor men who lost their health in the service of the country. He assured the gentlemen on the Democratic side that they would have to defend the President's actions before November.

Mr. Matson (Ind.) showed that nearly all the pension legislation of importance had been enacted by Democrats, and that nearly all of these bills had been vetoed by a Republican Commissioner of Pensions years ago.

A FAVORITE project with Peter the Great seems likely to be carried out at last, the Russian authorities having resolved to commence work this year on a canal between the White Sea and the Baltic Sea.

SOME RESULTS OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The American laborer must be a singularly ungrateful creature and very hard to please. For years we have been laying the whole country under a tax and interrupting commerce with other nations and de[ny]ing [him] s of the natural advantages [of] climates for the professed and [sole] purpose of helping the American laborer. And here is the insatiable fellow striking all over the country for higher wages. Here are cotton spinners who are "protected" by a duty of 70 per cent. striking against the munificent and princely wage of 75 cents a day. Shoemakers and [oth]ers are "protected" by a duty of 35 per cent. are actually crying out for more than $1.10 a day. Coal miners, who have a duty of 20 per cent., object to protection at $1 a day. Workers in lumber mills are protected by a tax of $2 a thousand feet, are avaricious enough to demand more than $1.50 a day and fewer than thirteen hours. In spite of our [pro]tective system and only American system of protection to the laborer, which has done so much to build up happy homes and all the rest of it, there are 50,000 wage workers striking against low wages and oppression. Strange, isn't it?

John Roach, for years and years the typical American protectionist, recently said: "If I were twenty years younger I would build my ships at Pensacola and buy my iron at Birmingham, Ala., and defy John Bull." If Mr. Roach is telling the truth, and there is every reason to believe that he is, here is something worth thinking about. It simply means that iron can be made just as cheaply in Alabama as it can in England. If that is so, why are we taxing every pound of iron brought from abroad and increasing the price, to a corresponding degree, of all the iron we use at home? Why should farmers pay any more for their nails, implements, wire and horseshoes than the cost of the Alabama iron in free and easy competition with the iron of other countries?

Every once in a while somebody who has a special interest in keeping up the war tariff taxation sends out a circular showing how much cheaper commodities are now than they were twenty-tive years ago, before the splendid taxation scheme was thought of. The decrease in cost, it is said, is solely the work of the tariff. If the people are wise, therefore, they will support the system that has made it so much cheaper for them to live. All this has about as much to do with the matter as the wind that blew in 1876. The simple fact remains that we are paying a great deal more for these articles than people are paying in Europe. In other words, we are paying a good deal more for them than we would without a tariff. As long as that is so, all this talk about things being cheaper than they were in 1860 is the greatest nonsense ever uttered.

The last man in the world to favor a protective tariff should be a farmer. Most Western farmers understand this as well as anybody. The tariff cuts the farmer on both sides and doesn't do him the slightest benefit imaginable. It increases the cost of ninety-nine-hundredths of all he has to buy. It makes him pay more for his clothing, lumber, nails, carpets, crockery, hardware, tools, implements and harness. It increases the cost of the transportation of his products to the consumers, and it lessens the demand for his products from abroad.

It is easy enough to say these things; how are we going to prove them? Well, let's look at it in a common-sense way just for a minute. You can buy in England for $12 the suit of clothes which costs you here $22 to $25. You can buy there for $3 the boots that cost you $6 here. You can buy for $15 the sewing machine that costs you $30 here. You can buy for $4 the blankets that cost you $8 to $10 here. You can buy for $12 the set of dishes that cost you $20 here. You can buy for $1 the hat that costs you $3 here. I get these figures from English price lists, and every traveler abroad will confirm them without a moment's hesitation. The only reason in the world why we cannot buy these things as cheaply here as in England is because the tariff steps in and adds to the original cost of these and hundreds of other articles. So much for that.

It costs more to get farmers' produce to market than it ought to, because it costs a great deal more to build a railroad here than it would if it were not for the tariff. It costs $5,000 a mile more to lay track in this country than it cost in Canada to lay the Canadian Pacific track, for the simple reason that rails were admitted free of duty for that road. When we stop to consider that besides rails, all the other materials of railroad construction—spikes, bars, lumber, tools, sheet-iron, wheels, etc., cost a good deal more than they would without a tariff, it is easy enough to see this point. Of course, if it costs more to build the road the transportation charges must be proportionately heavier. And the farmer pays them.

It is also easy enough to see that if we will not trade with other nations other nations will not trade with us. If we won't buy their goods they won't buy ours. As the tariff is designed to prevent our buying abroad, it has the other effect also. Consequently it cuts off a large part of the demand for our farm products that would naturally come to us, since we are the great agricultural country of the world. And that means lower prices for what farmers have to sell.

It is a very plain case for farmers. They are getting the worst of this tariff business at both ends of the line. And we offer a chromo to any one who will show that they are getting the slightest benefit in return for all they suffer.—*The Freeman.*

How the American Farmer Is Protected.

Extract from an address by Mr. George J. Brine, of the Chicago Board of Trade, before the Evanston Free Trade Club:

"It can be stated as an almost self-evident truth, and one not disputed by any political economist of repute, that the surplus of any commodity determines and fixes the price of the whole. Now, if we take wheat, as one of the most important of the farmer's productions, as an example, we necessarily find that whenever he grows more than enough to supply the home market the surplus must seek a consumer elsewhere. In seeking that market he of necessity goes upon the same basis that every other seller goes to it—that of competition for buyers. The American wheat goes to Liverpool, we will say. What does it meet there? Simply an open, free market, in which the wheat-growers of the world are competing. There the Western farmer finds not only the native grown grain of Great Britain, but that from the valley of the Danube, from the plains of Russia, from the shores of the Nile, from remote India, and the island continent of Australia as well, all of them alike asking a buyer. Where, I ask you, are then the sheltering and fostering tariff laws of this country. Of what avail are they to him in that market, and in the face of those competitors? Where now is the boasted protection his country's laws were made to give against the "pauper labor of the old world?" There he is, confronted on the one hand by the servile labor of Egypt and on the other by the wretched and beggarly toiler of India, whose daily wage is but three pence. There he stands, haggling and bargaining in such company as this for a buyer for his produce. Surely he has a right to call, if anyone has, for protection from such a fate as this. But where are the vaunted tariff laws, and their fostering, protecting care? Three thousand miles behind him—back in New England and the Middle States—protecting his happy countrymen against the "pauper labor of Europe." Has he not stood by those countrymen in the past? Has he not, during all the years of their existence, been regularly and systematically and burdensomely assessed to support them and their unprofitable industries? Has he not, during all those years, produced for them their bread, and furnished it to them at a price determined by world-wide competition? And yet it seems there are those who say in the face of these overwhelming and unanswerable facts that the farmer is protected and benefited by our tariff laws; that these laws create for him a domestic market for his products. Out upon such false reasoning and such unjust treatment of our agricultural population. You have made for him a restricted and a high-priced market as a buyer, while you condemn him to an unrestricted and a competition-ridden market as a seller. You make him support the skilled labor of your workshops against the skilled labor of other countries, while you compel him to meet in the simple and unskilled labor of his calling the common laborers of the world. The one contends only against skill and limited numbers, while he must compete with the cheapest and most abundant form of labor.

"For many years, too, he has suffered from the total loss of the French and German markets for his hog product, an interest next in importance to cotton and breadstuffs. That the prohibitory legislation of these Governments is warranted by the sanitary pretexts upon which it is based has been too often refuted to require further discussion at this time. It is now well understood that these are without foundation. But this inimical legislation may be, and probably is, in retaliation for the restrictions practiced by ourselves with reference to the products of those countries."

Cheap Labor in Europe.

The condition of labor in the thickly populated countries of Europe affords a standing theme of protectionist organs and orators on this side of the water for menacing workingmen with the dangers of tariff reform. An esteemed contemporary much given to this method of argument quotes from the London *Times* a terrible account of the straits to which labor is reduced in Belgium, and from this attempts for the hundredth time to adduce the argument that free trade, and especially free trade in raw materials, is a curse to any country. The *Record* is asked whether it favors a policy that would bring the labor of American workingmen to the same level. The question is totally irrelevant to the industrial and social conditions of the two countries.

Nowhere else on the habitable globe is the pressure of population on territory so great as in the little kingdom of Belgium. The number of inhabitants to the square mile in Belgium is 481. In the populated portions of the United States, on the other hand, the number of inhabitants is thirty-two to the square mile. The swarming hive of China has not more than one-fifth of the population of Belgium to the square mile. What excites wonder and admiration is that so many inhabitants can be nourished on so small a territory as Belgium. Were it not for the freedom of trade that offers employment to so vast a multitude of workers and cheaply distributes and exchanges the products of industry such a thing would be impossible. Whatever reforms may be necessary for improving the social condition of the workingmen of Belgium, surely the protective policy is not one of them. Will any protectionist pretend that high duties on manufactured or agricultural products would promote the prosperity of Belgium or increase the comforts of its working people? Would not duties on the raw materials of industry be a serious calamity to that country? The only effect of duties on necessaries of living would be to aggravate the miseries of the industrial situation by diminishing the purchasing power of wages and to lessen the ratio of population by causing widespread starvation.

If low wages and industrial poverty result from free trade our protectionists ought to find abundant supports of their theory in other countries of Europe besides Belgium. In the neighboring commercial country of the Netherlands the pressure of population upon territory is not nearly so great as in Belgium, and its tariff policy is much nearer to free trade. Spain and Italy have both protective tariffs, and there is surely nothing in the industrial condition of those countries to excite the envy of the working masses of Belgium. Nor are the wages paid in protective Germany or Austria such as to induce Belgian workingmen to immigrate to either of these countries. But German and Belgian workingmen are attracted by the higher wages of free trade England.

Nothing better illustrates the absurdity of the pretense that high tariffs cause high wages than the great differences in the rates of wages in the same country under the operation of the same policy. In different portions of Germany there is much disparity in the rates of wages in the same branches of industry. In Chicago the rates of wages are almost uniformly higher than in New York or Philadelphia. If the tariff is what makes high wages, how do its advocates undertake to explain this difference? If high wages depend on one and the same cause the results should be uniform throughout its entire operation. In nearly all the protected industries, so-called, of this country the rates of skilled labor are much lower than in the mechanical occupations that know nothing of the tariff except in the enhanced cost of the commodities which workingmen and their families use. When our tariff mongers explain all these things they will be much better prepared to wrestle with the industrial problem in its relation to the swarming populations of Europe. At least they will not be guilty of the absurdity of attributing to commercial and industrial freedom in Belgium the miseries which this liberal policy does so much to mitigate.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Protection and Socialism.

At the meeting of the Congregational Union in the Bible House, in New York, Thomas G. Shearman spoke by invitation on "Socialism." Mr. Shearman said he was thoroughly in sympathy with the objects for which earnest Socialists were striving—the amelioration of the working class, and a more even distribution of wealth. The means Socialists had adopted to this end, and most of the theories they were endeavoring to propagate, were, however, in his opinion wrong. Mr. Shearman maintained that nearly every means so far supported by Socialists for the benefit of the masses had only enriched the rich. This, he asserted, had been the result of protection, subsidies, bounty laws, and all legislation of that kind.

Protection and Socialism, he declared, went hand in hand. Socialism was increasing in Germany with the increase in protection. In England there was very little Socialism, and it had been decreasing since 1850. Subsidies also, apart from the fact that they never achieved their object, always enriched a few. Subsidy in this country had always meant bribery and corruption. Mr. Shearman concluded by saying that there were two things necessary to end the Socialistic question. First, the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, and second, the extension of industrial and manual education among the poor by the Government. Education and wages were connected. Wherever education was most advanced wages were highest, as shown by the following examples: In Missouri the number of persons over 21 years of age who could not write in 1880 was 9½ per cent., and the average wages were $17.59. In Iowa the figures were respectively 2½ per cent. and $22.09. The figures for Pennsylvania were 5½ per cent. and $19.82. These Mr. Sherman compared with those for Virginia, where the average wages were $11 and the percentage of inhabitants unable to write 28½.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Shearman was asked if he would oblige the Congregational Union by publishing it in one of the magazines. Mr. Shearman replied that his side of the matter was not exactly the popular one, and he would find difficulty in getting a magazine to publish it. As an instance of how subservient editors of all manner of publications were to their pecuniary interests, Mr. Shearman said that he knew it to be a fact that two years ago, when the New York *Tribune* was denouncing free trade and free-traders, "thirteen out of fourteen of the *Tribune's* editors were free-traders, and acknowledged it."—*New York Times.*

Carlisle Is Right.

Mr. Speaker Carlisle says that the way to improve the condition of labor is to remove the tariff embargo, that excludes the products of American labor from all foreign markets. Mr. Carlisle's observation is so exactly true and sensible that it tends to excite anew the wonder that Mr. Speaker should a second time have placed in the way of tariff reform that incorrigible obstacle, Mr. Samuel J. Randall.

Mr. Randall dissents totally to Mr. Carlisle's plan of bettering the condition of labor. One of the Randallian tuppeny papers in Chicago asserts, with all the wisdom of Bourbonic dogmatism, that removal of the tariff embargo would reduce the wages of "skilled labor of the highest class" in this country to 80 and 85 cents a day, which the knowing dogmatist asserts (untruly) is the price of such labor in "free-trade countries."

If the price of skilled labor in free-trade countries is only 85 cents a day, and in this protectionist country the price is three or four times that rate, what is the natural effect of a tariff embargo that excludes from this country the products of the 85-cent foreign labor, and from all other countries, of course, the products of the higher-priced American labor? The effect that has been seen by everybody in this country since the commencement of our war-tariff and Chinese-wall policy is in the rapid influx of the 85-cent laborers. The tariff embargo that excludes the products of that labor does not exclude the laborers, who have crossed the Atlantic and invaded our high-priced workshops in vast armies annually, until they have augmented the output of our "home industries" far beyond the utmost point of possible "home consumption." Now, a question of some interest to these wage laborers that the cheap organ of Mr. Sam Randall has omitted to consider is this: If we continue our tariff embargo against foreign markets, how many more years of the rapid inflow of 85-cent labor will probably be necessary to bring "skilled labor of the highest class" in this tariff-blessed country down to 85 cents a day?—*Chicago Times.*

Wage-Workers in Protected Germany.

Consul Warner sends to the State Department from Cologne an interesting document giving the rates of wages and general condition of the laboring classes in protection Germany.

He says he has compiled the report with great care. The wages of a laborer, whether he works in iron or steel manufactories, coal mines, stone quarries, on buildings or railways, range from 47 to 70 cents per day, and if he is a skilled laborer, from 80 to 92 cents per day.

Female labor is only allowed in a limited degree, and is only paid from 24 to 30 cents per day. Working hours are from 6 to 6 in summer and from 7 to 7 in winter. One hour is given for dinner, a half-hour for breakfast, and a half-hour for coffee in the afternoon.

The Government has no power to regulate or interfere with working hours, but it takes care that certain restrictions with regard to the employment of women and children are observed. Rent is $2.85 per month on the average, or one full week's wages. Meals cost 24 cents per day and consist principally of potatoes. They have also peas, beans, vegetables, common pork, and black bread. Occasionally they have dried fish and beef, but more often horse flesh. The laboring classes are poorly clothed as a rule.—*Washington dispatch.*

The Sacred Tariff Cow.

The heathen who worships his idol is always eager to break it when he finds out its impotency. The young married Hindu wife will invariable feed the sacred cow with bananas and mangoes and other delicacies for the favor of bestowing a son on her. But woe to the cow if the infant is a girl, or not even that. Cows are belaboured daily with bamboo stick in India for such fiascoes.

What the idol and the sacred cow are to the Hindus, the protection tariff has for the last twenty-five years been to the deluded working classes. At last they find out the impotency of their false gods. The tariff cow is still fed with bananas and mangoes. But the bamboo stick is not far off, and woe to the sacred tariff cow.—*J. S. Moore, in New York Times.*

Take Off the Duty.

Every time the wool-tariff has been tinkered with the sheep-growing industry has been deranged; nobody has made any money on sheep or on woolen goods for years. Take off the duty, get down to bed-rock, and then you can build up the trade in both the raw material and the manufactured article. This is the reasoning of common sense.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE so-called protective policy is alleged to be a defense of American labor against badly paid foreign labor. In order to prevent foreign laborers from obtaining any advantage over the American laborers, the American laborer is taxed as high as sixty per cent. on what he uses and wears. After taxing him, the employer of American labor is allowed to export his products, receiving as a drawback the cost of the raw material. In this way the American manufacturer is able to sell his products abroad cheaper than he will sell them at home to his own employes. In this way American refined sugar is sold to the people of Scotland at about half the price at which the American people can buy it in their own country. In other words, the American people, bowing down to the fetich of protection, impose upon themselves a burdensome taxation in order that the people of other countries shall have goods twice as cheap as they themselves can get them. Blinded as they are by this idol worship, many of them resent as a personal insult every inducement to open their eyes to the imposition practiced upon them.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE great suffering among the laborers in some parts of the country where protected industries are supposed to most thrive will not have been in vain if it serves, as it ought, as an object lesson of the most impressive sort to teach the laborers the humbuggery of this pauper-labor argument in support of a protective tariff. Well might the consumers of this country say to the protectionists: "You say you can not compete with foreigners because you have not their pauper labor. Well, now you have your pauper labor, why can you not compete." If Europe has any pauper labor worse off than that in some parts of this country, God pity them. If matters go on as they have for a few years past some parts of Pennsylvania will be seen to be, what they long have been in effect, a national poorhouse.—*The Taxgatherer.*

THE argument that we must have a high protective tariff because we need a large revenue, is one of the weakest which the protectionists use. It is surprising that some protectionists will make use of it. The question of protection has nothing in common with taxation. It would be perfectly possible for us to raise double our present revenue without an iota of protection, and to do it, too, much more economically than we raise our present revenue. A tariff is not necessarily protective. There is no more necessary connection between a tariff and protection than there is between an income tax and protection. The confusion in the minds of many on this point simply shows how successful protectionists have been in concealing real issues by the dust they kick up.—*Tax-Gatherer.*

UPON subjects concerning which the facts are so complicated, prophecy is seldom little else than foolish, yet we are very much inclined to think that, if the doctrines of protection retain their hold on the people of some sections of this country, twenty years will not pass before we hear the cry for protection within the United States. Certainly, if there be merit or reason in the protection gospel, there is no industry which more needs protection against foreign competition than does the farming industry of New England need protection against the Northwest; the iron industries of Pennsylvania against Alabama; the wool industries of Ohio against the Southwest. Would protection then be the national policy?

A CARTOON in one of the political illustrated papers pictures the direful effects that would follow the policy of free trade. The flood of cheap foreign goods is represented as a tremendous Niagara which is sweeping away in its resistless torrent the mills, factories, banks and farm-houses, while over an awful abyss are tumbling headlong the personifications of capital and labor. It is truly a terrible picture, but the alarm that it might otherwise excite may be prevented, perhaps, by the reflection that foreigners are not going to give their cheap goods away, and that if the country is ever flooded with them it will only be because American consumers find it to their interest to buy them.—*Chicago Times.*

TO PREVENT foreign merchants from coming to our country, Congress erects a great tariff wall that costs the people of the United States $800,000,000 annually to keep in repair. This they call "encouraging home industry." Then these "statesmen" take $800,000 more from the people to hire these same foreigners to come and trade with us. This they call increasing our foreign commerce. Both cases are robbery pure and simple, but the long-eared public holds open its pockets and licks the hand that steals its substance. Congress, knowing how stupid people are, robs them from both pockets, to keep them in balance.—*The Tax-Gatherer.*

AT last Mr. Randall's Democratic constituents are turning their backs on him, and he seems likely to reap the reward of his perfidy to his party. There is no doubt that but for him his party would by this time have had the country far on the road to free trade, and would itself have been so good a free-trade party that there would have been no danger of secession from its ranks on that account. He has proudly defied his party and beaten it. Now it seems disposed to defy him and beat him. It ought to do something to turn the laugh on somebody else.—*The Million.*

IT is said that bad boys fool their old grandmother by taking her religious paper out of its wrapper, when they take it from the postoffice, and placing an illustrated police paper in the wrapper, and the old lady looks over the pictures and thinks the religion we have these days is pretty rough. Boys will be boys.

SUMMER MANIACS.

Several State Conventions Nominate Candidates and Adopt Platforms.

Democrats and Greenbackers Fuse in Iowa—Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

Iowa Democrats.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention, at Des Moines, was temporarily organized, with A. R. McCoy, of Clinton, Chairman, and W. C. Miller, of Buena Vista, Secretary. The convention was in session two days. Nothing was done the first day beyond the appointment of the customary committees. Upon coming together on the second day a permanent organization was speedily effected by the election of the following officers: G. W. Bell, of Hamilton County, President; C. W. Miller, of Bremer; John F. Franly, of Pottowattamie; W. R. Hollingsworth, of Keokuk; J. S. Root, of Floyd; and M. J. Keeley, of Iowa County, Secretaries; Tim O. Walker, of Marshall, Reading Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions made a report, the substance of which is as follows:

"The Democracy of Iowa announce the following platform of principles: That the clean, pure, and honest administration of Grover Cleveland is a matter of just pride for every American citizen without distinction of party, and we most cordially and heartily approve and applaud the noble, determined, and successful efforts of the President in the interests of good government, and we pledge him our continued support in all such efforts. That the noble and manly efforts of Gladstone in behalf of representative government for Ireland commands our unqualified approval. That we most heartily express our appreciation of the services of all Union soldiers and sailors, and recommend the fullest recognition of their services in defense of our country by ample and liberal pension laws making allowances to all who received injuries or disabilities in the service, and to those dependent upon them. To that end we condemn private bills and special legislation, which favor a few to the detriment of the many. * * * To impose taxes for any other purposes than the raising of the necessary revenue for the support of the Government is unconstitutional and wholly inconsistent with our boasted freedom. We therefore call upon Congress for the immediate revision of the tariff laws to a revenue basis, to the end that every industry and every section may enjoy perfect equality under the law. That we favor the repeal of the present prohibitory law of this State, and the enactment in lieu thereof of a law securing to each county and municipal corporation the right to determine for itself the prohibition or licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, providing by proper legislation for the enforcement of prohibition where prohibition is adopted, and where license is adopted for a license fee of not less than $500, with such legislative restrictions as will promote sobriety and suppress free whisky. We cordially invite all persons believing in the foregoing principles to unite in overthrowing the party in power in this State."

A minority report was offered for a local-option law confined to cities and towns, without limit as to license.

The platform, down to the liquor plank, was adopted, when a lively discussion ensued, concluding with the adoption of the majority report, which declares in favor of local option in counties and cities, and where a license is voted for it shall be not less than $500.

The convention then proceeded to select candidates for State offices. Cato Sells, of Blackhawk County, was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State, and Paul Guelich, of Burlington, was named for Auditor. Word being received from the Greenback State Convention, sitting in Lewis' Opera House, that they had nominated Daniel Campbell, of Monona County, for Treasurer, and William Theophilus for Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Democratic Convention completed its work by nominating for Attorney General C. H. Mackey, of Keokuk County, and Frank Bradley, of Audubon County, for Supreme Court Reporter, and then adjourned.

Iowa Greenbackers.

The Iowa Greenback Convention was called to order in Lewis' Opera House, Des Moines, by H. S. Wilcox, Chairman of the State Committee. The body was organized without any hitch by the election of the following officers: Chairman, W. H. Robb; Vice Presidents, A. J. Hanna, W. J. Pass, A. S. Busserman, W. J. Strickland, W. H. Weller, B. E. Mann, D. Ramsey, E. H. Gillette, J. E. Dicks, L. B. Gunning, Dr. Armstrong, Nat F. Robe; Reading Secretary, E. Vincent; Assistant Secretaries, H. U. Worster, S. Kirkpatrick. In the absence of Chairman Robb, Vice President Weller presided. The Committee on Conference then reported. They had had some difficulty in dividing up the ticket, especially in the matter of the Auditorship. The ticket was fixed satisfactorily, the Democrats to nominate four, one of whom should be a Knight of Labor, and the Greenbackers two, the latter being the State Treasurer and Clerk of the Supreme Court. And having thus arranged for fusion the committee awaited the decision of the convention. The question was then put to vote, and the report almost unanimously adopted.

Daniel Campbell was nominated for State Treasurer, and William Theophilus for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

The Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg, was one of the largest ever held in the State. Gen. Wagner, of Philadelphia, presided. A resolution favoring the submission to the people of a constitutional provision prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants gave rise to much debate, and it was finally referred to the Committee on the Platform. Col. D. H. Hastings nominated James A. Beaver for Governor in an eloquent and eulogistic speech, and the nomination was carried by acclamation. The ticket was then completed as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, William T. Davies; Auditor General, A. Wilson Norris; Secretary of Internal Affairs, T. J. Stewart; Congressman-at-Large, Gen. F. A. Osborne.

The platform adopted by the convention favors the repeal of the pension-limitation law; approves the Cullom interstate commerce bill; demands legislation to prohibit the importation of foreign contract labor; opposes convict labor; declares in favor of laws to prevent the adulteration and counterfeiting of dairy and farm products; denounces the Morrison bill and advocates "a tariff for protection only," and requests the enactment of national and State laws to facilitate the settlement of labor troubles by arbitration, and the fostering of the shipping industry.

New Hampshire Democrats.

Col. Frank G. Noyes, of Nashua, wielded the gavel in the New Hampshire Democratic Convention at Concord. Five hundred and thirty-seven delegates were present. Thomas Cogswell was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

A resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his home-rule struggle was unanimously adopted. A resolution was also adopted indorsing the efforts of President Cleveland and Congressman Morrison and Carlisle and their Democratic colleagues to revise the existing tariff laws.

The platform pledges support to Mr. Cleveland's administration, and congratulates him upon its success; declares devotion to the doctrines set forth in the last Democratic national platform; that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered, and a readjustment of the tariff is asked for on that basis; demands that the rights of labor be fostered, and all laws prejudicial to labor be repealed; favors the principle of arbitration in the settlement of differences between labor and capital; demands a ten-hour law, and weekly payments in all manufacturing establishments; denounces lawlessness and anarchy, and the importation of cheap serfs; charges the Republican party of New Hampshire with hypocrisy in dealing with the question; declares in favor of a license law; recognizes the patriotic soldiers and sailors of the war of [illegible] and pledges efforts to secure them reward.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention, will be held in Redmond's Opera House, at the City of Grand Rapids, on

Wednesday, August 18, 1886,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 250 votes. Every organized county is entitled to at least two delegates, and under the rules adopted a delegate must be a resident of the county he represents.

JOHN J. ENRIGHT, Chairman.
H. F. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Organize.

Both the democratic and greenback state conventions have been called to meet in Grand Rapids August 18, and that there will be an honorable alliance formed, as has been the case in the past, there is, we think little doubt. In view of this and as preparatory to a successful prosecution of the campaign, all of the forces in opposition to the republican party should begin to organize and get into shape for business. There ought to be one or more democratic and national clubs organized in every town in the county: and not only in this county but in all the counties in this region.

Where it can be done satisfactorily it may be be best to unite in the formation of these clubs; but when it cannot, then let each branch of the opposition perfect an organization of its own. The main thing is to get into shape to work together for the advancement of a common cause.

All understand that the g. o. p. has always been in the ascendency in this part of the State—that they have the means and men at their disposal to prosecute a campaign—and that in fighting the republicans here the opposition has always had to contend against fearful odds. But truth and right will finally prevail over falsehood and wrong, and hence the democrats and nationals of the Grand Traverse region should take courage, organize and gird on their armor and go out to do battle for their principles.

And the outlook is very encouraging; the political skies of Michigan are growing brighter; and the prospect of a complete overthrow of the party of monopoly and high taxation in this state in November next is a certainty if we go into the fight with that earnestness that ought to characterize the efforts of every lover of equal rights and exact justice for all.

The Michigan Club, with its $5 admission fee, is the weapon of our political enemies, and with the money thus obtained they hope to buy votes. We believe they will fail. The great mass of the people will not sell their franchise—they are not in the market, therefore we can go to them and appeal to their judgment and good sense in behalf of our principles with a firm faith that we shall win.—Eagle.

Cleveland and the Pensions.

To understand the special or private pension legislation which certain demagogues are now attempting to make capital out of it is necessary to know that this congress has passed more bills of that kind, twice over than any other, and that many of the proposed beneficiaries are persons whose claims have been rejected by republican commissioners of pensions as well as by General Black, the present incumbent. Of the six hundred and more bills of this description passed this year Mr. Cleveland has vetoed about one hundred. The others have been approved and now are laws.

The bills vetoed may be divided into three classes: First, those placing on the pension rolls persons whose cases are still pending in the bureau and who are likely to get full justice done them there; second, those in favor of persons whose claims have been rejected by the pension bureau as lacking any proof of their worthiness, and third, those of notorious frauds, bounty-jumpers and deserters who by reason of political influence have been able to secure favorable action in congress on claims which would not be considered for a moment in the bureau.

When it is remembered that this species of legislation is apt to be vicious in the majority of cases, and that in many states it is absolutely prohibited by constitutional provisions, the fact that the president has signed at this session about five hundred special pension bills proves that he has given the applicants the benefit of the doubt wherever it has been possible to do so. The reasons assigned in his vetoes are a sufficient warrant for such adverse action as he has taken.

Under the many and very generous pension laws of the country it may be set down as reasonably certain that the great majority of the persons who cannot establish their claim to a pension before the bureau do not deserve such recognition. The pension machinery was not constructed to facilitate the efforts of pretenders to fasten themselves on the treasury, nor is it the province of congress to encourage fraud by specially singling out these rejected claimants and placing them in the company of the deserving recipients of the nation's grateful bounty. Mr. Cleveland's manly stand against this abuse must be as gratifying to old soldiers and honest pensioners as it is to the people at large who hate demagogy and admire manliness and independence in high places.—Chicago Herald.

Paying the Confederate Bonds.

The following from the pen of Hon. John W. Daniel, United States senator-elect from Virginia, may instruct some very timid people, who may honestly entertain a fear that there is a possibility that the confederate bonds may be paid:

"The proposition brought forward for the holders of confederate bonds that this government is bound or ought to pay these bonds, is as palpable and eccentric an absurdity as the frivolous wit of man can invent. In the first place the amendment to the federal constitution forbids it, and that alone disposes of the question. In the second place, the theory of the war was that the confederate securities never had a legal constitutional existence, and that settles them. In the third place, the theory of the war was that the confederate states had no legal existence. The victors in the war would as soon think of reviving the confederacy as of paying its debts, and the men who were confederates are as little disposed as their former foes to pay them. In the fourth place, there is no law, no equity, no principle of honor, and no reason of expediency to suggest that the United States or that anybody should pay the confederate debt The confederate bond—at least such as I have seen—expressed this on their face, being payable at a specified time "after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." That treaty never took place. The bonds by their terms are not yet due, and will never be due. But, apart from all this, the United States has already made England pay the Alabama claims, based on pretensions that negative the idea that the government will ever pay a debt contracted to fight it. It is an idle waste of time to discuss this question, and minds to which the proposition made is not an arrant absurdity would never understand the arguments presented. Evidently speculators and jobbers are trying to make a turn in confederate bonds, and evidently also only the ignorant and unwary will be caught by such chaff as is thrown before them.

Fraudulent Pensions.

Intelligent soldiers will find no fault with the President's action in vetoing objectionable pension bills. Already during this Congress 500 bills have passed, giving pensions to parties who could not prove their cases before the proper bureau officers. The government should be not only liberal but generous in granting aid to our national defenders, but those soldiers who are entitled to pensions are interested, the same as all of us, in preventing raids upon the treasury to pay bogus and improper claims. The very ability of the government to pay honest pensions may depend upon its care in shutting the door against dishonest ones.—Tecumseh Herald.

Randall's Scheme.

In order to keep up the present tariff, the sole benefit of which occurs to the interest of a few mine owners, Sam Randall would take off the tax on tobacco, a luxury which the tax does not affect in the slightest degree, making this the only country on the face of the globe that does not draw a big revenue from this luxury. It would not cheapen tobacco to any appreciable extent, and would simply put millions into the pockets of tobacco manufacturers. But this is the whole scheme of Randall and other creatures of the monopolists. Next it will be whisky that will be made free; the gang would pawn their immortal souls to serve their masters.

Support the Motion.

One of the most important offices to be filled this fall, indeed, as far as the newspapers are concerned, the most important of all, is that of an Auditor General, and we wish to present for the favorable consideration of the press and people for the place the name of a sterling young democrat, Philip B. Wachtel, of Petoskey.—Cheboygan Democrat.

The Cheboygan Democrat does well in nominating that sterling young democrat, Philip B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, for auditor general. That section of the state that deserves recognition could not be more meritoriously greeted.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Frank M. Abraham has taken possession of and is now running the United States hotel at Boyne City.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Cheboygan Democrat closes a paragraph on the extravagance in national financial management as follows: "It would be better for the people of the United States to-day if every dollar of revenue was raised by direct taxation, for then they would watch the men who distribute the money, and they would not pay more than half what they do now for the support of the government. Still it would be impossible to convince the people of the truth of this statement. They prefer to be robbed indirectly and have the money squandered to paying direct taxes."

Is the Allegan Tribune correct when it says: "The protectionist democrats are getting their eyes opened at the duplicity of Cleveland, Manning & Co., and in 1888 will vote solidly for a protectionist republican for president." If the lines on the tarifi reform issue are drawn so tightly in 1888 as to cause protectionist democrats to "vote solidly for a protectionist republican for president" then you will be pretty likely to see tariff reform republicans voting solidly for a tariff reform democrat for president. We truly hope that politics will be so shaped during the next two years that all the friends of equal taxation and commercial liberty will be found battling side by side in the campaign of 1888. In that event, there won't be enough left of the protectionists after the election to know what struck them.—Lansing Journal.

If that part of Michigan known as the Michigan legislature could see the Agricultural College at this season of the year, its beautiful lawn, its well-clad, well fed and intelligent looking students, its thorough-going practical, painstaking faculty, from president down to the superintendent of the farm, its general air of thrift, wholesomeness and usefulness, it would not hesitate an instant in voting the instiution such sums of money as might be consided necessary to carry out thoroughly the broadest anticipations of its inceptors. The Agricultural College, in its entirety, is to-day the handsomest spot in the state; it is the paradise of this beautiful peninsula, and is well worthy of the deepest solicitude of those who have its development and future prosperity in hand.—Lansing Republican.

John Kelly thought Tilden too old and frail to run a second time as president. John Kelly is dead. The stalwart Chandler wrested the presidency from Tilden; Chandler is dead. Grant, it is said, would have arrested and imprisoned Tilden if he had attempted to claim the office he had been elected to. Grant is dead. Hancock was chosen as a more likely man to live through the presidency than Tilden. Hancock is dead. Hendricks seemed to have a long life ahead of him as compared with the man at the head of the ticket. Hendricks is dead. Seymour, McClellan, all the old candidates, are dead. Meanwhile Tilden thinks there is nothing so invigorating as working away before the mast on his yacht.—acksonville Herald.

Muskegon News: There are a number of republican papers in the ninth congressional district who honestly prefer the nomination of some other republican for congress than Cutcheon this fall. Yet they dare not come out and say so, and are afraid of the machine managed by the present incumbent.

Not New Taxes But Fewer Taxes.

It may be tariff revision to select an object of importation from which revenue is derived and put a prohibitory duty upon it; but it is not tax reduction. If the people are not to be benefited by tariff revision they don't want tariff revision. They wish to get rid of taxes instead of having new taxes laid upon them.—Philadelphia Record.

A Full Stock of

Jewelry and Silverware,

Optical Goods, Etc.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

The Circus

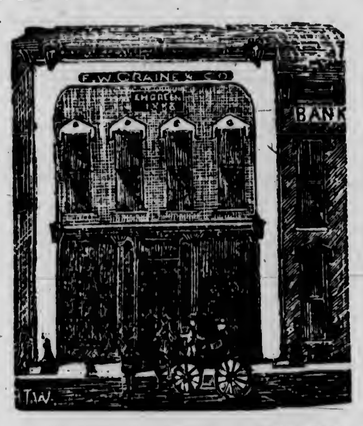
Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING!



—AT THE POPULAR STORE OF—

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

N. B.---Butterick's paper patterns in stock. Call and get the July fashion sheet.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 15, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, per bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
eed, per ton, $20.
rk, $10 ₱ bbl, 6c ₱ lb.
₱ bbl, $1.25.
p, "Gold Medal," 50c ₱ gal.
d Tomatoes, 12c.
l Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Java and Moca, 35c.
s Produce at Upright &

HT EMREY & Co.

did line of Boots and
s and gents, boys, girls
ore on the road.
ficent lot of Dress
recently, and we offer
ery lowest figures.
ery in all styles a specialty,
ll ladies and gents—best line in
own.

☞ New Groceries received almost every day.

☞ Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞ If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞ Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞ Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

Local Notes and News.

Levi Blanchard returned home yesterday.

Wilcox's boat house has received a coat of paint.

The JOURNAL commences its fourth year this week.

O. C. Ainsworth has nearly completed his cottage.

There is talk of forming a rowing club in Charlevoix.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Emrey, July 13, a daughter.

A new safe has been received at the Bridge Street House.

Mrs. W. H. Downer arrived last week to remain the summer.

Adam Clarke preached at the M. E. church Sunday night last.

Miss Emma Bell returned this week to her home in Canada.

The Iris is receiving a new iron keel at Wasaburn's shipyard.

Fred Cochran is working in Dave Bradbeer's photograph gallery.

C. J. Lloyd has completed and occupies his cottage on the resort.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Parmelee, of Reading, Mich., arrived yesterday.

Nearly all of the cottages on the Chicago resort have been repainted.

Fred Smith's house on the south terrace is nearly ready for plastering.

The Hercules foundered off Sheboygan yesterday morning. No lives lost.

Corn is at a discount now in Charlevoix. Corned beef however is scarce.

Burns & Scroggie have fitted up a cozy waiting room for ladies at their livery barn.

The long dry, hot season was brought to an end by a generous rain Tuesday morning.

J. Milo Eaton completed the first new sidewalk on the north side of Main street last week.

The street between the bridge and the Fountain City House is being graded down to a lower level.

Miss Belle Carnes, of Woorster, Ohio, and J. L. Culler, of Kenton, Ohio, are visiting at H. S. Harsha's this week.

A. F. Rouse, of Lansing, made the JOURNAL a brief call last Friday, while on his way to Bay Springs for a week's vacation.

S. E. Watson, of Grand Rapids, superintendent of the Michigan Bell telephone interests of this region, was in town this week.

The ladies of the Congregational society will hold an out-door social next Tuesday afternoon and evening. Place announced later.

The boys base ball club of East Jordan came down Saturday and were beaten 17 to 11 by the Charlevoix boys in eight innings.

The Gazelle and Clara Belle gave excursions to Boyne City on Monday, to accommodate those attending the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

J. S. Smithson chartered the Clara Belle on Sunday to bring the Ironton Sunday school down to Charlevoix to hear his sermon to the children.

One afternoon the first of the week, a party of gentlemen from Lansing caught over 300 fish in Bear Lake, and returned to their quarters early.

An old fisherman at Hart claims the pennant for the biggest trout of the season. He caught it Thursday, and it weighed four pounds and six ounces. The same day he caught 13 other trout weighing from three quarters to three and a half pounds each. Can't some of our Charlevoix fishermen beat it?

Rev. J. K. Fuller, of Bakersfield, Vt., preached to a full house at the Congregational church last Sunday evening. He will occupy the same pulpit next Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. A. B. Mead and family, of Chicago, arrived Monday on the Grand Rapids, to occupy the "Lone Pine" cottage on the Chicago resort. Mr. Mead is expected a week from next Monday.

C. N. Burton, of Union city will spend his vacation running a five-cent ferry line between the resorts and Charlevoix, also making trips to Lake Michigan four times a day when weather permits.

J. F. Robinson is agent for Charlevoix of Dr. Fuller's King of Oils, said to be one of the best remedies for pain in the flesh or muscle ever compounded. We have not tried it but Mr. Robinson says he can warrant it.

The steam barge Milwaukee collided with the steam barge Hickox, 30 miles off Muskegon last Friday night, and sunk almost instantly. The crew jumped aboard the Hickox, and were all saved except the watchman. Loss, $12,000; no insurance.

Will the Boyne Statesman please define the word "chronic," and prove the truth of the reference to the JOURNAL in last week's Statesman. We shall not permit a newspaper quarrel with you Phil, although the temptation is very strong.

Michigan's pet team of ball players were downed by the Chicago's three games last week. Notwithstanding this the Wolverines still lead in the number of games won and at the close of the season intend bearing off the pennant. They can do it.

Kalamazoo Gazette, 9th:—O. M. Allen and family leave this evening for Charlevoix where they will occupy their handsome cottage during the summer.... Mrs. E. A. Carder and Mrs. George E. Bardeen and Miss Maggie left yesterday for Charlevoix.

The materials are on the ground for a convent, which is to be erected as an adjunct to the Catholic church at Provemont. The main building will be 25x60, 21 feet high, with an addition 15x25. The work is going ahead rapidly.—Lelanaw Enterprise.

Oliver Smith, of Lexington, was a soldier, and for divers wounds suffered in battle, he received a $1000 pension. He visited Port Huron and distributed half his money among saloons, where the balance was cared for by his friends. Does such a man really deserve a pension?

F. A. Ells, of Charlotte, formerly editor of the Charlotte Leader, called on us Saturday. Mr. Ells expects to remain in Petoskey a few days. His family will remain here during the summer.—Democrat.—Come over to Charlevoix, Frank, and see the finest summer resort in northern Michigan.

Wood's Official Railway Guide of Michigan for July has been received. It is an accurate compilation of all railroads in the state with time cards corrected up to July 1. The guide is revised and issued on the first of every month by John R. Wood, 348 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich. Single copies 10 cts; $1 per year.

A Marshall man sent a dollar for a lightning potato bug killer which he saw advertised in a paper. He received by return mail two blocks of wood with directions printed on them as follows: "Take this block which is No. 1, in right hand, place the bug on No 2 and press them together. Remove bug and proceed as before."

The Harbor Springs Independent says: Nearly all the cottages at the Charlevoix resort are open and even without the hotel there will be an immense crowd there....Years ago the Fountain City House kept by Dick Cooper at Charlevoix was the only resort hotel in this region. Now it is only one of many, but it is still one of the most popular.

Petoskey Record: Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGibeny, the stars of the famous McGibeny family, arrived Monday and are guests of Mrs. Kate Smith, mother of Mrs. McGibeny, Mrs. McGibeny as Miss Jessie Smith won for herself many friends in Petoskey and Charlevoix by her exceptional talents, and charming manners before her marriage, and they will all be glad to know that she is to remain with us for the whole of the summer vacation.

Every seat, and nearly every foot of standing room, was filled at the congregational church Sabbath morning, to listen to the address to boys and girls by J. S. Smithson, and many went away because they could not get seats. The discourse covered those points of christian work easily understood by children, and could not fail to draw the child closer to the church in every respect. The music was furnished by the Sabbath school, with orchestra accompaniment, as announced last week.

Nine times out of ten when society is shocked at the terrible bad taste of some petted darling of aristocracy in marrying a coachmen, hostler, or hired man, it is not the girl's fault at all. She has been so carefully watched that she could not get acquainted with any male biped of her own station, and don't know any better than to freeze on the first thing in pants that comes along. Girls who are allowed to mingle with young men of their own station in life very seldom get mashed on coarse, vulgar men.

Traverse Eagle: The rapidity with which a lie travels is well illustrated by the way the false statement published in the Michigan tradesman of the sale of Hannah, Lay & Co.'s pine lands, and representing it to be but the beginning of the disposal of all the interests of the Company in Traverse City, is traveling about the country. The statement was promptly corrected by both the Eagle and Herald, of this place, but, notwithstanding this, the Tradesman's yarn is still being copied by our exchanges. Even the Charlevoix Sentinel, which ought to know better, copies the article without comment.

The C. & W. M. railroad have made arrangements with Dexter & Noble of Elk Rapids, to run his new iron steamer, "Queen of the Lakes," between Holland and Macatawa. They have been inconvenienced heretofore by not having control of any steamer which they could depend on. The "Queen of the Lakes" is one of the finest excursion steamers on the lakes. Its width is 30 feet and its length is 107 feet. It has a seating capacity of 400 and cost $21,000. Mr. Noble started yesterday from Elk Rapids and will reach Ottawa beach this afternoon. It will be a great improvement on their old arrangement, as they will have entire control of the new steamer.—G. R. Democrat.

Another Pioneer Gone to Rest.

Medad Thompson died July 12th, at 11.30 p. m., at the age of 86 years. 3 months and 20 days.

Medad Thompson was born in Herckimer county, N. Y., March 23d, 1800. Was married in Springfield, Erie Co., Penn., in 1824; emigrated to Missouri in 1834, removed to Iowa in 1836. In 1850 went to Colorado, was there two years. Returned to his home in Iowa, and then removed to Charlevoix, Mich., in 1854, where he has since lived. Has raised a family of eight children, six of whom are now living in Charlevoix county.

They All Say the Same.

A. F. Rouse, city attorney of Lansing, John A. Reck, postmaster at North Lansing, and Wm. Schultz, of the Michigan stave and barrel company, Lansing, took in Charlevoix and the Pine Lake region this week on a trip around the lakes. Like others before them, they are enthusiastic in their praise of the beauties and comforts of Charlevoix, and will make their arrangements to spend next year's vacation here.

A Fish Story.

Charlevoix, July 10.—Three "chaps" caught 500 trout up Jordan river last Thursday and a "high blood" from St. Louis, Mo., caught 200 pounds of bass in three hours in a small lake six miles from Charlevoix. This is no fish story.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The County Seat Question.

Last Thursday afternoon the supreme court affirmed the action of the board of supervisors in the canvass of the vote of removal of the county seat, and Boyne City is happy.

Shipments.

July 8—Schr. Narragansett, 185 cords wood, 3,000 ties, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

9—Schr. Charlotte Raab, 7,750 posts, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

9—Schr. Four Brothers, 100 cords wood, 100 cords bark, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

10—Schr. John L. Green, 65 cords slabs, N. P. Peterson, to Milwaukee.

13—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

13—Schr. Selt, 50 cords wood, 100 cords bark, J. A. Bacot, to Milwaukee.

13—Schr. L. B. Shepard, 150,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

14—Schr. Jessie Phillips, 175,000 feet hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Chicago.

14—Schr. F. M. Smith, 65 cords bark, R. Tullock, to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	713,000	575,000
Railroad ties	.....	3,000
Cedar posts	.....	7,750
Wood, cords	1,135	335
Bark, cords	378	265
Pig iron, tons	2	.....
Potatoes, bushels	250	.....
Butter, pounds	200	.....
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	5,300
Slabs, cords	.....	65

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness, and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to mankind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Bouretts, Boucles, Serges, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets,

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTERING HAIR

Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

REMEMBER OUR GRAND DRAWING

Takes place

Thursday afternoon, at 3 p. m.,

JULY 15th.

NOW is your chance to make Large Bargains in everything in our line, as we want to give all a chance to get a ticket. Everybody should be here at the drawing if possible.

Yours respectfully,

ROSENTHAL & SON.

The high-grade Sherwin-Williams

Paints!

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

HARDWARE,

Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle.

(Job & Tin Work.)

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHARLEVOIX

Savings Bank

At Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, July 5th, A. D., 1886, made in accordance with sections 18, 19, and 67 of the General Banking Law as amended in 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$39,191 04
Demand loans	5,000 00
Overdrafts	803 79
Furniture and fixtures	437 60
Expenses	1,035 41
Due from banks and bankers	3,676 86
Legal tender and bank notes	2,480 82
	$52,644 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$15,000 00
Surplus fund	2,000 00
Undivided profits	4,747 07
Due other banks	1,087 75
Due depositors	20,360 10
Notes and bills re-discounted	9,450 00
	$52,644 92

I do solemnly swear that the above statment is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1886.

OSCAR UPRIGHT,
157 Notary Public.

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers.

Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, . . . MICHIGAN.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer

CHARLEVOIX MICH.

LINES TO A FRIEND.

BY MARY F. SCHUPLER.

I know that we shall meet some day, somewhere;
It may be when we both are growing old
And youth has lost its charm—we shall not care,
Our heart's need not have in that time grown cold;
Yes, in some other clime—some other land,
I know that I shall clasp your warm, true hand.

It may be in the spring time, when the earth
Gives kindly welcome to the sun's bright rays,
In springing grass and modest violets,
With robins trilling forth their pure, sweet lays;
I would not hope to meet you in the strife
Of worldly cares which mar the joys of life.

Or we may meet in summer, when the fields
Are rich with golden grain—when blooming flowers
And ripening fruits shed fragrance on the air,
Æolian breezes speed the swift-winged hours;
Our time of meeting may be far away,
But still I know that we shall meet some day.

It may be in the autumn, when the trees
Have changed their airy hues to gold and brown;
When earth, robbed of its verdure, seems to plead
For every faded leaf, slow, fluttering down;
But though the autumn winds may sadly sigh,
We may not meet in sorrow, you and I.

Or we may meet in winter, when the earth
Is robed in fleecy folds of purest white,
With crystal gems on housetop, tree, and tower,
Reflecting beauteous rays of changing light;
We may have reached the winter of our age,
With tear-drops blotting life's close-written page.

Or we may meet in that bright world above,
Beyond death's valley, in that Aidenn where
Lost joys are all regained—loved ones restored,
No restless yearnings—no unanswered prayer;
Ah, yes, dear friend, I know we shall meet there,
And we may meet on earth some day—*somewhere*.

A PLUCKY GIRL.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES MONTFORD.

"Relate your experience as a prisoner, Colonel," said the worthy's wife, as he declared his inability to furnish a story for that evening.

"You have already heard that, which is no adventure of mine, by the way, or at least I played a very unimportant part."

"It's so long since I heard it that the circumstance has escaped my memory," returned the lady.

The Colonel acquiesced and said:

"It is a pretty story enough; but the heroine did not consider me in the least, I can promise you. Did you never think how seldom an adventure crosses the path of a married man? They are either shot dead, and there is nothing to tell, or——"

"Perhaps the actors keep the story to themselves," I suggested, "for fear of more adventures at home."

"Well, I was a party in the affair, if not a principal, and the matter is as follows:

"There was a young man, whom I will call Frank Tooke, in my regiment. He was the nephew of a farmer dwelling in Missouri near the place where I was located at that time.

"Frank had entered the service without his uncle's consent, and, indeed, against his inclination; for the old gentleman had 'leanings' in the contrary direction.

"His distaste was not so strong, however, but that he invited the story-teller to accompany Frank to the farm-house to tea.

"I refused twice or thrice; but as the farmer continued his solicitations, I at last appointed a day, and accompanied by Frank, rode over to the farmer's house.

"We were well received, and everything done to make the visit pleasant; but as it contains nothing remarkable I shall pass it.

"But one object of my observation was the young woman who displayed so much energy a few hours later.

"She was the daughter of a neighbor, and as I soon supected from several glances I witnessed between Frank and herself, she had been invited by Mr. Tooke's daughters to meet their cousin.

"She was a pretty girl, with dark hair and eyes, bright and good-natured. As I sat alone with Frank for a few minutes just before sundown, he told me all about her, and something that seemed to interest him above the rest—she was his promised wife.

"So far the visit was fair as could be described; but misfortune was gathering, and soon after night set in it descended.

"It was a warm evening, and the windows of the sitting-room, opening out upon a long veranda, had been raised to admit the air.

"We were seated quietly, listening, I believe, to the mistress of Frank's affections while she played a rollicking war tune upon the antiquated organ, when I happened to turn toward the windows, and saw a sight that brought me upon my feet immediately.

"A large, bearded man stood upon the veranda looking into the room. He held a long rifle in his hands, and as I rose presented it at my head.

"'No resistance,' he said, harshly, and stepping in through the window, was followed by half a dozen men.

"All was excitement and alarm. The women screamed, and old Mr. Tooke swore; but it was all of no use.

"I had been warned before coming to the farm house that a detachment of Hildebrand's bushwhackers were lurking in the neighborhood, and I at once concluded that I had fallen into their power.

"They had surrounded the house, and escape was imposible. Frank and myself were soon bound to our chairs at the mercy of the rascals.

"They did not attempt to plunder the house. Perhaps they had some respect for Mr. Tooke's principles, but nothing he could say prevailed upon the fellows to release their prisoners.

"I heard that after the first burst of excitement was over Miss Brady, Frank's betrothed, seemed to become strangely composed.

"She whispered a few words in the ear of Mr. Tooke, and then left the room.

"The old man came up to the leader of the gang and invited him to partake of a cold collation and some liquor he had that day procured.

"This offer was accepted at once, and the outlaws were very merry for half an hour—so long as the liquor lasted—but they were careful to have a guard upon us, and no opportunity presented itself for our escape.

"At last they prepared to leave the house, and we were led into the yard and mounted upon a pair of poor horses behind two powerful ruffians.

"The band rode off at a good pace, which was kept up until we arrived at a thick wood upon the bank of a river, five miles from Mr. Tooke's residence.

"This seemed to be the rendezvous of the gang, for fires were smoldering and a few camp utensils were scattered about upon the ground.

"Dismounting, the horses were picketed, and the marauders prepared to turn in for the night.

"Blankets were furnished us, but we were not in a condition to court sleep with any success.

"Mercy was an article to be expected from the gang only so long as it suited their inclinations; they were liable to drag us to execution at the least alarm.

"Guards were set around the camp, and soon all was quiet.

"An hour or more dragged away. You may imagine how pleasant I felt with the prospect of meeting a miserable death in the morning.

"Disgrace was certain at least, for I would be carried away into the mountains, far off from my command. The prospect of release was small, for there was no exchange of prisoners with the guerrilla band.

"But suddenly I heard a slight noise at my side. We lay at the foot of a tree, wrapped in our blankets, side by side. By the smoldering light of the fire I saw a hand appear from behind the tree.

"It rested upon Frank's shoulder, while a voice said:

"'Be quiet—help is near.'

"The young fellow started violently, his lips parted, and I feared he would alarm the foes.

"But he choked back his astonishment, and soon recognized the speaker as Miss Brady.

"'Are your hands free?' she asked in a whisper.

"'No,' returned Frank in the same tone.

"She moved cautiously forward and severed the bands. I was soon afterward released.

"'Where is the sentinel?' I asked, still lying in the same position, 'and tell us how you came here, that we may know how to proceed.'

"'The fellow is upon the other side of the camp, upon the ground; I believe he is asleep.'

"'But who is with you?' asked Frank; 'you did not come alone.'

"'A negro servant is all. I have horses, though; you must slip away.'

"We rose up carefully from the ground, and slipped away after Miss Brady, who led the way toward the horses.

"As we reached the place where they stood, the young woman gave an exclamation of startled surprise, and turned back quickly.

"'There's the sentinel,' she whispered.

"Looking forward, I saw the shadow of a tall man but a few feet distant.

"He was coming directly toward us, and, as his eyes were fastened upan me, I knew my presence had been discovered.

"Determined to resist recapture, I moved forward.

"He mistook me for one of his comrades probably, for he came directly up to me without a word.

"I knew that I would be recognized immediately, and resolved to take advantage of the man's ignorance of my intent.

"As he came within reach I leaped upon him and seized his throat.

"He gave a yell of surprise and fear; but Frank came to my assistance and the ruffian was soon silent.

"But his yell had aroused the camp, and we heard the outlaws run to their weapons and answer the sentinel with wild cries.

"'Come on,' cried Miss Brady, running forward toward the point where the horses were concealed.

"We soon came upon a negro who held three horses, and an instant later were in the saddle.

"As we galloped out of the woods the bushwhackers were at our heels.

"The horses we rode were poor, and, as one was double loaded, escape would have been impossible had it not been for the fortunate arrival of a posse of soldiers from the camp.

"The marauders at once ran off at the appearance of re-enforcements, and we saw them no more.

"Half an hour later we reached Mr. Tooke's farmhouse, when Miss Brady gave the following account of her plan:

"When she saw her lover captured by the guerrillas, she had hurried to the negro quarters, and dispatched a boy to the camp for aid.

"This was a good move, as the plunderers would not have been easily discovered; but the girl was plucky; and as she saw the men preparing to quit the place with their prisoners, she, with the aid of a negro, equipped the steeds, and followed upon the trail.

"The remainder had been accomplished with ease; for the gang expected nothing of the sort, and were off their guard.

"But it is not every young woman nowadays that would display so much resolution and courage."—*Chicago Ledger.*

The City of Los Angeles.

The city of Los Angeles, the commercial center and largest municipality of Southern California, is a curiosity; or, rather, it is made up of numerous curiosities, such as are not found in any portion of the United States but the Pacific coast. The city contains a population of fully 35,000 persons, and the number is steadily increasing. This number includes about 5,000 Chinamen, nearly all of whom live in that portion of the city known as Chinatown. Their habitations (I can hardly call them houses) are in a cluster, near the center of the corporate limits, but north of the business center. Their abodes, shops, stores, costumes, habits, etc., are as unlike those of the American people as can well be imagined; and the visitor who gets inside of these quarters and comes in contact with the curious things to be seen and heard, finds it difficult to realize that he is not in China instead of the United States. My own observations in Chinatown will form a portion of a future sketch.

The population of the city also includes a liberal sprinkling of Mexicans, most of whom lived here long before the town grew to be anything more than an old-fashioned, uncouth, and almost unknown trading post and ranchmen's headquarters. These, like the other denizens of the now thriving city, are, as a rule, quiet, orderly, well-behaved people. In fact, I have never been in any city of equal size where there was less drunkenness, rowdyism, or peace-disturbing element of any kind than Los Angeles.

The location of the city is as beautiful and picturesque as one could wish to see. It is in the richest portion of the Los Angeles Valley, with the Pacific Ocean on the west and south, distant sixteen to twenty miles. From the grand old ocean come cool, gentle, and refreshing breezes all through the summer months, when they are most needed. These breezes come as regularly as the days, usually rising about ten or eleven o'clock in the morning and continuing till evening. Thus is the intense heat of the sun at mid-day made tolerable, and the nights are so cool that sleeping under at least one blanket is a luxury which everybody can enjoy. I never slept so soundly and restfully anywhere else, in all my peregrinations, as I do near the Pacific coast with the glorious sea-breezes fanning me all night long.

On the west and north are the Sierra Madre and the San Bernardino Mountains and their foothills. These elevations present an almost unlimited variety of shapes and colors. The nearest foothills are within a mile of the city limits, and some of the higher peaks are not more than three or four miles further away. In the after part of the day, when the sun is dipping down into the ocean, the hills and mountains appear to be much nearer than they really are, and loom up like a grand wall of granite, as if built on purpose to shield the city from the vast world lying to the east and north of it. Some of these foothills reach around into what are now residence portions of the town, and the view to be had from any one of these elevations is picturesque and lovely beyond description. In all my travels I have never before, up to the hour of this writing, beheld anything of the kind so beautiful.

The business men and property owners of Southern California are both lucky and shrewd. They are lucky in being in a country whose climate is superb, pleasant, salubrious, and beautiful, almost beyond the power of exaggeration. They are shrewd enough to take advantage of this fact and utilize it for business purposes.

The Pacific coast region has a monopoly of about all the good, healthful, reliable, all-the-year-round climate to be found in the United States, and the Californians know it. They know, also, that the people of the regions east of the Rocky Mountains are every year becoming more dissatisfied with the cold and blizzards of winter and the heat, cyclones, thunderstorms and sudden changes of spring and summer. Hence they are turning their thoughts and faces toward the Pacific coast as a region where such objectionable meteorological conditions are unknown. They are flocking to this favored region by hundreds and thousands, some intending to remain only a portion of the year, and many others with a purpose to make investments and establish homes for themselves and families. All these new comers are heartily welcomed by residents of the country—especially by real-estate agents, hotel-keepers, and proprietors of "rooms to let." Thus does the man who is already established on the ground profit by fresh arrivals. A constant stream of immigration keeps business lively, and there is little or no complaint of "dull times" in California. Visitors and new settlers must be cared for; they want accommodations, they need homes, they are liable to purchase land or town lots; and in a variety of ways their wants must be catered to. Hence the business man or property owner smiles a sweet, happy, velvet-trimmed smile whenever he learns that a new invoice of strangers has arrived from the East.—*Ralph E. Hoyt.*

Wages and Living in Egypt.

D. N. Richardson, editor of the Davenport *Democrat*, writes from Cairo, Egypt, relative to the pay and living of the laboring class in that region. It may be interesting here, when there is just at this time so much uneasiness among the laboring classes:

All the embankments made to hold the Nile in check, all railroad fills—and these great works are myriad—are done with human hands, children and coolies packing the dirt in little baskets on their heads. Horses and carts might be used, but then what would the low-class people do to get their 10 to 15 cents a day, which goes to buy their daily bread and drilling shirt? To clothe these people costs a dollar or two a year. To feed them, say 5 cents, perhaps, a day—but that is rather high. The stuff they eat—some greens, a very little coarse bread, some sugarcane to chew, make up the measure of their daily food.

You think this state of things severe, but have you never thought in your great land of peace and plenty that the time will come when America will be over-populated, when wages will fall off, and land get very dear, and people will fare no better than these I'm telling of? To be as densely populated as this land is, Iowa should have 720,000,000 of people, instead of the 1,750,000 that she now has. Figure on that awhile and you will find no space for wages beyond what is paid here; nothing but huts to live in and the cheapest, coarsest sort of food.

Too Much Hard Work.

If anybody doubts that farmers have to work hard to get ahead, let him look at the number of broken-down, dyspeptic farmers' wives, barely turned of forty, that you see at State and county fairs. The farmer cannot hide his land or his stock—it is inevitably taxed; and it is a smart, industrious, sober, energetic farmer that can make his farm pay 6 per cent. in New England. Hundreds of sturdy farmers in Vermont make less than this off their farms; and too many of them are tortured to death by the effort to pay for a farm they have bought, with a mortgage attached. If it be true that the farming class contributes largely to the insane, it is not because they are brooders over the little, mean, local woes of life; it is because, as a class, they work very hard, both men and women; because they have to carry more anxieties and troubles, with less time for relaxation, than the city worker of the same grade of intelligence.—*Popular Science News.*

The Life of the Party.

Brown had lost his wife and was making out a list of those who were to be especially invited to the funeral ceremonies.

An intimate friend looked over his shoulder.

"You surely are not going to forget Jones?"

"Jones?"

"Why, certainly. We couldn't get along without him. He'll be the very life and soul of the party."—*Tid-Bits.*

PEACH trees thirty-two years old still bear profusely at Levyville, Georgia.

The Future of Society.

It has chanced to the writer to read recently a number of memoirs, biographies, and sketches, all intended to describe "society" in its technical sense—the upper society, that is, of great capitals, the large group of more or less idle persons which in every European country has drawn together round the center of affairs, be it court, parliament, or conspicuous person, has called itself and thought itself "the world," has given laws to manners and greatly influenced morals, and in all ages has attracted to itself for no obvious reason an exceptional attention and regard. It is not an interesting study, except for an object, and one is soon startled to see how little variety it presents; but it is impossible to read such accounts without noticing that "society," in its limited sense, though without demonstrable *raison d'etre*, is apparently indestructible, or wondering whether, if indestructible, as time advances, grows worse or better. The closer you study European history the more certain are you to find a limited yet large circle which surrounds the center of power, which claims for itself most of the enjoyments of life and secures them, which the millions around regard with admiration, or envy, occasionally savage hatred, but which itself does little or nothing to draw to itself that exceptional attention. It simply is, and continues to be, floating at the top, apparently without effort, and though rapidly fluctuating in its components, still marked by the presence of its constituents, such as the great families, which hardly change. It is always frivolous, always attentive to ceremony, always more or less vicious, and always in want of fresh supplies of cash, which it wastes profusely; yet it does not pass away. You find it as powerful round Charles the Bold, or Philip II., or Henri Quatre, as around Louis XV., or Napoleon III.; as marked in the time of Charles II., as of Queen Victoria; and allowing the difference of manners, always showing the same characteristics. All within it are seeking distraction; all are self-willed and in a way lawless, yet without independence; and all, as a body, seek money.

The satirists of to-day who describe Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, all notice the money greed of "society," the intrusion into it because they bring money of vulgar Jews, the taint of jobbing which sticks to some of its real and most of its factitious eminencies; but all that is very old. Legacy-hunting was a trade with the Roman aristocracy; society in the middle ages hungered for grants of land, heiresses' appanages, and court pensions; the grand society of Louis XIV. courted farmers-general as the little society of M. Grevy courts German and Levantine Jews, and contracts were competed for by courtiers two hundred years ago, as "concessions" and "early information" are now. There is no change in objects, and as to methods there is probably an improvement. Cruelty has been struck out of the list of permissible detractions; sexual vice, if still a motive power, is far less cynically coarse; luxury has got itself a varnish of refinement from art, which is sometimes genuine; and idleness, though still dominant, is broken by a quantity of thin but harmless intellectual interests. Whatever the change, however, "society" has lasted on. It has survived all political events. It emerged smiling, interesting, and corrupt from the cataclysm of the French Revolution, which for one short hour did completely submerge it; it remains unaffected by the slow decay of the prestige of birth; and we see no sign that it is seriously threatened by the progress of democracy. National poverty, one would think, would weaken it; but it never was more conspicuous than under the Directory, when nobody had anything; and it was rampant in Berlin when, after the French invasion, fortunes were not, and £100 a year was a salary coveted by great persons.

Will "society" ever get better? History does not suggest hope, for even religious revivals have only touched it for a moment; misfortunes have never sobered it, as witness the history of the French emigres and nobles, and the progress of intelligence has made but its amusements a little more varied. Indeed, if we were to calculate closely, a probability would become visible that "society" might grow a little worse. It attracts wealth more than ever. It grows more skeptical than it did. It is becoming cynical under the microscope to which it is exposed, its members feeling that if they are to enjoy at all they must disregard opinion, and it is deriving from the progress of democracy a new and evil strength.—*The Spectator.*

The Decollete in Days of Old.

All the papers at the present are talking about the *decollete* dress. The fact is the square-neck toilet of to-day is nothing compared with former fashions. The corsage since 1200 A. D., has been periodically rising and falling. In the fifteenth century Agnes Sorel is said to have worn costly gowns with trains one-third longer than any princess in the kingdom, and her "bosom bare to the waist." It was the custom "when Madison was President" for the belles to dress with similar freedom.—*Memphis Times.*

Justifiable Homicide.

A woman had been brought into court, charged with attempting to poison her husband.

The Magistrate—"Have you anything to offer in your defense?"

She (in a hesitating voice)—"Y-e-s, your honor. My friends were all the time telling me how well I looked in black."—*Tid-Bits.*

HUMOR.

FULL moon—the honeymoon.

A FEAST of freezin'—ice cream.

ALL played out—open-air concerts.

IT is the "duck of a bonnet" that makes a young girl's head swim.

"I WAS down once myself," remarked a feather in a lady's bonnet, when it saw her take an emphatic seat on a banana peel.

IT costs twenty-eight dollars a week to feed a circus tiger. At that what would the monthly board catamount to?

SPEAKING of drinking, it may be observed that the man who "es or leave it alone" generally t *Boston Courier.*

"IS THAT sailor intoxicated I wouldn't swear to it, but if he had just doubled Ca *Boston Budget.*

A MINITSER may, occasiona ried away with the inspiratic theme, but he generally gets time to take up the collection.—*Rock River Advance.*

ARE we losing our teeth?" asks a St. Louis editor. You might get Congress to send an exploring party into your mouth and find out and not burden your paper with things of no interest to your readers.—*Estelline Bell.*

"COME, old fellow, don't take your losses so much to heart," said one Wall street broker to another who had just lost heavily; "come, bear up!" "I will!" replied the other with determination; "never again will you find me on the bull side."

"MOTHER," said a little girl to her parent, who takes a great interest in charitable institutions, "I wish I were an orphan." "Why so, my dear?" "Because I should see more of you, for you are all the time going to the orphan asylum."—*Boston Journal.*

"WHAT'S the matter with that man?" "Who, that lean, gaunt fellow?" "Yes." "Alas, he is doomed. Two weeks ago he was the fattest man in town." "What caused him to lose all his flesh?" "He served as a Judge at a baby show."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

"ARE you an advocate of home rule for Ireland, Mr. Henpeck?" "Indeed I am, and if my vote would insure it Ireland would have a monopoly of it." "How do you mean, sir?" "Why, I mean that as far as I am concerned Ireland is so entirely welcome to home rule that I would ship her at once, if I could, the sample of it that my wife has introduced and maintained in my household, and the sooner it was shipped the better."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

THERE is a man residing in Rondout who is very particular about the daily observance of family worship. His wife is a thoroughly good woman, but her religion is of a practical nature. She thinks there is a time for everything—family worship included—but that time, to her way of thinking, is not when a savory breakfast is all ready to be placed on the table. One morning when her husband's prayer was longer drawn out than usual, a suspicious smell of overdone biscuit was wafted slowly but surely toward her olfactory organs. She wriggled and twisted and thought of her biscuits, and at last, when the husband started off afresh on a new track, to which there seemed no end, she startled the good man by saying: "Lord! John, cut it short. I've bread in the oven."—*Kingston Freeman.*

DID HE EVER TALK TO A BOSTON GIRL?

He had studied every lexicon from ancient Medo to Mexican,
Knew Assyrian, Sanscrit, Greek;
Knew the shape of sword and sandal of the Visigoth and Vandal,
And the old Etruscan features and physique.
He could write a song or sermon in old Celt or Ancient German,
And sing Italian songs and roundelays,
Describe Tiglath-Pilezer, the herbivorous Nebuchadnezzar,
And all the kings and queens of olden days.
He knew Nimrod, Noah, Cyrus, and the monarchs of Epirus,
And gave scholarly descriptions of their deeds;
He could lend an added splendor to the ancient witch of Endor,
And describe the early monarchs of the Swedes.
But when he turned to Russian, he reeled with the concussion
Of a word that parched and paralyzed and stung,
For Ivan - Adamowsi - Shanki - Ranoff - Peter-Sqnoskie
Completely tied and tangled up his tongue.
—*Lynn Union.*

They Sympathized with Each Other.

The small boy had just taken a trip across his mother's lap, and as he came out of the house he gave indications that the passage had been a stormy one.

"Hello, Tommie," said his father, meeting him at the door. "What's the matter?"

"Mother," he replied, sententiously.

"So?" queried the father, who seemed to understand the case.

"Yep; trying to get blood out of a turn up, I guess; feels that way, anyhow."

The father shook hands sympathetically with his son and heir and then posted.—*Washington Critic.*

IF we are content to do or avoid certain things merely because we are compelled to do so; if we secretly wish that the constraint were removed so that we could bound back into opposite courses; if our hearts refuse their allegiance to what our hands seem forced to do—then we may be sure we are not preparing for the law of liberty which awaits all who are able to value it. Good laws and intelligent obedience are the porch and entrance through which we must pass to dwell in the larger and freer courts of liberty, where a beautiful, loving loyalty will hold us closer to the right and the good than all penalties, or terrors, or restraints.

The Country Editor.

The lot of the country editor is not a happy one. He has to submit to many forms of oppression and injustice that his metropolitan brother is unacquainted with. A village grocer will enter the publication office with a patronizing air, as though he owned the village and held a mortgage on two or three more, and orders the insertion of a two-inch advertisement, worth about a dollar, which he pays—next year, if he is dunned often enough. The man of commerce will then casually mention in a half-column special notice upon editorial page, calling attention to merits of his stock of dried codfish bermuda onions, would be accepted he pays the enormous sum of 00.

lf-column portrait of a dude n eight-dollar suit and a St. ay plug hat, the fashionable him a box of paper collars, has been profuse with his es he will also get a buffalo button or a calico necktie year's stock.

ally secures admission to all tainments, public and private, on complimentary tickets, the donors well knowing that for every ounce of outlay, in the shape of a fifteen cent ticket they will secure a pound of profit in the shape of half column puffs.

He goes to the strawberry festival, and for a bite of sponge cake, a mouthful of strawberries and a glass of feeble lemonade he is expected to announce in his next issue, in glaring head-lines, "A Notable Event!—A Congregation of Talent, Wit, Wealth and Beauty!" As a rule, this class are his severest critics, and seldom subscribe for his paper if they can borrow it of their poorer neighbors who pay for it.

He goes to the circus, gazes upon the sacred steer and stuffed monkey, exchanges smiles with the hyena, watches the gyrations of the trick mule, listens to the copyrighted jokes of the clown, and has his pockets picked of the $4 oreide watch won at a raffle for the benefit of the parson.

In the lecture room he is a wearied listener to the shabby, long-haired professor who lectures upon "The Cucumber, and the relation it bears to the Colic," or a long and elaborate essay upon the "Extermination of Bed Bugs."

He is pestered by a large class of writers whose contributions smack of nothing but the writer's lack of brains. This class is usually composed of those men who, when told that their sketches are declined, coolly adjust their single-barreled eye-glasses and exclaim, "But, bigod, sir, I have been to college, you know!" The poor fools do not know that the best of all schools in which to acquire a thorough journalistic education is the printing office. Most of the great editors of the day can go to the case and "rattle up" a stickful as quickly and well as any of the boys.

Amateur printers borrow and never return his type, and a thousand other things occur to make life as burdensome to him as that of the man who pays $1,000 alimony per year to his red-haired, pug-nosed and freckle-faced sometime wife. He dines not upon ox-tail soup and champaingе, but is content with pigs' rump and cabbage which he washes down with Budweiser beer occasionally.

The editor's day of triumph is when he writes the obituary of one of his tormentors, and he celebrates it in a befitting manner. Immediately after placing the copy in the hands of a compositor he goes out. Soon afterward he is seen on the street, his heels occasionally kissing the back of his neck as he tries to forge ahead. When he reaches the office the men have gone to dinner. He sits down and broods over his troubles and wishes that he were dead. Ah, well! The lead butchers return to work; they see a figure lying upon the floor. The lift it and tenderly place it in the lye trough; he is cold and dead—drunk.

Yes, an obituary means something to a country editor. He lives like a ring-tailed moke and lies like a spotted jehosophat, dear, indulgent, liver-lipped reader.—*Ca'amity Sam, in Through Mail.*

Farable of the Burglar.

A burglar was going through a house in a Dakota town one night and discovered an exceptionally large roll of money. Curious to know whether he had broken into an editor's house or that of some other variety of capitalist he turned to the owner who had just awakened and said:

"Excuse me, Colonel, but I would like to inquire how you came by such an unusually large wad of wealth!"

"Sir!" replied the moneyed man, "I am a member of the Territorial Legislature."

"A thousand pardons!" exclaimed the polite burglar, dropping the money, "Shake! We never steal from members of the profession. Good-night."—*Estelline Bell.*

"A Great Strike."

Among the 150 kinds of Cloth Bound Dollar Volumes given away by the Rochester (N. Y.) *American Rural Home* for every $1 subscription to that great 8-page, 48-col., 16-year-old weekly (all 5x7 inches, from 300 to 900 pages, bound in cloth) are:

Law Without Lawyers,	Danelson's (Medical)
Family Cyclopedia,	Counselor,
Farm Cyclopedia,	Boys' Useful Pastimes,
Farmers' and Stock-breeders' Guide,	Five Years Before the Mast,
Common Sense in Poultry Yard,	People's His. of United States,
World Cyclopedia,	Universal History of All Nations,
What Every One Should Know,	Popular His. Civil War (both sides).

Any *one* book and paper one year, all postpaid, for $1.15! Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester. Samples, 2c. Rural Home Co., Ltd., Rochester, N. Y.

Why Is It

That rheumatism and neuralgia are so prevalent? This question has not been satisfactorily answered, but it is certain that these diseases are not only the most painful but among the most common, and some member of nearly every family in the land is the victim of one of these dread tormentors. Ladies seem to be peculiarly liable to neuralgic attacks, which, in the form of neuralgic headache, pain in the back, or nervous pains, are of constant occurrence, particularly at this season of the year. Not until the discovery of Athlophoros had any remedy been found for either rheumatism, neuralgia or nervous headache, and they were generally conceded to be incurable, but Athlophoros has been proved to be not only a *certain* cure for these diseases, in all their varied forms, but a *safe* remedy. If in the use of Athlophoros, the bowels are kept *freely open*, its success is *certain*, and to aid this, Athlophoros Pills are recommended, which, while providing the necessary cathartic, will be found to be a valuable aid to the action of the medicine. Athlophoros is no new experiment; it has been thoroughly tested, and has proved its wonderful efficacy.

The Athlophoros Pills were originally prepared as a remedy for use in connection with Athlophoros, for rheumatism and neuralgia and kindred complaints. Used in connection with that remedy, they are a certain cure for either of these very common and distressing diseases. They have also been found to be an invaluable remedy for many other complaints, in fact for any and all diseases arising from vitiated blood or general debility. They are especially valuable for nervous debility, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, distress after eating, headache, constipation, loss of appetite, and all stomach or liver troubles. For diseases of women they are invaluable. These pills are perfectly harmless, and may be safely used by adults or children.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

Saved by a Dog.

A paper called *The Age* tells how in Birmingham, England, a child's life was saved by a Newfoundland dog. A little two-year-old girl, the daughter of the train-master at the railroad depot, is very fond of her father's Newfoundland dog, an affection which the animal is evidently aware of and reciprocates by constant devotion. The two are playmates, and the attachment between them is most interesting. A few days ago the dog was observed to be acting strangely. He went from one room to another until he found the mother of the child, when he rubbed himself against her hand and pulled at her dress. The lady took no notice of him, and the dog persisted in his efforts to draw her toward the door. "Go away" said the lady, "go and find Nellie." The dog went away whining. A few minutes afterward the mother went to look for her little daughter, and found her lying asleep so close to a large fire that her clothes were scorched. They would have blazed had it not been for the dog, who had crouched down between her and the fire, taking care to protect her well. Marks on the child's clothing showed that the dog had tried to drag her out of danger. When he failed he interposed his own body, and the mother found him in that position whining, while the hair was being singed from his back. The child was still sleeping peacefully. If a dog, without any soul, can be so loving and self-sacrificing, what should we expect from little children who have been trained in the Sunday-school and at home?—*Anon.*

The Physiology of the Liver.

The liver is the largest secreting organ in the human body, and the bile which it secretes is more liable to vitiation and misdirection from its proper channels than any other of the animal fluids. Luckily for the bilious, however, there is an unfailing source of relief from liver complaint, namely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which for over a quarter of a century has been achieving thorough cures of the above-mentioned ailments, fever and ague, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, rheumatic and kidney affection, and disorders involving loss of nervous vigor. It is, moreover, a preventive of malarial disease, and affords protection to thousands of persons residing in districts of country where that dire scourge is prevalent. As a remedy adapted to the medicinal requirements of families, it is supremely desirable, and as a means of fortifying a debilitated system, it is thoroughly to be depended upon.

Ruskin as a Snubber.

Mr. Ruskin certainly cannot be accused of treating his friends and correspondents very graciously. He has written to inform them that he must decline correspondence in the spring, as he prefers spending such days as may be spared to him in the fields instead of at his desk. If I were one of those "friends and correspondents," I should, by all means, allow him to enjoy his "rest" to the full, and, at the same time, not only pardon his declining correspondence in the spring, but would allow him to take the same course in the summer, autumn, and winter. If the people will fawn and cringe to such "illustrious" egotists, they cannot expect to be pited when they receive an occasional disagreeable snub.—*London Truth.*

A GIGANTIC seaweed more than 1,500 feet long has been found near the equator by the ship Clever, Captain John Stone, portions being taken to Montevideo.

Remarkable Escape.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friend then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

618 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A Washington Crank.

One of the characters of Washington is a young fellow who pads his clothing so as to make him seem to be nearly twice as large as he is. His clothes are always neat, but as he wears them he looks more like a stuffed man than a real one. He wears a pair of boots with heels fully four inches high. His coat sleeves are so long that they cover the tips of his fingers, and even beyond that he has a pair of enormous cuffs. This young man is the son of wealthy parents, and is generally regarded as being a trifle daft. One of his peculiarities is a love for his own figure. He thinks he is the handsomest man alive. He rents an office in an up-town building to which no one save only a favored few are admitted. This room he has arranged so that the walls and ceiling are entirely covered with mirrors. Strange stories are told of the young man's actions in this apartment. Is is said he will remain there for hours admiring himself as reflected in the glass, all the while cutting up the most extraordinary antics. On the street he never looks to the right nor to the left. He never speaks to any one unless first addressed. Several times he has been guyed by young fellows who thought they would have a lark at his expense. In each and every instance they have been soundly thrashed, for he is one of the most expert and scientific sparrers in the city. This man is one of Washington's most notable oddities.—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE longest pleasure with which we are familiar is of a passive kind—namely, sleep.

No trouble to swallow Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

STAR actors are to be known as headlights of the footlights.

A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

RED-BUGS, FLIES.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

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Cures all Kidney Affections, Scalding, Irritations, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder. $1.

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clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, vermin, water-bugs, skunks. 15c.

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The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of $2 and $2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot. Elevator; all appointments first-class.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health, and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Decline. It has cured thousands, will cure you.

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Liver torpid, bowels costive, blood sluggish, stomach weak and full; your digestion is impaired and the organs inactive; your perceptions are dull and stupefied; your temper irritable and peevish; you are unfit for business or companionship. What you need is to

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

FOR

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SLEEPLESSNESS,
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SICK HEADACHE,
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NAUSEA,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c.

I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit to the extent that SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for the remedy, and would have sent further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial, as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve. P. M. JANNEY.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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PAIN-KILLER

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THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

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PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the *haut ton* (a patient), "*As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all Skin preparations.*" One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas, and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

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This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. *John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.*, TROY, N. Y.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
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Tobacco and Self-Interest.

BY PRESIDENT JOHN BASCOM, D. D., LL. D.

(Concluded).

It is an unsocial habit. In a limited way, in the form of smoking, it is social; but even then it is narrowly elective of those of like habits, and comes in to reduce the mental tone and straiten the circle of feeling. The indulgence, as more or less offensive, repels many, and the persons repelled are those of a more refined and inspiring temper. The habit is exclusive and narrow in its social and physical relations.

The use of tobacco puts a serious obstacle in the way of the success of a young man. There is no employment to which it recommends him; there are many employments in connection with which it is a formidable or a fatal difficulty. The use of tobacco is rarely, indeed, a predisposing term in favor of a young man with anybody, while in many cases, even with those who themselves use it, its use is a decisive objection, when any position of delicate trust is under consideration. It lowers, both directly and by association, in very many minds, the sense of soundness and strength which they wish to connect with a young man whom they are to encounter constantly in important relations.

Rarely, indeed, would any man, himself addicted to a temperate use of tobacco, recommend the habit as a wise and grateful one to a young man in whom he was interested. How many fathers would give this counsel to sons? How very many, on the other hand, out of their own experience, would give with great urgency the opposite advice? A man of good judgment, having reached mature years without the habit, very rarely takes it up. It is fastened on boys and young men in that period of crudeness and greenness in which they are mistaking the vices of their elders for their virtues, their errors for their excellences. A boy once gotten beyond this unripe age, so succulent of moral malaria, without the habit, finds nothing in it to appeal to his growing judgment and experience.

The expense of this habit is an important and uncompensated burden on any young man. A wise economy is a universal condition of success. Here is an economy large enough to be in itself of considerable importance; one which in no way interferes with progress and self-improvement; and one which tends to remove the temptations to indolence and wastefulness in many directions.

The funds which a young man addicted to the use of tobacco devotes to this end, are quite sufficient—if he is without wealth—to reduce seriously his chances of success in business; while this form of expenditure will often anticipate for him very desirable outlays for social and intellectual improvement. He often chooses between this one habit, with its unfavorable associations, and a large variety of truly valuable attainments to be won at a much lighter rate.

With working-men, this habit is especially unfortunate, as narrowing narrow means; making more gross, gross tendencies; reducing ambition, and consuming on personal indulgences the resources of the entire household. If an angel of hope and prosperity shall ever descend on the homes of the poor, one of the first things she will drive out will be tobacco, which deadens all the incentives of life, and consumes its resources in utter waste. We certainly do not envy the poor their pleasures, we only regret that they are of so unproductive a character.—University of Wisconsin.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of Cough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's 35-cent cough cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

John Nicholls,
CHARLEVOIX, MICH.,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
HARDWOOD AND PINE
LUMBER!
ALSO
Dressed lumber, Oar Blades,
WAGON TONGUES, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC.
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STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 48 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Call and examine it. Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Hause to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Book 9 of mortgages, at page 516, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 6th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Manney and Amelia Manney, his wife, to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 8 of mortgages, at page 500, on the 9th day of September, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents, ($150.45) which is the first instalment of principle secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first instalment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and is all that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-nine (29), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in block twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton as duly recorded, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE of Enrolled Vessel.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Rozella Tollouse to The Charlevoix Manufacturing Company and Henry C. Cooper, for the sum of fifty-two and 85-100 dollars, to said Company, and sixty two and 45-100 dollars, to Henry C. Cooper, upon the steam tug Col. L. S. Payne, which mortgage was made, dated and acknowledged January 2d, 1886, and recorded on the 12th day of January, 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Liber 8 of mortgages, folio 92, in the collector's office for the district of Michigan, at the port of Grand Haven, upon which mortgage there is now due one hundred and twenty dollars, principal and interest to date. Notice is hereby given that we will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the foot of Clinton street, in the village of Charlevoix, where the street intersects the water of Round Lake, on the **21st day of August, A. D., 1886,** at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit: **The Steam Tug, Col. L. S. Payne,** with her engine, boiler, and apparel, to satisfy the above amount, principal and interest, with legal costs.

Dated at Charlevoix the 14th day of July, 1886.

CHARLEVOIX MFG. CO.,
HENRY C. COOPER,
Mortgagees.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Michigan.

GUARDIAN SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—State of Michigan, County of Charlevoix,—ss. In the matter of the estate of Rosine Nah-o-quom, minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said Rosine Nah-o-quom, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Charlevoix, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the postoffice, in the village of Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix, in said state, on Saturday, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34). In township thirty-four (34), north of Range seven (7), west, containing forty acres.

LOUIS MICKSAWBAY,
Guardian.

Jos. Beauvais
BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery
In connection with shop.
CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
50 cents by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
We cordially recommend your Gleet as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.
We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
Alcott & Link, Hudson, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.
For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the interest money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of October, 1884, executed by Thomas J. Daily and Laura J. Daily, his wife, to Ellen U. Kirkland, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1884, in liber 9 of mortgages, on page 456. And the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount due because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hall (that being the last place of holding the circuit court) in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886,** at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼), section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34), north of range six (6) west, except seventy-five and one-half acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN U. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

FAILTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect June 21, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.		STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.	
† A. M.	† P. M		† A. M.	P. M.
9 00	6 05	....Detroit....	10 45	9 00
‡ P. M.	* A. M		P. M.	A. M.
10 20	6 50	..St. Ignace..	8 30	6 00
1 37	8 52	...Newberry...	6 31	2 48
2 56	9 40	....Seney	5 15	1 38
4 20	10 42	..Reedsboro ..	4 15	12 13
5 28	11 21	....Au Train...	3 25	11 06
7 00	12 40	..Marquette 2..	*2 15	†9 20
† A. M.	† P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8 00	12 50	..Marquette ...	2 00	6 10
8 50	1 55	...Ishpeming ..	12 48	5 20
	4 10	....I. Anse	10 40	
	5 30	...Houghton...	9 20	
	[illegible]	....Calumet....	*8 15	

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5:30 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5.55 p. m.

CONNECTIONS:

(1) Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday mornings, Thursday and Saturday night. (1) With boat lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. (2) With M. H. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Standard—Central time. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, *Gen'l Sup't.* E. W. ALLEN, *Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.*

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS.

CAPT. O. E. WILBUR.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Northport 9.20, Charlevoix 11.30, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Mackinaw City 7.45, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45 Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Northport 5.15, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON

CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7.00 A. M., Torch Lake 9.45, Norwood 10.30, Charlevoix 12.00, Petoskey 1.30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2.00, Cross Village 4.30, Mackinaw City 7.00, Mackinac Island 7.45, arriving at St. Ignace 8.20 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6.00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7.00, Mackinaw City 7.45, Cross Village 10.15, Harbor Springs 12.45, Petoskey 1.15 P. M., Charlevoix 2.45, Norwood 4.15, Torch Lake 5.00, arriving at Traverse City 7.45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R.; at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS—Capt. George Robertson.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6.00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1.00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive Northport 6.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11.00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2.30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 9.00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.

CAPT. R. VANDERHOEF.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7:00, Petoskey 8.00, Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1.30, Charlevoix 4.00, Petoskey 5.30, arrive Harbor Springs 6.00. Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE—Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6:30, arrive East Jordan 8:30, leave East Jordan 9:00, arrive Charlevoix 11:00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2:00, arrive East Jordan 4:00, leave East Jordan 4:30, arrive Charlevoix 6:30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6.30, arrive Charlevoix 8.30; leave Charlevoix 9.30, arrive East Jordan 11.30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2.00, arrive Charlevoix 4.00; leave Charlevoix 4.30, arrive East Jordan 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE—Capt. Robert O'Neil.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6.30, arrive Boyne 8.30, leave Boyne 9.00, arrive Charlevoix 11.00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2.00, arrive Boyne 4.00, leave Boyne 4.30, arrive Charlevoix 6.30. Stopping at intermediate points.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect January, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, lv	.....	7 30am	1 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	6 25pm	2 40pm	8 05pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	.....	3 05	7 00	12 25pm
Kalamazoo, ar	.....	7 25	7 30	4 [illegible]
Kalamazoo, lv	.....	9 20pm	9 30	
G'd Rapids, ar	7 00am	.....	11 30am	
G'd Rapids, lv	7 10	.....	11 45	
D G H & M cros	7 15	.....	12 54pm	
Howard City	8 30	.....	1 45	
Big Rapids	9 19	.....	2 30	
Reed City, ar	9 53	.....	3 40	
Reed City, lv	.....	.....	3 48	
Cadillac, ar	11 00	.....	4 52	
Cadillac, lv	11 03	.....	5	
Walton	11 45am	.....	6	
Kalkaska, lv	.....	.....	6	
Manoelona	.....	.....		
Boyne Falls	.....	.....		
Petoskey, ar	.....	.....		
Harbor Springs	.....	.....		
Mackinaw City	.....	.....		

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No.		
Mackinaw City	.....	7 15		
Harbor Springs	.....			
Petoskey, lv	.....	8 34		
Boyne Falls	.....	9 16		
Manoelona	.....	10 21		
Kalkaska	.....	10 52	1 28	
Walton	.....	11 37	2 16	
Cadillac, ar	.....	12 40pm	3 15	
Cadillac, lv	.....	12 50	6 10am	6
Reed City, ar	.....	2 00	7 20	7
Reed City, lv	.....	2 20	7 40	7 50
Big Rapids	.....	2 50	8 08	8 23
Howard City	.....	3 41	9 01	9 13
D G H & M cros	.....	4 51	10 15	10 15
G'd Rapids, ar	.....	5 05	10 30	10 30pm
G'd Rapids, lv	7 15am	5 30	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	.....
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 50	1 50	.....
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 30	5 30pm	.....
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am	.....	5 35am
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 25am	.....	12 50pm

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE STRONG
NEW HOME
SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
—ORANGE, MASS.—
30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. CLINK, East Jordan

DE LAND & CO'S

CAP[illegible]AF
SALERATUS
SODA
For Baking Purposes.
Best in the World.
Sold by Upright & Emrey.

JAMES HEMMINGS,
On Mason St., third door west of State, Charlevoix,
HOUSE PAINTER,
Calciminer,
Paper Harger,
And Decorator.
PINE AND HARDWOOD FINISHING. GOOD WORK.

Heath, Francis & Co.
Builders and Jobbers,
Charlevoix, Mich.
Plans, Specifications, and material furnished, and houses built complete. Repairing and rebuilding done to order.
FINE FURNITURE
Built to order, and repairs of all kinds made on short notice. First-class work guranteed.
Will take Lumber or Block wood in payment for furniture. Shop on Antrim st. west of Village Hall, Charlevoix, Mich.

LETTER HEADS, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, etc., neat, cheap, and quick, at the JOURNAL Office.

THE CHARLEVOIX JOURNAL.

NUMBER 158. CHARLEVOIX, MICH.: THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886. $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE JOURNAL

Published every Thursday,

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

Office on Bridge Street,

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHARLEVOIX MICH., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WATCH YOUR ADDRESS LABEL.

The date following the name on your address label indicates the time to which your subscription is paid. If in arrears, you are requested to pay up.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

ARTHUR E. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Boyne City. Collections promptly attended to.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER, Attorneys at Law and Proctors in Admiralty. Office in Buttars Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
A. D. CRUICKSHANK. C. J. GRIER.

DART & CALL, Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents. Lake St., east of postoffice, Petoskey, Mich.

FRED W. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor. Real Estate business promptly attended to. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. L. NEWBERRY, Attorney at Law and Judge of Probate of Emmet Co., Petoskey, Mich.

J. MILO EATON, Attorney at Law, Charlevoix, Mich.

OSCAR F. WISNER, Attorney at Law and United States Circuit Court Commissioner, Western District, East Jordan, Mich.

W. N. MOORE, Attorney and Solicitor, East Jordan. Admiralty a Specialty.

Z. N. GARBUTT, Attorney at Law, Boyne City, Mich.

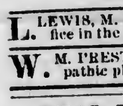
CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All meetings held at Green's hall, over F. W. Craine & Co.'s store.
W. G. CLARK, pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. C. F. VAN AUKEN, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Sunday services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday school at close of morning service. Prayer and praise meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. J. T. IDDINGS, pastor.

DENTISTRY.



N. J. PERRY, Dentist. Office at Weed's Drug Store. CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

B. SUFFIELD, Homeopathic Medicines, Books, Domestic Cases, etc., Charlevoix, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

L. LEWIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in the Lewis block, Charlevoix, Mich.

W. M. PRESTON, M. D., Surgeon and Homeopathic physician, Charlevoix, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HORACE S. HARSHA, Notary Public, Real Estate, Loan, and Insurance Agt., Charlevoix

SECRET SOCIETIES.

G. A. R.—Baxter Post No. 119, meets second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

I. O. O. F.—Round Lake Lodge, No. 293, meets every Wednesday evening, in their hall.

K. O. T. M.—Resort Tent No. 138, meets second Thursday every month at Odd Fellows' hall

L. O. L.—True Blues No. 157, meet Saturday on or before full moon, in Barnard school house

MASONIC.—Charlevoix Lodge No. 282, meets Tuesday on or before full moon, at their hall

W. P. BROWN, Cashier. W. A. BROWN, Ass't Cashier.

BROWN & CO.'S

BANK OF CHARLEVOIX,

Capital, $25,000.

With superior facilities and prompt attention we have a large and growing patronage. Drafts drawn direct upon the principal cities of the world. Collections receive prompt attention. Special efforts to collect doubtful claims. Investments made on first mortgages upon farm property. Good securities bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe by best lines.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Chase National Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Chicago.
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit.
Fourth National Bank, Grand Rapids.

WELL DIGGING.

I am prepared to dig, drive, and repair wells of all kinds, and guarantee satisfaction. Leave orders with Stockman & Iddings.

E. W. BENNETT.
Charlevoix, Mich.

Jos. Beauvais

BOAT-BUILDER.

The Best Modeled, Easiest Rowing, and Best Sailing Boats in Northern Michigan, for the Least Money. Give me a Trial. I am bound to Please.

Boat Livery

In connection with shop.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

Poster Printing

Quick and Cheap,

At the Journal Office.

1872. 1886.

DR. G. W. CROUTER,

Drugs, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Dental Office in Rear of Drug Store.

ADVERTISEMENTS of three lines or less will be inserted in this column for

TEN CENTS

each insertion. (This type will average seven words to a line.) Each additional line, three cents each insertion.

FOR SALE.—Gentle pony, broken to ride or drive. Can be handled by children. Will be sold cheap. L. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

JOHN HOGAN, HOUSE PAINTER AND INTERIOR DECORATOR, Charlevoix, Mich. Residence one door west of factory. 156

JOB PRINTING of every description executed promptly, neatly, artistically, and cheaply, at the JOURNAL Office.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN THE POSToffice and Holden's cottage, on the Charlevoix resort, a CHILD'S PURSE, containing a small sum of money. The finder will please leave the same at the postoffice and be suitably rewarded. 157-w

WOOD WANTED on subscription. "In summer prepare for winter." We will take all that comes.

WANTED.—A Good, Wide-a-Wake correspondent is wanted for this paper in every town and school district in the adjoining country. For further information call on or address this office

Terrace Farm

J. R. & J. S. DIXON
Charlevoix, Mich.

Dairy, Vegetable, and Stock Farm. THOROUGHBRED and Grade HOLSTEINS a specialty

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

D. B. JERRUE. Proprietor.

East Jordan, Michgan.

Entirely rebuilt and refurnished. First-class Sample Room for agents. Good Stable in Connection with the House. 75

FARMERS' HOTEL,

WM. RANGER, MANAGER,

CHARLEVOIX.....MICHIGAN.

Excellent accommodations for steady boarders and for farmers with their families who want a good dinner. Good stable for feeding teams. The management of this house will not interfere with my usual work at the mason's trade.
WM. RANGER.

FOUNTAIN CITY HOUSE,

RICHARD COOPER, Proprietor.

Charlevoix, - Michigan.

Finest location in town, giving good view of lakes and resorts. Express office, and headquarters for Petoskey and Elk Rapids Stages. Good sample room for commercial travelers adjoining hotel.

F. W. WILCOX,

Boat Livery,

At Bridge Street House and at Red Boat House, on south side of Round Lake.

All kinds of Boats, the best as well as the cheapest.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

A Splendid Line of Ribbons, Ladies' Gloves, Zephyrs, Laces, Ladies' Fine Underwear, and Stamping Goods always on hand at Lowest Prices.

Smith & Cooper,

At the Ingleside.

WM. J. STEVENSON,

HORSE-SHOEING,

Wagon Shop,

BLACKSMITHING, ETC.

Heavy Wagons on hand and made to order. I manufacture my own wagons, of the best material, and WARRANT ALL WORK. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CARPENTER, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.'S STORE, CHARLEVOIX.

The OSBORNE MOWING MACHINE on hand and for sale. 43

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING AGENTS

TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA

Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.

Receive Advertisements for this Paper.

ESTIMATES For NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING at Lowest Cash Rates FREE

Send 10c. in stamps for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

Around the County.

Chronicles from Wilson.

It came to pass in the days of Grover, the king, in the second year of his reign that a scribe thought of the doings of the citizens of Wilson, and as he thought thereof, resolved to indite them for the edification of the inhabitants thereof, also for their children, yea, even their children's children.

It so happened in the month called June a man whose surname was called Hudkins being the supervisor of said province said unto his carpenters and builders: let us build a barn of great proportions, so the sound of the axe and the hammer was heard through the wilderness. So when their work was finished, he called together his kinsfolk and acquaintances to the number of fourscore or more so that the building was fitly framed together; so they did eat, drink, and was merry, for a barn of goodly proportions was raised.

Also, one Healey, of the same province has a fine building for the stabling of his kine, and for the storing of his grain, with a gigantic cock surmounting it which shows whether the wind lieth to the north-east or south-west.

And it was so that in the month called July, on the 17th day of the month, that one Shepherd, a citizen of this province, who has been sojourning in the city called Traverse for many weeks for the restoration of mind and body, has returned in good health, and was warmly greeted by his kinsfolk, and acquaintances, his wife and little ones.

It came to pass on the sixth day of the week, that many of the friends of one Smith, did gather together at his house and made the night merry with music and dancing.

And it was so that when one of the young men did see fit to take unto himself a wife that his acquaintances did gather together with horns and instruments of music (?) to greet him, but after the assembly was gathered, they looked for the bridegroom, and lo, he was not there, for he and the bride had gone, they knew not whither, so they returned home with saddened hearts.

Also in this province, it so happened that one widow woman did suppose she saw her husband, who was gone away or deceased (?) and when she saw the apparition she did run in the wilderness until she became exhausted; her robes being torn and her sandals become rags on her feet, but it was not him or his ghost.

One man named Vance who built a saw-mill here last year is now sawing out lumber and hieing it away to the village called East Jordan. Also one Empey, of the latter place is getting out much bark in this region which he is sending by boat to far off lands. EZRA, THE SCRIBE.

East Jordan.

The board of directors of the Charlevoix county agricultural society will hold a meeting at the town hall in East Jordan on Friday next, at one p. m., for the purpose of completing arrangements for their annual exhibition. It is desirous that a full board be present. The members of the board are as follows, and the time for which they are elected:

For three years,—Robert Trimble, Norwood; Nathan L. Cash, Eveline; Joseph R. Dixon, Charlevoix; Alonzo J. Stroud, Evangeline.

For two years,—Wm. H. Healey, South Arm; Wm. F. Empey, South Arm; Joseph C. Glenn, South Arm; Wm. Mears, Boyne Valley.

For one year,—Hiram B. Hipp, South Arm; Orlando Blair, South Arm; Marion Hudkins, Wilson; John E. Darrah, Melrose.

President, John Nicholls, Charlevoix; Secretary, Jas. H. Stone, East Jordan; Treasurer, James B. Palmiter, East Jordan.

On Monday evening last a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a driving park association. The officers elected were M. M. Burnham, president; and Jas. H. Stone, secretary. The meeting adjourned to meet again, on Thursday evening next at the Jordan River house, to complete the organization. It will be a stock company. Grounds have been selected about half a mile south from the postoffice, and steps will be at once taken to grade and put a track in good order, and inducements will be offered for the agricultural society to hold their annual exhibition on the grounds. A good quantity of clay is near at hand with which to make an excellent track which will for the present be made a half mile track.

Burgess.

Mr. Joseph Hansom, of Escanaba, who has been looking after his property here, returns to his home Thursday.

There are some things which would be very acceptable just about now, amongst which would be some rain.

Mrs. Zillah Gibson and sister, of Chicago, are visiting their father, Mr. C H. Whitford.

Mr. Frank Cratsley and wife, who have been visiting relatives in Hayes, leave the last of the week. He returns to Toledo, Ohio, and she continues on to Minneapolis, Minn., to visit friends there.

The Indian camp meeting last Sunday was a failure,—no preacher and not much of a crowd.

The wife of Rev. B. H. Whitman, of Cadillac, is visiting relatives here.

Advance.

There will be held at Steele's Hall on Wednesday evening, July 28th, 1886, an ice cream social for the benefit of the Advance cornet band. All are cordially invited to attend. A grand time is anticipated. Music by the band.

Platen's saw-mill runs every day and is doing good work.

A. B. Steele's store is nearing completion under the efficient management of Messrs. DeWolf, DeBar, and others.

H. B. Steele is spending his summer vacation with his cousin, A. B. Steele, at Advance.

Rain is very much needed.

Haying is nearly done, but light.

Barnard.

More rain needed.

Miss Maggie Bennet, of Eastport, is visiting her sister Mrs. John Smith, this week.

Farmers are busy gathering in the hay crop.

Corn is growing finely, especially where it is cultivated regularly.

The new frame bridge on the State road, foot of Burns' hill, is completed and teams can now cross in safety.

Ironton.

Rev. J. K. Fuller will deliver a lecture at the M. E. church on Friday evening, before the women's christian temperance union. The ladies hope Mr. Fuller will be greeted with a full house.

M. E. Church.

Rev. Adam Clarke, will preach next Sunday morning and evening, in the M. E. church. All are cordially invited.

An Ugly City.

San Francisco is probably the ugliest city in the union, despite her beautiful surroundings, her ideal situation, her ravishing water view. Nature has supplied her with charms galore, but on her face the deforming hand of man has left heavy, hideous marks. Her architecture is a nightmare of gray and wooden horrors; her houses lack both paint and dignity and are huddled together, separated by the omnipresent, ultra-ugly, all-pervading fence. A tall, wooden fence has its obvious use in rural districts, where it protects the grounds and gardens of the residents from the unwelcome incursions of roving cattle, but it is many a year since kine and swine have been permitted to gambol about the San Francisco streets, and there is neither sense nor beauty in the large, wooden structures which surround the lawns and parterres of every second house in San Francisco. Eastern cities have long since abandoned fences, except in some cases, where a low, lacelike, iron railing is substituted, and one can ride miles through the beautiful boulevards of Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, or Boston without seeing a fence of any description. There your grounds are separated from your neighbors only by a low, stone coping, and the lovely expanse of green and flowers stretches away indefinitely, unmarred by the painted excrescences which render our streets as lugubrious as the shadow of convent walls, which neither adorn nor defend, but successfully conceal the really beautiful lawns which lie behind their aged backs.—*San Francisco Post.*

A Warning.

Pain is given for the wise purpose of informing us of the presence of danger and disease. Any little excitement of an unusual nature disturbs the balance of the system, the nervous energies are exhausted, and headache and a hundred other disturbances are the result. Many of the miseries of man and womanhood might be cured and prevented were their approach heeded and resisted, having their origin in derangements of the liver and blood, dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness, and other unwholesome conditions. Evils of a diseased nature find a certain cure by the use of Golden Seal Bitters. In this medicine, nature, aided by art, has produced a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to man-kind. The vitalizing principals embodied in Golden Seal Bitters will assuredly cure the broken down dyspeptic. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of Cough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's 35-cent cough cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of coughs, colds, and consumption have yielded to this truly marvelous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

Wreck of the Hercules.

We take the following concerning the wreck of the Hercules, (which we briefly noticed last week) from the Sheboygan Times, of July 17th: The scow Hercules, from Charlevoix, bark-laden for Milwaukee, capsized off North Point reef, this port, about 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, during a high wind and heavy sea. We get from Capt. G. E. Hoag, master of the vessel, the following particulars. He left Manistee Tuesday night with a northeast wind, which not long after freshened until it became very strong and he was obliged to shape his course almost directly for this shore, which he sighted at North Point about daylight. The wind was still strong and the sea high. When about one and a half miles off the point the scow suddenly sprang a large leak in the stern, which seemed to partially give way, and within ten minutes she filled and rolled over on her beams end, scarcely giving time for the men to get upon her side. Just as she began to go over Capt. Hoag was making fast a tow line to throw to one of the tugs near at hand, and was obliged to hurriedly climb up the rigging to save himself from being born down and carried overboard by the falling deck load of bark. The man at the wheel, Albert Hopkins, was covered up and forced partly into the water, but was enabled to pull himself up on to the vessel's side, as did the rest of crew, but where they found it very difficult to maintain themselves, even with what little assistance they could render each other. The tug Sheboygan was nearest the vessel, but the Minnie Karl got the first line communication with her and pulled all the crew on board, except Capt. Hoag who was the last to leave. He then jumped on board the Sheboygan, which came along side the bottom of the scow lying to the windward. During the effort to save the crew they came near being swept off the wreck into the lake by a line which passed partly over it. The scow could not be towed into the harbor without being righted, and she very soon drifted past and went ashore at the South Point, where she became a complete wreck, and was stripped Thursday by her crew, with the help of the crew of the Life Saving Station and the tug Nelson, under the direction of Capt. Hoag. An attempt will be made to tow the wreck to the bench south of the harbor.

The crew of the Hercules comprised the following persons, residents of Charlevoix Mich.: G. E. Hoag captain; George Howe, mate; Chas. Arnold, steward; Herbet Hopkins and Frank Bennett, sailors. They saved nothing except what they had on their persons at the time, the captain losing about $15 in money, and the mate a new suit of clothes and a gold watch. They extend their thanks for the kind assistance received here, in a card published in this paper."

The Sage of Greystone.

A great deal has been written as to the decreptitude of Samuel J. Tilden, writes a New York correspondent of the Albany *Journal*. The differences of judgment arise from disagreement as to how much his palsied shake of head and hands implies. My own belief is that he is nowhere nigh so ill as he looks, and that the seclusion that he seeks is due to a dislike of being seen rather than to absolute inability. He lives up the Hudson at Greystone, but he makes visits to town much oftener than is generally known. His mansion in Gramercy place, with its beauties of architecture, decoration, and contents, are not altogether neglected by the aged statesman. He rides from his country residence in a close carriage to the railroad station, slips quickly into a private section of a drawing-room car, and on arriving in this city takes a cab for his town premises, which are in a quarter once fashionable but now aside from all bustle. His house fronts magnificently on Gramercy park, which is a high-fenced square private to the owners of the abutting property. In this inclosure I saw Mr. Tilden, the other sunny day, walking leisurely to and fro. He did not evince the feebleness that I was prepared to see, and I presume that the movement of stepping regularly abated the shake of his frame. He was alone, though a valet was in the park within call. He gazed much at St. George's church, whose two spires rose at hand, and I ventured to speak casually to him of the late Stephen H. Tyng, long the rector, and famous for intellectual vigor. The present pastor, Rainsford, is a noted athlete. "If the head of Thea could be placed upon the body of Now," said Mr. Tilden (but he subsequently declared, as proving that he meant no disparagement of Rainsford, that he knew nothing for or against his ministerial capacity.) "St. George would have a wonderful rector indeed."

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil is

Good for both internal and external pain.

Good for sprains, black and blue bruises, and swollen joints.

Good for wounds made by knives, scissors, and implements of destruction.

Good for neuralgia's twinges, and rheumatism's terrible torture. Sold by Perry Weed and Dr. G. W. Crouter.

THE JOURNAL

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

After a fast of fifty-three days, taking only a little weak tea and whisky, Mrs. Caroline Benedict died at Mottville, N. Y.

At Mount Washington, a suburb of Pittsburgh, John H. Duvall decoyed Jacob H. Jones, who had recently married Duvall's divorced wife, to a lonely spot and threw a can of vitrol in his face. After gloating over his victim's suffering, Duvall walked to a high cliff, shot himself, and tumbled three hundred feet to the bottom. Jones, if he recovers, will be totally blind.

Rear Admiral Worden died at his residence at Newport, R. I., last week. He had been in feeble health for a long time. He was appointed Fleet Captain of the East Gulf squadron in 1864. In 1866 he was commissioned Captain, in 1871 Commodore, and in 1875 Rear Admiral, when he was placed in command of the South Pacific Station. His record through the war was an honorable one. His long and useful public service came to an end in 1877, when he was retired from active work. Since then he has spent most of his time in Newport in comparative quiet

Avarian Cruch and wife, aged 50 each, both committed suicide in New York City by shooting themselves through the head.

Natural gas has been discovered at Worsville, eighteen miles from Albany, N. Y.

All gambling houses and question-able resorts at Long Branch will be broken up by the police.

It is probable that within six months work will be commenced in Broadway, New York, on the Arcade Railway. To complete it to Central Park will require at least two years.

An Albany dispatch states that Secretary Manning's friends are surprised at his vigor and keen interest in public affairs since his return home.

A man giving the name of James Hull was arrested at Philadelphia while attempting to pawn some articles of underclothing. He proves to be James J. Mason, who is wanted in New Orleans to answer the charge of embezzling over $30,000, and he will be held for extradition.

WESTERN.

Anton Dupont, an Alsatian barber residing at Portland, Oregon, gave poison to his son Willie, aged 8, and then took poison himself. Both were found dead in their beds. Domestic troubles caused the crime.

Chicago elevators contain 7,750,561 bushels of wheat, 2,176,750 bushels of corn, 263,934 bushels of oats, 12,428 bushels of rye, and 23,504 bushels of barley; total, 10,226,475 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 15,930,736 bushels a year ago.

At Pequaming, Mich., Gov. Swineford, of Alaska, and Mrs. Minnie E. Smith were united in marriage. Gov. Swineford left for Sitka, and will return in November for his bride.

The trial of ex-Auditor of State Brown, of Iowa, on his impeachment for corruption and malfeasance in office, has resulted in his acquittal. Upon several of the charges the vote of "not guilty" was unanimous, and the largest number of votes recorded against him upon any charge was ten.

Eight thousand delegates attended the National Educational Association's Convention at Topeka, Kan. It was found necessary to erect two hundred tents in Capitol square, it being impossible to lodge all the visitors in hotels and private houses. A reception was tendered the delegates in the Opera House, Gov. Martin delivering the address of welcome.

C. H. Hoffman's warehouse, containing 12,000 tons of wheat, was burned at Merced, Cal.; also five cars laden with wheat. The total loss is over $250,000.

Throughout Southern Wisconsin, and in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, the tobacco plants are dying of drought, and unless heavy rains speedily fall less than one-third of a crop will be raised.

The Provident Savings Bank, of St. Louis, has closed its doors, the cashier, A. B. Thomson, having absconded. The depositors were principally clerks, and poor men and women.

Engineer Hering, the Philadelphian who has been studying the sewage problem for Chicago, has decided upon three methods of disposing of it. He favors the irrigation process in use at Pullman.

At St. Louis, Brooks, alias Maxwell, convicted of the murder of C. A. Preller, was sentenced to be hanged August 27. An appeal was granted and a stay of execution ordered until October 2.

SOUTHERN.

At Atlanta, Georgia, the police attempted to close the bar of the Kimball House and another place. A temporary injunction was taken out, and selling was resumed. Since the prohibition law went into effect, these parties have been selling whisky by the quart under a wholesale license.

The Illinois Central Road is about to build a branch to Helena, Ark., from Sardis or Yazoo City.

A mob of 500 people entered a court-room in Morgan, Tex., where Sidney Davis was being examined on a charge of assaulting a white woman, bound the Sheriff, and, dragging Davis out of the building, hanged him. Davis confessed his crime.

A Little Rock (Ark.) special gives particulars of the killing of three convicts by their guards near Pine Bluff. A gang of about eighty convicts was working in a brick-yard, a few miles from the town, and the entire number made a sudden break for liberty. The guards immediately leveled their rifles and fired, killing three of the ringleaders and mortally wounding a fourth. None escaped.

The long drought in Northern Texas was broken last week by a heavy rain which has done great good to farmers and cattlemen.

At the coal mines in Georgia, owned by Senator Brown and associates, 150 convicts intrenched themselves for a fight. The Governor dispatched thither the Gate City Guards and a company of artillery from Rome.

The shipment of lumber in large quantities from New Orleans for foreign ports has begun. The lumber is the product of mills at Lake Charles, La., and the railroads leading to the lumber region of the State are giving the project every encouragement.

Steve Renfrew, a notorious despera-do and an escaped convict, was taken from jail at Livingston, Ala., and lynched.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Edmunds is of opinion that Congress will not adjourn before August.

The department of Agriculture at Washington reports that the outlook for the cotton crop is unfavorable. The average is below that of last year. Corn is one point better, and promises a fair yield, though the Nebraska crop is suffering from drought.

The United States Treasurer recommends that the sum appropriated for the recoinage of gold and silver coin for the current year be increased from $10,000 to $30,000.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Illinois (part of the city of Chicago) have nominated William E. Mason for Congress.

William L. Scott has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Erie District of Pennsylvania.

Most of the Virginia delegation visited the President the other day to ask for the renomination of John Goode as Solicitor General, but they received a non-committal answer.

General Butler will run for Congress in the Lowell, Mass., district.

The Kansas Prohibition State Convention assembled at Emporia, organized by choosing H. C. Vrooman, of Osage County, permanent Chairman, and M. E. Tosmot permanent Secretary, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, C. H. Branscombe; Lieutenant Governor, T. W. Huston; Secretary of State, N. B. Kline; Auditor, C. H. Langston, a colored man; Attorney General, W. S. Waite; Treasurer, William Crosby; Superintendent of Public Schools, Mrs. Dr. Sutlbert; Associate Justice, E. H. Payton, of Emporia.

New Hampshire Prohibitionists met in State Convention and nominated Colonel Joseph Wentworth, of Concord, for Governor. Resolutions were passed declaring the liquor traffic a national question, arraigning the Republican and Democratic parties as its allies, and demanding the enforcement of the Sunday laws.

The Mississippi State Prohibition Convention met at Jackson with a large attendance and approved the local-option law. Committees for canvass work were appointed.

The Dakota Constitutional Convention at Sioux Falls declined to submit to a vote of the people the question of at once declaring the Territory a State. This is said to be a bitter disappointment to Judge Campbell and his following.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention for the nomination of officers has been summoned to meet at Madison Sept. 8.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

A London, Canada, a labor demonstration was given in honor of the International Molders' Union in session there. A large trades procession and addresses by Mc. Padden of Chicago and others were the principal features.

Seven hundred weavers by Bromley & Son, Philadelphia, quit work because the firm refused to discharge non-union weavers. Twelve hundred men and women thereby being thrown out of work.

The International Molders' Union, in session at London, Ont., passed a resolution denouncing Capt. McCullagh's course in breaking in upon a meeting of Knights of Labor in New York, and also appointed a committee to demand his discharge.

The Hampden Watch Company, of Springfield, Ill., and the Dencher Watch Case Company, of Newport, Ky., will move to Canton, Ohio, which city has donated to the concerns $100,000, twenty acres of land, and exemption from taxation for ten years.

The lock-out in the fifty-four tanneries and currying-shops of Peabody and Salem, Mass., was begun last week, rendering over 3,000 men idle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A cigar-shaped raft of logs, valued at $35,000, is soon to be towed from St. John to New York by a regular ocean steamer. The customs duties on that amount of sawed timber would be $8,000.

There were 153 failures in the United States during the week, against 174 last year. Canada had 12, against 34 last year. The total in the United States from January 1 to date is 5,588, against 6,431 in 1885, a decline of 843 this year. *Bradstreet's*, in its weekly review of the industrial situation, says:

> Mercantile collections have notably improved at nearly all distributing centers. The demand for funds is active at New Orleans and Boston, where money has been tight and interest rates higher, and is increasing at Philadelphia and St. Louis. The supply exceeds the demand at Chicago and Kansas City. But the visible signs of the reported improvement are found in the hardening tendency in grain, pork, lard, wool, cotton, brown and bleached cottons, and print cloths. Iron and steel are firm, and while not higher are not likely to go lower. Oats higher on poor crop prospects. Pork and lard have lost some of their advance on speculative sales, under cover of the advance in grain. Cotton is higher on better demand and unfavorable crop reports in the South Atlantic States. Wool remains firm at previous advances, and manufacturers are buying more freely. Higher prices for new makes of brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings and for print cloths characterize the firm tone and confidence in the dry goods trade.

Sam Archer, one of a family of Indi-ana desperadoes, was hanged at Shoals for the murder of Samuel A. Bunch. In the Tombs at New York, the execution of a Cuban negro named Chacon was witnessed by forty-six persons.

At a meeting of the International Bimetallist League, in Cincinnati, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the suspension of silver coinage.

The Irish-American Military Union has been formed. It will embrace all Irish-American companies in the United States. The next encampment will be held in Washington in 1887.

The Portland fishing schooner, City Point, which was seized at Shelborne, Canada, was released, Gen. Phelan having deposited $400, the amount of the fine imposed on the vessel, with the Collector of Customs.

The first through train on the Canadian Pacific Road ran from Montreal to Port Moody, 2,875 miles, in 134 hours.

Colonel Gilder, a newspaper representative, has left New York with the intention of raising the American flag at the North Pole. He has participated in three Arctic voyages. He is to sail from New London on a whaler.

The small-pox epidemic at Santiago de Chili is growing worse, and fully 60 per cent. of the cases are proving fatal.

The Grand Master of Masons in Quebec has issued an edict declaring a suspension of Masonic intercourse between the Quebec lodges and the Grand Lodge of England and its dependencies.

FOREIGN.

J. E. Thevold Rogers, the well-known author and Oxford professor, sent four London newspaper correspondents the following letter in response to a request for his opinion in regard to the present aspect of the home-rule question:

> The settlement of the question is inevitable, for a deadlock in parliament is unavoidable. The present situation is due partly to an intrigue of some radicals against Mr. Gladstone personally, and partly to the decadence of the aristocratic whigs. The former have made a tool of Mr. Bright. His great and just reputation has discouraged thousands of liberals from voting at all, and it is to their honor that they have hesitated to think him in the wrong. Long and well as I have known him, I can find no reason for his action beyond his dislike of the tactics of the Irish party. The House of Commons made, I think, a grave error. That the home-rule policy will finally and speedily prevail I have no doubt. Political, like religious, truth has its martyrs and its persecutors, some of the latter acting blindly and honestly. Some of them, from interested motives, earnestly hope that the friends of Irish liberty and Irish progress will not misinterpret or resent this accidental and temporary shift.

The Turkish Government has issued orders to have the army placed on a peace footing. The military and naval reserves are being disbanded.

The French Government, probably on account of the recent action of Germany, has ordered the distribution among the troops, before August, of 60,000 repeating rifles.

London dispatches state that an agreement has been arrived at by which Lord Salisbury accepts Lord Hartington's home-rule policy, which involves the maintenance of the full powers of the Imperial Parliament. The Parnellites say they will never accept Hartington's scheme, but will fight and wait until they have secured the passage of the full Gladstone measure.

President Grevy has signed the decree for the expulsion of the Duke d'Aumale from France.

Switzerland will act as arbitrator between France and the Congro Free State in regard to the disputes concerning the frontier surveys.

The Austrian villages about Triest and Fiume have been surrounded by cordons on account of the spread of cholera. In the vicinity of Rome the epidemic is marked by severe cramps in the stomach and the rapidity with which death follows the attack.

Serious rioting is reported at Belfast between Catholics and Protestants. The military restored order after many people were so seriously injured that they had to be sent to hospitals. There was also rioting at the polls in the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire, and the voting had to be postponed in consequence.

A London dispatch of the 15th inst. says the total votes polled in the Parliamentary elections, up to that date, were: Unionists, 1,390,623; Gladstonians, 1,320,648. The total number returned were: Conservatives and unionists, 386; Gladstonians, 252. The conservatives and unionists estimate the final result as follows: Conservatives, 323; Liberal Unionists, 75; Gladstonians, 188; Parnellites, 86. T. P. Gill, Home-Rule M. P., telegraphs from Dublin: "The situation looks first-rate. The Tories will not have a majority, and no coalition will hold together. If our people in Ireland and America can maintain their splendid calm, nothing can stop the advance of home rule."

The riot between Orangemen and Catholics at Belfast resulted in the death of two civilians and the fatal wounding of a policeman. Fifteen persons were sent to the hospital, and four taverns were wrecked. An Orangeman at Waterford killed the head constable and a soldier.

A decree nisi of divorce has been granted to Baron H. de Worms against his wife Frances, nee Von Todesco, the plaintiff's allegations concerning the lady's criminal relations with Baron Meron in the Tyrol being fully proven.

A negro who attacked the Italian Minister at Tangiers was stripped, tied to a donkey's tail, and led through the town, while two soldiers gave him 2,000 lashes with knotted ropes.

An interlocutory judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Cyrus W. Field against James Gordon Bennett for libel was given in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in London. As Mr. Bennett could not be reached by order of the court the writs were served upon A. Oakey Hall, the *Herald* representative in London, who sent them back. The court considered this a proper service.

French dispatches show that Gen. Boulanger, the French War Minister, is apparently determined to convert the French army into a radical body, and is also working up a feeling against Germany

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has summarily dismissed a chief of division and two clerks in his office for discreditable conduct in connection with examinations for promotion, says a Washington dispatch. It seems the chief of division had been instructed to prepare examination papers for promotion in his office, and after doing so surreptitiously furnished copies of the questions to two of his clerks under him. This fact was brought to the attention of the head of the office, who made inquiry of the accused parties, and upon their denial of the truth of the charges reported them to the Acting Secretary as persons unworthy to hold position under the Government. A high official of the Treasury Department states that he is convinced this practice has been long in vogue, and that the authorities are determined to put a stop to it, as far as possible.

Five business blocks at Bloomer, Chippewa County, Wis., were burned, causing a loss of between $60,000 and $75,000.

Mr. Goschen and the Duke of Argyll will enter a Cabinet formed by Lord Salisbury, provided the moderate Liberals are given a fair share of the offices.

Chinese astronomers have been told to select an auspicious day in the first month of the next Chinese year for the assumption of the Government of China by the young Emperor.

President Grevy, at Paris, congratulated General Boulanger, Minister of War, upon the successful appearance of 400,000 troops, which passed in review in the Champs de Mars.

THREE reports from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the Payne case were submitted to the Senate on the 15th inst. The report signed by Senators Pugh, Sanlsbury, Vance, and Eustis, the Democratic members of the committee, sets forth at length the public history of the case, recognizes the transcendent importance of throwing around the Senate of the United States the highest safeguards against seating a member whose title was procured by bribery, fraud, and corruption, and describes the processes by which the signers reach the conclusion that there is no ground for further proceedings against Mr. Payne. The report says the committee's first act was to comply fairly with the first request of the Ohio House of Representatives to make an examination of the testimony taken by the select committee at Columbus. Upon this testimony Mr. Hoar made a report to the committee that, after careful reading, no evidence, opinion or statement whatever was found personally inculpating Mr. Payne in any way with the corrupt use of money in connection with his election. Neither did such examination show that enough had been found to justify the charge that the election was procured by the corrupt use of money. The report asks that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject and that it be indefinitely postponed. Senators Teller, Evarts, and Logan unite in a report in which, after reciting the circumstances surrounding the Senatorial election in Ohio in 1884, it is said that no action was taken by the State Legislature which elected Senator Payne calling in question the validity of his election, but that the new Legislature in January of the present year had adopted the resolution under which the investigation of Donovan's charges had been made. The Senate committee had found it proper to accept the presentation of the case set out in the majority and minority reports of the select committee of the Ohio House of Representatives. The only constitutional warrant for an investigation in a case like that presented is in the clause making each house of Congress the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the clause conferring the right of expulsion. The signers of the report do not find that a case has been presented that would affect Mr. Payne with such turpitude as would tolerate his expulsion from the Senate, nor that testimony is accessible that touches the subject of the personal inculpation of Mr. Payne. They therefore turn their attention to the question of the validity of his election to the Senate. The report holds that the evidence in such a case must show that the fraud which it alleged was committed embraced enough in number of the voting electors to have changed the result. The testimony presented by the Ohio House of Representatives shows the number of members of the General Assembly that have been brought into inculpation and the weight of evidence against him. Senators Hoar and Frye in a separate report state that they cannot concur with the views expressed by the other members of the committee, and say they think a case is presented in which it is the duty of the Senate to permit the petitioners to present their evidence and to authorize the issue of proper process to aid in procuring the attendance of witnesses. The Senate is the only court which can have jurisdiction of the question. The report concludes with a resolution directing an investigation of the charges, and with a recommendation that it be adopted.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	$4 50	@	6.00
HOGS	5 00	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.93	@	.91
No. 2 Red	.87	@	.88
CORN—No. 2	.47	@	.49
OATS—White	.38	@	.47
PORK—New Mess	11.25	@	11.75
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@	5.50
Good Shipping	4.50	@	5.00
Common	3.50	@	4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.50	@	5.00
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25	@	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.78	@	.79
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.38½
OATS—No. 2	.29	@	.29½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.15	@	.16
Fine Dairy	.10	@	.11
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.07	@	.07½
Full Cream, new	.08	@	.08½
EGGS—Fresh	.12	@	.13
POTATOES—New, per brl	1.50	@	2.00
PORK—Mess	9.50	@	10.00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—Cash	.78	@	.79
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@	.38½
OATS—No. 2	.26	@	.28
RYE—No. 1	.60	@	.62
PORK—Mess	9.50	@	10.00
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2	.82	@	.82½
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.40
OATS—No. 2	.28	@	.30
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@	.80
CORN—Mixed	.34	@	.35
OATS—Mixed	.32	@	.34
PORK—New Mess	10.25	@	10.75
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@	.79
CORN—No. 2	.38	@	.38½
OATS—No. 2	.32	@	.33
PORK—Mess	10.25	@	10.75
LIVE HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@	5.25
HOGS	4.25	@	5.25
SHEEP	3.50	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.84	@	.84½
CORN—No. 2	.39	@	.41
OATS—No. 2	.33	@	.37
INDIANAPOLIS.			
BEEF CATTLE	3.51	@	5.25
HOGS	4.50	@	5.00
SHEEP	2.25	@	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75	@	.76
CORN—No. 2	.33	@	.34
OATS—No. 2	.28	@	.30
EAST LIBERTY			
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@	5.50
Fair	4.25	@	4.75
Common	3.75	@	4.25
HOGS	4.75	@	5.25
SHEEP	3.50	@	4.50
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.84	@	.85
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.41	@	.43
CATTLE	4.50	@	5.25

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MR. HOAR offered a resolution in the Senate on the 9th inst., calling on the President for information as to the seizure or detention in any foreign ports of any American vessels, the pretexts or alleged causes therefor, and what efforts have been made to provide redress for such seizures and to prevent their recurrence. The resolution went over. Mr. Call offered a resolution calling on the President to direct the American representative in Mexico to investigate the truth of statements made in the newspapers that citizens of the United States are confined in Mexican dungeons without trial for alleged offenses against the laws of Mexico, and that their final trial has been postponed without cause, and requiring the United States Government (if such statements are found to be true) to demand the trial of such persons and their humane treatment. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nomination of John Goode, of Virginia, to be Solicitor General of the United States. In the House of Representatives a motion to refer to the Committee on Invalid Pensions the message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Sarah Ann Bradley gave rise to an animated debate, in the course of which the Executive was arraigned by Messrs. Grosvenor, Barrows, McComas, and Bontelle, and defended by Mr. Springer. The message was referred—130 to 118. The President sent to the House a message vetoing the bill for a public building at Dayton, Ohio, on the ground that the Federal officials at that point are well accommodated at a rental of $3,850 per annum.

A HOUSE bill authorizing the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railway to bridge the Mississipi River at Dubuque, Iowa, passed the Senate on the 10th inst. A resolution was adopted by the Senate calling on the President for information as to the seizure or detention of American vessels in foreign ports. The Senate discussed the Hennepin Canal project at length, but did not reach a vote on it. After a warm debate the House adopted a resolution setting apart July 13 for the consideration of such business as may be presented by the Ways and Means Committee, not to include any bill raising revenue, the main object being to allow the House to reach the joint resolution reported from the Ways and Means Committee looking to the paying out of some of the surplus money in the Treasury. The House passed the general deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Morrison reported the Randall tariff bill adversely from the Ways and Means Committee.

A BILL authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis River, between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, was favorably reported in the Senate on the 12th inst. The Senate passed the House bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. In considering the river and harbor bill the Senate adopted an item of $300,000 for the Hennepin Canal. A bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to stop all payments of public money to James B. Eads, his associates, or assigns, for past, present, or future work at the mouth of the Mississippi River until further ordered by Congress. The railroad-attorney bill was reported to the Senate materially amended. No Congressman, according to its provisions, shall act as the legal representative of any corporation whose interests are or may become the subject of Congressional legislation. A bill to reimburse Jean Louis Legare for services rendered and money expended in bringing to the United States and procuring the surrender of Sitting Bull and a number of his followers was laid before the House. The claim is for $13,412, and is indorsed by Maj. Brotherton, the United States officer who received the surrender. A bill appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, near Hodgesville, Ky., was introduced in the House by Mr. Robertson, a Democratic Representative from that State. The Senate amendment to the legislative appropriation bill, increasing from $4,000 to $5,000 the salaries of the Commissioners of Pensions and Patents, was concurred in by the House.

THE resolutions and memorial of the Ohio editors, urging the reopening of the Payne case, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections by the Senate on the 13th inst. A proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill to appropriate $37,500 for the purchase of the school and farm at the Carlisle Indian School was submitted to the Senate by Senator Teller (Colorado). The bill to appropriate $250,000 for the establishment and erection of a military post near Denver, Col., was favorably reported from the Senate Military Committee. The Senate passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument at Stony Point, N. Y., to commemorate the revolutionary battle there. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: David Turpie, of Indianapolis, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana, vice John E. Lamb, resigned. George C. Munson, to be assayer of the United States at Denver, Col. Postmasters—John M. Wright, at Temple, Texas; John L. Walsh, at South Chicago, Ill.; George L. Wright, at Denison, Iowa; William H. McAllister, at Vinton, Iowa; John C. Anderson, at Eagle Rock, Iowa. Representative Matson, Chairman of the Invalid Pension Committee of the House, presented a report sustaining the veto of the pension of $50 per month voted to the widow of Gen. Hunter, as the legal rate of $30 has been allowed by the Pension Office, and the claimant is in no need of an increase. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the legislative appropriation bill relative to the publication of the records of the rebellion, with the amendment providing for the publication of papers relating to the defense in the case of Fitz-John Porter. The Senate was asked for a conference upon the whole bill. Several measures affecting the tobacco trade were passed by the House, and also bills amending the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. The joint resolution directing payment of the Treasury surplus on the public debt was taken up and debated at length, but no action taken.

THE river and harbor bill occupied the exclusive attention of the Senate on the 14th inst. The amendment proposing to appropriate $350,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake Canal and the Lake Superior and Iron Company Canal was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 21. The amendment in relation to the Cabanet River was agreed to. The amendment accepting the grant of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and for the construction of the Hennepin Canal was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 20. The House passed Col. Morrison's joint resolution directing payment of the surplus in the Treasury on the public debt. The vote stood 200 yeas to 65 nays. In the debate preceding the passage of the resolution Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) denied that the passage of this resolution would give employment to a single man. Instead of giving employment to 150,000 men, 100,000 men would be dismissed from employment on the very first day that the public realized that the stability of the Treasury was impaired. Mr. Randall (Pa.) said this was not a silver question at all. It was a question whether we and the money in the Treasury undisposed of, and against which there is no legitimate claim, to the extent of $50,000,000 or $70,000,000 that might be used in liquidation of the public debt. Mr. McKinley (Ohio) thought the resolution a remarkable one. It was a proposition coming from the party in accord with the administration to compel the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury to do that which they had always had the power to do. He stated that in sixteen months the Democratic administration had called in but $58,000,000 of Government bonds for redemption, and compared it with each sixteen months of Republican administration since 1861, which had averaged $154,000,000. Mr. McKinley stated that the Democratic majority in the House appeared to be at odds with the President. The only thing upon which that party was in positive accord was in getting the offices. Mr. Morrison—And we are getting along only middling at that. Mr. Henderson of Iowa favored the resolution because it enforced a Republican proposition. Now that the Democratic party had determined that the pension bills should not be passed, he was in favor of paying out the surplus on the public debt. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, denied that the resolution was a condemnation of the administration. It left the question of reserve in the statutes where it was to-day. If it was law now that $100,000,000 was to be reserved, it would be law after the passage of the resolution. Did the gentleman from New York believe that $70,000,000 extra surplus was required in the Treasury because there was a Democratic administration?

RUM.

Its Effect on the Duration of Human Life—Facts of Interest to the Public.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

We are glad to see that the more advanced and wide-awake members of the medical profession are turning their attention to the physiological effects of rum on the human body. By rum we mean any kind of liquor—spirituous, vinous, or malt—which contains alcohol in any quantity whatever. There is a growing disposition among the doctors to investigate the old beliefs of the profession regarding rum's work in the body's economy; to take nothing for granted because it is current as a part of old medical literature, but to put each assertion to the proof, and test, by actual experiment, its truth or falsity.

The *Blade* recently discussed the topic of rum as a medicine, and endeavored to give its readers without the use of technical or medical terms, the latest results arrived at by the investigations of English scientists and medical men, which results may be summed up in the statement that alcohol, and of course rum in all its forms, is a poison, no more, no less; never a tonic, never a stimulant, in the medical sense; in fact, not a medicine.

Within the past few days the use of alcohol (and Rum) in medical practice was discussed by the Ohio State Medical Society, at its annual meeting at Akron, this State—the discussion being brought up by a paper read before the society by Dr. Wm. B. Davis, of Cincinnati, on "The Alcohol Question." While the paper was for the most part strictly professional in its treatment of the subject, and hence of interest only to physicians, the general conclusions of the author, as well as we are able to judge from the brief summary before us, were in accord with those before given in the *Blade*. There were some additional facts given, however, as to the habitual use of Rum, that are of the widest interest to the public.

Most interesting was his discussion of the influence of Rum on the duration of life. One might reason by analogy that as alcohol is a poison, the constant drinking of Rum is equivalent to a slow poisoning of the individual, and that a shortening of the natural term of life would be the inevitable result. Dr. Davis shows that this is actually so. It is found by the great life insurance companies that the use of Rum shortens life. These companies have a direct pecuniary motive in ascertaining the truth of this matter. To them it is not a humanitarian question, but one of dollars and cents. Put in its plainest form, the problem they had set before them to solve was, "Does it pay to insure drinking men?"

One of the most eminent of English actuaries, Mr. Nicson, made within the past few years a searching investigation of the "risks" (a technical term for the persons insured) of the life insurance companies of England, with special reference to the effects of alcohol upon the duration of life—or, to put it in other words, to find whether a company is justified in insuring a confirmed drinker (not necessarily a drunkard, but a steady, "moderate" drinker) or not. The results at which he arrived are startling. Understand that the worst class of drinking men are excluded from the list—those who are so far on the downward road that no insurance company would accept a risk upon their lives—and that in the class of "drinking men" all are included who use intoxicants to any degree. The results of this investigation may be stated thus:

First—Where, in a given number of "risks" 10 non-drinkers die between the ages of 15 and 20, there are 18 drinking persons die. That is, stating the fact in another form, nearly *two* drinking youths die to *one* abstainer among those whose ages range from 15 to 20!

Second—Between the ages of 21 and 30, there are 51 deaths of drinking men to 10 deaths of abstainers. That is, over five intemperate men die to one temperate man!

Third—Between the ages of 31 and 40, there are 40 drinking men die for every 10 abstainers; that is, the ratio of deaths is four to one!

It must be understood that comparatively few of these men die directly from rum. They do not all, nor nearly all, die in the horrible ravings of delirium tremens, for instance. But their lives have been shortened by rum. The alcoholic poison has undermined the constitution of each, and destroyed all recuperative power. The disease, whatever it may have been, which was the immediate cause of death, was victorious only because the system of the sufferer was enfeebled by rum.

What else could be expected as the result when a man, day after day, for years, takes into his system a poison? The currents of life are polluted at the fountain-head. The life-energy is expended in the daily task of overcoming the pernicious physical influence of rum. Every organ of the body is more or less disorganized and enfeebled, and when disease comes the power of resistance being lessened to a great degree, death results far more quickly than did this state of things not exist.

Mr. Nieson's investigations also led to the following results as to the comparative length of life the drinker and the abstainer may look forward to with a reasonable degree of certainty:

At the age of 20 years a temperate man may reasonably expect to live 44.2 years longer, a drinking man only 15.6 years. That is, at 20 a drinking man can at most expect to live only *one-third* as long as he otherwise could did he not have the rum habit fixed upon him.

At the age of 30 years a temperate man may expect to live 36.5 years, an intemperate person only 13.8.

At the age of 40 years the temperate man may look forward to 28.8 years still before him, the intemperate man only 11.6 years.

It is a hopeful sign that the medical profession is getting aroused to the tremendous dangers that menace humanity from Rum. It is full of promise for the future. As we have so often said, the Prohibition movement is in the "educating" stage. The masses of the people are slowly but surely becoming aroused to the dangers to health, to life, from the use of Rum; to the enormous sums which it costs the nation; to the vast burden of misery, and pauperism, and vice, and crime, which it imposes. Tens of thousands have come to a realizing sense of these things, but tens of thousands more who have never studied the matter must be aroused to the danger of allowing Rum to continue its work. They must be brought to see that, to stop drinking, the manufacture and sale of Rum must be stopped entirely. So long as money can be made by it, there are men who will deal out the liquid damnation to all who will buy. To prohibit its manufacture and sale is the only way to pulverize the Rum power.

WAGES AND RUM.

A By-No-Means Extravagant Assumption —Beer and Whisky and the Labor Problem.

Is it too extravagant to say that three-quarters of the money that is spent for rum in this country comes out of the pockets of men who are compelled to earn their money by hard work? We know of no statistics that could lead us to a conclusion in the matter, but from what may be seen in our rum-shops from day to day we do not believe that it is far out of the way to believe this estimate is correct. In the vicinity of every work-shop and factory the rum-shop flourishes as long as the work-shop and factory flourish; and about the door and around the tables of the average saloon may be seen men, often in crowds, who give unmistakable evidence that they are toilers. The rum-shop, therefore, becomes a direct burden to the employer. The laborer finds that his wages are insufficient to provide for his family and buy his grog, and he becomes uneasy. He pleads as an excuse for a demand for higher wages that he is not getting sufficient to keep his family as it should be kept. It is true that the family may be suffering deprivation, but it is also true that it might, perhaps, be well provided for if a portion of the man's wages did not go for rum. If charged with thus spending his money, he retorts that the poor man is as much entitled to his beer and whisky as the rich man is to his wine. It would be an unquestionable blessing if both were deprived of their drink. It would never do the poor man or the rich man the slightest harm to deprive him of intoxicating liquor. We have no pity to waste on any stomach whose owner thinks it is outraged because it is not filled with alcohol. We know that if we could stop every still, and shut up every rum-shop, and plug up every rum-barrel, every human being and the best interests of society would be better off. Hence, as the absence of liquor would be a public blessing, we think too much of our fellow-men to have the slightest sympathy with his plea for the privilege of drinking rum. As long as we have rum we shall not quarrel with anybody who differs from us in belief or practice, but we shall never willingly do anything which shall enable a man to buy more rum.

The rum traffic is a sufficient burden upon decent people and tax-payers at best, without assessing employers directly to sustain it. It is for better—better for himself and better for the community at large—for a workman to receive so little pay that he can not buy rum, than it is to have enough to enable him to fill himself. If the rum-shop could be eliminated from the labor problem, it would be easier of solution by a very large per cent. The money spent for liquor in this country is much greater than that spent for any article of consumption, and several times more than that spent for education. Comment upon such a state of affairs is entirely unnecessary. It is incredible that a nation in which there are so many who complain of an impossibility to get on in the world should support a hundred rum-shops to one school-house, and guzzle rum as if it were a necessary article of consumption. Further, the saloon always furnishes the flame that bursts forth into riot and bloodshed. It is the enemy of the workingman and everybody else. But thousands of workingmen are ready to boycott anything before they will boycott the rum-shop. Many a man could live well and save money upon his present wages, if he would let rum alone, but as long as he is a patron to the bar-room it is not likely that he would be paid enough to enable him to live decently or to save a cent.—*Western Rural.*

A Republic.

You have a true conception of a republican government, advocating that sobriety, virtue, honesty, loyalty and intelligence are the fundamental pillars upon which such government rests, and the history of the past is proof of that fact. Removing these foundation stones, the republic will be transformed, ultimately ruined. Some may think that a republic can exist, if only in name, but we differ. Good principles instilled into men make them noble, true and good; good laws, applicable equally to all, make a nation a desirable home for all men. Right principles in the individual, and good laws, make a nation great. An eminent jurist has said that "Law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding us to do what is right, and forbidding what is wrong." And another writer says: "Law is the rock whereon rests our liberty, for there can be no liberty without law." And a fool said: "Laws are a spider's web, which catches little flies, and big flies bore a hole through and escape."

Even fools have been known to speak the truth. The Scripture says, "The end of the law is obedience."

Sometimes we criticise our fellow-men and are answered in various ways for taking such liberty.

There must be degrees of good and evil, for the deeds of men are a living testimony to this assertion. If there be no degree we are all on a level, and in such case would not be justified in our criticism; such action would not be consistent. Consistency is a jewel, and it is said that honesty lasts longest because it is least used.

The platform of a certain political party read: "The majority rule is the vital principle of a republic." And we say amen! But the loyal citizens who compose that party nearly all violate directly or indirectly the laws adopted by the majority for the government of our state, claiming that the "majority has no right to dictate what the minority shall drink or wear."

What right then has the majority to make a law forbidding a woman to appear in nude attire? Why prohibit the use of whisky and gin if they cannot allow ale, wine and beer? Is it more tyrannical to force a man by law to drink beer than to prohibit the traffic entirely? Which is the most tyrannical, partial and unjust, entire prohibition or partial?

Majorities do not make laws for the minority alone, for how could we get laws if a majority were not ready to obey the law they would enact. Every law has a minority opposition. And if no law were passed but upon consent of the minority, there could be no law. All law would be worthless.

We are much concerned about a nation in which many of its citizens have no higher conception of liberty, equality, and justice than a beer saloon, gambling den, or house of prostitution; who think they find all political wisdom in the bottom of a beer mug, and all nobility of character in a whisky bottle.—*Iowa Prohibitionist.*

A WOMAN'S ELOQUENCE.

In Advocating Constitutional Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

A fair and exceedingly appreciative audience assembled in the court house to hear Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster discuss the question of constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Mrs. Foster was warmly greeted as she stepped before the audience, her appearance making an instant favorable impression. With a pointed allusion to Mr. Gladstone and the issue now dividing Great Britain, the speaker remarked that she had come to discuss a question of home rule in a light other than that in which the Grand Old Man of England now stands. The absorbing question is, shall the Constitution be amended so as to prohibit for all time the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in Pennsylvania. By a constitutional limitation, the speaker said, no amendment to the organic law could be made until 1889. She was opposed to complicating prohibition in any way with partisan rivalries, and in this connection said, naively, "She had heard that the Legislature of Pennsylvania could sit and sit, and sit and sit, beyond any other class of men." The speaker held that legislators and business men are preoccupied so much in what concerns them individually as often to lose sight of what involves the highest interests of humanity. It will take time to overcome this. Proceeding, the speaker gave some illustrations of how constitutional prohibition was misunderstood by the politicians. She said all the advocates of constitutional prohibition asked is the right to vote on this question; the privilege to decide by ballot whether this question of a change in the Constitution shall be submitted to a popular vote. This matter is rapidly coming to the front; it is thundering down the track; gentlemen, get out of the way, or else get on and ride.

The speaker next discussed the manner in which prohibition work was done in Iowa. It has brought young men to the front, said she. New leaders are now at the top, and the former leaders, who were born undereared in the old dispensation—where are they? You cannot find them; they have sunk out of sight; they sleep in unmarked graves. Our present Governor, Larrabee, was once opposed to prohibition, although he was a total abstainer. Now he is a leader in our ranks and is in the fore-front of the fight. But, you say, if we had prohibition in the Constitution we could not enforce it. Possibly you might not at first in certain sections, but you will not stop the march of events for that, will you?

In conclusion Mrs. Foster exclaimed with great energy: "All we ask of you, O men, in this awful struggle against drink, is to help us to do what we may and must do for the suppression of the horrible traffic." The close of the address, which lasted an hour and a quarter, and which has been but scrappily outlined above, was full of pathos and searching appeals, which evoked tears and applause. The Rev. Mr. Botterill asked for a collection to meet the expenses of the work of the W. C. T. U., in behalf of which organization the meeting was held. Considerable encouragement and enthusiasm were felt by the temperance workers at the success of the lecture.

The meeting was one of the most successful held on the same subject since Judge Agnew several years ago discussed constitutional prohibition from the same stand.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Independent.*

KING ALCOHOL BURIED.

"Bloody Copiah" Transformed Into a Stronghold of Prohibition.

[New Orleans telegram to New York Times.]

Copiah County, Mississippi, has in its day borne a bad name. Its soil has often been stained with bloodshed by the hands of the murderer, but in almost every case whisky has been at the bottom of the crime. Of late, however, the people of this section have been aroused on the question of prohibition, especially inspired by the teachings of the Rev. Mr. Galloway, one of the newly made bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been the leader of the prohibition sentiment throughout the State. A year or two ago Copiah voted against liquor license by a small majority. Yesterday another election was held, and it resulted in a rousing victory for the anti-liquor party, the county going "dry," according to the local parlance, by from 1,500 to 2,500 majority. In Hazlehurst the majority was 165 in a total vote of 480. All business-houses were closed, and all attention was given to the elections. Citizens, old and young, worked for prohibition. The cannon, "Old Lamar," was fired at intervals throughout the day, the sound of which carried the people back to the stormy days of 1875, when it played such an active part in the elections.

Great crowds of people, white and black, were on the streets all day, and the utmost quiet prevailed. In Crystal Springs whisky was completely snowed under, the town voting 324 against and only 35 for the sale. Gahmm Precinct voted solidly against, and returns are announced from all the precincts on the Illinois Central Railroad, showing over 1,300 majority for prohibition, which will probably swell to more than 2,000. Not since 1874 and 1875 had there been such unanimity of opinion and enthusiasm. Cannon boomed, church bells rang, and in the evening an open-air meeting was held, in which ladies participated, and a mimic funeral was held depicting the burial of King Alcohol. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and was participated in by all ages and both sexes and colors. It was notable that colored men freely voted for prohibition. In Beauregard 215 votes were polled, of which eighty-nine were for whisky. The ladies and children turned out to the polls, and by their presence influenced the vote to a great extent. In Wesson cannon were fired and all the church-bells were ringing for joy at the result of the election "For whisky" or "No whisky." Wesson gave 280 dry against 2 wet.

The ladies have done the work here, and the result is seen in the vote. Copiah has become the most orderly and enlightened county in all Mississippi under a strict enforcement of her prohibition laws. Money that went formerly to pay for criminal prosecutions now goes to keep open the public schools. The counties of Lauderdale and Clark were carried by the Prohibitionists a month ago after a desperate struggle, in which at one time bloodshed was feared at Meridian. In a few weeks the seat of war will be transferred to Natchez, in Adams County, and Vicksburg, in Warren County, where will be had the closest fight yet made.

The Quantity of Whisky That Is Used.

It is, at least, fairly doubtful if the majority of the people of this country have any just idea of the amount of whisky that is manufactured, sold, and consumed. They may, however, understand that the total output of the stills is enormous when they are told that in the internal revenue districts of Kentucky alone there were manufactured, in the month of May last, no less than 3,177,959 gallons. Altogether it is reported that the production of the first half of the present year has been 19,291,536 gallons. Add to this nearly twenty million gallons the other scores of millions of gallons of other intoxicants, wine, beer and the like, and the surprise will be, not that the liquor evil is so great, but so small; not that pauperism and crime are so common, but so rare. There are only sixty millions of people in this country, and if the above mentioned rates of production should be kept up during the entire year, what with whisky, wine, beer, and ale, the total output would be not less than a couple of hundred million gallons, or quite enough to afford a rum bath to every man, woman, and child in the land. But, unfortunately, rum is used as an internal instead of an external application, and the consequence is the abject poverty, misery, and crime, which so generally prevail. We can at present think of but one good use to which all of these hundreds of millions of gallons of liquid poison could be wisely put—to that of drowning all men engaged in the manufacture and sale of them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Precept vs. Practice.

"What I hate about these temperance people," said Goodfellow, "is their slobbering sentimentality. Stern, conscientious devotion to convictions I admire. But I do despise the mawkish sentiment that mars the temperance doctrines. I hate sappy sentimentality."—This manly and vigorous sentiment was uttered and applauded at 10 p. m. At 2 a. m. Goodfellow, with one arm around Hailfellow's neck, whom he called "Hayfellel," was slowly but surely ponring a mug of beer down his back, while assuring him with many tears that "he—hic—love 'im like—like—hic—likeabrother—hic—true—true—troosteel to 'im—knog any man down at—hic—said he—hic—seddewas'n, wen 'e was." Sobs. And Hailfellow, feeling about in the vacant air with a wandering hand, repeatedly urged his bosom friend, whom he called "Goofler," to "Putter there—putter there—thash what I say—putter there," until he dritted away into slumberland. It may be there is a great deal of mawkish sentiment among the temperance people. Goodfellow and Hailfellow both stand aloof from the cause on that account. But then, my son, there is some—oh, not much, but some mawkish, if not maudlin, sentiment in circles that are not totally abstinent, not to say temperate.—*Bardette.*

More Brute Than the Horse.

Under the above caption a Washington paper relates this incident:

"Here is an episode of Washington life, which, if kept up, may relieve the overproduction of the whisky market. At Willard's Hotel a fine-appearing man, well-dressed, with a red face, indicating to be of refreshments often repeated, drove up in a handsome buggy, drawn by a pretty bay horse, which he left standing at the door while he entered the hotel. In a short time the gentleman came out again with a glass of whisky in his hand. This he placed on the seat of the buggy, while he caressed his horse with marked kindness. Then, taking the glass in one hand and opening the horse's mouth with the other, he proceeded to pour the whisky down the horse's throat. 'A Virginia gentleman never drinks alone,' he said, and, just as he said it, he was collared by a policeman, who took him, with his horse and buggy, to the police station, where he was charged with cruelty to animals. The Virginia gentleman belongs to Alexandria. He gave his name variously as Arthur J. Dickson and Davis, but one of Willard's ornaments said he recognized him as Graham, who keeps a large livery stable in Alexandria."

It is remarkable how the lives and characters of dumb animals are protected.

Prohibition in Pennsylvania.

The liquor prohibition sentiment in Pennsylvania is assuming formidable proportions. A recent dispatch from Harrisburg says: A movement has been started in the Republican party to commit the State convention to a resolution urging the passage of an act proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. The Republican Legislature has so often denied the demands of the temperance people for the submission of such legislation to the people that a serious revolt is anticipated. This is sensibly appreciated by the Republican leaders, especially since Wolfe, who has frequently rebelled against boss rule, has thrown out the intimation that he would accept the nomination of the prohibitory party if he should consider such action necessary to strengthen the ticket.—*Philadelphia dispatch.*

Temperance Notes.

[Compiled by Miss Julia Ames, W. C. T. U.]

GENERAL NEAL DOW is writing a history of alcoholic prohibition.

THE W. C. T. U. has rightly been called "organized mother love."

THE employes of the South Chicago Rolling Mills pay $3,000 a week for liquor, nearly $160,000 per year.

THE Swedish Riksdag has granted a subsidy of 8,000 crowns for the promotion of temperance by means of literature dealing with the effects of the use of alcoholic liquors.

MISS ROSE CLEVELAND has accepted the position of literary editor of the *Literary Life*, and will make Chicago her home in the future. She will be warmly welcomed by her white-ribbon sisters.

ONE of the oldest and best-established schools in Baltimore, Md., strictly prohibits the use of tobacco by any of its pupils, and requests those who are addicted to its use not to apply for admission.

A PROMINENT citizen of Carrollton, Ga., says: "The results of prohibition are marvelous. Before the whisky traffic was abolished the trade of the place was $200,000 a year, now it is over $500,000 a year."

A GOSPEL temperance hospital has for nine years been supported in London. Last year 26,000 patients were cared for, either in the hospital or by its physicians and nurses in the homes of the poor. No alcohol is used, and the death rate is much smaller than in hospitals where alcohol is used.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The sale of liquor is to be prohibited at the State fair this year.

—The office of gas inspector at Detroit yields a salary of but $5 a year.

—The establishment of a road-cart manufactory is talked of at Quincy.

—The iron ore shipments from Escanaba, for the present season, aggregate 518,329 tons.

—Bishop Patterson, who is now enjoying a European tour, writes that he will return home by August 1.

—A Mason minister has got into hot water by delivering a sermon in which he denounced the wearing of corsets.

—A party of capitalists are to expend $5,000 in improvements at Sebewaing, Huron County, in order to make it attractive as a summer resort.

—Government suits have been begun against Mount Pleasant people for cutting valuable timber on Indian lands, and there is great excitement at Mount Pleasant.

—The colored people of Ypsilanti will, on August 2, hold a rousing celebration of Emancipation Day. It is expected eight thousand people will take part in the festivities.

—Thomas J. Walker hanged himself in a cell at Ann Arbor. He was waiting a requisition from New Mexico, being charged with committing murder at Socorro. He had confessed his crime.

—A. G. Brown, Jr., a militia lieutenant of Jackson, has disappeared with $1,500 company funds. His friends claim that he went to Chicago to witness the ball games and lost the money in bets.

—A woman at Elkhart, Ind., has made application at the Postoffice Department in Washington to be appointed Postmistress at White Pigeon, on the ground that she once resided there years ago.

—While William Pompard, of Monroe, was recently skinning a large catfish one of the horns on the head of the fish penetrated his foot, where it broke off. Efforts were made to withdraw the bone with a pair of forceps, but it was planted among the small bones, and, as the spike is serrated, all attempts to withdraw it were futile. His sufferings are intense.

—The 16-months-old daughter of Chas. Barnes, who lives near the Chicago and Grand Trunk track, five miles from Lansing, wandered on the track the other day, and was struck by a train and instantly killed. Her body was torn to pieces and scattered along the track, thirty-two cars of a Lansing bound freight passing over the child, tearing it so that only one hand was found intact. The mother, who was in bed, got up and gathered up the fragments of the little one's body after the train had passed.

—It is now pretty definitely settled, says a Washington letter, that the love-sick Senator Jones, of Florida, will not return to Washington during the present session of Congress. His friends say that he is now ashamed to return, but that he will be there at the opening of the next session. A Michigan Representative, who has just returned from Detroit, says that he is living in great style at a hotel there, occupying the rooms that are usually given to Vanderbilt when he is in the city. He is seen very little, except when he makes an occasional visit to the bar.

State Crops.

For the July crop report the Secretary of State has received returns from 780 correspondents, representing 622 townships. Five hundred and twenty-seven of these returns are from 379 townships of the southern four tiers of counties. The area of the 1886 wheat crop, as returned by supervisors in the southern four tiers of counties, is 1,357,578 acres, and in the northern counties 243,206 acres; total of 1,600,784 acres. Final corrections and spring wheat sowings, which were not completed at the time the assessment was taken, will probably add 25,000 acres, making the total area of the 1886 wheat harvest 1,625,784 acres. The average per acre as estimated by supervisors is thirteen and sixty-eight hundredths bushels, indicating a probable yield in the State of 22,249,686 bushels. Wheat has evidently been very badly injured by the Hessian fly. The presence of the fly is reported by ninety-seven correspondents in the first, or south tier of counties; by sixty-nine correspondents in the second tier; forty-four in the third, and twenty-five in the fourth tier. The county returns of Supervisors, partially corrected, show the area of wheat harvested in 1885 to have been 1,497,470 acres, and the yield 29,927,543 bushels. Final corrections will increase this area by at least 35,000 acres, and yield by 700,000 bushels, making the totals about 1,532,470 acres, and 30,627,543 bushels. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in June is 430,676; the number of bushels in eleven months, from August to June, 14,044,903, or about forty-six per cent. of the crop of 1885. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1884-5 was 8,468,513, or thirty-three per cent. of the crop of 1884. For these months in 1884-5, reports were received from about thirty-seven per cent. and in 1885-6 from about forty-eight per cent. of the elevators and mills in the southern four tiers of counties. About 2,732,000 bushels of the 1885 wheat crop is yet in farmers' hands. The condition of other crops compared with the vitality and growth of an average year is for the State as follows: Corn, ninety-two per cent.; oats, eighty-five; barley, eighty-eight; clover, meadows, and pastures, seventy-four; clover sowed this year, eighty-one per cent. The condition of corn compared with July 1, 1885, is one hundred and thirteen. Seven per cent. of corn planted failed to grow. Apples in the southern four tiers of counties promises ninety-four per cent., and in the northern counties eighty-six per cent. of an average crop.

THE JOURNAL.

BY CHAS. J. STRANG.

CHARLEVOIX, - - MICHIGAN.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention, will be held in Redmond's Opera House, at the City of Grand Rapids, on

Wednesday, August 18, 1886,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

Each county is entitled to one delegate for each 500 votes cast for Governor at the last general election, and one for every fraction of not less than 250 votes. Every organized county is entitled to at least two delegates, and under the rules adopted a delegate must be a resident of the county he represents.

JOHN J. ENRIGHT, Chairman.
H. F. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates.

Democratic County Convention.

A democratic county convention will be held at THE VILLAGE HALL, in Charlevoix on Friday, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, on Aug. 18, 1886, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Each township is entitled to delegates to said convention as follows:

	Vote for Gov. 1884.	No. of Delegates.
Bear Lake	56	1
Boyne Valley	120	2
Chandler	43	1
Charlevoix	314	6
Evangeline	264	5
Eveline	239	5
Hayes	146	3
Hudson	73	1
Marion	101	2
Melrose	54	1
Norwood	102	6
Resort	46	1
South Arm	309	6
Springvale	44	1
Wilson	108	2

J. MILO EATON, Chairman.
C. J. STRANG, Secretary, Democratic County Committee.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

The movement to secure for Philip B. Wachtel, of Petoskey, the nomination for auditor general, should meet with the enthusiastic support of northern Michigan, and the approval of the whole state. This section is entitled to consideration in the distribution of offices, and we do not know of a man who would add more strength to the ticket, and none could bring out more effective work for the whole ticket, than would be done by Mr. Wachtel's friends, in an effort to elect him to that important office. He is personally popular wherever he is known, and his past business training fits him for careful, close work in the business for the state.

The Democratic Press.

It is encouraging when a partisan press can receive just merited praise from an independent source of its position upon questions with which its party is connected. The republican press, throughout its lease upon power, was noted for its blind and persistent defence of everything republican, in the midst of the blackest crimes and rascalities that besmirched its administration. The Chicago Herald notes this in connection with the Belknap, Sheperd, Babcock and Robeson corruptions. "Every republican newspaper in America," it says, "defended Belknap until he confessed." The credit mobilier, star route and whiskey thieves, that were the chief points of interest in the Grant administration, were defended through thick and thin.

The free lance position of the democratic press is in marked contrast with the republican in a similar position. Their private opinions upon the financial policy of the government are very publicly expressed, even though in opposition. There is nothing but a very slight appearance of evil in the Garland and Goode cases. The fact is very doubtful, and yet a large portion of the democratic press is speaking right out in meeting. The honesty of intent can not fail to win its reward. The people will trust the party that has honest, outspoken representatives.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

The Surplus Must Go.

The house on Wednesday passed the following resolution which was introduced by Mr. Morrison:

Resolved, That whenever the surplus or balance in the treasury, including amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of $100,000,000, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess, in sums not less than $10,000,000 per month during the existence of any such surplus or excess, to the payment of the interest bearing indebtedness of the United States payable at the option of the government.

The vote on this resolution stood 207 ayes and 67 nays. Quite a large number of western republicans voted for it. Every member of the Michigan delegation except Congressman O'Donnel of Jackson, who was absent on account of sickness, supported the resolution.

The discussion which preceded the passage of the resolution through the house shows that it was urged and considered as a distinctively democratic measure. It was opposed most strenuously by leading republicans like McKinley of Ohio, and Reed of Maine. Nearly all those who voted against it were republicans. A democrat introduced it; only democrats advocated it: and all but 15 democrats recorded themselves in favor of its passage. It must be considered therefore as a purely democratic measure, and that party alone is entitled to the credit of the splendid victory which was achieved.

The country has again been given a practical illustration of the devotion of the national democracy to the interests of the people. Why should the wage earner or honest agriculturist hesitate any longer in deciding which party he will support in the coming contest? Has he not already had abundant proof of the patriotic purposes and honest performances of the one and the false pretenses and studied treachery of the other?—Lansing Journal.

The Treasury Surplus.

The question presented by Mr. Morrison's resolution is simply a business question. Is one hundred millions a sufficient reserve? In view of the resources of the country, we think it is.

We do not share the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Hewitt and the Herald.

The Herald has long been prophesying a woful disaster because of silver coinage. But the coinage has gone on and the disaster has deferred its visit.

The Star does not fear that the country will suffer if it shall use the money in its hands to reduce the debt. The greatest evils that can befall us come from a plethoric treasury. It gives birth to all sorts of schemes—Blair bills, Hennepin and Cape Cod canals, pensions to all men and every other form of waste. Let us use the surplus to pay the debt, and then let us reduce the taxes so that there will not soon be another surplus.

That is democratic doctrine—pay the debt and reduce the taxes.

The suggestion is made that, under the resolution, bonds may be called in and silver offered in payment of them. Of course that will not be done. To tender silver dollars for the bonds would injure the public credit, and democrats have always protected and fostered the public credit.—N. Y. Star.

Mercantile Hypocrisy.

In a store, Merchant (to clerk)—"Did you send Hammerton his bill again this week?"

Clerk—"Yes, sir."

Merchant—"What did he say?"

Clerk—"Said he would be around and pay it."

Merchant—"That's what he has said for the last six months. He's the biggest liar in this town. He can never get ten cents' worth on a credit here any more. I reckon we'll have to sue him—sh—here he comes now."

Merchant—"Good morning, Mr. Hammerton, glad to see you, sir. Won't you sit down?"

Hammerton—"No, thank you. I called to settle that bill."

Merchant—"What bill—oh, yes. Why sir, I hadn't thought of it. You see, the collector has charge of the bills and I pay but little attention to them. Thank you." (receiving the money and receipting the bill.) "Call again, Mr. Hammerton."

Hammerton—"I am a little pushed for money at present."

Merchant—"That makes no difference, sir, none whatever. Whenever you want anything give us a call. Good-morning."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

The President's Popularity.

Colonel John Knapp, one of the proprietors of the St. Louis Republican, for years the recognized organ of the democracy in the northwest, is at the Fifth Avenue. Colonel Knapp during the last two months has made an extensive tour of the west, and he says that everywhere he found President Cleveland popular with his party.

"As far as I am concerned," he said "I can say nothing too good about the administration. It is, however, superfluous for me to speak upon the subject, as the Republican represents my views, and I guess that is generally known that it is giving the administration a most hearty support. And in doing so the paper but reflects the sentiment of the great majority of the democracy of Missouri. It rests with himself whether Mr. Cleveland is renominated."—N. Y. Star.

Economy in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A table printed in this morning's Congressional Record by Mr. Belmont, in connection with his defense of the treasury administration, in the debate on the Morrison resolution, makes an interesting showing of the expenditures of that department for the fiscal year just closed. The expenditures for construction and repairs of public buildings, etc., increased $486,000, but the expenditures for salaries, repayments to importers, cost of detecting frauds in the customs service, interest on the public debt and other purposes, decreased $5,091,000, making a net decrease of expenditures for the department for the year 1886 as compared with 1885, of $4,600,000 in round figures.

SWEETLAND'S

Metaphysical Bethesda,

Charlevoix, Michigan.

TESTIMONIALS:

(A LETTER.)

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF EDWARD H. GREEN.
Charlevoix, Mich., July 17th, 1886.

H. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., Boyne City, Mich.,

DEAR SIR:—Knowing of your intense suffering, and having sympathy for you would like of course to see you relieved of those terrible pains. Last winter I was suffering severely, when Mrs. Sweetland called to see me on business, and not finding me at my office came to my house and seeing the pain I was in, said she could relieve me if I were willing. Of course I was willing. She removed the pain almost instantly, and in less than fifteen minutes I went to my office, built a fire and went to work. Hence I am free to recommend her to others who may be suffering. Very respectfully,

E. H. GREEN.

Charlevoix, Mich., July 21st, 1886.

MR. AND MRS. SWEETLAND, Proprietors of the Metaphysical Bethesda, Charlevoix, Mich.:

I wish to here state that I had been a constant sufferer for six months with sciatic rheumatism in my left hip and leg reaching from the hip to the ends of the toes, also spinal nervous prostration. These diseases were so severe that I was unable to leave my house during the winter last past. Together with these was a paralyetic numbness and withering of the hip. All my friends know too well how much I had suffered, when four weeks ago I was induced to go to your Metaphysical Bethesda and place myself under treatment. Here Mrs. Sweetland gave me a full electric bath, effecting a complete cure. My intention was to have continued taking baths, but as I found my cure permanent I did not deem that more was needed. Some two weeks ago I was taken with an unbearable pain in the bottom of my right foot. During my terrible affliction which had then lasted for several hours, causing the foot to cramp and making it impossible for me to place it upon the floor, Mrs. Sweetland called accidentally, and seeing my affliction, placed her hands upon the affected member removing the pain almost instantly, which has not returned. Mrs. Sweetland's power for removing pain and disease is certainly miraculous in the extreme and worthy of great consideration from the afflicted, and careful study of the medical world. The baths given at the Bethesda surpass anything I have any knowledge of in this country or the old world, which can be given in the most elegant parlor without danger of injury to the most delicate article. I would also further state that I have been a practitioner of medicine for the past twenty years, and am forty-eight years of age, and to-day I claim that I am a well woman, thanks to Mrs. Sweetland.

MRS. ANNA ALDRICH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, A. D., 1886.

CHAS. J. GRIER, Notary Public.

Buffalo, Oct. 25th 1884.

MRS. M. J. SWEETLAND,

MADAM,—I deem it my duty to let you know of the beneficial results of your treatment upon my head. Three years ago I suffered terribly with severe headaches. My hair began falling out. The headaches continued for over two years. At that time the top of my head was perfectly bald. I was placed under the care of physicians who exhausted their medical skill without giving me the slightest relief. Last spring I was advised to try your method of restoring the hair and subduing headeches. The result was wonderful. To my intense joy the headache departed and the hair began to grow over the bald space. Now I am pleased to say I am possessed with a luxuriant and healthy growth of hair, and entirely free from headaches. I can conscientously recommend your treatment.

Yours, etc.,
ANNIE HASTINGS,
218 Genesee street.

WONDERFUL CURE OF CANCER OF EIGHTEEN YEARS STANDING.

Mrs. M. D. Bouton, of No. 335 E st Swan st., Buffalo, New York, hearing of Mrs. Sweetland's success in mastering disease decided to undergo a painful carriage ride to her office, and place herself under the care of this wonderful woman. Mrs. Sweetland, by her strong magnetic or will power, gave her instant relief to the gratification and surprise of Mrs. Bouton. At this writing, seven weeks after the first treatment, Mrs. B. can walk and ride with ease and has gained fifteen pounds. The color returned to her face and the cancer reduced to a small speck which is kept open for the exudation of whatever fluid necessary to be removed.

CONDUCTOR M. D. BOUTON,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Warren, Pa., Oct. 21, 1884.

I was suffering with severe pains in my head and great heat, which caused my hair to fall out and created much dandruff. Hearing that Mrs. Sweetland was at the Carver house, I visited her and received one of her wonderful treatments. It has entirely removed the pain and dandruff. I also suffered severe pain in my back. I now have no pain in my back and feel that I am cured by this method of treatment. I sincerely recommend this lady to all who are afflicted.

MRS. ALSON ROGERS.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

Mrs. Thomas E. Metzgar, of this place, has been for the past two years badly afflicted with a throat and lung trouble which her friends thought would in the end lead her to a consumptive's grave. Her eyesight was also so badly impaired that she could not see distinctly without the use of glasses, and she had tried many physicians without relief. She heard of Mrs. Sweetland, and visited her at her rooms in the Carver house, put herself under that remarkable lady's care and received her wonderful and health-giving treatment. Mrs. Metzgar can now see to thread a needle without the use of glasses, and her throat and lung trouble is rapidly disappearing. She says she feels like a new woman and advises all her friends similarly afflicted to visit her benefactor, Mrs. Sweetland.

MRS. THOMAS METZGAR,
Warren, Pa.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Link, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

For Sale by F. G. HINES & CO., Charlevoix.

A Full Stock of

Jewelry and Silverware,

Optical Goods, Etc.

C. R. BELLINGER,

Charlevoix, Mich.

At the Old Stand.

A. J. McLeod

Can be found at the old stand with a

FULL STOCK OF MEATS

Of all kinds

At Wholesale and Retail.

HIDES, PELTS & FAT STOCK WANTED.

The Circus

Commences Next Week.

I am going to receive a large invoice of CLOTHING, bought from one of the leading houses in Rochester, N. Y., which I am going to sell at Prices that will draw me trade from all around the county.

I think the best advertisement a merchant can have is to have his goods advertise him in Good Fits and Prices that cannot be beat.

GEO. W. MILLER.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING!

——AT THE POPULAR STORE OF——

F. W. CRAINE & CO.

N. B.---Butterick's paper patterns in stock. Call and get the July fashion sheet.

PERRY WEED,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

OPERA BLOCK, CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

HENRY C. COOPER

Undertaker!

CHARLEVOIX MICHIGAN.

Coffins, Caskets, and Trimmings Always in Stock.

Come and See my Stock of Furniture.

ALL ORDERS BY TELEPHONE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

Come and See our Immense Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOX & MILLER.

A Large Stock of

Furniture!

IN

Oak, Maple, Ash, and Cherry,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY

IRONTON, MICH.

THE JOURNAL

Charlevoix, Mich., July 22, 1886.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Hay, loose, per ton $13; bailed, $15
Corn, ber bu. 70c.
Oats, 45 to 50c.
Feed, per ton, $20.
Pork, $9 75 bbl, 6c ℔ lb.
Salt, $1 bbl, $1.25.
Syrup, "Gold Medal," 50c ℔ gal.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c.
Canned Peaches, 15 to 20c.
Coffee, Java and Moca, 35c.
Farmer's Produce at Upright & Emrey's.

UPRIGHT EMREY & Co.

☞A splendid line of Boots and Shoes, for ladies and gents, boys, girls and misses. More on the road.

☞A magnificent lot of Dress Goods arrived recently, and we offer them at the very lowest figures.

☞Hosiery in all styles a specialty, for both ladies and gents—best line in town.

☞New Groceries received almost every day.

☞Both Dinner and Tea Sets in Colored Ware at cost.

☞If you want some Choice Butter go to Upright & Emrey's.

☞Fresh Kalamazoo celery at Jefferies' market.

☞Best fresh butter at Jefferies' market.

☞The August number of Demorest's Magazine comes to us freighted with good reading. Mrs. Croly contributes an interesting article on one of the typical dramatic stars, Genevieve Ward; Emma M. Tyng furnishes a good paper on "South Kensington and its Neighborhood;" and W. Jennings Demorest has two Prohibition articles "What is Prohibition?" and "Liberty and Prohibition." Mrs. Hart's serial is continued; there are several good stories and poems, one of the valuable series, "From Pencil to Brush," and "The World's Progress." The frontispiece is a fine steel engraving called "Harmony."

Local Notes and News.

Postmaster Steele, of Advance, is in town to-day.

Rosenthal & Son have a new card this week. Read it.

O. D. Hilton returned home from the east last Thursday.

Advance school will close for summer vacation on Tuesday next.

The bath houses on both resorts have been refitted for the season.

W. C. Newman is adding a porch to the side and back of his hotel.

The Friant's excursion to Boyne City on Tuesday was well patronized.

Judge A. J. Mills, of Kalamazoo, arrived Friday, to remain the season.

The government has expended altogether $71,000 on Charlevoix harbor.

J. J. Kanagy and wife returned home on Tuesday from their visit to Ohio.

Miss L. Spaulding, milliner, has been on the sick list, but is now improving.

D. O. Watson, collector of customs for this district, visited Charlevoix on Monday.

Every township should be fully represented in the coming county convention.

Dr. Wood and wife, of St. Paul, Minn., arrived last week to remain the season.

Dr. Wm. Thomas, wife and two children, of Ionia, are stopping with F. W. Wilcox.

Gus Brown has his new house plastered, and is nearly ready for the hardwood finish.

Clare is enthusiastic in the prospect of getting the Toledo, Ann Arbor, & Northern railroad.

Charlevoix county is entitled to four delegates at the coming state democratic convention.

Col. I. D. Toll has been appointed postmaster at Petoskey, in place of R. Connable, resigned.

L. D. Bartholomew & Co. call attention to a new light this week, which should be examined.

Miss Eva Preston, of Batavia, Ills., is visiting her brother, Dr. W. M. Preston, to remain the season.

On and after Monday, July 26 the fees for money orders for five dollars and under will be reduced to five cents.

The schooners Arrow and Fleetwing unloaded about 1,800 bushels of wheat, corn, and oats at the Rifenburg mill this week.

Ben Davis, the Pilgrim, left the Elk Rapids Progress in other hands, and is taking a two-weeks vacation. He is in Charlevoix to-day.

Episcopal service at the opera hall, Sunday, July 25th, morning and evening, by Rev. Wm. Morrell, of Elk Rapids. All are invited.

Married, in Charlevoix, July 17th, 1886, by Rev. J. T. Iddings, Mr. Frank C. Burnett, and Miss Libbie A. Wheeler, all of Charlevoix county.

W. N. Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, started for home this week.

The Clara Belle will run an excursion to Bay Springs next Tuesday night to accommodate those wishing to attend the ball at the Waldron house.

A good substantial crosswalk has been built across the lower entrance to John Nicholls' mill-yard, connecting the east-side sidewalk with the bridge.

The old band have erected a portable band stand on the corner by Stockman & Iddings' hardware store, to facilitate the giving of open air concerts.

Henry P. Henderson, of Mason, has been nominated for associate justice of the supreme court of Utah, in place of O. W. Powers, rejected by the senate.

The Friant gives an excursion to Harbor Springs to-day, to give Charlevoix people a chance to see the game of ball between Harbor Springs and Kalkuska.

The number of delegates to the county convention apportioned for each township is on the basis of one delegate for each 50 votes cast for governor in 1884, and one for each fraction of over 25.

George Cowan, who has been inspector of vessels for the Grand Haven districts has voluntarily resigned. The government at Washington will still live, however, as there are a number of applicants for the position.

The council rejected the Amoskeag fire engine last Thursday night, by a vote of five to one,—and the one voted in favor only on condition that 1,000 feet of first-class hose be furnished instead of the stuff that was sent for hose.

The Lansing Republican is in favor of Major Minor S. Newell to head the republican ticket and thinks George Starr will be nominated for treasurer, Archibald Buttars for lieutenant governor and Moses Taggart for attorney general.

D. W. Comstock, of Sargents Bluffs, Iowa, member of the State Alliance for the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law of Iowa, was a passenger on the Champlain last Friday, and made the JOURNAL a brief call while the boat discharged freight.

The young people's society of the Congregational church will serve ice cream and cake at the room near Bartholomew's warehouse on Bridge street recently occupied by Beagle's confectionary stand, on Wednesday, July 28th, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Everybody come.

The Advance band purpose holding a grand pic-nic at that place on Wednesday afternoon next and in the evening they will give an ice cream social and dance in Steele's new hall. Excellent music will be furnished and a good time may be expected. Come one and all and welcome.

At Alex Rosenthal's drawing last Thursday afternoon, J. F. Robinson's ticket, No. 522, drew the first prize, a sewing machine; Mrs. Embring's ticket, No. 391, second prize; Jacob Keller, East Jordan, No. 597, third; Doc. Brown, No. 367, fourth; Mrs. Ella Smith, No. 440, fifth; R. D. Pate, Eastport, No 783, sixth. J. Milo Eaton, L. D. Bartholomew, and Prof. Allen acted as committee.

The steamer Remora broke her shaft the other day, near her fishing grounds Dog river, L. S. The captain at once started in a small boat for the Sault to procure assistance. At last accounts the steamer was drifting helplessly near the scene of the accident, about 70 miles from here. A tug was sent to pick her up and bring her to this place for repairs.—Sault Democrat.

A Charlevoix correspondent of the Grand Rapids Democrat says "the better class of citizens of the county say Boyne City is the proper place for the county seat." This is a severe reflection on some good men who honestly voted the other way. It looks now, however, as though the question was not settled forever, and those "better citizens" may get left after all, though they have the supreme court of the state of Michigan to sustain them.

Mrs. Annie Aldrich, wife of Capt. A. G. Aldrich, so well known throughout this part of the State, and who has been a sufferer from sciatic rheumatism and nervous prostration attests through her sworn statement in another column of having been entirely cured by a single bath and treatment by Mrs. M. J. Sweetland, of the Metaphysical Bethesda. This with the letter from E. H. Green to H. B. Chapman, would indicate the beginning of a successful business for the institution.

Statistics are not always amusing, but often suggestive especially those of the dead-letter office. 4,500,000 letters were last year sent to the dead letter office for various reasons; of which 3,500,000 were unclaimed letters, 112,650 were returned from hotels, 314,700 were mis-directed, 133,600 were held for unpaid postage, 14,134 were without address. Of these 4,044,845 were opened, 1,518,825 returned to writers, and 2,556,990 destroyed, 17,385 of the above letters contained money; 20,260, drafts; 34,400, receipts, paid notes, etc., and 85,000 contained postage stamps.

Attorney General Taggart has been handled vigorously and pointedly by Gov. Swineford in his open letter. Mr. Taggart is not personally a vindictive man. But he is pliable and in his position has undoubtedly been influenced by political motives. He has got himself into an unpleasant predicament, for his charges against Gov. Swineford were like chaff in the opinions of the discriminating and republican senatorial committee. Mr. Taggart may reply, but like the man and his whole course in this personal and political persecution, it will be weak and vascillating. Gov. Swineford invites suit against him and, it is hoped it will be brought, that righteous judgment may be meted to his persecutors.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Boyne Falls Fishing.

BOYNE FALLS, July 11.—Your correspondent has little to write about except that the fishing here is the best and easiest to be found in northern Michigan. Large and beautiful speckled trout are caught within sight of the Boyne Falls house morning and evening. We want you to say that this is the place for everybody going to Charlevoix to get off the G. R. & I. road. Six miles by stage from here brings you to Boyne City where a steamer is waiting to carry passengers down Pine Lake—the handsomest inland lake in Michigan—to the beautiful Charlevoix resort.—Telegram Herald.

Wedding Bells.

Married, in Petoskey, July 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Orser, by Rev. Mr. Sherman, of the M. E. church, Dorland Osborn and Miss Kitty Orser.

Miss Orser will be remembered by very many of our citizens as having rendered such efficient services a year ago last winter in training our young people for and assisting in the rendition of the cantata of "Lost and Saved," and "Little Red Riding Hood," also as officiating at the organ and occasionally constituting the entire choir in the M. E. church in this place during her sojourn among us.

The marriage ceremony was performed at nine o'clock in the evening, at the conclusion of which the company repaired to the dining room and partook of a sumptuous repast of good ties.

Among the wedding guests were Rev. Mr. Sherman and wife, Rev. Mr. Joslyn and wife, of Adrian; Mr. J. H. Joslyn, of Adrian; Mr. Arthur Joslyn, of Adrian; Miss Hattie Joslyn, of Adrian; Miss Joslyn, of Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Loveday and family, of Charlevoix; Miss Lottie Cameron, of Albion; Miss Hattie Orser, of Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Orser, of Edmore; Mrs. R. W. Smith and daughter, of Stanton; Mr. and Mrs. Call, of Petoskey; Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, of Petoskey; Prof. and Mrs. Ewing, of Petoskey; Mr. and Mrs. Guinon, of Petoskey; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Orser, of Petoskey; Mr. and Mrs. Hunsberger, of Petoskey; Miss Horner, of Petoskey; and others.

After supper the company passed a few hours in social convesation interspersed with very fine music both vocal and instrumental.

The happy couple will have the best wishes of a host of friends in Charlevoix.

Additional Items.

Raspberries sell at 5 cts. per quart at Boyne City.

Born, at Boyne City, on the 19th inst., to the wife of Mr. Wm. Lewis, a son.

The Charlevoix band gave open air concerts Monday and Tuesday evenings.

The windmill on the resort has received numerous repairs, and a lot of new sidewalk has been built.

Three blossoms of night-blooming cerens opened at W. P. Brown's parlors last Saturday evening, and were visited by a large number of people. Two other blossoms have opened this week.

Boatbuilder Cook, of Boyne City will have his new boat, which contains over seventy-five different kinds of wood, ready to launch Monday next. This will be one of the finest boats ever turned out in Michigan, and will be an excellent opportunity for the individual who can name all of the materials used to secure it gratis.

Shipments.

July 15—Schr. Mary Collins, 265 cords wood, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

16—Schr. Evaline, 60 cords wood, 150 cords bark, W. H. Downer, to Chicago.

16—Schr. Mary B. Hale, 240 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

16—Schr Arrow, 30 cords of slabs, Wm. Tooley to Milwaukee.

16—Schr. Eugenia Vista, 111,000 feet hardwood lumber, Scranton & Co., to Detroit.

17—Schr. A. J. Mowry, 9,608 cedar posts, W. H. Horn, to Chicago.

17—Schr. Belle Brown, 115 cords wood, 150 cords bark, Upright & Emrey, to Chicago.

20—Prop. Don, M. Dickenson, 108,000 feet hardwood lumber, Scranton & Watson, to Detroit.

20—Schr. Evening Star, 200,000 feet hardwood lumber, Glenn & Porter, to Chicago.

20—Schr. Gilbert Knapp, 215 cords bark, French & Sutton, to Kenosha.

20—Schr. Stampede, 250,000 hardwood lumber, Pine Lake Lumber Co., to Sheboygan.

20—Schr. Alvin Bronson, 80 cords wood, 100 cords bark, Peter O'Brian, Milwaukee.

20—Schr. Dan Mabee, 85 cords wood, 125 cords bark, Geo. Burnham & Sons, to Milwaukee.

20—Schr. Lottie, Mason, 45,000 feet hardwood lumber, I. H. Morehouse, to Chicago.

21—Schr. Sea Gem, 90 cords bark, O. J. Smith, to Milwaukee.

21—Schr. Lapetite, 130 cords wood, 15 cords bark, E. M. Clark, to Milwaukee.

21—Schr. Charlie Marshal, 50 cords wood, 150 cords bark, W. F. Empey to Chicago.

21—Schr. Fleetwing, 45 cords bark, Carpenter, Bartholomew & Co., to Milwaukee.

The following is a summary of the shipments from the port of Charlevoix for the week ending Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding week of 1885:

	1885.	1886.
Hardwood lumber, feet	880,000	714,000
Cedar posts	.....	9,608
Wood, cords	960	795
Bark, cords	1,112	1,280
Fresh fish, pounds	.....	6,450
Slabs, cords	.....	30

Gift Schemes Not Required

TO SELL OUR GOODS.

All so-called "Gifts" are paid for by the Customer, and dearly too.

We offer Genuine Bargains in

NEW DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERES,

Tricots, Bouretts, Boucles, Serges, Crinkled Seersuckers, Piques, Ottomans Mikados, Jersey Jackets, Broadheads, Lawns, Boucle Jackets,

And a Full Line of Staple

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

At prices lower than the Lowest.

Many of our Goods were bought during the recent excitement caused by the strikes, and we were enabled to buy at our own figures. We are offering values not to be obtained elsewhere. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is replenished and fully up to the high standard we endeavor to maintain. When others tell you Groceries are higher, do not believe them. Our prices are lower than ever.

LIME, CEMENT, STUCCO, AND PLASTERING HAIR Always on hand.

J. L. HURD & CO.

Bargains! Bargains!!

IN ALL

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

ROSENTHAL & SON'S.

The time is nearing at hand when we shall have to clear our counters and shelves for our fall supplies. To this end we have decided to sell all Summer Goods way down at prices to suit everybody. Straw Hats, Straw Hats, in every style, shape, and at all prices. Flannel Shirts in all colors, just what you want to wear now-a-days, closing out very cheap.

Just give us a call and we are sure to suit you.

Respectfully yours

ROSENTHAL & SON.

Something New. More Light.

The Rochester double and triple Burner makes the Whitest and Best Light known.

THE Sherwin William's PAINTS.

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Notions, Fishing Tackle. The "double action easy Force Pump." Job and Tin Work.

L. D. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHARLEVOIX Savings Bank

At Charlevoix, Mich., on Monday, July 5th, A. D., 1886, made in accordance with sections 18, 19, and 67 of the General Banking Law as amended in 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$39,791 04
Demand loans	5,000 00
Overdrafts	883 79
Furniture and fixtures	437 09
Expenses	1,055 41
Due from banks and bankers	3,676 86
Legal tender and bank notes	2,480 82
	$52,644 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$15,000 00
Surplus fund	2,000 00
Undivided profits	4,747 07
Due other banks	1,027 75
Due depositors	20,369 10
Notes and bills re-discounted	9,450 00
	$52,644 92

I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRED. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1886.

OSCAR UPRIGHT, Notary Public.

157

Charlevoix Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, and Blinds,

Screen Doors and Windows, and Mouldings of all Descriptions.

Newell Posts, Banisters, and Stair Rail, of Soft and Hard Wood, kept in Stock and Made and Put Up to Order.

A GOOD STOCK OF

PINE AND BASSWOOD SIDING,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND FINISHING LUMBER KEPT ON HAND.

Also Contractors, Builders, and General Jobbers. Summer Cottages a Specialty.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

JOB WORK

AT THIS OFFICE.

MISS L. SPAULDING.

MILLINERY

and Fancy Goods.

CHARLEVOIX, - MICHIGAN.

New Grocery!

Cor. Antrim and Grant Streets.

A. J. MUDGE

Would respectfully announce to the people of Charlevoix and vicinity, especially to the residents of the southwestern part of town, and all coming in from the south, that he has opened a stock of Groceries in his building on the corner of Antrim and Grant streets, and requests all to give him a trial.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Owing to Special Rates in Photographic Stock, I will continue to make

Cabinet Photographs at $4.00 per Dozen.

Until further notice.

Dave Bradbeer,

Photographer,

CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

THE WAY WE DID IT.

BY WILLIAM HAUGHTON.

We made our home as bright and fair
  As willing hands could make it,
It laughed with sunshine everywhere,
And many a cozy nook was there
  When Maggie came to take it;
Just such a spot where love might dwell,
And loyal hearts protect it well.

But, oh! the sunlight and the song,
  The heaven of joy that thrilled it;
The love that made its life so strong,
And shed sweet music all day long,
  Was one dear life that filled it;
Sweet angel by the hearth was she,
Who gave her girlhood love to me.

The shadows fall, as fall they must;
  The tempest raved around us;—
Full many a hope lay in the dust,
And yet our faith looked up in trust
  To Him whose blessing found us—
We shut the door in sorrow's face
And kept for love the inner place.

We called our troubles kinder names,
  And put them in love's keeping—
We heard, but laughed at pleasure's claims,
At fortune, worst of fickle dames,
  And kissed away our weeping—
We took life's burdens, heart to heart,
Each seeking most the heavier part.

Some day the Master's voice will call,
  And one of us must hear it—
Pale death and darkness, shroud and pall,
May come, but will not end it all—
  We wait, but do not fear it,
For parted hands again will press,
The hands they love, in blessedness.

Viroqua, Wis.

THE TRAIN-WRECKERS.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES MONTFORD.

"During the winter of 1861-2 a continual warfare was kept up in Missouri with the guerrilla bands.

"They are the most terrible pests of a country, even when anxious to defend it, and the ordinary guerrilla is a friend to no one but himself.

"I was often out upon the chase, and several fierce skirmishes took place. A band of guerrillas had taken possession of the Missouri Railroad, and burned the bridges, tore up the rails, and brought about a desolation that half a dozen battles would not have caused.

"I met with an adventure at this time which evidences the bloody and ruthless character of these outlaws.

"I think it was about the last of December that I started from the command for a small station some twenty miles distant.

"I had business with a gentleman in the village, and rode across the country, intending to leave my horse—I owned a good one at the time—with my acquaintance, and return with the supply train, which was expected at that time.

"The day was as bad a one as I could have well chosen; the bleak air swept over prairies, chilling horse and man to the very bone.

"I should have waited for a fairer day; but the train was expected up in the morning, I was anxious to go, and had already been delayed several days.

"So I started early, and rode along cheerfully enough for the first five miles, when a genuine Western storm arose, and began to rage with the fury that is only witnessed in those treeless districts.

"I was soon soaked through to the skin, the rain beat upon my face fiercely, and I wished myself back at camp, or anywhere else out of the storm.

"I believe we were five hours traveling the succeeding five miles, and at the end of that time I was nearly frozen.

"The fear of losing my way added still more to my distress, for there were no fences or other landmarks, and the ground was being fast covered by the beating snow, which succeeded the rain.

"My clothing was frozen stiff, and the neck and breast of my horse was covered with sheets of frozen breath and blood which had oozed from his swollen nostrils.

"I must find shelter, I thought, or perish in the most horrible manner.

"Suddenly I noticed smoke arising in the distance. No house was visible, and it has seemed remarkable to me that I observed the smoke; a fortunate chance was the cause, perhaps.

"No house was to be seen, the place was in the hollow of the prairie, and I rode within twenty rods of the door ere I saw the way.

"Getting off the horse with difficulty, my limbs had become stiffened with cold, I was about to approach the house, when it occurred to me that it would be as well to reconnoiter a little.

"A band of outlaws might be harboring there, and then I would wish myself outside again, cold as it was.

"Speaking kindly to the horse, who stretched his nose against me for warmth, I fastened the bridle to a shrub and stole cautiously toward the house.

"Making a circuit, I approached from the back of the building. It was a poor affair, the habitation of a prairie farmer, evidently; but there was shelter for man and beast.

"As I came up the door at the side opened. I had but time to escape around the corner when three men issued out.

"They were rough looking fellows, warmly clad, and I at once concluded to give them a wide berth.

"With some imprecations at the weather, they hurried to the stable, which fronted the road.

"When they reappeared it was upon fleet-looking horses, and they then rode away toward the north.

"I watched them out of sight, and then approached the cabin again. Listening, I could hear no one, and conceived that the place was untenanted.

"I resolved to take advantage of the shelter, and hastening back to my poor horse I soon left him munching hay in the little stable, and myself hurried on to the house.

"I was nearly ready to drop with fatigue and cold, and, waiting for no ceremony, I opened the door and entered.

A fire was burning on one side of the poorly furnished apartment, and hurrying forward I spread out my person to the blaze.

"I had seen no one as yet, but a voice sounded from a back room a moment later.

"'Is that you, Carl?" asked a woman's voice.

"I explained that I was a traveler, nearly frozen, and had taken the liberty to enter the house, as I saw no one about.

"A tall, wrinkled old woman, with a very erect carriage, came in from the kitchen.

"She looked at me searchingly, as I made my excuses, and I thought a sad expression appeared upon her face. What could it mean, or was I mistaken?

"I decided that the latter was the case, and lying back in the hard chair, I enjoyed the fire as a man only can when he has been chilled through to the bone.

"My dozing was broken by the sound of voices outside; men were approaching the house. The old woman seemed to shrink with fear as she heard the sound.

"Rising to my feet, expecting some disaster, I placed my hand upon my pistol and waited.

"The door opened, and twenty men, I counted them as they came in singly, filed into the room.

"They were all armed with rifles, and an entire arsenal of small arms, and I knew I was in the presence of a band of guerrillas.

"There was no help for it, however, the men had seen my horse, and doubtless knew my character.

"'Put up your shooter and surrender,' said a tall, red-headed man, who seemed the leader. 'You shan't be hurt so long as you remain quiet.'

"'But who are you?' I returned with as much resolution as I could summon up. 'It would not be policy to surrender until I know to whom I——'

"A loud laugh from the entire crowd cut off my speech.

"'That's a good one,' said the tall individual. 'T'was jist lettin' you down kinder easy 'cause you cum into my place unawares. We can kill you easy enough, if you insist upon it.'

"I did not. Resistance would be the last thing I should attempt against such overpowering numbers.

"I handed over my weapons to the leader, and he ordered two of the gang to take me into the back-room and watch while they conferred together.

"I passed nearly an hour in the back-room, listening to the talk going forward in front. From the broken words I heard I pieced out the following:

"The supply train, due to-morrow, was to pass this afternoon, and the outlaws were plotting its destruction.

"The track was nearly a mile from the house, and the leader concluded to go at last. He entered the room where I sat, and ordered the guards to watch me closely.

"One of them pleaded so strongly to go upon the expedition that the leader submitted, and when the men left I was alone with the old woman and the single robber.

"My own fears and troubles had been swallowed up by the more important news I had received regarding the train.

"It was quite valuable, besides being much required by the troops at the time. There were several officers on board, also, and their capture or death would be a great loss.

"To shorten a long story, I had a flask of liquor in my pocket; the outlaw had a larger in his own possession, and he also had an appetite for a larger quantity than was obtainable.

"He drank up the liquor in his own flask in a very few minutes, and my own followed immediately afterward.

"As might have been expected, the cold and the liquor threw him in a drunken slumber. I now decided to leave the house at any risk.

"The old woman had remained in the front room. Slowly I drew away the ruffian's weapons. I had been left unbound, and warned by my own escape, I proceeded to secure the fellow without awakening him. I then entered the front room and prevailed with the old lady to allow me to serve her in the same way.

"Five minutes later I had mounted my horse and was riding at break-neck speed toward the railroad track.

"I heard the engine whistle shrilly as I left the stable, and knew the probabilities were against my reaching the spot in time to do any good.

"I rode with the speed of the wind over the snow-covered ground, and came into view of the track just as the train halted.

"Running the steed back, I looked at the cars; they were already in the possession of the outlaws.

"A couple of the men had gone up the track with a red flag, and had halted the train—in an ambush of their fellows.

"They jumped on board, with shouts and screams of triumph, while the bullets rattled fiercely.

"Disappointed that I had not been a few minutes earlier, I watched the rascals.

"The soldiers upon the train were soon all dead or prisoners, and then the outlaws left the cars.

"Standing together in a body, they consulted for a moment, and then the engine was uncoupled, two men leaped upon it and drove down the track.

"I watched them with bated breath. What did they intend to do? It was soon explained.

"The locomotive was stopped again a few miles away, then the lever was thrown back, and the engine rushed back upon the cars with the speed of the avalanche.

"A moment, and it collided with the foremost car, plowed its way through, and soon the valuable supply train was but a mass of smoking ruins."

The Colonel stopped and drew a long breath.

"I tell you it was a thrilling night," he said, after a moment; "but the guerrillas soon paid for the damage.

"I escaped without difficulty, and reached camp again that night. The following week witnessed the destruction of that band of bushwhackers, for the soldiers were maddened by the loss of their supplies and rested not a moment until they revenged it."

Friendly Advice to the President.

HUDSON, Wis., June 3, 1886.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.—MY DEAR SIR: You have now assumed a new duty and taken upon yourself an additional responsibility. Not content with the great weight of national affairs, sufficient to crush any other pachyderm, you have cheerfully and almost gleefully become a married man. While I cannot agree with you politically, Grover, I am forced to admire your courage.

This morning a new life opens out to you—the life of a married man. It is indeed a humiliating situation. To be a President of the United States, the roustabout of a free people, is a trying situation; but to be a newly married President, married in the full glare of official life, with the eye of a divided constituency upon you, is to place yourself where nerve is absolutely essential.

I, too, am married, but not under such trying circumstances. Others have been married and still lived, but it has remained for you, Mr. President, young as you are, to pose as a newly wedded President and to take your new mother-in-law into the Cabinet with you. For this reason, I say freely that to walk a slack rope across the moist brow of Niagara and carry a nervous man in a wheelbarrow sinks into a mere commonplace. Daniel playing "tag" with a denful of half-starved lions becomes an historic cipher, and the Hebrew children, sitting on a rosy bed of red-hot clinkers in the fiery furnace, are almost forgotten.

With a large wad of civil service wedged in among your back teeth, a larger fragment, perhaps, than you were prepared to masticate when you bit it off; with an ugonized Southern Democracy and a clamorous Northern constituency; with disappointment poorly concealed among your friends and hilarity openly expressed by your enemies; with the snarl of the vanquished Mr. Davis, who was at one time a sort of President himself, as he rolls up future majorities for your foes; with a lot of sharp-witted journalists walking all over you every twenty-four hours, and climbing up your stalwart frame with their telegraph-repair boots on, I am surprised, Grover, honestly, as between man and man, that you should have tried to add housekeeping to all this other agony. Had you been young and tender under the wings I might have understood it; but you must admit, in the quiet and sanctity of your own home, Grover, that you are no gosling. You have arrived at man's estate. You have climbed the barbed-wire fence which separates the fluff and bloom and blossom and bumble-bees of impetuous youth from the yellow fields and shadowy orchards of middle life. You now stand in the full glare of life's meridian. You are entering upon a new experience. Possibly you think that because you are President the annoyance peculiar to the life of a new, green groom will not reach you. Do not fool yourself in this manner. Others have made the same mistake. Position, wealth, and fame cannot shut out the awkward and trying circumstances which attend the married man even as the sparks are prone to fly upward.

It will seem odd to you at first, Mr. President, after the affairs of the nation have been put aside for the day and the Government fire-proof safe locked up for the night, to go up to your boudoir and converse with a bride with one corner of her mouth full of pins. A man may write a pretty fair message to Congress, one that will be accepted and printed all over the country, and yet he may not be fitted to hold a conversation with one corner of a woman's mouth while the other is filled with pins. To some men it is given to be great as statesmen, while to others it is given to be fluent conversationalists under these circumstances.

Mr. President, I may be taking a great liberty in writing to you and touching upon your private affairs, but I noticed that everybody else was doing it, and so I have nerved myself up to write to you, having once been a married man myself, though not, as I said, under the same circumstances. When I was married I was only a plain justice of the peace, plodding quietly along and striving to do my duty. You was then sheriff of your county. Little did we think in those days that now you would be a freshly married President, and I the author of several pieces which have been printed in the papers. Little did we think then, when I was a justice of the peace in Wyoming and you a sheriff in New York, that to-day your timothy lawn would be kicked all to pieces by your admiring constituents, while I would be known and loved wherever the English language is tampered with.

So we have risen together, you to a point from which you may be easily observed and flayed alive by the newspapers, while I am the same pleasant, unassuming, gentlemanly friend of the poor that I was when only a Justice of the Peace and comparatively unknown.

I cannot close this letter without expressing a wish that your married life may be a joyous one, as the paper at Laramie has said, "and that no cloud may ever come to mar the horizon of your wedded bliss." (This sentence is not my own. I copy it verbatim from a wedding notice of my own written by a Western journalist who is now at the Old Woman's Home.)

Mr. President, I hope you will not feel that I have been too forward in writing to you personally over my own name. I mean to do what is best for you. You can truly say that all I have ever done in this way has been for your good. I speak in a plain way sometimes, but I don't beat about the bush. I see that you do not want to have any engrossed bills sent to you for a couple of weeks.

That's the way I was. I told all my creditors to withhold their engrossed bills during my honeymoon, as I was otherwise engrossed. This remark made me a great many friends and added to my large circle of creditors. It was afterward printed in a foreign paper and explained in a supplement of eight pages.

We are all pretty well here at home. I may go to Washington this fall if I can sell a block of stock in the Pauper's Dream, a rich gold claim of mine in Elk Mountain. It is a very rich claim, but needs capital to develop it. (This remark is not original with me. I quote from an exchange.)

If I do come over to Washington do not let that make any difference in your plans. If I thought your wife would send out to the neighbors and borrow dishes and such things on my account I would not go a step.

Remember that I have not grown cold toward you just because you have married. You will find me the kind of a friend who will not desert you just when you are in trouble. Yours, as heretofore,

BILL NYE.

P. S.—I send you to-day a card-receiver. It looks like silver. Do not let your wife bear on too hard when she polishes it. I was afraid you might try to start into keeping house without a card-receiver, so I bought this yesterday. When I got married I forgot to buy a card-receiver, and I guess we would have frozen to death before we could have purchased one, but friends were more thoughtful, and there were nine of them among the gifts. If you decide that it would not be proper for you to receive presents, you may return the card-receiver to me or put it in the cellar-way till I come over over there this fall. B. N.

Light Two Miles Under Water.

In the Lake of Geneva Messrs. Fol and Sarasin found sufficient light to affect very sensitive photographic plates at about five hundred and fifty feet the light at that depth being about equal at mid-day to that at the surface on a clear moonless night. In the Mediterranean during bright sunlight the last trace of light was lost at a depth of 1,500 feet. But an examination of the eyes of certain crustaceans lately dredged from the abyssmal regions of the Atlantic convinces Prof. S. I. Smith that despite the objections of physicists, some light probably reaches even beyond 12,000 feet. He thinks that, on account of the purity of the water in mid-ocean, light might reach this depth as readily as 3,000 feet or even 1,200 feet near the shore.

THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA.

History of the Purchase—President Lincoln Alone Should Have Credit for It.

I have lately seen it in print for the first time that Wm. H. Seward said that the one act of his life most to be proud of was the acquisition of Alaska. This, to those who are not ignorant of the facts, is a remarkable claim. As I was minister plenipotentiary from the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, during the time of the purchase and addition of Alaska to the Union, and Seward Secretary of State—however, we might both claim to be the peers of Lincoln in ability—Lincoln was our chief, and the honor of that expansion of territory belongs to him. It is the general-in-chief who wears the laurels of victory, however gallantly his subordinates may have fought. So far, then, as Seward and myself are concerned, I lay the facts before the world for the award of honor.

Collins, having explored the route from America, through Alaska, the Aleutian Isles, and Siberia to St. Petersburg, united with Sibley, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to extend their line to the Russian capital. They placed this project in my hands, and I got a very favorable charter from the Russian Government, one clause of which was the privilege of a "rebate," or gratuity, in common phrase, for all words transmitted from the Pacific to St. Petersburg on Russian lines. Another project of mine was to secure to American citizens the perpetual lease of the splendid coal mines on the island of Saghalien, on the eastern coast of Russia. A third was a grant of the Russian Fur Company's privileges—for an equivalent—to an American company, in the vast regions of Alaska. Heretofore the Russian Pacific coast was not open even to foreign consulships, but an American consulship was now allowed.

These projects of mine were all cognate. The telegraph would free us from dependence on the enemies of the Union by lines in our own possession. The coal mines of Saghalien were almost a necessity of our commerce with China, Japan, and the Corea. And our acquisitions in Alaska would offer a combined force of Americans and Russians against a war with England, which then seemed imminent. Collins and Sibley asked not only for a right of way through Alaska, but for land grants for the lines and stations, all of which were freely discussed by me and Russian officials in a private and personal way. I found the resources of Alaska to be beyond price in minerals, and fisheries, and forests, and furs, and commercial promise. I wrote to Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, and other distinguished citizens and capitalists about these projects. A company was formed in San Francisco, and I was engaged to contract with the Russian Fur Company for a transfer of its chartered rights to the Americans.

Everything was favorable, when Seward opened up his unfortunate Perkins claim and completely disgusted the Russian autocrat and Gortchakoff with American projects. The Saghalien enterprise was cut short. The telegraph line was refused the "rebate" and dropped out, notwithstanding Collins, Sibley, and I did all we could to have the terms confirmed which had been made by the Minister of Telegraphs, Count Tolstoi.

Still, the advantages of the transfer of Alaska were so apparent that, having sounded the Russian authorities, I had formal meetings with the Russian Fur Company, and the terms were all agreed upon. When the news came that Alaska was purchased outright by the United States, Seward sent me a treaty upon "trade marks," which I signed and delivered; but he negotiated the Alaska purchase, for which he had no more reason to claim credit than for Jefferson's acquisition of Louisiana. There was no American so odious to the Russians as Seward, and I had worked up the project and cultured the tree until the fruit was ripe and fell, by the necessity of the case, into his basket.—*C. M. Clay, in New York Sun.*

Fish by the Square Mile.

Some faint idea of the vast and inexhaustible number of fish on our shores may, perhaps, be obtained by a consideration of the fact that yesterday no fewer than 6,000 barrels of porgies were caught off Newport. If the sea, through the Vineyard and Long Island Sound is anywhere near as rich in porgies, mossbunkers, and other varieties of the most abundant kinds of fish, what an unimaginably teeming world of life there must be beneath the waves! And it is, even more than the striving, pushing world of human life, a scene of rapacity and destruction—the stronger preying upon the weaker and "the survival of the fittest." Enormous as this single day's catch of porgies seems, it is surpassed by some of the big hauls of bony-fish or mossbunkers—the "whitefish" of the evil-smelling fish oil mills on the shore. These creatures actually swarm in millions and are caught and hauled in by the cargo. Schools of voracious blue-fish pursue and drive them flipping and flashing to the surface, where they are promptly pounced upon by the sailing fish hawks and sea-gulls that wait for them out of water. In the sea and on the land the world seems to be a scene of shark and tiger, in one or another form of destructive rapacity.—*Hartford Times.*

LITTLE is known of the effect of solar eclipses on our atmosphere. To add to our knowledge, Norwegian seamen happening to be in favorable localities have been requested to make barometric and thermometric observations during the total eclipse of August 29 next.

HUMOR.

THE color of a sick dog—a purp ill.

A POLICEMAN'S lot is often an acher.

WIFE—"What's the news, Henry?" Husband—"War is going on in Greece." Wife—"Oh, lard!"—*Newman Independent.*

SMITH—Ha, Jones! Suppose you're a-fishing? Jones—Can't do it, Ha, Ha! Smith—Why not? Jones—I swore off liquor the first of the year.—*Boston Courier.*

IT is said that shingles may be made fire-proof, but you cannot convince the small boy who has had experience that a shingle is not frequently red-hot.—*Lowell Citizen.*

WHEN a coil of lead pipe in front of a hardware store begins to wiggle and stick out its forked tongue a Dakota man knows it is time to swear off.—*Estelline Bell.*

"DO YOU not see on every side evidences of the new art of making home attractive?" asks an exchange. We regret to say that we do not. We board.—*New York Graphic.*

THE man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a benefactor to his species, and the woman who will get along with only one bonnet where two were needed before is an ornament to her sex.—*Fall River Advance.*

"HOW ARE you getting along with that red-headed wife of yours?" asked Gilhooly of an intimate friend. "My wife gives me a heap of trouble. After we have a row and just get through having a monkey and parrot time of it, she doesn't give me any peace or quiet, until we have started a fresh fuss."—*Texas Siftings.*

IT is said that Queen Victoria requested the Prince of Wales to edit the life of John Brown, but that the Prince positively refused. The Queen was much grieved, and, in conversation with a prominent gentleman, said: "Yes, Hi ham 'urt. Hi thought 'e would do 'imself the honor of hediting such a work, but Hi was mistaken. Halas! the 'ead is not cold until the noble body is forgotten. Hi would get somebody helse to hedit it, but Hi don't want to pay out hany money. Halas!"—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THE old gentleman was intently studying a letter he had just received from his lawyer, hanging fire on the words suum cuique, which the legal wight had carelessly shelled out. Seeing his son enter, he exclaimed: "See here, Billy, you're a Latin scholar, what do these words mean?" pointing to the aforesaid suum cuique. "Mean?" replied Billy: "Why, I should think you could flush that sentence, even if it isn't spelled according to Hoyle. Sue 'em quick, is what the counselor meant to say, but he's a little erratic in his orthography."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A MAN in last year's clothes was seated at a table in the reporters' room writing. It was costing him great effort, apparently, for his tongue was sticking out about four inches and he shoved the pen along as if it were a plow. "Who is that?" whispered the city editor to one of the boys, who had been coaching the visitor. "Anarchist," replied the reporter, with a warning shake of the head. "The devil! How do you know?" gasped the city editor. "Saw his writing. Spells God with a little g," and the reporter slipped out.—*Washington Critic.*

THE LADIES' MAN.

He's handsome, polite,
  Unapproachable quite
    In elegance, gracefulness, style;
In a word, debonair,
And admired by the fair,
  Whose hearts 'tis his aim to beguile.

He's attentive to Jane,
And he flirts with Elaine,
  And he murmurs soft nothings to Fan;
While his mustache he twirls,
But beware of him, girls,
  For he isn't a marrying man.

He can sing in duet
With Janet or Rosette,
  And the upright piano can play;
And delightfully spoon
Through a whole afternoon,
  With Della while playing croquet.

He's expert in all games
Played by maidens and dames,
  And waltzes through the german he can;
Most gracefully whirls,
But beware of him, girls,
  For he isn't a marrying man.

—*Boston Courier.*

How They Get Confused in Washington

Col. Smith was the guest of Congressman Belford, in Washington, and was returning to his hotel late one night when he lost his way. While browsing about in an aimless, inane sort of a manner, he encountered a policeman.

"'Scuse me, my frien'," said Col. Smith, "but can you tell mé which izee opposite side o' ze street?"

"Why," explained the policeman, "it's over there—the other side."

"Zat's what I thought," said Col. Smith, "but while I was walking over there a few minutes 'go, I asked a man an' he told me zis wazzee opp'site side!"—*Eli Perkins.*

Why He Couldn't See It.

"I think the streets are in a fearful condition."

"Do you mean dirty?"

"Certainly. Any man can see that."

"I don't know about that. There is a man in our neighborhood who can't see it."

"You mean that he is blind?"

"No; he is the street-cleaning contractor."—*Philadelphia Call.*

He Went by the Rules.

"I wish you wouldn't grin at me in that idiotic way, Mr. Lightwaist; you make me nervous."

"Can't help it—my 'Hand-book on High-toned Etiquette' says you must wear a pleasant smile during the pauses in conversation, and I'm wearing one, that's all"—*Puck.*

The Pages of Congress.

Fifty of the brightest boys of the United States are employed at the national Capitol as pages to Congress. Little fellows of from twelve to sixteen years of age, each with a round, shining silver badge on the lapel of his coat labeled with his number, they run in and out of the halls, now darting through the aisles under the very nose of a member who is making a great speech, now carrying great armfuls of documents to one Congressman, and now with a letter to post for another, bringing a glass of water to the man who is speaking.

Here one is moving about with a great album in which he asks each of the members to write his name; and there are others busy taking the cards of ladies in the reception-rooms to some Congressman whom they wish to call out.

The pages of Congress are gathered from the four quarters of the United States. They are chosen by the sergeants-at-arms of each House, and represent nearly every State. The pay of a page is two dollars and a half a day, for the session, including Sundays, though there is no work for them on that day. They generally save some of their money, but they must spend enough of it to keep themselves well dressed. They do not have a very hard time, and on ordinary days their hours are from 9 o'clock until the House adjourns, at four or five. About half of their Saturdays are holidays, as the Congress often adjourns Friday over to Monday.

The daily sessions begin at noon, but the boys must be present earlier and file each Congressman's bills for him. After Congress meets they have plenty to do in running errands. During a night session they grow very sleepy, and as a general thing they are not asked to remain. When a member wants a page he claps his hands, and the pages, who, when not busy, are generally standing about the clerk's desk, in front of the House, or sitting on the stairs leading to the Speaker's chair, run to him for their orders.

There are thirty-six pages in the House of Representatives, and fourteen in the Senate. Two of the House pages are mounted, and it is their duty to carry letters and messages on horseback for Congressmen from the Capitol building to all parts of the city. They ride to the Capitol, put the letters in a pouch, which they carry by a strap across their shoulders, and then ride off for answers to them.

Sometimes these boys carry notes to the President, sometimes to the Secretary of War, sometimes to the Attorney General, and, in fact, to all the great departments of the Government. They enjoy their work, and they are a little envied by the boys who stay under cover. Speaker Carlisle, the tall, grave, smooth-faced man who presides over the House, has a page for himself, as have also the sergeant-at-arms of the House and its clerk.

The pages are chosen by the sergeant-at-arms of the two Houses, and before they are admitted to work they must take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Is the position a good one for the boys? Well, on the whole, and for, perhaps, one session, yes. The associations are not bad, and if bad boys are discovered among those chosen, they are quickly dismissed for fear they may corrupt the others. The duties of a page compel him to be polite and gentlemanly, and he learns a great deal. During the recesses of the House they often discuss among themselves bills and questions which would be thought beyond their comprehension, and they delight in aping their Congressional masters.—*Youth's Companion.*

Wail of a Crusty Old Bachelor.

What is married but mismated—too often marred? Nature plays many high old quips and quirks. She wraps gratitude and affection in the hide of a dog, and swaddles baseness and brutality in broadcloth and fine linen. She permits two-legged donkeys to bray in our legislative halls and dine at our Delmonicos, while their superiors in every worthy quality and qualification munch coarse straw in a thousand unchinked country stables. She builds quadrupedal men and bipedal swine. But all her oddest, maddest freaks are tame and rational compared with the wild whimises of love and marriage. Look where you will, what a world of tangles and misfits. All jumbled, lop-sided, ill assorted and middlety-flummixed. No incongruity is too crazy, no vagary too monstrous. Eagles mate with moles, and swans with hedgehogs. Tom Thumbs pine for she Goliaths. Sons of Anak wed human humming-birds. Mighty-brained heroes and statesmen rave over little butterflies, puny wax dolls, taffy-faced pygmies; and women who would grace a court ally themselves with counter-hoppers, numbskulls and boobies. Kings bow down to ballet dancers and queens take refuge in the arms of cooks and coachmen. Who ever heard of a half-dozen Presidents' wives. While Andrew Jackson ran the White House like an emperor, his old wife, for whom he murdered Dickinson, smoked her cob pipe in the backwoods of Tennessee. Where are, and where have been, all the Mr. Hemanses, Mr. Ristoris, Mr. Harriet Beecher Stowes and Mr. Jennie Junes? Every fellow gets the wrong woman, and no woman gets the right fellow. And in all lands and climes, in every condition and estate, the Cupid-wounded, hymen-bound gosling and goslingess have a hard road to travel to a paradise of squash—an imaginary elysium, whose roses are too often rue. To love is to be ecstatically miserable. To court is to vibrate between the orthodox and the Japanese hells—from a hell of fire to a hell of ice. To marry is to plunge headlong into both at once, and to take the chances of looking forever like one-half of a Carolina chariot team, which usually consists of a blind jack and a mooly cow, or a scrubby calf and a knock-kneed jennet. Marriage has been likened to flies on a dining-room window—all on the outside are butting their heads against the glass to get in, and all on the inside are butting their heads against it to get out; and, go which way it will, there is always a pane ahead of them. In view of all the chances, the only wonder is that any flies are foolish enough to want to get in.—*Col. Pat Donan.*

His Mother.

Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout, pays the following eloquent tribute to his mother: "I had a Christian mother, my earliest recollections of whom was kneeling at her side praying God to save a wayward father and husband. That mother taught me to speak the truth when a child, and I have tried to follow her early teachings in that respect. It would require a much larger book than this to tell the story of my life and the sufferings of one of God's good angels—my mother. To her I owe everything—truth, honor, sobriety, and my very life. Her spirit seems to linger near me always; she has been my guardian angel. In the camp, the cabin, the field and the hospital, on the lonely trail hundreds of miles from civilization, in the pine-clad hills and lonely canyons, I have heard in the moaning night winds and in the murmuring streamlets,

The voice of my angel mother whispering soft and low.

"And these sacred thoughts have made me forget at times that there was danger in my pathway. Nor will I ever forget

The day that we parted, mother and I,
Never on earth to meet again;
She to a happier home on high,
I a poor wanderer on the plain.

"That day was perhaps the greatest epoch in my life. Kneeling by her bedside, with one hand clasped in mine, the other resting on my head, she whispered, 'My boy, you know your mother loves you. Will you give me a promise that I may take it up to heaven?' 'Yes, yes, mother, I will promise you anything.' 'Johnny, my son, I am dying,' said she; promise me that you will never drink intoxicants, and then it will not be so hard to leave this world." Dear reader, need I tell you that I promised 'yes;' and whenever I am asked to drink, that scene comes up before me and I am safe."—*Ex.*

A Heartless Boy.

Boys of a certain age are sometimes singularly lacking in every sentiment of tenderness and feeling. When arrived at this trying age, boys are a source of infinite terror and mortification to their family and friends.

They have no secrets; they tell everything they know and more too.

A lady tells the following story in illustration of the lack of feeling manifested by a certain hobble-de-hoy boy at a time of general sorrow among other members of his family.

"The family was poor and ignorant," says the lady. "I heard one day that an older daughter of the family had died suddenly, and I went over to the house to see if I could be of any assistance.

"I found the entire family, with the exception of a boy 10 of years, giving way to the most violent grief. There was such a hubbub I could hardly make myself heard when I spoke.

"After nearly an hour's effort I succeeded in quieting the family down, and was about to take my departure when a girl of 15 or 16 suddenly glanced over her shoulder in the direction of the corpse and screamed out:

"'Oh, my poor sister Nanny!' The boy referred to scowled furiously, clenched his fist, and flying across the room gave the weeping girl a vigorous blow, saying as he did so:

"'Now, *you*! you want to start maw up again', hey?'

"His reproof came too late. 'Maw' was 'started up again',' and all my efforts to calm her and the rest of the screaming family were unavailing."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Canvas-Back.

"What kind of a fowl do you call this?" asked a boarder of a K street landlady, as he sawed away at a piece on his plate.

"Why, Mr. Jones, that's duck—the real genuine canvas-back," she answered in indignant astonishment.

"Canvas-back, eh?" he queried. "Well, I should say the canvas had slipped around in front. Bring me a pair of scissors."—*Washington Critic.*

MEN in the lumbering camps of Northern Maine and Canada have to depend so largely upon salted foods that they have a great craving for acids, and if they can not get raspberries or blueberries will seek and eat with avidity the large black ants which can be readily found in decayed timber.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Restful Nights, Days Free from Torture, await the rheumatic sufferer who resorts to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That this benignant cordial and deprurent is a far more reliable remedy than colchicum and other poisons used to expel the rheumatic virus from the blood, is a fact that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. It also enjoys the advantage of being—unlike them—perfectly safe. With many persons a certain predisposition to rheumatism exists, which renders them liable to its attacks after exposure, in wet weather, to currents of air, changes of temperature, or to cold when the body is hot. Such persons should take a wineglass or two of the Bitters as soon as possible after incurring risk from the above causes, as this superb protective effectually nullifies the hurtful influence. For the functional derangements which accompany rheumatism, such as colic, spasms in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, imperfect digestion, etc., the Bitters is also a most useful remedy. It is only necessary in obstinate cases to use it with persistency.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel,** opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

He Ought to Pay Some of Them.

A gentleman met Senator Beck for the first time in a dozen years, and the greeting was cordial.

"Ah, Senator," said the friend, "you don't look a day older than you did the last time I saw you."

"I'm a little grayer, possibly," suggested the Senator, with a pleased smile.

"You are looking in excellent health, too," pursued the friend.

"Thank you. And do you know," continued the Senator, "that I am 64 years old and I never paid but one doctor's bill in my life, and that for a broken arm.

"Is that so?" asked the friend in surprise.

"Fact, I assure you."

"Well, Senator," said the friend, with a significant smile, "don't you think it is almost time you were paying some of them and preserving your credit?"

The Senator moved for an executive session and presented a bill of exceptions.—*Washington Critic.*

IT is always safer to err in favor of others than of ourselves.

Youthful Indulgence

in pernicious practices pursued in solitude, is a most startling cause of nervous and general debility, lack of self-confidence, and will power, impaired memory, despondency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with 10 cents in stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A SCIENTIST says that a very strong solution of salt applied boiling hot will preserve wood. This is important to those whose wood pile has to be protected by a spring gun.

BETTER results are derived from Hall's Hair Renewer than from any similar preparation.

A SAILOR need never starve while at sea. He can get bread at the Sandwich Islands and milk at Cowes.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

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"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM,

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

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start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

Why go limping around with your boots run over when Lyon's Heel Stiffeners will keep them straight.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend who had been cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

THE GREAT REGULATOR!

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR — SLR

ARE YOU BILIOUS?

The Regulator never fails to cure. I most cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from Bilious Attacks or any Disease caused by a disarranged state of the Liver. W. R. BERNARD.
Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU WANT GOOD DIGESTION?

I suffered intensely with *Full Stomach, Headache,* etc. A neighbor who had taken Simmons Liver Regulator told me it was a sure cure for my trouble. The first dose I took relieved me very much, and in one week's time I was as strong and hearty as ever I was. *It is the best medicine I ever took for Dyspepsia.*
Richmond, Va. H. G. CRENSHAW.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM CONSTIPATION?

Testimony of HIRAM WARNER, Chief Justice of Ga.: "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constipation of my Bowels, caused by a temporary Derangement of the Liver, for the last three or four years, and always *with decided benefit.*"

HAVE YOU MALARIA?

I have had experience with Simmons Liver Regulator since 1865, and regard it as *the greatest medicine of the times for diseases peculiar to malarial regions.* So good a medicine deserves universal commendation. REV. M. B. WHARTON,
Cor. Sec'y Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

ARE YOU SUBJECT TO SICK HEADACHE?

I use Simmons Liver Regulator when troubled seriously with Headaches caused by Constipation; it produces a favorable result *without hindering my regular pursuits in business.* W. W. WITMER.
Des Moines, Iowa.

Always look for the Z Stamp in red, on front of Wrapper, and the Signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co. on the side. None other is genuine.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE most gigantic sharks in the world are said to be found near Australia. Of course this discovery makes the New York bar mad, but facts are facts.

The Bilious,

dyspeptic, constipated, should address, with 10 cents in stamps for treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A KANSAS editor has carried phonetic spelling to a fine point. His paper alludes to "11worth."

IF you suffer with chills and fever, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will cure you.

THE red flag is righteously transformed into the fled rag.

"PERRY DAVIS'"

PAIN-KILLER

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Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

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SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER and BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases.

SCROFULA, BLOOD TAINTS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, VARICOSE VEINS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS

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Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Humors and Sores of all kinds, particularly chronic diseases of the skin, are cured with great certainty by a course of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN. We mean obstinate cases that have resisted all other treatment.

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DR. RADWAY—*Dear Sir:* I have used all your remedies with great success in practice, and the way I found favor with your Resolvent it cured me of Diabetes after three physicians had given me up. I detected a change in my urine in two hours after the first dose, and three bottles cured me.
Your friend, THOS. G. PAGE.

A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair, and invigorate the broken-down and wasted body. Sold by all Druggists. $1.00 a bottle.

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Table Syrup, Sweet Pickles, Vinegar, Catsup, Preserves, Canning and Kraut-Making for farmers' wives—mailed free with every dime paper of Fall Turnip Seed (all sorts).
Paper of WINTER BEETS thrown in.
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A FORTUNE Send $1 for outfit and agency of "The Lives and Graves of Our Presidents," including Biography and Portrait of President Cleveland and Bride. Hundreds of copies can be sold here now, owing to his marriage. Also, for 25 cts. in postage stamps to pay expense of mailing and wrapping, and name of this Book Agents, you can also have FREE large steel-finish parlor Engravings of all "Our Presidents," including Cleveland and Bride. Size 25x30 in.; worth $5. ELDER PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

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Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

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Carpenters, Masons, Brick-Makers, Plumbers, and Laborers of all kinds. Carpenters' wages, $3 and $3.50 per day; Masons and Plasterers, $3 to $5 per day; Laborers, $2) to $25 per month and Board. Homes sold on monthly installments, and work furnished to those who wish to secure a pleasant home. Work all the year round. No time lost on account of hot or cold weather.

Trees planted on lots and cared for until purchasers desire to reside upon them. Deferred payments for two years, without interest. Best of soil, abundance of water, and the healthiest climate in the world.

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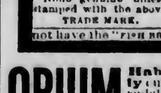
TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND



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Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely *water* and *wind* proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent those investigating. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. addr ss.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION — CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

C. N. U. No. 29—86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TRY DR. CROUTER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Etc.
If you want the best PILLS sold, ask for CROUTER'S ANTI-BILIOUS GRANULES. Manufactured by
G. W. Crouter, Druggist.

Temperance Column.

Conducted by a Committee of the W. C. T. U.

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Our Appeal to the Young.

BY W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

Of the many and devious paths that are open to youthful feet, none are so dangerous as the temptation to alcoholic drink; wine, beer, or cider, whiskey, brandy or gin, and a numerous and long list of names that are applied to the various kinds of stimulating drink, all containing more or less poison—poison for the stomach, poison for the brain, poison for the body, poison for the mind, poison for to-day, poison lasting through to-morrow, and poison that will burst our hopes for all eternity. Poison for ourselves, poison for our homes, poison for our country, and every department of life, every stage of progress and all our interest, both for the present and the future, are blighted and blasted by this hideous consuming curse of rum. And the most responsible parties are those who offer the allurements—the rum-seller, whether this be in a gilded saloon or in one of the lowest dens of our city.

If the liquor traffic is annihilated by a majority of your votes, if rum selling is outlawed, and to sell intoxicating liquor is made a crime, and the people combine to enforce such provisions of law, this will banish the vile stuff out of the city and all over the country, then we shall raise our voices with a grand hallelujah of praise and thanksgiving; our country will be redeemed from one of the vilest and most debasing scourges that might have brought down on our heads the vials of God's wrath; but we expect to hail the glad day when the rum power shall be overthrown, and this dawn of the millenium will prove a cloud of mercy to shower blessings on our glorious country.

The horror of our lives should be the possibility of being tempted to take the intoxicating cup; if we do not take the first glass, there is but little danger that we will be moderate drinkers, and if we are not moderate drinkers, we are perfectly sure that we are safe from the drunkard's doom. Therefore the only safe and sure guarantee of our freedom from this awful curse of a craving appetite for alcoholic liquor is, "Touch not, taste not, handle not, for at last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." A few more fleeting years, and all our boys, and most likely our girls too, will be privileged to cast their ballots for those who will have the making and executing the laws. In this country we are all sovereigns, and it depends on you to say whether the rum-power shall rule the land or whether prohibition of the liquor traffic shall be our grand ambition.—From Demorest's Monthly for July.

Beer and Disease.

In the last quarterly report of the Washingtonian Home at Boston, Mass., Dr. Day, the superintendent, says "that of the one hundred and sixty-five new cases admitted thirty-four had delirium tremens. The increase of patients each year brings a large number of cases of diseases of the kidneys. Formerly not over one in six cases which came under treatment had disease of the kidneys. Now, one in every three has this affection, which I believe to be owing to the great increase in the use of beer. Many of these cases try to substitute beer for stronger spirits, and in this way fix the kidneys severely. Those who have used beer for years always have diseased kidneys. I am confident that, of cases of drunkards were more common in the cases which came for treatment during the last four years. My experience sustains the views of Dr. Crothers and others that inebriety is increasing, and the insane types of inebriety are also increasing. This, I believe is due in part to beer-drinking and increased nervousness. Nothing can be done practically, until society recognizes the physical nature of inebriety; then its cure and prevention may be expected."

Almost a Hint.

A Texas merchant is the father of several marriageable daughters. In fact they have been marriageable for a number of years. Not long since one of his clerks left his employment.

"You are a most excellent young man, and enjoy my perfect confidence. I would like to present you with something to remind you of me during the rest of your life," said the merchant.

"I'll be only too glad to take anything you may have to offer," replied the clerk.

"I am rejoiced to hear that. Take your pick of my daughters. You need a good wife."

The clerk took—his leave.

A Novel Dance.

Each village in the Black forest has its differences in dress, besides which there is a difference in the local customs and sports. We witnessed what is known as "the cock dance." It was going on in a barn, and our obliging driver told us of it. We were the only strangers in a group of some thirty couples. A glass full of water was hung from the rafters at a considerable height above the floor, and after executing a figure which brought a dancing couple directly under this glass, the girl bent her knees, rested her open hands on them in such a way that her partner could step on them, then she did her best to fill him high enough to kick the glass.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

Averse to Improved Machinery.

United States Consul Smith at Carthagena, United States of Columbia, has sent an interesting report to the State department in regard to the harvesting and hulling of rice in that country. He has illustrated his report by two drawings which shows the women of the country first engaged in pounding the hulls of the rice in mortars and then winnowing it in the open air. He says that while the improved machinery now in use in the United States has been tried there, it has always been pronounced a failure and they have gone back to the primitive way. He suggests that if the manufacturers of rice machinery, or those interested in the rice product, would send experts there to teach the natives the new methods, a great deal of good might result to all concerned. He feels certain that many thousands of dollars' worth of machinery might be sold.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

STAUFFER'S
BROADCAST
Hand-Seeder.

This new invention possesses many qualities peculiarly adapted to farmers of this vicinity.

TEN REASONS:

1. It sows the roughest or smoothest soils.
2. It sows evenly all kinds of grain and seeds, large and small. Wheat, barley, clover, timothy, ruta-baga, etc.
3. It sows any desired quantity. One-fourth pound of ruta baga seed can be spread over an acre of ground with perfect ease and accuracy.
4. It sows rapidly. With wheat it covers 16 feet to the round. Clover 42; clover and timothy mixed 36. Ten acres of clover sowed in 2½ hours.
5. It is not affected by quite a strong wind.
6. It is quickly adjusted to different quantities of grain.
7. It cannot clog.
8. It is easily operated.
9. It is cheap.
10. It is durable.

Patented by ISAAC STAUFFER, of Carpenter, Emmet Co., Mich. Sold by

UPRIGHT & EMREY,
Cedar Grove Farm, Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, duly made and dated the 4th day of December, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, by Nancy Rae to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 9 of mortgages, at page 518, on the 1st day of January, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company. And whereas, the said Pine Lake Iron Company, as owner thereof, has exercised and doth now exercise the option to it given in and by said mortgage, and has declared and doth hereby declare the whole amount of principal secured by and mentioned in said mortgage, as well as the interest thereon to be now due and unpaid. And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents, ($153.90) principal and interest, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount claimed to be due thereon, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the town hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix, and State of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1886**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots twenty-six (26) and twenty-seven (27) in block eleven (11) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated on the 6th day of September in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and executed by Walter Manney and Amelia Manney, his wife, to the Pine Lake Iron Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Illinois, and doing business in the county of Charlevoix, in the state of Michigan, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said county of Charlevoix, in Liber 8 of mortgages, at page 500, on the 9th day of September, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and the said mortgage is now owned by the said Pine Lake Iron Company; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents, ($150.45) which is the first instalment of principle secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon, and a further sum of fifteen dollars ($15.00) provided by law as an attorney's fee in the foreclosure of said mortgage, which is the whole amount of the first instalment of said mortgage with the interest thereon, and is all that is sought to be collected by the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained therein and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Town Hall in the township of South Arm, in the county of Charlevoix and state of Michigan, which is the place of holding the circuit court for said county, on **Wednesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1886**, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, which premises are described in said mortgage as lots thirty-nine (39), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in block twelve (12) in the Pine Lake Iron Company's plat of Ironton as duly recorded, situate in the township of Eveline, Charlevoix county, Michigan.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1886.

PINE LAKE IRON COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

CRUICKSHANK & GRIER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Charlevoix, Mich.

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Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 25th day of October, A. D. 1882, executed by Thomas H. Dale and Emma J. Dale, his wife, to Ellen T. Kirkland, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Charlevoix county, Michigan, on the 30th day of October, 1882, in liber 6 of mortgages, on page 146. And the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount due because of said default, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-three dollars, principal and interest, and the further sum of thirty-five dollars as an attorney's fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt so secured or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the front door of Lewis' hall (that being the last place of holding the circuit court) in the village of Boyne City, Charlevoix county, Michigan, on **the 6th day of September, 1886**, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Evangeline, county of Charlevoix, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: All the south west quarter (¼), section twenty-eight (28), township thirty-four (34) north of range six (6) west, except seventy-five and one-half acres heretofore sold and conveyed off from the north side of said quarter section above described.

Dated June 10, A. D. 1886.

ELLEN T. KIRKLAND,
Mortgagee.

PAINTHORP & GEORGE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Petoskey, Michigan.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinaw Short Line."

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Time Table taking effect June 21, 1886.

GOING WEST. Read down.	STATIONS.	GOING EAST. Read up.
† A. M.		† A. M.
9 00	....Detroit....	10 45
† P. M.		P. M.
10 30	...St. Ignace l..	8 30
1 37	...Newberry...	6 21
2 56	....Seney....	5 15
4 20	...Reedsboro...	4 15
6 28	...Au Train...	3 25
7 00	...Marquette 2..	*2 15
* A. M.		P. M.
8 00	...Marquette...	2 00
8 50	...Shiploning...	12 58
	...L. Anse....	10 40
	...Houghton...	9 20
	...Calumet...	*8 15

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5:30 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:55 p. m.

CONNECTIONS

At Vis M. T. Co's docks with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, southeast and south. The boats of this fine leave St. Ignace Monday and Wednesday evenings, Thursday and Saturday night. † With boat lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. ‡ With M. L. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points on Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Standard Central time. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Sup't. E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.'S STEAMER LINE,

SEASON OF 1886.

CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS...
CAPT. O. E. WHALEN.

GOING NORTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave Traverse City 7:45 A. M., Northport 9:30, Charlevoix 11:30, Petoskey 1:30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2:00, Cross Village 4:30, Mackinaw City 7:00, Mackinac Island 7:45, arriving at St. Ignace 8:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave St. Ignace 6:00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7:00, Mackinaw City 7:45, Cross Village 10:15, Harbor Springs 12:45 Petoskey 1:15 P. M., Charlevoix 2:45, Northport 5:15, arriving at Traverse City 7:45 P. M.

T. S. FAXTON
CAPT. A. G. ALDRICH.

GOING NORTH, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will leave Traverse City 7:00 A. M., Torch Lake 9:15, Norwood 10:30, Charlevoix 12:00, Petoskey 1:30 P. M., Harbor Springs 2:00, Cross Village 4:30, Mackinaw City 7:00, Mackinac Island 7:15, arriving at St. Ignace 8:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, will leave St. Ignace 6:00 A. M., Mackinac Island 7:00, Mackinaw City 7:45, Cross Village 10:15, Harbor Springs 12:45, Petoskey 1:15 P. M., Charlevoix 2:45, Norwood 4:15, Torch Lake 5:00, arriving at Traverse City 7:45 P. M.

GOOD CONNECTIONS will be made at Traverse City and Petoskey with both day and night trains on the G. R. & I. R. R., at St. Ignace with Michigan Central R. R.; also on Monday mornings between the City of Traverse from Chicago and the City of Grand Rapids going north; and on Wednesday evenings between the T. S. Faxton going south, and the City of Traverse to Chicago. At St. Ignace with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, and with the steamer Minnie M., for Sault St. Marie.

Traverse Bay Route.

Steamer LOU A. CUMMINGS, Capt. George Robertson.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Old Mission at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Traverse City 1:00 p. m.; leave Traverse City 2:30 p. m., arrive Northport 5:30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Northport at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11:00 a. m., leave Traverse City 2:30 p. m., arrive at Old Mission 9:00 p. m.

The steamer stops at Elk Rapids once every day, and Omena and Suttons Bay twice a day.

Connections made at Northport with the City of Grand Rapids, and at Traverse City with G. R. & I. Railroad.

Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Charlevoix, and East Jordan.

STEAMER THOMAS FRIANT.
CAPT. R. VANDERBROEK.

Morning—Leave Harbor Springs 7:00, Petoskey 8:00, Charlevoix 9:30, arrive East Jordan 11:30. *Afternoon*—Leave East Jordan 1:30, Charlevoix 4:00, Petoskey 5:30, arrive Harbor Springs 6:00. Close connections at Petoskey with G. R. & I. R. R. trains, north and south.

Charlevoix and East Jordan.

Steamer GAZELLE Capt. John Mason.

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6:30, arrive East Jordan 8:30, leave East Jordan 9:00, arrive Charlevoix 11:00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2:00, arrive East Jordan 4:00, leave East Jordan 4:30, arrive Charlevoix 6:30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Steamer NORTH STAR—Capt. Mel. Thompson.

Morning—Leave East Jordan 6:30, arrive Charlevoix 8:30; leave Charlevoix 9:30, arrive East Jordan 11:30. Afternoon—Leave East Jordan 2:30, arrive Charlevoix 4:00; leave Charlevoix 4:30 arrive East Jordan 6:30. Stopping at intermediate points.

Charlevoix and Boyne.

Steamer CLARA BELLE Capt. Robert O'Neil

Morning—Leave Charlevoix 6:30, arrive Boyne 8:30, leave Boyne 9:00, arrive Charlevoix 11:00. *Afternoon*—Leave Charlevoix 2:00, arrive Boyne 4:00, leave Boyne 4:30, arrive Charlevoix 6:30.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.

Time Table in effect June 20, 1886.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS	No. 4	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8
Cincinnati, lv		7 30pm		7 30pm
Fort Wayne, ar	6 05pm	1 40pm	12 20am	
Fort Wayne, lv		2 00	12 45	5 40pm
Kalamazoo, ar		6 27	4 09	9 05
Kalamazoo, lv		6 32	4 20	9 10
Grand Rapids, ar		9 25pm	7 20	12 00m
Grand Rapids, lv	7 00am		7 30	
D. G. H. & M. cross	7 15		7 45	
Howard City	8 30		9 00	
Big Rapids	9 10		9 40	
Reed City, ar	9 55		10 25	
Reed City, lv			10 40	8 10
Cadillac, ar	11 00		11 48	9 40
Cadillac, lv	11 03		11 52	9 50
Walton	11 45am		12 40	10 36
Kalkaska, lv			1 10	10 56
Mancelona			1 36	11 21
Boyne Falls			1 50	12 05m
Petoskey, ar			2 00	12 20
Harbor Springs			2 30	12 50
Mackinaw City			6 30	5 00pm

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 8	No. 4
Mackinaw City		7 15am	9 50pm	
Harbor Springs				
Petoskey, lv	8 34	11 12		
Boyne Falls	9 16	11 50		
Mancelona	10 21	12 54pm		
Kalkaska	10 52	1 28		
Walton	11 37	2 15		
Cadillac, ar	12 40pm	3 15	6	
Cadillac, lv	12 50	6 10am	6 30	
Reed City, ar	2 05	7 20	7 40	
Reed City, lv	2 20	7 40	7 50	
Big Rapids	2 50	8 08	8 20	
Howard City	3 41	9 01	9 15	
D G H & M cross	4 51	10 15	10 15	
Grand Rapids, ar	5 05	10 30	10 30pm	
Grand Rapids, lv	7 45am	8 20	11 15	
Kalamazoo, ar	9 05	7 25	1 40pm	
Kalamazoo, lv	9 10	7 30	1 50	
Fort Wayne, ar	12 40pm	11 50	5 30pm	
Fort Wayne, lv	1 00	12 10am		5 35pm
Cincinnati, ar	7 05pm	7 30am		12 50am

C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. A., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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SIMPLE STRONG
NEW HOME
SWIFT SURE
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Will take [illegible] west of Village [illegible]
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